R21. Administrative Services, Debt Collection.
R21-1. Transfer of Collection Responsibility of State Agencies.
R21-1-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to establish the procedures by which agencies shall bill and make initial collection efforts according to a coordinated schedule, the method to be used by agencies to transfer their delinquent accounts receivable to the Office or its designee for additional collection action, write-off of receivables, and the procedures and allocation of costs of collection established pursuant to Subsections 63A-3-502(4)(g), 63A-3-502(6)(b), Section 15-1-4,Utah Code, and by the Legislature in applicable laws.

R21-1-2. Authority.

This rule is established pursuant to Subsections 63A-3-502(3)(m), 63A-3-502(7)(f), 63A-3-502(4)(g), 63A-3-502(6)(b), Section 15-1-4, Utah Code and the Office intent language and fees authorized by the Legislature in applicable laws. Subsection 63A-3-502(3)(m) authorizes the Office to establish procedures for writing off accounts receivable for accounting and collection purposes. Subsection 63A-3-502(7)(f) authorizes the Office to require state agencies to bill and make initial collection efforts of its receivables up to the time the accounts must be transferred. Subsection 63A-3-502(7)(a) authorizes the Office to require state agencies to transfer collection responsibility to the Office or its designee according to time limits specified by the Office. Subsection 63A-3-502(4)(g) authorizes Office to establish a fee to cover the administrative costs of collection, a late penalty fee and an interest charge by following the procedures and requirements of Section 63J-1-504. Subsection 63A-3-502(6)(b) prohibits the Office from assessing the interest charge established by the Office under Subsection 63A-3-502(4)(g) on an account receivable subject to the postjudgment interest rate established by Section 15-1-4. Section 15-1-4 requires civil and criminal judgments of the district court and justice court to bear interest at the federal postjudgment interest rate and sets forth the procedures to be followed. The annual Appropriation Act authorizes the fees charged by the Office to collect accounts and provides legislative intent language allowing the costs of collection to be collected from the debtor.

R21-1-3. Definitions.

In addition to terms defined in Section 63A-3-501, the following terms are defined below as follows:

(1) "Delinquent" means any account receivable for which the state has not received payment in full by the payment demand date.

(2) "Designee" means a Private Sector Collector or State Agency that the Office of State Debt Collection has contracted with to provide accounts receivable collection services.

(3) "Payment demand date" is the date by which the agency requires payment for the account receivable that an entity has incurred.

(4) "Skipped" means that the entity formerly transacting business with the state is not known at the address or telephone number previously used nor is any new address or telephone number known of the entity.

(5) "Event" is the day the goods are purchased, services completed, fines, fees, and assessments are due, etc.

(6) "Trust" means a receivable that is owed to a victim of a crime.

R21-1-4. Agency Billing and Collection Responsibility.

Pursuant to Subsection 63A-3-502(3)(b), (d), and (f) as provided by Subsection 63G-3-201, state agencies shall document and track agency receivables on the state's Advanced Receivable Subsystem unless the state agency has received an exemption from the Office of State Debt Collection. If a state agency receives such an exemption, the state agency shall track their receivables on the agency system and provide the Office with quarterly receivable reports pursuant to 63A-3-502(7)(g). The receivable reports are due to Office no later than 45 days after the end of the quarter.

State agency customers shall be billed within 10 days from the event creating the receivable or the next billing cycle, if reoccurring. The payment demand date shall be no later than 30 days from the event date unless the state agency can demonstrate the 30 day demand date is not appropriate for the agency's business processes. State agencies shall contact customers for payment by phone or written notice when payment is not received within 10 days after the payment demand date.

The Office has published guidelines for billing receivables and collecting delinquent accounts. These guidelines are included in the document entitled "Statewide Guidelines for Accounting, Reporting and Collecting Accounts Receivable". This document is available at the Office of State Debt Collection, Room 1135 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, during regular working hours, for review.

R21-1-5. Transfer of Collection Responsibility.

Each state agency with delinquent accounts shall comply with the provisions of Section 63A-3-502, et seq. unless prohibited by current state or federal statute or regulation. A state agency or user of the Office of State Debt Collection services shall transfer collection responsibility to the Office, or its designee, when the account receivable is not paid within 90 days of the event or is delinquent 61 days. A state agency can negotiate a different receivable transfer date with the Office by demonstrating how the state benefits from the negotiated transfer date. Office recommendations related to the transfer of collection responsibility can be found in the Office publication "Statewide Guidelines for Accounting, Reporting and Collecting Accounts Receivable".

R21-1-6. Format for Transfer of Accounts Receivable Data.

State agencies shall transfer delinquent accounts to the Office or its designee electronically through the state's Advanced Receivable Subsystem. State agencies exempted from using the state's Advanced Receivable Subsystem shall work with the Office to generate an electronic placement file for placing accounts.

R21-1-7. Costs of Collection.

Pursuant to Subsections 63A-3-502(4) (g), Section 15-1-4, Utah Code, and by the legislature in applicable laws, the Office shall charge penalty, interest, and administrative costs of collection and shall collect these costs in addition to the receivable balance from the debtor. The fee calculation and payment priority shall be applied according to the following methodology.

(a) Pursuant to 63A-3-502(4)(g)(i), the costs of collection shall be charged on all accounts referred for collection and the cost shall be calculated based on the dollars collected times the rate authorized by the legislature. The cost of collection shall be paid first from each payment.

(b) The Penalty shall be calculated as a percent of the receivable balance referred for collection. A percent of each payment shall be applied to the outstanding penalty until the penalty is paid in full. The penalty payment shall be calculated based on the authorized penalty percent set annually by the legislature, times the received payment amount. The calculated penalty amount shall be paid after the costs of collection are determined and paid.

(c) Two types of interest shall be charged on accounts referred to the Office. Postjudgment interest as established by

Section 15-1-4, Utah Code, applies to receivables with judgments established by the courts with a sentencing date subsequent to May 5, 1999. Postjudgment interest accrues on the unpaid judgment balance of the receivable. Postjudgment interest that accrues on a trust or the trust portion of a receivable, shall be paid subsequent to the state's outstanding receivable. All other state receivables referred to the Office are charged an interest charge pursuant to 63A-3-502 (4) (g)(iii)(B), Utah Code. This interest is referred to as OSDC interest. OSDC accrued interest shall be paid from each payment after the payment of the costs of collection and the penalty except on trust receivables or receivables including a trust account.

(d) Each payment received on trust receivables shall be applied to the following items in the priority listed until the payment is fully disbursed: 1st - cost of collection, 2nd - penalty, 3rd - the trust receivable balance, and 4th - the accrued postjudgment interest.

(e) Each payment received on receivables that include trust(s) and state receivable balances shall be applied to the following items in the priority listed until the payment is fully disbursed: 1st - cost of collection, 2nd - penalty, 3rd - the trust(s) receivable balance until paid in full, 4th - accrued post-judgment or OSDC interest on the state receivable balance, 5th - the state receivable balance, and 6th - the accrued trust post-judgment interest.

(f) Each payment received on receivables owed only to the state shall be applied to the following items in the priority listed until the payment is fully disbursed: 1st - cost of collection, 2nd penalty payment, 3rd - accrued post-judgment or OSDC interest, and 4th - the receivable balance.

(g) Trust Payments sent to victims of crimes that are returned to the Office because of bad addresses, shall be reversed from the trust account and applied to amounts owed the state on the account. After the state debt is liquidated, payments shall be applied to the trust and if the victim still cannot be located, the payments shall be retained by the division of Finance for the appropriate time and then sent to Unclaimed Property and thereafter to Crime Victims Reparation.

R21-1-8. Write Off of Accounts Receivable.

State agencies shall follow the statewide Accounting Policies and Procedures outlined in FIACCT 06-01.14 and 06-02.04, available from the state Division of Finance.

R21-1-9. Original Signature Required on Certain Office of State Debt Collection (OSDC) Documents.

An Original Signature is Required by the Office of State Debt Collection (OSDC) on the following documents:

(1) Victim Settlement Agreement

(2) OSDC Debt Repayment Contract Agreement

(3) Wage Assignments to pay debts

(4) Authority for the automatic transfer of funds (EFT) to pay debts

(5) Authority for the automatic Credit/Debit Card charge to pay debts

KEY: accounts receivable, collection transfer

September 7, 2012 **63A-3-502(3)(m)**

Notice of Continuation June 28, 2012 **63A-3-502(4)(g)**

63A-3-502(6)(a)

63A-3-502(6)(b)

63A-3-502(7)(f)

15-1-4

R23. Administrative Services, Facilities Construction and Management.
R23-12. Building Code Appeals Process.
R23-12-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-56-8(2), this rule establishes procedures for the appeal of decisions made by the Building Official in regards to the application and interpretation of building codes.

(2) The statutory provisions governing the application and enforcement of building codes with state facilities are contained in Title 58, Chapter 56 and in Section 63A-5-206.

(3) The State Building Board's authority to adopt rules for the Division are contained in Subsection 63A-5-103(1)(e).

R23-12-2. Definitions.

(1) Except as otherwise stated in this rule, terms used in this rule are defined in Section 63A-5-206.

(2) The following additional terms are defined for this rule.

(a) "Appeals Board" means Appeals Board convened by the Director pursuant to Section R23-12-4.

(b) "Building Code" has the same meaning as "code" as defined in Section 58-56-3.

(c) "Building Official" means the person designated by the Director or the Delegated Agency as the case may be to be responsible for the enforcement of building codes.

(d) "Day" means calendar day.

(e) "Delegated Agency" means a state entity to which the State Building Board has delegated the responsibility of administering the construction of facilities on state property when the delegated responsibility includes the role of Compliance Agency.

(f) "Director" means the Director of the Division, including, unless otherwise stated, his duly authorized designee.

(g) "Division" means the Division of Facilities Construction and Management established pursuant to Section 63A-5-201.

(h) "State Agency" means the State of Utah and any department, commission, board, council, agency, institution, officer, fund, division, office, committee, authority, laboratory, library, unit, bureau, panel, or other administrative unit of the State of Utah.

(i) "State Project" means the construction of a Facility on property owned by a State Agency.

R23-12-3. Applicability.

(1) The appeal of decisions of the Building Official for State Projects administered by the Division or a Delegated Agency shall be conducted in accordance with this rule.

(2) Other entities authorized by Subsection 63A-5-206(6) to act as Compliance Agency for a State Project are responsible for providing an appeals process. The appeals process provided for in this rule shall apply if the entity does not provide an appeals process or it fails to hear an appeal duly filed with that entity.

R23-12-4. Designation of Appeals Board.

(1) The Director shall identify a pool of individuals who are knowledgeable of various aspects of the buildings codes and who are willing to serve on the Appeals Board when requested.

(2) When an appeal is duly filed with the Director, the Director shall appoint either three or five individuals, depending on the nature of the appeal, to act as the Appeals Board for that specific appeal. In selecting the members of the Appeals Board, the Director shall consider the portions of the building code that are in dispute.

(3) Each member or the Appeals Board shall certify that he or she does not have a conflict of interest in regards to the matter being heard.

(4) The Director shall designate one of the members to act as presiding officer of the Appeals Board.

(5) The Division shall provide administrative support to the Appeals Board and shall maintain a record of matters submitted to the Appeals Board and the resolution thereof.

R23-12-5. Authority of Appeals Board.

(1) The Appeals Board shall resolve disputes regarding the application or interpretation of the building code as it relates to a specific State Project.

(2) The Appeals Board shall not have the authority to waive requirements of the building codes or to interpret the administrative provisions of the building codes.

(3) Decisions of the Appeals Board shall be by majority vote.

(4) Decisions of the Appeals Board are final.

R23-12-6. Initial Actions for Decisions Prior to Construction.

(1) If the issue being appealed arises prior to its construction, the architect, engineer or contractor, as the case may be, shall submit a written request for interpretation to the Building Official which shall include:

(a) the basis for the requestor's interpretation of the code, and

(b) other decisions related to the application of the code that have an impact on the interpretation in question.

(2) Within 21 days of receipt of the written request, the Building Official shall provide a written decision. If the Building Official does not agree with the requested interpretation, the decision shall include the basis for his interpretation of the code.

R23-12-7. Initial Actions for Inspection Exceptions during Construction.

(1) If the issue being appealed is an inspection exception regarding work constructed, the contractor shall, within 10 days of receiving the inspection report, submit a request in writing to the Building Official for reconsideration of the inspector's exception.

(2) Within 10 days of receipt of the written request, the Building Official shall provide a written decision either reaffirming the inspector's findings or stating how the inspector's exception is modified.

R23-12-8. Appeal of Delegated Agency's Decision.

For State Projects administered by a Delegated Agency, the following procedure shall be followed before an appeal may be heard by the Appeals Board.

(1) Within 10 days of receipt of the decision of the Building Official representing the Delegated Agency, the entity requesting the appeal shall submit the following to the Division's Building Official:

(a) a copy of the documentation required by Section R23-12-6 or R23-12-7, and

(b) a written statement explaining the basis for the appeal.

(2) Within 10 days of receipt of the appeal, the Division's Building Official shall provide a written decision either reaffirming the Delegated Agency's findings or stating how the Delegated Agency's findings are modified.

R23-12-9. Filing of Appeal and Appeals Board Action.

(1) Within 21 days of receipt of the written decision provided for in Section R23-12-6, R23-12-7, or R23-12-8, the entity appealing the decision shall submit the following documents to the Director:

(a) a letter stating that the entity is appealing a decision regarding the building code including an explanation of the basis for the appeal;

(b) a copy of the documentation required by Sections R23-

12-6, R23-12-7 and R23-12-8 as applicable;

(c) other information supporting the appeal.

(2) If the Building Official did not provide a written decision, the entity shall submit an affidavit to this effect in lieu of the written decision.

(3) The Director shall convene an Appeals Board within 21 days after an appeal is duly filed.

(4) Both the entity appealing the decision and the Building Official shall be given an opportunity to present their position.

(5) A written decision of the Appeals Board shall be issued within 7 days after the appeal is heard.

R23-12-10. Time Extensions.

Upon a showing of good cause, the time periods provided for in this rule may be extended by the Director prior to the convening of the Appeals Board or by the presiding officer upon or after the convening of the Appeals Board.

R23-12-11. Forms.

The Division may establish forms to be used in the filing of an appeal.

R23-12-12. Costs of Appeal.

Each party is responsible for its own costs in the appeal process except that the Division may assess the party that loses the appeal for any costs incurred by the Appeals Board in evaluating the appeal.

KEY: appeals, building codes, construction
October 10, 2002 58-56-8(2)
Notice of Continuation September 19, 2012 63A-5-206

R154. Commerce, Corporations and Commercial Code.
R154-1. Central Filing System for Agriculture Product Liens.
R154-1-1. Incorporation by Reference.

The Department of Commerce, Division of Corporations and Commercial Code (hereinafter "Division") incorporates by reference in its entirety 9 CFR Part 205 1992, entitled "Protection for Purchasers of Farm Products," which was developed by the Secretary of Agriculture to fulfill the Secretary's responsibility under Section 1324 of the Food Security Act of 1985, P.L. 99-198.

R154-1-2. Official Filing Office.

The system operator for the Central Filing System is the Division. All filings of any Effective Financing Statement, amendment thereto, or continuation thereof, are filed with the above Division. There are no other agencies of the State of Utah for filing.

R154-1-3. Master List.

The secured party must refile all liens on farm products produced in Utah presently on file in the Uniform Commercial Code Section of the Division in the Central Filing System on or before December 24, 1986, to protect the security interests of the secured party. Products not produced in Utah cannot be registered in the Central Filing System.

The Division shall publish the first Master List 30 days after December 24, 1986.

R154-1-4. Central Filing System (CFS).

Any filings in the Central Filing System must be filed on a CFS-1 form. Each filing must bear the signature of the debtor or be accompanied by a copy of the UCC-1 financing statement, certified by an employee of the secured party, showing filing date and the debtor's signature. Any CFS filing will be effective for a period of five years from the date of filing. Continuation CFS filings will extend the CFS filing for an additional five year period.

R154-1-5. Collateral of Crop Year.

Any filing which does not specify a particular crop year as to any one or more of the described farm products, shall be deemed to include all described farm products existing as of the date of filing together with all described farm products born, acquired or grown during the effective period of such filing.

R154-1-6. Recording of Effective Filing Statement.

The Division shall not record Effective Filing Statements received in the office after 4:00 p.m. until the next business day.

R154-1-7. Fees.

The Division shall charge fees for the use of the Central Filing System according to Section 63J-1-301. Fees shall be reasonable and fair, and shall reflect the costs of the services provided. The specific fees charged are posted at the Division offices or may be obtained by calling the Division offices.

R154-1-9. Searches.

Requests for information about any EFS filings will only be accepted by debtor name, debtor tax identification number or debtor social security number or by Effective Filing Statement file number.

R154-1-10. Telephone Requests.

Telephone requests for information concerning Central Filing System filings are limited to three inquiries per call.

R154-1-11. Requests for Certified Copies.

Requests for certified copies of Central Filing System files must be received in writing on Form CFS-2.

R154-1-12. Application for CFS Master List.

An applicant must register with the Division each year using Form CFS-4 to receive the CFS Master List and update. Registrations will expire at 5:00 p.m. on the last business day of the registration year.

R154-1-13. Change of Address.

Registrants must notify the Division of any change of address by filling out a new registration form CFS-4 in order to continue to receive copies of the Central Filing System Master List.

R154-1-14. Distribution of Master List.

The Division shall distribute the Utah State Central Filing System Master List at the beginning of each month, followed by a Master List update on the 15th of the same month. The Division shall distribute the Master List and Master List update to all current registrants.

1. New Effective Financing Statement filings only appear in the latest edition of the Master List or its update if filed with the Division before the cut-off deadline. The deadline for the monthly Master List update is filings made by 4:00 p.m. on the 15th day of the month. If the deadline falls on a weekend, holiday or other non-business day, the deadline will be the next business day after the normal deadline.

2. The Division shall mail Master Lists and update to registrants within five business days after the deadline day.

R154-1-15. Mailing of Master List.

The Division shall distribute all Central Filing System Master Lists and Central Filing System Master List Updates to current registrants by U.S. Post Office First Class Mail.

The Division shall require registrants residing in a state requiring notification by other than First Class Mail to pay any additional costs for mailing other than First Class Mail as a part of their registration filing.

R154-1-16. Notification of Registrants.

Registrants will be considered notified if:

1. The Division has mailed the list by First Class Mail by the deadline;

2. The Division has not received notice from the registrant of non-receipt of the list by 4:00 p.m. on the fifth business day after the distribution date.

3. Registrants notifying the Division of non-receipt will receive a new list by next day mail sent the same day as notice is given to the Division.

KEY: liens, crops
1991 70a-9-400
Notice of Continuation September 27, 2012

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) "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.

(4) "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.

(5) "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.

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

(b) "Disciplinary action", as used in Subsection 58-1-401(5), shall not be construed to mean an adverse licensure action taken in response to an application for licensure. Rather, as used in Subsection 58-1-401(5), it shall be construed to mean an adverse action initiated by the Division.

(7) "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.

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

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

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

(11) "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.

(12) "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.

(13) "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 Department administrative law judge, or if both the Division regulatory and compliance officer and a Department administrative law judge are unable to so serve for any reason, an alternate designated by the director in writing.

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

(15) "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.

(16) "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) 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;

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

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

(v) 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;

(vi) imposition of other penalties or sanctions if the other penalties and sanctions have alleviated threats to the public health, safety, and welfare; and

(vii) 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.

(17) "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).

(18) "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).

(19) "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.

(20) "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.

(21) "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.

(22) "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.

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

(24) "Remove or modify restrictions" means to remove or modify restrictions, as defined in Subsection (25)(a), placed on a license issued to an applicant for licensure.

(25) "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.

(26) "Revoke" or "revocation" means disciplinary action by the Division extinguishing a license.

(27) "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.

(28) "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.

(29) "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.

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

(31) "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, home addresses, and e-mail 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 issuing 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) and (b), 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 replacement specified by the director 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)(e), and R156-46b-201(2)(a) through (c), 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 (t), and R156-46b-202(2)(a), (b) and (c)(ii), 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;

(ii) formal adjudicative proceedings described in Subsection R156-46b-201(1)(f), 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), (o), (q)(ii) and (iii), (r)(ii) and (iii), (s)(ii) and (iii), and R156-46b-202(2)(c)(iii).

(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) Citation Hearing Officer. The regulatory and compliance officer or other 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 15A-1-207(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-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)(e) 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),(s)(i) and (t), and R156-46b-202(2)(b) 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. The director is designated as the presiding officer for the concurrence role on disciplinary proceedings under Subsections R156-46b-202(2)(c) as required by Subsection 58-55-103(1)(b)(iv).

(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),(o), (q)(i) and (r)(i).

(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 person who requests an investigative subpoena is responsible for service of the subpoena.

(3)(a) Service may be made:

(i) on a person upon whom a summons may be served pursuant to the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure; and

(ii) personally or on the agent of the person being served.

(b) If a party is represented by an attorney, service shall be made on the attorney.

(4)(a) Service may be accomplished by hand delivery or by mail to the last known address of the intended recipient.

(b) Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

(c) Service may be accomplished by electronic means.

(d) Service by electronic means is complete on transmission if transmission is completed during normal business hours at the place receiving the service; otherwise, service is complete on the next business day.

(5) There shall appear on all investigative subpoenas a certificate of service.

(6) 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(16);
(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) architect;
(c) audiologist;
(d) certified nurse midwife;
(e) certified public accountant emeritus;
(f) certified registered nurse anesthetist;
(g) certified court reporter;
(h) certified social worker;
(i) chiropractic physician;
(j) clinical mental health counselor;
(k) clinical social worker;
(l) contractor;
(m) deception detection examiner;
(n) deception detection intern;
(o) dental hygienist;
(p) dentist;
(q) direct-entry midwife;
(r) genetic counselor;
(s) health facility administrator;
(t) hearing instrument specialist;
(u) landscape architect;
(v) licensed advanced substance use disorder counselor;
(w) marriage and family therapist;
(x) naturopath/naturopathic physician;
(y) optometrist;
(z) osteopathic physician and surgeon;
(aa) pharmacist;
(bb) pharmacy technician;
(cc) physical therapist;
(dd) physician assistant;
(ee) physician and surgeon;
(ff) podiatric physician;
(gg) private probation provider;
(hh) professional engineer;
(ii) professional land surveyor;
(jj) professional structural engineer;
(kk) psychologist;
(ll) radiology practical technician;
(mm) radiologic technologist;
(nn) security personnel;
(oo) speech-language pathologist;
(pp) substance use disorder counselor; and
(qq) 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 12 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.

(8) A Controlled Substance license may be placed on inactive status if attached to a primary license listed in Subsection R156-1-305(2) and the primary license is placed on inactive status.

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)	Architect	May 31	even years
(4)	Athlete Agent	September 30	even years
(5)	Athletic Trainer	May 31	odd years
(6)	Audiologist	May 31	odd years
(7)	Barber	September 30	odd years
(8)	Barber School	September 30	odd years
(9)	Building Inspector	November 30	odd years
(10)	Burglar Alarm Security	March 31	odd years
(11)	C.P.A. Firm	September 30	even years
(12)	Certified Court Reporter	May 31	even years
(13)	Certified Dietitian	September 30	even years
(14)	Certified Medical Language Interpreter	March 31	odd 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 Mental Health Counselor	September 30	even years
(21)	Clinical Social Worker	September 30	even years
(22)	Construction Trades Instructor	November 30	odd years
(23)	Contractor	November 30	odd years
(24)	Controlled Substance License	Attached to primary license renewal	
(25)	Controlled Substance Precursor	May 31	odd years
(26)	Controlled Substance Handler	May 31	odd years
(27)	Cosmetologist/Barber	September 30	odd years
(28)	Cosmetology/Barber School	September 30	odd years
(29)	Deception Detection	November 30	even years

(30)	Dental Hygienist	May 31	even years
(31)	Dentist	May 31	even years
(32)	Direct-entry Midwife	September 30	odd years
(33)	Electrician Apprentice, Journeyman, Master, Residential Journeyman, Residential Master	November 30	even years
(34)	Electrologist	September 30	odd years
(35)	Electrology School	September 30	odd years
(36)	Elevator Mechanic	November 30	even years
(37)	Environmental Health Scientist	May 31	odd years
(38)	Esthetician	September 30	odd years
(39)	Esthetics School	September 30	odd years
(40)	Factory Built Housing Dealer	September 30	even years
(41)	Funeral Service Director	May 31	even years
(42)	Funeral Service Establishment	May 31	even years
(43)	Genetic Counselor	September 30	even years
(44)	Health Facility Administrator	May 31	odd years
(45)	Hearing Instrument Specialist	September 30	even years
(46)	Internet Facilitator	September 30	odd years
(47)	Landscape Architect	May 31	even years
(48)	Licensed Advanced Substance Use Disorder Counselor	May 31	odd years
(49)	Licensed Practical Nurse	January 31	even years
(50)	Licensed Substance Use Disorder Counselor	May 31	odd years
(51)	Marriage and Family Therapist	September 30	even years
(52)	Massage Apprentice, Therapist	May 31	odd years
(53)	Master Esthetician	September 30	odd years
(54)	Medication Aide Certified	March 31	odd years
(55)	Nail Technologist	September 30	odd years
(56)	Nail Technology School	September 30	odd years
(57)	Naturopath/Naturopathic Physician	May 31	even years
(58)	Occupational Therapist	May 31	odd years
(59)	Occupational Therapy Assistant	May 31	odd years
(60)	Optometrist	September 30	even years
(61)	Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon, Online Prescriber	May 31	even years
(62)	Outfitter/Hunting Guide	May 31	even years
(63)	Pharmacy Class A-B-C-D-E, Online Contract Pharmacy	September 30	odd years
(64)	Pharmacist	September 30	odd years
(65)	Pharmacy Technician	September 30	odd years
(66)	Physical Therapist	May 31	odd years
(67)	Physical Therapist Assistant	May 31	odd years
(68)	Physician Assistant	May 31	even years
(69)	Physician and Surgeon, Online Prescriber	January 31	even years
(70)	Plumber Apprentice, Journeyman, Master, Residential Master, Residential Journeyman	November 30	even years
(71)	Podiatric Physician	September 30	even years
(72)	Pre Need Funeral Arrangement Sales Agent	May 31	even years
(73)	Private Probation Provider	May 31	odd years
(74)	Professional Engineer	March 31	odd years
(75)	Professional Geologist	March 31	odd years
(76)	Professional Land Surveyor	March 31	odd years
(77)	Professional Structural Engineer	March 31	odd years
(78)	Psychologist	September 30	even years
(79)	Radiologic Technologist, Radiology Practical Technician Radiologist Assistant	May 31	odd years
(80)	Recreational Therapy Therapeutic Recreation Technician, Therapeutic Recreation Specialist, Master Therapeutic Recreation Specialist	May 31	odd years
(81)	Registered Nurse	January 31	odd years
(82)	Respiratory Care Practitioner	September 30	even years
(83)	Security Personnel	November 30	even years
(84)	Social Service Worker	September 30	even years
(85)	Speech-Language Pathologist	May 31	odd years
(86)	Veterinarian	September 30	even years
(87)	Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor	March 31	odd 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) Associate Clinical Mental Health Counselor 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.

(b) Associate Marriage and Family Therapist 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 Advanced Substance Use Disorder Counselor licenses shall be issued for a period of four years and may be extended if the licensee presents satisfactory evidence to the Division and Board that reasonable progress is being made toward completing the required hours of supervised experience necessary for the next level of licensure.

(d) Certified Advanced Substance Use Disorder Counselor Intern licenses shall be issued for a period of six months or until the examination is passed whichever occurs first.

(e) Certified Substance Use Disorder Counselor licenses shall be issued for a period of two years and may be extended if the licensee presents satisfactory evidence to the Division and Board that reasonable progress is being made toward completing the required hours of supervised experience necessary for the next level of licensure.

(f) Certified Social Worker Intern licenses shall be issued for a period of six months or until the examination is passed whichever occurs first.

(g) Certified Substance Use Disorder Counselor Intern licenses shall be issued for a period of six months or until the examination is passed, whichever occurs first.

(h) Dental Educator licenses shall be issued for a two year renewable term, until the date of termination of employment with the dental school as an employee, or until the failure to maintain any of the requirements of Section 58-69-302.5, whichever occurs first.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) Type I Foreign Trained Physician-Educator licenses will be issued initially for a one-year term and thereafter renewed every two years following issuance.

(m) Type II Foreign Trained Physician-Educator licenses will be issued initially for an annual basis and thereafter renewed annually up to four times following issuance if the licensee continues to satisfy the requirements described in

Subsection 58-67-302.7(3) and completes the required continuing education requirements established under Section 58-67-303.

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 send 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) Except as provided in Subsection(4), renewal notices shall be sent by mail deposited in the post office with postage prepaid, addressed to the last mailing address shown on the Division's automated license system.

(3) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-301.7(1), each licensee is required to maintain a current mailing address with the Division. In accordance with Subsection 58-1-301.7(2), mailing to the last mailing address furnished to the Division constitutes legal notice.

(4) If a licensee has authorized the Division to send a renewal notice by email, a renewal notice may be sent by email to the last email address shown on the Division's automated license system. If selected as the exclusive method of receipt of renewal notices, such mailing shall constitute legal notice. It shall be the duty and responsibility of each licensee who authorizes the Division to send a renewal notice by email to maintain a current email address with the Division.

(5) Renewal notices shall provide that the renewal requirements are outlined in the online renewal process and that each licensee is required to document or certify that the licensee meets the renewal requirements prior to renewal.

(6) 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).

(7) Licensees licensed during the last 12 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, with allowance for exceptions.

(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 30 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;

(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; and

(c) pay the established license fee for a new applicant for licensure.

(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 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;

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

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

(d) 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 owed 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 Sections R156-1-308a through R156-1-308l.

(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 12 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 any portion 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.

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.

R156-1-501. 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.

R156-1-502. Administrative Penalties.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-401(5) and Section 58-1-502, except as otherwise provided by a specific chapter under Title R156, the following fine schedule shall apply to citations issued under the referenced authority:

TABLE

FINE SCHEDULE

FIRST OFFENSE	
Violation	Fine
58-1-501(1)(a)	$ 500.00
58-1-501(1)(c)	$ 800.00
SECOND OFFENSE	
58-1-501(1)(a)	$1,000.00
58-1-501(1)(c)	$1,600.00
THIRD OFFENSE	

Double the amount for a second offense with a maximum amount not to exceed the maximum fine allowed under Subsection 58-1-502(2)(j)(iii).

(2) Citations shall not be issued for third offenses, except in extraordinary circumstances approved by the investigative supervisor.

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

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

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

R156-1-503. 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.

KEY: diversion programs, licensing, occupational licensing, supervision

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58-1-501(4)

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-15A. State Construction Code Administration and Adoption of Approved State Construction Code Rule.
R156-15A-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "State Construction Code Administration and Adoption of Approved State Construction Code Rule".

R156-15A-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 15A, as used in Title 15A or this rule:

(1) "Building permit" means, for the purpose of determining the building permit surcharge under Subsection 15A-1-209(5)(a), a warrant, license or authorization to build or construct a building or structure or any part thereof.

(2) "Building permit fee" means, for the purpose of determining the building permit surcharge under Subsection 15A-1-209(5)(a), fees assessed by a state agency or state political subdivision for the issuance of permits for construction, alteration, remodeling, repair, and installation, including building, electrical, mechanical and plumbing components.

(3) "Permit number", as used in Section 15A-1-209, means the standardized building permit number described below in Sections R156-15A-220 and R156-15A-221.

(4) "Refuses to establish a method of appeal" means, with respect to Subsection 15A-1-207(3)(b), that a compliance agency does not in fact adopt a formal written method of appealing uniform building standard matters in accordance with generally recognized standards of due process; or, that the compliance agency does not convene an appeals board and render a decision in the matter within ninety days from the date on which the appeal is properly filed with the compliance agency.

R156-15A-103. Authority.

This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Subsection 15A-1-204(6), Section 15A-1-205 and Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the Division to administer Title 15A.

R156-15A-201. Advisory Peer Committees Created - Membership - Duties.

(1) There is created in accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(f) and 15A-1-203(10)(d), the following advisory peer committees to the Uniform Building Codes Commission:

(a) the Education Advisory Committee consisting of ten members, which shall include a factory built housing dealer, a design professional, a general contractor, an electrical contractor, a mechanical or plumbing contractor, an educator, and four inspectors (one from each of the specialties of plumbing, electrical, mechanical and general building);

(b) the Plumbing and Health Advisory Committee consisting of nine members;

(c) the Structural Advisory Committee consisting of seven members;

(d) the Architectural Advisory Committee consisting of seven members;

(e) the Fire Protection Advisory Committee consisting of five members;

(i) This committee shall join together with the Fire Advisory and Code Analysis Committee of the Utah Fire Prevention Board to form the Unified Code Analysis Council.

(ii) The Unified Code Analysis Council shall meet as directed by the Utah Fire Prevention Board, or as directed by the Uniform Building Code Commission, or as needed to review fire prevention and building code issues that require definitive and specific analysis.

(iii) The Unified Code Analysis Council shall select one of its members to act as chair and another to act as vice chair. The chair and vice chair shall serve for one-year terms on a calendar year basis. Elections for chair and vice chair shall occur at the meeting conducted in the last quarter of the calendar year.

(iv) The chair or vice chair shall report to the Utah Fire Prevention Board or Uniform Building Code Commission recommendations of the council with regard to the review of fire and building codes;

(f) the Mechanical Advisory Committee consisting of seven members; and

(g) the Electrical Advisory Committee consisting of seven members.

(2) The committees shall be appointed and serve in accordance with Subsection 15A-1-203(10)(d). The membership of each committee shall be made up of individuals who have direct knowledge or involvement in the area of code involved in the title of that committee.

(3) The duties and responsibilities of the committees shall include:

(a) reviewing codes proposed for adoption or approval as assigned by the Division in collaboration with the Commission;

(b) reviewing requests for amendments to the adopted codes or approved codes as assigned to each committee by the Division with the collaboration of the Commission; and

(c) submitting recommendations concerning the reviews made under Subsection (a) and (b).

(4) The duties and responsibilities of the Education Advisory Committee shall include:

(a) reviewing and making recommendations regarding funding requests that are submitted; and

(b) reviewing and making recommendations regarding budget, revenue and expenses of the education fund established pursuant to Subsection 15A-1-209(5).

R156-15A-202. Code Amendment Process.

In accordance with Section 15A-1-206, the procedure and manner under which requests for amendments to codes shall be filed with the Division and recommended or declined for adoption are as follows:

(1) All requests for amendments to any of the adopted codes or approved codes shall be submitted to the Division on forms specifically prepared by the Division for that purpose.

(2) The processing of requests for code amendments shall be in accordance with Division policies and procedures.

R156-15A-210. Compliance with Codes - Appeals.

If the Commission is required to act as an appeals board in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 15A-1-207(3)(b), the following shall regulate the convening and conduct of the appeals board:

(1) If a compliance agency refuses to establish a method of appeal regarding a uniform building standard issue, the appellant may petition the Commission to act as the appeals board.

(2) The appellant shall file the request to convene the Commission as an appeals board in accordance with the requirements for a request for agency action, as set forth in Subsection 63G-4-201(3)(a) and Section R151-4-201. A request by other means shall not be considered and shall be returned to the appellant with appropriate instructions.

(3) A copy of the final written decision of the compliance agency interpreting or applying a code which is the subject of the dispute shall be submitted as an attachment to the request. If the appellant requests, but does not receive a timely final written decision, the appellant shall submit an affidavit to this effect in lieu of including a copy of the final written decision with the request.

(4) The request shall be filed with the Division no later than 30 days following the issuance of the compliance agency's disputed written decision.

(5) The compliance agency shall file a written response to

the request not later than 20 days after the filing of the request. The request and response shall be provided to the Commission in advance of any hearing in order to properly frame the disputed issues.

(6) Except with regard to the time period specified in Subsection (7), the time periods specified in this section may, upon a showing of good cause, be modified by the presiding officer conducting the proceeding.

(7) The Commission shall convene as an appeals board within 45 days after a request is properly filed.

(8) Upon the convening of the Commission as an appeals board, the board members shall review the issue to be considered to determine if a member of the board has a conflict of interest which would preclude the member from fairly hearing and deciding the appeal. If it is determined that a conflict does exist, the member shall be excused from participating in the proceeding.

(9) The hearing shall be a formal hearing held in accordance with the Utah Administrative Procedures Act, Title 63G, Chapter 4.

(10) Decisions relating to the application and interpretation of the code made by a compliance agency board of appeals shall be binding for the specific individual case and shall not require Commission approval.

R156-15A-220. Standardized Building Permit Number.

As provided in Section 15A-1-209, any agency issuing a permit for construction within the state of Utah shall use the standardized building permit numbering system in a form adopted by rule There are no additional requirements to those specified in Subsection 15A-1-209.

R156-15A-230. Building Code Training Fund Fees.

In accordance with Subsection 15A-1-209(5)(a), on April 30, July 31, October 31 and January 31 of each year, each state agency and each state political subdivision that assesses a building permit fee shall file with the Division a report of building fees and surcharge for the immediately preceding calendar quarter; and, shall remit 80% of the amount of the surcharge collected to the Division.

R156-15A-231. Administration of Building Code Training Fund and Factory Built Housing Fees Account.

In accordance with Subsection 15A-1-209(5)(c), the Division shall use monies received under Subsection 15A-1-209(5)(a) to provide education regarding codes and code amendments to building inspectors and individuals engaged in construction-related trades or professions. In accordance with Subsection 58-56-17.5(2)(c), the Division shall use a portion of the monies received under Subsection 58-56-17.5(1) to provide education for factory built housing. The following procedures, standards, and policies are established to apply to the administration of these separate funds:

(1) The Division shall not approve or deny education grant requests from the Building Code Training Fund or from the Factory Built Housing Fees Account until the Uniform Building Code Commission (UBCC) Education Advisory Committee ("the Committee"), created in accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(f) and R156-15A-201(1)(a), has considered and made its recommendations on the requests.

(2) Appropriate funding expenditure categories include:

(a) grants in the form of reimbursement funding to the following organizations that administer code related or factory built housing educational events, seminars or classes:

(i) schools, colleges, universities, departments of universities, or other institutions of learning;

(ii) professional associations or organizations; and

(iii) governmental agencies.

(b) costs or expenses incurred as a result of educational events, seminars, or classes directly administered by the Division;

(c) expenses incurred for the salary, benefits or other compensation and related expenses resulting from the employment of a Board Secretary;

(d) office equipment and associated administrative expenses required for the performance of the duties of the Board Secretary, including but not limited to computer equipment, telecommunication equipment and costs and general office supplies; and

(e) other related expenses as determined by the Division.

(3) The following procedure shall be used for submission, review and payment of funding grants:

(a) A funding grant applicant shall submit a completed "Application for Building Code Training Funds Grant" or a "Factory Built Housing Education Grant Application" a minimum of 15 days prior to the meeting at which the request is to be considered and prior to the training event on forms provided for that purpose by the Division. Applications received less than 15 days prior to a meeting may be denied.

(b) Payment of approved funding grants will be made as reimbursement after the approved event, class, or seminar has been held and the required receipts, invoices and supporting documentation, including proof of payment, if requested by the Division or Committee, have been submitted to the Division.

(c) Approved funding grants shall be reimbursed only for eligible expenditures which have been executed in good faith with the intent to ensure the best reasonable value.

(4) The Committee shall consider the following in determining whether to recommend approval of a proposed funding request to the Division:

(a) the fund balance available and whether the proposed request meets the overall training objectives of the fund, including but not limited to:

(i) the need for training on the subject matter;

(ii) the need for training in the geographical area where the training is offered; and

(iii) the need for training on new codes being considered for adoption;

(b) the prior record of the program sponsor in providing codes training including:

(i) whether the subject matter taught was appropriate;

(ii) whether the instructor was appropriately qualified and prepared; and

(iii) whether the program sponsor followed appropriate and adequate procedures and requirements in providing the training and submitting requests for funding;

(c) costs of the facility including:

(i) the location of a facility or venue, or the type of event, seminar or class;

(ii) the suitability of said facility or venue with regard to the anticipated attendance at or in connection with additional non-funded portions of an event or conference;

(iii) the duration of the proposed educational event, seminar, or class; and

(iv) whether the proposed cost of the facility is reasonable compared to the cost of alternative available facilities;

(d) the estimated cost for instructor fees including:

(i) the experience or expertise of the instructor in the proposed training area;

(ii) the quality of training based upon events, seminars or classes that have been previously taught by the instructor;

(iii) the drawing power of the instructor, meaning the ability to increase the attendance at the proposed educational event, seminar or class;

(iv) travel expenses; and

(v) whether the proposed cost for the instructor or instructors is reasonable compared to the costs of similar educational events, seminars, or classes;

(e) the estimated cost of advertising materials, brochures, registration and agenda materials, including:

(i) printing costs that may include creative or design expenses; and

(ii) whether delivery or mailing costs, including postage and handling, are reasonable compared to the cost of alternate available means of delivery;

(f) other reasonable and comparable cost alternatives for each proposed expense item; and

(g) any other information the Committee reasonably believes may assist in evaluating a proposed expenditure.

(5) Joint function.

(a) "Joint function" means a proposed event, class, seminar, or program that provides code or code related or factory built housing education and education or activities in other areas.

(b) Only the prorated portions of a joint function that are code and code related or factory built housing education are eligible for a funding grant.

(c) In considering a proposed funding request that involves a joint function, the Committee shall consider whether:

(i) the expenses subject to funding are reasonably prorated for the costs directly related to the code and code amendment or factory built housing education; and

(ii) the education being proposed will be reasonable and successful in the training objective in the context of the entire program or event.

(6) Advertising materials, brochures and agenda or training materials for a Building Code Training funded educational event, seminar, or class shall include a statement that acknowledges that partial funding of the training program has been provided by the Utah Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing from the 1% surcharge funds on all building permits.

(7) Advertising materials, brochures and agenda or training materials for a Factory Built Housing Fees Account funded educational event, seminar, or class shall include a statement that acknowledges that partial funding of the training program has been provided by the Utah Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing from surcharge fees on factory built housing sales.

R156-15A-301. Factory Built Housing Dispute Resolution.

In accordance with Subsection 15A-1-306(1)(f)(i), the dispute resolution program is defined and clarified as follows:

(1) Persons with manufactured housing disputes may file a complaint with the Division.

(2) The Division shall investigate such complaints and as part of the investigation may take any of the following actions:

(a) negotiate an informal resolution with the parties involved;

(b) take any informal or formal action allowed by any applicable statute, including but not limited to:

(A) pursuing disciplinary proceedings under Section 58-1-401;

(B) assessing civil penalties under Subsection 15A-1-306(2); and

(C) referring matters to appropriate criminal prosecuting agencies and cooperating or assisting with the investigation and prosecution of cases by such agencies.

(3) In addition, persons with manufactured housing disputes may pursue a civil remedy.

R156-15A-401. Adoption - Approved Codes.

Approved Codes. In accordance with Subsection 15A-1-204(6)(a), and subject to the limitations contained in Subsection 15A-1-204(6)(b), the following codes or standards are hereby incorporated by reference and approved for use and adoption by a compliance agency as the construction standards which may be applied to existing buildings in the regulation of building alteration, remodeling, repair, removal, seismic evaluation, and rehabilitation in the state:

(1) the 1997 edition of the Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings (UCADB) promulgated by the International Code Council;

(2) the 2009 edition of the International Existing Building Code (IEBC), including its appendix chapters, promulgated by the International Code Council;

(3) ASCE 31-03, Seismic Evaluation of Existing Buildings, promulgated by the American Society of Civil Engineers;

(4) ASCE/SEI 41-06, the Seismic Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings, promulgated by the American Society of Civil Engineers, 2007 edition.

R156-15A-402. Statewide Amendments to the IEBC.

The following are adopted as amendments to the IEBC to be applicable statewide:

(1) In Section 101.5 the exception is deleted.

(2) In Section 202 the definition for existing buildings is deleted and replaced with the following:

EXISTING BUILDING. A building lawfully erected under a prior adopted code, or one which is deemed a legal non-conforming building by the code official, and one which is not a dangerous building.

(3) In Section 605.1, Exception number 3, the following is added at the end of the sentence:

"unless undergoing a change of occupancy classification."

(4) Section 606.2.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

606.2.1 Parapet bracing, wall anchors, and other appendages. Buildings constructed prior to 1975 shall have parapet bracing, wall anchors, and appendages such as cornices, spires, towers, tanks, signs, statuary, etc. evaluated by a licensed engineer when said building is undergoing reroofing, or alteration of or repair to said feature. Such parapet bracing, wall anchors, and appendages shall be evaluated in accordance with the reduced International Building Code level seismic forces as specified in IEBC Section 101.5.4.2 and design procedures of Section 101.5.4. When found to be deficient because of design or deteriorated condition, the engineer's recommendations to anchor, brace, reinforce, or remove the deficient feature shall be implemented.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Group R-3 and U occupancies.

2. Unreinforced masonry parapets need not be braced according to the above stated provisions provided that the maximum height of an unreinforced masonry parapet above the level of the diaphragm tension anchors or above the parapet braces shall not exceed one and one-half times the thickness of the parapet wall. The parapet height may be a maximum of two and one-half times its thickness in other than Seismic Design Categories D, E, or F.

(5) Section 907.3.1 is deleted and replaced with the following:

907.3.1 Compliance with the International Building Code. When a building or portion thereof is subject to a change of occupancy such that a change in the nature of the occupancy results in a higher seismic occupancy based on Table 1604.5 of the International Building Code; or where such change of occupancy results in a reclassification of a building to a higher hazard category as shown in Table 912.4; or where a change of a Group M occupancy to a Group A, E, F, M, R-1, R-2, or R-4 occupancy with two-thirds or more of the floors involved in Level 3 alteration work; or when such change of occupancy results in a design occupant load increase of 100% or more, the building shall conform to the seismic requirements of the International Building Code for the new seismic use group.

Exceptions 1-4 remain unchanged.

5. Where the design occupant load increase is less than 25 occupants and the occupancy category does not change.

(6) In Section 912.7.3 exception 2 is deleted.

(7) In Section 912.8 number 7 is added as follows:

7. When a change of occupancy in a building or portion of a building results in a Group R-2 occupancy, not less than 20 percent of the dwelling or sleeping units shall be Type B dwelling or sleeping units. These dwelling or sleeping units may be located on any floor of the building provided with an accessible route. Two percent, but not less than one unit, of the dwelling or sleeping units shall be Type A dwelling units.

R156-15A-403. Local Amendment to the IEBC.

The following are adopted as amendments to the IEBC to be applicable to the following jurisdictions:

None.

KEY: contractors, building codes, building inspections, licensing

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58-1-202(1)(a)
15A-1-204(6)
15A-1-205

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-20a. Environmental Health Scientist Act Rule.
R156-20a-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "Environmental Health Scientist Act Rule."

R156-20a-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 20a, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 20a or this rule:

(1) "Distance learning" means the acquisition of knowledge and skills through information and instruction encompassing all technologies and other forms of learning at a distance, including internet, audio/visual recordings, mail or other correspondence.

(2) "Qualified professional continuing education," as used in this rule, means professional continuing education that meets the standards set forth in Section R156-20a-304.

(3) "Unprofessional conduct," as defined in Title 58 Chapters 1 and 20a, is further defined, in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(e), in Section R156-20a-502.

R156-20a-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 20a.

R156-20a-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.

R156-20a-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Education Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-20a-302(1)(d), (2)(d) and (3)(d), an applicant shall satisfy the education requirement as follows:

(1) submit evidence of a bachelor's or master's degree from an environmental health program accredited by the National Environmental Health Science and Protection Accreditation Council (EHAC); or

(2) submit evidence of a bachelor's or master's degree from an accredited program in a college or university with major study in one of the following:

(a) agronomy;
(b) biology;
(c) botany;
(d) chemistry;
(e) environmental health science;
(f) geology;
(g) microbiology;
(h) physics;
(i) physiology;
(j) public health science;
(k) sanitary engineering;
(l) zoology; or

(3) submit evidence of a bachelor's or master's degree from an accredited program in a college or university including:

(a) a college or university level algebra or math course; and

(b) 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours from at least three of the areas of study listed in Subsection (2).

R156-20a-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirement.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-20a-302(1)(e), an applicant shall satisfy the examination requirement by submitting evidence of having passed the National Environmental Health Association Registered Environmental Health Specialist/Registered Sanitarian (REHS/RS) Examination or the National Environmental Health Association Registered Environmental Health Specialist/Registered Sanitarian-in-training Examination.

(2) An applicant may take either examination identified in Subsection (1) upon completion of the education requirements listed in Section R156-20a-302a.

R156-20a-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Supervision Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(b) and 58-20a-302(3)(f), an applicant when licensed as an environmental health scientist-in-training shall practice under the general supervision of a supervising licensed environmental health scientist for a minimum of six months, except for an applicant who has completed an environmental health science program accredited by EHAC as set forth in Subsection R156-20a-302a(1).

R156-20a-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1)(a), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle applicable to licensees under Title 58, Chapter 20a is established by rule in Section R156-1-308a.

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

R156-20a-304. Professional Continuing Education.

(1) In accordance with Section 58-20a-304, during each two year period commencing June 1 of each odd numbered year, an environmental health scientist or environmental health scientist-in-training shall be required to complete not less than 30 hours of qualified professional continuing education directly related to the licensee's professional practice.

(2) The required number of hours of professional continuing education for an individual who first becomes licensed during the two year period shall be decreased in a pro-rata amount equal to any part of that two year period preceding the date on which that individual first became licensed.

(3) Qualified professional continuing 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 environmental health scientist;

(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.

(4) Credit shall be recognized for professional continuing education on an hour for hour basis as a student completed in blocks of time of not less than 50 minutes in formally established classroom courses, distance learning, seminars, lectures, labs, or specific environmental conferences approved, taught or sponsored by:

(a) Utah Environmental Health Association;
(b) Bureau of Environmental Services;
(c) Utah Department of Environmental Quality;
(d) Bureau of Epidemiology;
(e) State Food Program;
(f) National Environmental Health Association;
(g) Food and Drug Administration;
(h) Center for Disease Control and Prevention;
(i) any local, state or federal agency; and
(j) a college or university which provides courses in or related to environmental health science.

(5) A maximum of 15 hours of credit may be recognized for a person who teaches continuing professional education on an hour for hour basis completed in block of time of not less than 50 minutes in formally established classroom courses, seminars, lectures, conferences which meet the requirements in Subsections (3) and (4).

(6) A licensee is responsible for maintaining competent records of completed qualified professional continuing education for a period of four years after close of the two year period to which the records pertain. It is the responsibility of the licensee to maintain such information with respect to qualified continuing professional education to demonstrate it meets the requirements under this section.

(7) If properly documented that a licensee is engaged in full time activities or is subjected to circumstances which prevent that licensee from meeting the continuing professional education requirements established under this section, the licensee may be excused from the requirement for a period of up to three years. However, it is the responsibility of the licensee to document the reasons and justify why the requirement could not be met.

R156-20a-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(1) failing to comply with the professional continuing education requirements in Section R156-20a-304; and

(2) failing to provide general supervision as defined in Subsection 58-20a-102(2).

KEY: licensing, environmental health scientist, sanitarian, environmental health scientist-in-training

September 11, 2012	**58-1-106(1)(a)**
Notice of Continuation July 6, 2010	**58-1-202(1)(a)**
	58-20a-101

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.
R162-2e. Appraisal Management Company Administrative Rules.
R162-2e-101. Title.

This chapter is known as the "Appraisal Management Company Administrative Rules."

R162-2e-102. Definitions.

(1) "Affiliation" means a business association:

(a) between:

(i) two individuals registered, licensed, or certified under Section 61-2b; or

(ii) an individual registered, licensed, or certified under Section 61-2b and:

(A) an appraisal entity; or

(B) a government agency;

(b) for the purpose of providing an appraisal service; and

(c) regardless of whether an employment relationship exists between the parties.

(2) The acronym "AMC" stands for appraisal management company.

(3) As used in Subsection R162-2e-201(3)(c)(ii), "business day" means a day other than:

(a) a Saturday;

(b) a Sunday;

(c) a state or federal holiday; or

(d) any other day when the division is closed for business.

(4) "Client" is defined in Section 61-2e-102(10).

(5) "Competency statement" means a statement provided by the AMC to the appraiser that, at a minimum, requires the appraiser to attest that the appraiser:

(a) is competent according to USPAP standards;

(b) recognizes and agrees to comply with:

(i) laws and regulations that apply to the appraiser and to the assignment;

(ii) assignment conditions; and

(iii) the scope of work outlined by the client; and

(c) has access, either independently or through an affiliation pursuant to Subsection (1), to the records necessary to complete a credible appraisal, including:

(i) multiple listing service data; and

(ii) county records.

(6) "Select" means:

(a) for purposes of composing the AMC appraiser panel, to review and evaluate the qualifications of an appraiser who applies to be included on the AMC's appraiser panel; and

(b) for purposes of assigning an appraisal activity to an appraiser:

(i) to choose from the AMC's appraiser panel an individual appraiser or appraisal entity to complete an assignment; or

(ii) to compile, from among the appraisers included in the AMC's appraiser panel, an electronic distribution list of appraisers to whom an assignment will be offered through e-mail.

(7) The acronym "USPAP" stands for Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

R162-2e-201. Registration Required - Qualification for Registration.

(1) The division may not register or renew the registration of an AMC that fails to:

(a) comply with any provision of Utah Code Title 61, Chapter 2e, "Appraisal Management Company Registration and Regulation Act";

(b) register with the Utah Division of Corporations and Commercial Code and provide to the division its certificate of existence;

(c) pursuant to this Subsection (4)(a), evidence having secured a surety bond that:

(i) is in the amount of $25,000; and

(ii) provides, throughout the full period of registration, for the division to make a claim:

(A) on behalf of an appraiser; and

(B) for unpaid fees as awarded to the appraiser in a final judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(d) comply with any provision of these rules.

(2) The division shall schedule a hearing before the board for an AMC that:

(a)(i) applies for registration or renewal of registration;

(ii) has a control person who discloses, or the division finds through its own research, an issue that might affect the control person's moral character; and

(iii) the division determines that the board should be aware of the issue; or

(b) fails to provide an adequate explanation for the AMC's:

(i) plan to ensure the use of licensed appraisers in good standing;

(ii) plan to ensure the integrity of the appraisal review process; or

(iii) plan for record keeping.

(3)(a) An AMC shall register with the division in the name of the legal entity under which it is registered with the Utah Division of Corporations and Commercial Code and conducts the business of appraisal management in Utah and in other states.

(b) An AMC shall notify the division of a dba, trade name, or assumed business name under which the registered legal entity operates in Utah:

(i) at the time of registration; or

(ii) if applicable, immediately upon beginning to operate under such dba, trade name, or assumed business name.

(c) If an AMC changes its registered name, a dba, a trade name, or an assumed business name, the AMC shall notify the division:

(i) in writing; and

(ii) within ten business days of making the change.

(4)(a) The deadline by which an AMC shall demonstrate that the entity has obtained a surety bond pursuant to Subsection (1)(c) is as follows:

(i) For an AMC that applies for registration on or after October 1, 2012, the bond shall be obtained as a condition for initial registration.

(ii) For an AMC that obtained its initial registration prior to January 1 2011 and applies for renewal on or after October 1, 2012, the bond shall be obtained as a condition of the 2012 renewal.

(iii) For an AMC that is not described by this Subsection (4)(a)(i) or (ii), the deadline for obtaining the surety bond shall be January 1, 2013.

(b) Failure to comply with an applicable deadline as outlined in this Subsection (4)(a) shall result in the automatic suspension of an AMC's registration until such time as the AMC provides evidence to the division that it is in compliance with the surety bond requirement.

(c) If an AMC's surety bond lapses or is cancelled during the period of registration, the division shall:

(i) allow the AMC 30 days in which to comply with the surety bond requirement; and

(ii) if the AMC fails to obtain or reinstate a surety bond within 30 days, immediately and automatically suspend the AMC's registration until such time as the AMC provides evidence to the division that it is in compliance with the surety bond requirement.

R162-2e-201a. Claims Against an AMC Bond.

(1) To bring a claim against a bond that is held by an AMC pursuant to Section 61-2e-204(2)(c) and Subsection

R162-2e-201(1)(c), an appraiser shall:

(a) demonstrate that a court of competent jurisdiction has awarded the appraiser a final judgment against the AMC for the fee(s) claimed;

(b) demonstrate that the appraiser earned the fee(s) claimed and that the AMC has had a reasonable period of time in which to tender payment; and

(c) submit a complaint to the division alleging nonpayment of fee(s):

(i) after a reasonable period of time for payment has passed; and

(ii) no later than 30 days after obtaining a judgment as required under this Subsection (1)(a).

(2) In evaluating whether an AMC has had a reasonable period of time in which to tender payment, the division shall consider the following:

(a) if a payment deadline is specified in the contract that applies to the assignment for which the appraiser claims an unpaid fee, whether the payment deadline has passed; or

(b) if the applicable contract is silent as to a period for payment, whether at least 90 days have passed since the date on which the appraiser submitted a report that complied with the assignment, including all scope of work requirements, as determined by the division in its sole discretion.

R162-2e-301. Use of Licensed or Certified Appraisers.

Beginning upon registration with the division and continuing biennially thereafter, an AMC shall provide to the division a statement signed by its designated controlling person that explains the AMC's system for verifying that:

(1) an appraiser who is added to the panel is licensed or certified; and

(2) an appraiser who is assigned to complete a real estate appraisal remains licensed or certified in good standing.

R162-2e-302. Adherence to Standards.

Beginning upon registration with the division and continuing biennially thereafter, an AMC shall provide a statement to the division, signed by its designated controlling person, certifying that the AMC verifies that each appraisal assignment offered to an appraiser acting as an independent contractor is:

(1) signed by an appraiser who is included in the AMC's panel at the time the assignment is offered; and

(2) includes the information outlined in Subsection 304(1)(b)-(c).

R162-2e-303. Recordkeeping.

An AMC's statement of recordkeeping required upon registration with the division and biennially thereafter shall be signed by its designated controlling person and shall describe:

(1) its system for maintaining a record of:

(a)(i) the name of the appraiser who accepts each assignment and signs the corresponding appraisal report; and

(ii) if an assignment is accepted by an appraisal entity, the name of the entity that accepts the assignment; and

(b) the client that requested the appraisal report;

(2) the format in which the records required to be kept under Section 61-2e-303(1) are maintained;

(3) an explanation of the system through which the AMC backs up any records kept as required by Section 61-2e-303(1) that are maintained in an electronic format;

(4) the location where the records are kept; and

(5) the name of the records custodian.

R162-2e-304. Required Disclosure.

In addition to the disclosures required by Section 61-2e-304, an AMC shall:

(1) at the time an assignment is offered, disclose to the appraiser:

(a) the total amount that the appraiser may expect to earn from the assignment:

(i) disclosed as a dollar amount; and

(ii) delineating any fees or costs that will be charged by the AMC to the appraiser;

(b)(i) the property address;

(ii) the legal description; or

(iii) equivalent information that would allow the appraiser to determine whether the appraiser has been involved with any service regarding the subject property within the three years preceding the date on which the assignment is offered;

(c) the assignment conditions and scope of work requirements in sufficient detail to allow the appraiser to determine whether the appraiser is competent to complete the assignment; and

(d) any known deadlines within which the assignment must be completed;

(2) at or before the time the appraiser accepts an assignment, obtain the appraiser's acknowledgment as to the AMC's competency statement;

(3) before requiring the appraiser to submit a completed report, disclose to the appraiser:

(a) the total fee that will be collected by the AMC for the assignment; and

(b) the total amount that the AMC will retain from the fee charged, disclosed as a dollar amount; and

(4) direct the appraiser who performs the real estate appraisal activity to disclose in the body of the appraisal report:

(a) the total compensation, stated as a dollar amount, paid to the appraiser or, if the appraiser is employed by an appraisal company, to the appraiser's employer; and

(b) the total compensation retained by the AMC in connection with the real estate appraisal activity, stated as a dollar amount.

R162-2e-305. Employee Requirements.

(1) An AMC seeking registration shall demonstrate to the division that each person who selects an appraiser or reviews an appraiser's work for the AMC:

(a) is a licensed or certified appraiser in good standing; or

(b) has taken and passed the 15-hour national USPAP course.

(2) An AMC seeking renewal of the company's registration shall demonstrate to the division that each person who selects an appraiser or reviews an appraiser's work for the AMC:

(a) is a licensed or certified appraiser in good standing; or

(b) has completed the seven-hour national USPAP update course.

R162-2e-401. Unprofessional Conduct.

(1) An AMC commits unprofessional conduct if the AMC:

(a) requires an appraiser to modify any aspect of the appraisal report, unless the modification complies with Section 61-2e-307;

(b) unless first prohibited by the client or applicable law, prohibits or inhibits an appraiser from contacting:

(i) the client;

(ii) a person licensed under Section 61-2c or Section 61-2f; or

(iii) any other person with whom the appraiser reasonably needs to communicate in order to obtain information necessary to complete a credible appraisal report;

(c) requires the appraiser to do anything that does not comply with:

(i) USPAP; or

(ii) assignment conditions and certifications required by the client;

(d) makes any portion of the appraiser's fee or the AMC's

fee contingent on a favorable outcome, including but not limited to:

(i) a loan closing; or

(ii) a specific dollar amount being achieved by the appraiser in the appraisal report;

(e) requests, for the purpose of facilitating a mortgage loan transaction,

(i) a broker price opinion; or

(ii) any other real property price or value estimation that does not qualify as an appraisal; or

(f) charges an appraiser:

(i) for a service not actually performed; or

(ii) for a fee or cost that:

(A) is not accurately disclosed pursuant to Subsection R162-2e-304(1)(a)(ii); or

(B) exceeds the actual cost of a service provided by a third party.

(2) An AMC commits unprofessional conduct and creates a violation by the appraiser of R162-107.1.6 if the AMC requires the appraiser to:

(a) accept full payment; and

(b) remit a portion of the full payment back to the AMC.

R162-2e-402. Administrative Proceedings.

(1) An adjudicative proceeding before the board shall be conducted as an informal adjudicative proceeding.

(2)(a) A hearing before the board will be held in:

(i) a proceeding conducted subsequent to the issuance of a cease and desist order or other emergency order;

(ii) a case where the division seeks to deny an application for original or renewed registration, licensure, or certification for failure of the applicant to meet the criteria of good moral character, honesty, integrity or truthfulness;

(iii) a case where the division seeks disciplinary action pursuant to Sections 61-2e-307 or 61-2e-402(2) against an AMC or an owner or controlling person of an AMC; and

(iv) an appeal from an automatic revocation under Section 61-2e-203(3)(b), if the appellant requests a hearing.

(b) If properly requested by the applicant, a hearing will be held before the board to consider an application that is denied by the division on the grounds that the controlling person's attestation to upstanding moral character is false.

(c) A hearing is not required and will not be held in the following informal adjudicative proceedings:

(i) the issuance, renewal, or reinstatement of an AMC registration by the division;

(ii) the issuance of any interpretation of statute, rule or order, or the issuance of any written opinion or declaratory order determining the applicability of a statute, rule or order, when enforcement or implementation of the statute, rule or order lies within the jurisdiction of the division; and

(iii) the denial of renewal or reinstatement of an AMC registration for incompleteness or for failure to comply with a requirement found in statute or rule.

(3)(a) An application for an AMC registration shall be deemed a request for agency action.

(b) Any other request for agency action shall be in writing, signed by the requestor, and shall contain the following:

(i) the names and addresses of all persons to whom a copy of the request for agency action is being sent;

(ii) the agency's file number or other reference number, if known;

(iii) the date of mailing of the request for agency action;

(iv) a statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the agency action is requested, if known;

(v) a statement of the relief or action sought from the division; and

(vi) a statement of the facts and reasons forming the basis for relief or agency action.

(c) A complaint against an AMC, a controlling person, or an appraiser on the panel of an AMC requesting that the division commence an investigation or a disciplinary action is not a request for agency action.

(4) Procedures for hearings in informal adjudicative proceedings.

(a) All informal adjudicative proceedings shall adhere to procedures as outlined in:

(i) Utah Administrative Procedures Act Title 63G, Chapter 4;

(ii) Utah Administrative Code Rule R151-4 et seq.; and

(iii) the rules promulgated by the division.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection R162-2e-402(5)(b), a party is not required to file a written answer to a notice of agency action from the division in an informal adjudicative proceeding.

(c) In any proceeding under this Subsection R162-2e-402, the board and division may at their discretion delegate a hearing to an administrative law judge or request that an administrative law judge assist the board and the division in conducting the hearing. Any delegation of a hearing to an administrative law judge shall be in writing.

(d)(i) Upon the scheduling of a hearing by the division and at least 30 days prior to the hearing, the division shall, by first class postage-prepaid delivery, mail written notice of the date, time, and place scheduled for the hearing, to the respondent at the address last provided to the division through a registration process.

(ii) The notice shall set forth the matters to be addressed in the hearing.

(e) Formal discovery is prohibited.

(f) The division may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence:

(i) on its own behalf; or

(ii) on behalf of a party where the party:

(A) makes a written request;

(B) assumes responsibility for effecting service of the subpoena; and

(C) bears the costs of the service, any witness fee, and any mileage to be paid to a witness.

(g) Upon ordering a person who is registered or required to be registered as an AMC to appear for a hearing, the division shall provide to the person the information that the division will introduce at the hearing.

(h) Intervention is prohibited.

(i) Hearings shall be open to all parties unless the presiding officer closes the hearing pursuant to:

(i) Title 63G, Chapter 4, the Utah Administrative Procedures Act; or

(ii) Title 52, Chapter 4, the Open and Public Meetings Act.

(j) Upon filing a proper entry of appearance with the division pursuant to Utah Administrative Code Section R151-4-110(1)(a), an attorney may represent a party.

(5) Additional procedures for disciplinary proceedings.

(a) The division shall commence a disciplinary proceeding by filing and serving on the respondent:

(i) a notice of agency action;

(ii) a petition setting forth the allegations made by the division;

(iii) a witness list, if applicable; and

(iv) an exhibit list, if applicable.

(b) Answer.

(i) At the time the petition is filed, the presiding officer, upon a determination of good cause, may require the respondent to file an answer to the petition by so ordering in the notice of agency action.

(ii) The respondent may file an answer, even if not ordered to do so in the notice of agency action.

(iii) Any answer shall be filed with the division no later

than 30 days following the mailing date of the notice of agency action pursuant to this Subsection (5)(a).

(c) Witness and exhibit lists.

(i) Where applicable, the division shall provide its witness and exhibit lists to the respondent at the time it mails its notice of agency action.

(ii) Any witness list shall contain:

(A) the name, address, and telephone number of each witness; and

(B) a summary of the testimony expected from the witness.

(iii) Any exhibit list:

(A) shall contain an identification of each document or other exhibit that the party intends to use at the hearing; and

(B) shall be accompanied by copies of the exhibits.

(d) Pre-hearing motions.

(i) Any pre-hearing motion permitted under the Administrative Procedures Act or the rules promulgated by the Department of Commerce shall be made in accordance with those rules.

(ii) The division director shall receive and rule upon any pre-hearing motions.

KEY: administrative proceedings, appraisal management company, conduct, registration

September 26, 2012

61-2e-102
61-2e-103
61-2e-304
61-2e-305
61-2e-402(1)

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 Chairperson 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. "LEA" means a local education agency, including local school boards/public school districts, charter schools, and, for purposes of this rule, the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

G. "Official action" taken by local education agency (LEA) boards means action taken in appropriately advertised board meetings, where votes and minutes are recorded and available for public review.

H. "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.

I. "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 LEAs 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 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 LEAs 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, an LEA 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
September 21, 2012 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation August 1, 2012 **52-4-1**
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-103. USOE Government Records and Management Act.
R277-103-1. Definitions.

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

B. "GRAMA" means the Government Records and Management Act as enacted by the 1992 Utah Legislature, Sections 63G-2-201 through 6G-2-310.

C. "LEA" means a local education agency, including local school boards/public school districts, charter schools, and, for purposes of this rule, the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

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

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

R277-103-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Section 63G-2-204 which allows a governmental entity to make rules regarding the entity's records and by Section 53A-1-401(3) which authorizes the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to provide procedures for appropriate public access to government records.

R277-103-3. Allocation of Responsibilities Within the USOE.

Both the USOE and the Board shall be considered a single governmental entity for the purposes of this rule and the Superintendent shall be considered the head of the entity.

R277-103-4. Requests for Access.

A. Requests for access to USOE government records should be written and directed to the USOE Records Officer, 250 East 500 South, P.O Box 144200, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111-4200.

B. Response to a request submitted to persons other than the designee or not made in writing may be delayed.

C. Appeals to access determinations shall be directed to the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction according to time limits and provisions of Section 63G-2-401.

R277-103-5. Fees.

A. A fee schedule for the direct and indirect costs of duplicating or compiling a record may be obtained from the USOE by contacting the designated Records Officer located at 250 East 500 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.

B. Payment of past fees or future estimated fees expected to exceed $50.00 or both may be required before the USOE Records Officer begins to process a request.

C. There shall be no charge made by the Board or the USOE for:

(1) inspection of records;

(2) a reasonable request that requires the segregation of records; or

(3) an inspection of the requested records to determine the requester's right to access.

D. Waiver of Fees

(1) Fees for duplication and compilation of a record may be waived under the circumstances described in Section 63G-2-203(4) or other circumstances as determined by the USOE on a case by case basis, including cumulative costs of less than $2.00, for use by LEAs or other entities under the general control of the Board, or an affidavit from the requester claiming impecuniosity.

(2) Requests for waivers shall be made to the designated USOE Records Officer.

R277-103-6. The USOE as Custodian of District Records.

A. When the USOE acts as the custodian of LEA records and does not regularly use or access that LEA's data or information, the USOE may refer requests for that information to the LEA.

B. If the USOE acts as a custodian of records, information or data for LEAs, the USOE shall request from those LEAs the following:

(1) Designation of what data may be provided to whom upon request;

(2) Notice of classification(s) if the data are classified; and

(3) The name and title of an LEA records officer or contact person to whom the USOE shall direct requests for access to the information or records.

R277-103-7. Other Requests.

A. For Research Purposes

(1) Access to private or controlled records for research purposes is allowed by Section 63G-2-202(8).

(2) Such requests shall be made to the designated Records Officer.

B. To Amend a Record

(1) An individual may contest the accuracy or completeness of a document pertaining to him owned by the USOE pursuant to Section 63G-2-603.

(2) The request to amend shall be made in writing to the designated Records Officer.

(3) Appeals of requests to amend a record shall be handled as informal hearings under the Utah Administrative Procedures Act, Section 63G-4.

KEY: student government records
September 21, 2012 63G-2-101 through 310
Notice of Continuation August 1, 2012 63G-2-204
63G-4
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-110. Legislative Supplemental Salary Adjustment.
R277-110-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Comprehensive Administration of Credentials for Teachers in Utah Schools (CACTUS)" means the electronic file maintained on all licensed Utah educators. The file includes information such as:

(1) personal directory information;
(2) educational background;
(3) endorsements;
(4) employment history;
(5) professional development information; and
(6) a record of disciplinary action taken against the educator.

C. "Educator" means a teacher or other individual as defined by the Utah State Legislature in 53A-17a-153.

D. "Educator Salary Adjustments" means salary increases paid annually in equal amounts to educators as defined in 53A-17a-153(1) and specified in R277-110-3C and D.

E. "LEA" means a local education agency, including local school boards/public school districts, charter schools, and, for purposes of this rule, the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

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

G. "USDB" means Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

R277-110-2. 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 allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities, and Section 53A-17a-153(6) which authorizes the Board to make rules regarding educator salary adjustments.

B. The purpose of this rule is to outline a consistent method for enacting educator salary adjustments in accordance with Section 53A-17a-153, Educator Salary Adjustments.

R277-110-3. Procedures.

A. Each LEA shall:

(1) have employee evaluation procedures consistent with Title 53A, Chapter 8a; schools exempt from Title 53A, Chapter 8a shall have employee evaluation procedures in place to participate in the Program and receive funds under Section 53A-17a-153.

(2) put the Educator Salary Adjustment appropriation into the LEA's salary schedule each year that an educator salary adjustment is appropriated by the Legislature;

(3) ensure the amount of the Educator Salary Adjustment is the same for each eligible full-time-equivalent educator position in the LEA;

(4) ensure that each eligible employee who is not a full-time educator receives a proportional salary adjustment based on the number of hours the employee works in his current assignment as an educator;

(5) ensure that each educator who receives a salary adjustment has received a satisfactory or above job performance rating in his most recent evaluation concluded in the school year prior to the year for which the adjustment is made; new hires are considered to have met this requirement by successfully completing the position hiring process and being selected for an educator position.

B. Once an educator qualifies for an adjustment in a designated school year, the adjustment becomes an ongoing part of the educator's salary.

C. Educators in the following assignments shall receive salary adjustments of $2500 and $1700 and benefits as designated annually:

(1) a classroom teacher;
(2) speech pathologist;
(3) librarian or media specialist;
(4) preschool teacher;
(5) mentor teacher;
(6) teacher specialist;
(7) teacher leader;
(8) guidance counselor;
(9) audiologist;
(10) psychologist; or
(11) social worker as defined in 53A-17a-153(1).

D. School building level administrators shall receive salary adjustments of $2500 and benefits as designated annually.

E. The educator shall be licensed, employed by an LEA and hold a current license issued under Title 53A, Chapter 6, Educator Licensing and Professional Practices Act.

F. Each LEA shall annually note on the appropriate salary schedule:

(1) the amount of the Educator Salary Adjustment;
(2) the positions qualifying for the adjustment;
(3) that an educator or administrator received a satisfactory or better performance rating required to receive the adjustment; and

G. Each LEA shall document satisfactory performance ratings annually.

H. The USOE shall remit to LEAs, through monthly bank transfers and allotment memos beginning in July of each year, an estimated educator salary adjustment amount to be adjusted in November of each year to match the number of qualified educators in the CACTUS data base system.

I. Adjustments to CACTUS after November 15 of each year shall not count towards the amount for Educator Salary Adjustments until the following year.

J. Educator Salary Adjustments may not be included when calculating the weighted average compensation adjustment for non-administrative licensed staff.

R277-110-4. Reports.

A. LEAs shall maintain adequate accounting records to submit an annual report summarizing the uses and recipients of Educator Salary Adjustment funds to USOE each year by November 1 on USOE-designated forms.

(1) LEAs shall:
(a) maintain the information by program and;
(b) carry over any unused balances within the program for use in the following year.

(2) Reports shall balance with amounts reported on the AFR (Annual Financial Report) and the APR (Annual Program Report).

(3) Failure to submit the required reports on a timely basis may result in withholding of LEA funds until the report is submitted in an acceptable format and is complete, or may render the LEA ineligible for participation in the Educator Salary Adjustment program the following year.

(4) Failure to remedy allocation of funds not in accordance with Section 53A-17a-153, Educator Salary Adjustment, and R277-110, Legislative Supplemental Salary Adjustment, shall also result in withholding of LEA funds for the Educator Salary Adjustment program until an appropriate remedy is implemented and verified.

KEY: educators, salary adjustments
September 21, 2012 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation August 1, 2012 **53A-1-401(3)**
53A-17a-153(6)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-115. Material Developed with State Public Education Funds.
R277-115-1. Definitions.

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

B. "LEA" means a local education agency, including local school boards/public school districts, charter schools, and, for purposes of this rule, the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

C. "Material" means all copyrightable works, including writings, lectures, musical or dramatic compositions, sound recordings, films, videotapes and other pictorial reproductions, computer programs, listings, flow charts, manuals, codes, instructions, and software.

D. "Utah Public Employees Ethics Act" means the provisions established in Section 67-16-1-14.

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

R277-115-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Article X, Section 3 of the Utah Constitution which vests general control and supervision of public education in the Board 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 provide that education materials developed by LEAs or a public education employee using state public education funds are available to Utah educators, that educators licensed by the Board are not personally enriched, consistent with the Utah Public Employees Ethics Act, by developing education materials as part of their public education employment and that the Board receives appropriate and accurate acknowledgment for materials produced or provided or both by the Board for LEAs.

R277-115-3. Reprint or Reproduction of Materials Funded or Provided by the Board.

A. The Board or its designee may grant permission to a requester to reprint or reproduce material that was developed or provided for use by public educators with funds controlled by the Board.

(1) Requests for permission to reprint or reproduce materials shall be submitted to the Board in writing or electronically and shall describe:

(a) the specific material to be reproduced or reprinted;

(b) the number of copies requested;

(c) the purpose and intended recipient of the materials;

(d) any proposed cost to recipients.

(2) Requests shall be reviewed and granted on a case-by-case basis.

(3) Any authorized use of Board materials shall require the materials to state in a conspicuous place that the materials were produced or distributed or both using public State Board of Education funds and that the material is reprinted or reproduced with permission from the Board.

(4) The Board may request a copy of the reproduction or reprinted material to be sent to the Board.

B. An individual, entity or organization may not expressly assert or imply Board authorization, including use of the Board seal, of the use of materials reprinted or reproduced with Board funds without express authorization by the Board or its designee.

R277-115-4. Materials Developed or Distributed by LEAs Using Public Education Funds.

A. If an LEA develops education materials with public education funds, the LEA shall make the materials available to Utah educators upon request at a cost not to exceed the LEA's actual cost.

B. An LEA may request that the materials are attributed to the LEA that developed the materials.

C. If a public education employee creates or develops education materials as part of the employee's public education employment, the materials are the property of the employer. Sale or other use of the materials may not personally enrich the public employee, consistent with Section 67-16-4(1)(c).

KEY: copyright, materials
September 21, 2012 Art X Sec 3
Notice of Continuation August 1, 2012 53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-116. Utah State Board of Education Internal Audit Procedure.
R277-116-1. Definitions.

A. "Appointing authority" means the Board.

B. "Audit" means internal reviews or analyses or a combination of both of Utah State Board of Education programs, activities and functions that may address one or more of the following objectives:

(1) to verify the accuracy and reliability of USOE or Board records;

(2) to assess compliance with management policies, plans, procedures, and regulations;

(3) to assess compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations;

(4) to evaluate the efficient and effective use and protection of Board, state, or federal resources; or

(5) to verify the appropriate protection of USOE assets;

(6) to review and evaluate internal controls over LEA and USOE accounting systems, administrative systems, electronic data processing systems, and all other major systems necessary to ensure the fiscal and administrative accountability of LEAs and the USOE.

C. "Audit Committee" means a standing committee appointed by the Board which shall consist of all members of the Finance Committee. The Chair of the Audit Committee shall be either the Board Chair or Board Vice Chair.

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

E. "Internal Auditor" means person or persons appointed by the Superintendent with the consent of the Audit Committee and the full Board to direct the internal audit function for the Board and USOE.

F. "LEA," for purposes of this rule, means any local education agency under the supervision of the Board including any sub unit of school districts, Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, Utah State Office of Rehabilitation, charter schools, regional service centers, area technology centers and vocational programs.

G. "Superintendent" means the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is the Agency Head within the meaning of the Utah Internal Audit Act.

H. "Survey work" means an internal review of Board rules, statutes, federal requirements and a limited sample of an LEA's programs, activities or documentation that may give rise to or refute the need for a more comprehensive audit. The preliminary or limited information derived from survey work is a part of the ongoing audit process and may be provided as a draft to the Audit Committee, to the Board or to the Superintendent upon request.

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

R277-116-2. 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 allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities, Section 53A-1-405 which makes the Board responsible for verifying audits of local school districts, Section 53A-1-402(1)(e) which directs the Board to develop rules and minimum standards regarding cost effectiveness measures, school budget formats and financial accounting requirements for the local school districts, Section 53A-17a-147(2) which directs the Board to assess the progress and effectiveness of local school districts and programs funded under the Minimum School Program and report its findings to the Legislature, and by Section 63I-5-101 through 401 which provides standards and procedures for the Board, as the appointing authority for the USOE, to establish an internal audit program.

B. The purpose of this rule is to outline the Board's criteria and procedures for internal audits of programs under its supervision.

R277-116-3. Audit Committee Responsibilities.

The Audit Committee shall:

A. determine the priority for survey work or audits to be performed based on recommendations from the Internal Auditor, Audit Committee requests or correspondence, other Board member requests, or USOE staff recommendations;

B. consent to the appointment or removal of the Internal Auditor.

C. review and approve the annual internal audit plan and budget;

D. review internal and external audit reports, survey work, follow-up reports, and quality assurance reviews of the Internal Auditor;

E. meet at each regularly scheduled Board meeting with the Internal Auditor to discuss ongoing audits, audit priorities and progress, and other issues;

F. distribute drafts or preliminary versions of audits only to Board members, as requested, or auditees. Internal audits that have not been reviewed in final form by the Audit Committee, the auditee, and the Board are drafts and, as such, are not public records;

G. determine the distribution of audit findings in any or all stages or reports to other Board members as well as to other interested parties;

H. review the findings and recommendations of the Internal Auditor and make recommendations for action on the findings to the Board; and

I. evaluate the Internal Auditor at least annually in a formal evaluation process.

R277-116-4. Internal Auditor Authority and Responsibilities.

A. The Internal Auditor shall work closely with and receive regular supervision from the Superintendent.

B. The Internal Auditor shall report initially to the Superintendent. Following the Superintendent's response, the Internal Auditor reports to the Audit Committee and ultimately to the Board.

C. The Internal Auditor's work shall be determined primarily by a risk assessment developed by the Internal Auditor and approved by the Audit Committee at least annually. The risk assessment shall:

(1) consider public education programs for which the Board has responsibility;

(2) consider and evaluate which public education programs, activities or responsibilities are most critical to:

(a) student safety;

(b) student achievement;

(c) efficient management of public education resources; and

(d) the priorities of public education as determined by the Board.

D. The Internal Auditor shall meet with the Audit Committee or the Board, at the direction of either, to inform both the Audit Committee and the Board of progress on assigned audits and any additional information or assignments requested by the Audit Committee or the Board.

E. The Internal Auditor shall conduct audits as recommended by the Audit Committee, and as directed by the Board, including economy and efficiency audits, program audits, and financial-related audits of any program, function, LEA, or division under the Board's supervision, or as otherwise directed by the Board.

F. The Internal Auditor shall immediately notify the Audit Committee and the Board of any irregularity or serious deficiency discovered in the audit process or of any impediment

or conflict to accomplishing an audit as directed by the Board.

G. The Internal Auditor shall submit a written report to the Audit Committee and the Board of each authorized audit within a reasonable time after completion of the audit.

H. The Internal Auditor shall maintain the classification of any public records consistent with Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

I. Audit Committee members, Board members and USOE employees shall maintain information acquired in the audit process in the strictest confidence consistent with the Public Employees Ethics Act, Section 67-14-4.

J. The Internal Auditor shall have access to all records, personnel, and physical materials relevant and necessary to conduct audits of all programs and agencies supervised by the Board. All public education entities shall cooperate fully with Internal Auditor requests; The Internal Auditor is not required to issue subpoenas or make GRAMA requests under Section 63G-2-202 to receive requested information from public education entities.

R277-116-5. Audit Plans.

A. An audit plan shall be prepared by the Internal Auditor and shall:

(1) be reviewed regularly by both the Superintendent and the Audit Committee;

(2) identify the individual audits to be conducted during each year;

(3) determine the adequacy and efficiency of the USOE's internal monitoring and control of programs and personnel;

(4) identify the related resources to be devoted to each of the respective audits; and

(5) ensure that audits that evaluate the efficient and effective use of public education resources are adequately represented in the plan.

B. The Internal Auditor shall submit the audit plan first to the Superintendent for review, next to the Audit Committee for review, modification, update, and approval. Each audit plan shall expressly state an anticipated completion date.

C. The Internal Auditor shall:

(1) ensure that audits are conducted in accordance with professional auditing standards such as those published by the Institute of Internal Auditors, Inc., the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and, when required by other law, regulation, agreement, contract, or policy, in accordance with Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States;

(a) all reports of audit findings issued by internal audit staff shall include a statement that the audit was conducted according to the appropriate standards;

(b) public release of reports of audit findings shall comply with the conditions specified by state laws and rules governing the USOE.

(2) report concerns to the Audit Committee or the Board that arise as the result of survey work or audits that necessitate a direct review of the Superintendent's activities or actions;

(3) report significant audit matters that cannot be appropriately addressed by the Audit Committee and the Board to either the Office of Legislative Auditor General or the Office of the State Auditor;

(4) report quarterly to the full Board those issues which have the potential of opening up the Board, Superintendent, or USOE to liability or litigation;

(5) conduct at least annually a risk assessment of the entire public education system and report the findings to the Audit Committee; and

(6) regularly attend all Board meetings.

KEY: educational administration
September 21, 2012 **Art X Sec 3**

Notice of Continuation August 1, 2012 **53A-1-401(3)**
53A-1-405
53A-1-402(1)(e)
53A-17a-147(2)
63I-5-101 through 401

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-400. School Emergency Response Plans.
R277-400-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Emergency" means a natural or man-made disaster, accident, act of war, or other circumstance which could reasonably endanger the safety of school children or disrupt the operation of the school.

C. "Emergency Preparedness Plan" means policies and procedures developed to promote the safety and welfare of students, protect school property, or regulate the operation of schools during an emergency occurring within a school district or a school.

D. "Emergency Response Plan" means a plan developed by a school district or school to prepare and protect students and staff in the event of school violence emergencies.

E. "LEA" means local education agency, including local school boards/public school districts, charter schools, and, for purposes of this rule, the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

R277-400-2. 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, and Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to establish general criteria for both Emergency Preparedness and Emergency Response plans required of schools and school districts in the event of natural disasters or school violence emergencies. This rule also directs LEAs to develop prevention, intervention, and response measures and to prepare staff and students to respond promptly and appropriately to school violence emergencies.

R277-400-3. Establishing School District Emergency Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans.

A. By July 1 of each year, each LEA shall certify to the Board that the LEA emergency preparedness and emergency response plan has been practiced at the school level, presented to and reviewed by its teachers, administrators, students and their parents, local law enforcement, and public safety representatives consistent with Section 53A-3-402(18).

B. As a part of an LEA's annual application for state or federal Safe and Drug Free School funds, the LEA shall reference its Emergency Response plan.

C. The plan(s) shall be designed to meet individual school needs and features. A school district may direct schools within the school district to develop and implement individual plans.

D. The LEA shall appoint a committee to prepare plan(s) or modify existing plan(s) to satisfy this rule. The committee shall consist of appropriate school and community representatives which may include school and school district administrators, teachers, parents, community and municipal governmental officers, and fire and law enforcement personnel. Governmental agencies and bodies vested with responsibility for directing and coordinating emergency services on local and state levels shall be included on the committee.

E. The LEA shall appoint appropriate persons at least once every three years to review the plan(s).

F. The Board shall develop Emergency Response plan models under Section 53A-3-402(18)(d).

R277-400-4. Notice and Preparation.

A. A copy of the plan(s) for each school within a school district shall be filed in the LEA superintendent's or charter school director's office.

B. At the beginning of each school year, parents and staff shall receive a written notice of relevant sections of school district and school plans which are applicable to that school.

C. Each school shall designate an Emergency Preparedness/Emergency Response week prior to April 30 of each school year. Community, student, teacher awareness, or training, such as those outlined in R277-400-7 and 8, would be appropriate activities offered during the week.

R277-400-5. Plan(s) Content--Educational Services and Student Supervision.

The plan shall contain measures which assure that, during an emergency, school children receive reasonably adequate educational services and supervision during school hours.

A. Evacuation procedures shall assure reasonable care and supervision of children until responsibility has been affirmatively assumed by another responsible party.

B. Release of a child below ninth grade at other than regularly scheduled hours is prohibited unless the parent or another responsible person has been notified and has assumed responsibility for the child. An older child may be released without such notification if a school official determines that the child is reasonably responsible and notification is not practicable.

C. LEAs shall, to the extent reasonably possible, provide educational services to school children whose regular school program has been disrupted by an extended emergency.

R277-400-6. Emergency Preparedness Training.

The plan shall contain measures which assure that school children receive emergency preparedness training.

A. School children shall be provided with training appropriate to their ages in rescue techniques, first aid, safety measures appropriate for specific emergencies, and other emergency skills.

B. Fire drills:

(1) During each school year, elementary schools shall conduct fire drills at least once each month during school sessions.

(2) A fire drill in secondary schools shall be conducted at least every two months, for a total of four fire drills during the nine month school year.

(3) The first fire drill shall be conducted within the first 10 days of the school year for both elementary and secondary schools.

(4) Required emergency evacuation drills may be substituted every other time by a security or safety drill to include:

(a) shelter in place;

(b) earthquake drill; or

(c) lock down for violence.

(5) The routine emergency evacuation drill, for fire, shall be conducted at least every other evacuation drill.

(6) Fire drills shall include the complete evacuation of all persons from the school building or portion thereof used for educational purposes. An exception may be made for the staff member responsible for notifying the local fire department and handling emergency communications.

(7) When required by the local fire chief, the local fire department shall be notified prior to each drill.

(8) When a fire alarm system is provided, fire drills shall be initiated by activation of the fire alarm system.

C. Schools shall hold at least one drill for other emergencies during the school year.

D. Schools that include both elementary and secondary grades in the school shall comply, at a minimum, with the elementary emergency drill requirements.

E. Resources and materials available for training shall be identified in the plan.

R277-400-7. Emergency Response Training.

A. Each LEA shall provide an annual training for school district and school building staff on employees roles, responsibilities and priorities in the emergency response plan.

B. LEAs shall require schools to conduct at least one annual drill for school violence emergencies.

C. LEAs shall require schools to review existing security measures and procedures within their schools and make adjustments as needs demonstrate and funds are available.

D. LEAs shall develop standards and protections to the extent practicable for participants and attendees at school-related activities, with special attention to those off school property.

E. School districts and schools shall coordinate with local law enforcement and other public safety representatives in appropriate drills for school safety emergencies.

R277-400-8. Prevention and Intervention.

A. LEAs shall provide schools, as part of their regular curriculum, comprehensive violence prevention and intervention strategies such as resource lessons and materials on anger management, conflict resolution, and respect for diversity and other cultures.

B. As part of the violence prevention and intervention strategies, schools may provide age-appropriate instruction on firearm safety (not use) including appropriate steps to take if a student sees a firearm or facsimile in school.

C. LEAs shall also develop, to the extent resources permit, student assistance programs such as care teams, school intervention programs, and interagency case management teams.

D. In developing student assistance programs, LEAs are encouraged to coordinate with and seek support from other state agencies and the Utah State Office of Education.

R277-400-9. Cooperation With Governmental Entities.

A. As appropriate, an LEA may enter into cooperative agreements with other governmental entities to assure proper coordination and support during emergencies.

B. LEAs shall cooperate with other governmental entities, as reasonably feasible, to provide emergency relief services. The plan(s) shall contain procedures for assessing and providing school facilities, equipment, and personnel to meet public emergency needs.

C. The plan(s) developed under R277-400-5 shall delineate communication channels and lines of authority within the LEA, city, county, and state.

(1) the Board, through its superintendent, is the chief officer for emergencies involving more than one LEA, or for state or federal assistance;

(2) the local board, through its superintendent, is the chief officer for school district emergencies;

(3) the local charter school board through its director is the chief officer for local charter school emergencies;

(4) In the event of an emergency, school personnel shall maintain control of public school students and facilities during the regular school day or until students are released to a parent or legal guardian.

R277-400-10. Fiscal Procedures.

The plan(s) under R277-400-5 shall address procedures for recording LEA funds expected for emergencies, for assessing and repairing damage, and for seeking reimbursement for emergency expenditures.

KEY: emergency preparedness, disasters, safety, safety education

September 21, 2012 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation August 1, 2012 **53A-1-401(3)**
53A-1-402(1)(b)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-410. Accreditation of Schools.
R277-410-1. Definitions.

A. "Accreditation" means the formal process for internal and external review and approval under the Standards for the Northwest Accreditation Commission, a division of Advance Education Inc., (AdvancED).

B. "AdvancED" means the provider of accreditation services based on standards, student performance and stakeholder involvement and is a nonprofit resource offering school improvement and accreditation services to education providers.

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

D. "Elementary school" for the purpose of this rule means grades no higher than grade 6.

E. "Junior high school" for purposes of this rule means grades 7 through 9.

F. "Middle school" for the purpose of this rule means grades no lower than grade 5 and no higher than grade 8 in any combination.

G. "Northwest" means the Northwest Accreditation Commission, the regional accrediting association of which Utah is a member. Northwest is an accreditation division of AdvancED.

H. "Secondary school" for the purpose of this rule means a school that includes grades 9-12 that offers credits toward high school graduation or diplomas or both in whatever kind of school the grade levels exist.

I. "State Council" means the State Accreditation Council, which is composed of 15- 20 public school administrators, school district personnel, private and special purpose school representatives, and USOE personnel. The members are selected to provide statewide representation and volunteer their time and service.

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

R277-410-2. 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, by Section 53A-1-402(1)(c)(i) 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 specify accreditation procedures and responsibility for public schools for which accreditation is required or sought voluntarily and for nonpublic schools which voluntarily request AdvancED Northwest accreditation.

R277-410-3. Accreditation of Public Schools.

A. The USOE has responsibility to facilitate accreditation by the Board for Utah public schools. The Board is not responsible for the accreditation of nonpublic schools, including private, parochial, or other independent schools.

B. Utah public secondary schools, as defined in R277-410-1H, and all charter schools, consistent with R277-481-3A(2), shall be members of AdvancED Northwest and be accredited by AdvancED Northwest.

C. Utah public elementary and middle schools that desire accreditation shall be members of AdvancED Northwest and meet the requirements of R277-410-5 and R277-410-6. AdvancED Northwest accreditation is optional for Utah elementary and middle schools.

D. All AdvancED Northwest accredited schools shall complete and file reports in accordance with AdvancED Northwest protocols.

E. If a school includes grade levels for which accreditation is both mandatory and optional, the school shall be accredited in its entirety.

R277-410-4. Accreditation Status; Reports.

A. The Board accepts the AdvancED Northwest Standards for Quality Schools as the basis for its accreditation standards for school accreditation.

B. The Board requires Utah public schools seeking accreditation to satisfy additional specific Utah assurances in addition to required AdvancED Northwest standards.

C. A school shall complete reports as required by AdvancED Northwest and submit the report to the appropriate recipients.

D. A school shall have a complete school evaluation and site visit at least once every five 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 the USOE, AdvancED Northwest, or its State Council.

F. The school's accreditation status is recommended by the State Council following a review of the report of the school's External Review. Final approval of the status is determined by the AdvancED Commission and approved by the Board.

R277-410-5. 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 AdvancED Northwest share responsibilities. A school's internal review, development, and implementation of a school improvement plan are crucial steps toward accreditation.

B. A school seeking AdvancED Northwest accreditation for the first time shall submit a membership application to AdvancED. The accepted application shall be forwarded to the AdvancED State Director.

(1) Following a visit by at least two qualified educators verifying a school's compliance with accreditation standards and approval by the AdvancED Commission, the school shall then receive accreditation.

C. AdvancED Northwest accredited schools shall be subject to:

(1) compliance with AdvancED Northwest membership requirements;

(2) satisfactory review by the State Council, AdvancED Northwest Commission and Board approval;

(3) a site visit at least every five years by an external review team to review the internal review materials, visit classes, and talk with staff and students as follows:

(a) The external review 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, and other appropriate parties.

(b) AdvancED staff shall review the external review team report, consult with the State Council and the AdvancED Commission shall grant accreditation status if appropriate.

D. Following review and acceptance, accreditation external review team reports are public information and are available upon request.

R277-410-6. Elementary School Accreditation.

A. Elementary schools desiring accreditation shall be members of AdvancED Northwest and meet the standards required for such accreditation as outlined in this rule.

B. The accreditation of Utah elementary schools is optional; interested elementary schools may apply to AdvancED Northwest for accreditation.

C. Accreditation shall take place under the direction of AdvancED Northwest.

R277-410-7. Junior High and Middle School Accreditation.

A. Junior high and middle schools desiring accreditation

shall be members of AdvancED Northwest and meet the standards required for such accreditation as outlined in this rule.

B. The accreditation of Utah middle schools is optional; interested middle schools may apply to AdvancED Northwest for accreditation.

C. Public junior high and middle schools that include grade 9 shall be members of AdvancED Northwest and be visited and assigned status by Advanced Northwest.

D. The AdvancED Northwest accreditation standards provided in this rule are applicable to junior high and middle schools in their entirety if the schools include grade 9 consistent with R277-410-6C.

R277-410-8. Board Accreditation Standards.

A. Board accreditation standards include AdvancED Standards for Quality Schools 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. AdvancED Standards for Quality Schools.

(1) Purpose and Direction

(2) Governance and Leadership

(3) Teaching and Assessing for Learning

(4) Resources and Support Systems

(5) Using Results for Continuous Improvement

C. Utah-specific assurances include essential information sought from schools to demonstrate alignment with Utah law and Board rules. Utah-specific assurances are available from the USOE Teaching and Learning Section.

R277-410-9. Transfer or Acceptance of Credit.

A. Utah public schools shall accept transfer credits from accredited secondary schools consistent with R277-705-3.

B. Utah public schools may accept transfer credits from other credit sources consistent with R277-705-3.

KEY: accreditation, public schools, nonpublic schools
September 21, 2012 Art X Sec 3
Notice of Continuation August 1, 2012 53A-1-402(1)(c)
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-419. Pupil Accounting.
R277-419-1. Definitions.

A. "Aggregate Membership" means the sum of all days in membership during a school year for the student, program, school, LEA, or state.

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

C. "Charter school" means a school that is authorized and operated under Sections 53A-1a-501.6, 53A-1a-515 and 53A-1a-501.3.

D. "Compulsory school age" means:

(1) a person who is at least five years old and no more than 17 years old on or before September 1;

(2) with respect to special education, a person who is at least three years old and no more than 21 years old on or before September 1;

(3) with respect to YIC, a person who is at least five years old and no more than 21 years old on or before September 1.

E. "Data Clearinghouse" means the electronic data collection system used by the USOE to collect information required by law from LEAs about individual students at certain points throughout the school year to support the allocation of funds and accountability reporting.

F. "Electronic high school" means a rigorous program offering 9-12 grade level courses delivered over the Internet and coordinated by the USOE.

G. "Influenza pandemic (pandemic)" means a global outbreak of serious illness in people. It may be caused by a strain of influenza that most people have no natural immunity to and that is easily spread from person to person.

H. "ISI-1" means a student who receives 1 to 59 minutes of YIC related services during a typical school day.

I. "ISI-2" means a student who receives 60 to 179 minutes of YIC related services during a typical school day.

J. "LEA" means a local education agency, including local school boards/public school districts and charter schools.

K. "Membership" means a public school student is on the current roll of a public school class or public school as of a given date:

(1) A student is a member of a class or school from the date of entrance at the school and is placed on the current roll until official removal from the class or school due to the student having left the school.

(2) Removal from the roll does not mean that the LEA should delete the student's record, only that the student should no longer be counted in membership.

L. "Minimum School Program (MSP)" means public school programs for kindergarten, elementary, and secondary schools described in Section 53A-17a-103(5).

M. "Private school" means an educational institution that is not a charter school but is owned or operated by a private person, firm, association, organization, or corporation, rather than subject to governance by the Board consistent with the Utah Constitution.

N. "Program" means an institution within a larger education entity that is designed to accomplish a predetermined curricular objective or set of objectives.

O. "Resource" means a student who receives 1 to 179 minutes of special education services during a typical school day consistent with the student's IEP provided for under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1400 et seq., amended in 2004.

P. "Retained senior" means a student beyond the general compulsory education age who is authorized at the discretion of the LEA to remain in enrollment as a high school senior in the year(s) after the cohort has graduated due to:

(1) sickness;

(2) hospitalization;

(3) pending court investigation or action or both; or

(4) other extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the student.

Q. "S1" means the record maintained by the USOE containing individual student demographic and school membership data in a Data Clearinghouse file.

R. "S2" means the record maintained by the USOE containing individual student data related to participation in a special education program in a Data Clearinghouse file.

S. "S3" means the record maintained by the USOE containing individual student data related to participation in a YIC program in a Data Clearinghouse file.

T. "School" means an educational entity governed by an LEA that is supported with public funds, includes enrolled or prospectively enrolled full-time students, employs licensed educators as instructors that provide instruction consistent with R277-502-5, has one or more assigned administrators, is accredited consistent with R277-410-3, and administers required statewide assessments to its students.

U. "School day" means:

(1) a minimum of two hours per day per session in kindergarten and a minimum of four hours per day in grades one through twelve, subject to the following constraints:

(2)(a) All school day calculations shall exclude lunch periods and pass time between classes but may include recess periods that include organization or instruction from school staff.

(b) Each day that satisfies hourly instruction time shall count as a school day, regardless of the number or length of class periods or whether or not particular classes meet.

V. "School membership" means membership other than in a special education or YIC program in the context of the Data Clearinghouse.

W. "School of enrollment" means the school where a student takes a majority of his classes; the school designated to receive the student's weighted pupil unit.

X. "School year" means the 12 month period from July 1 through June 30.

Y. "Self-contained" means a public school student with an IEP or YIC, who receives 180 minutes or more of special education or YIC related services during a typical school day.

Z. "Self-Contained Resource Attendance Management (SCRAM)" means a record that tracks the aggregate membership of public school special education students for state funding purposes.

AA. "SSID" means Statewide Student Identifier.

BB. "UCAT" means any public institution of higher education affiliated with the Utah College of Applied Technology.

CC. "Unexcused absence" means an absence charged to a student when the student was not physically present at school at any of the times attendance checks were made in accordance with Section R277-419-4B(3) and the student's absence could not be accounted for by evidence of a legitimate or valid excuse in accordance with local board policy on truancy as defined in Section 53A-11-101.

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

EE. "Virtual education" means the use of information and communication technologies to offer educational opportunities to students in a manner that transcends traditional limitations of time and space with respect to their relationships with teachers, peers, and instructional materials.

FF. "Year End upload" means the Data Clearinghouse file due annually by July 15 from school districts and charter schools to the USOE for the prior school year.

GG. "Youth in Custody (YIC)" means a person under the age of 21 who is:

(1) in the custody of the Department of Human Services;

(2) in the custody of an equivalent agency of a Native American tribe recognized by the United States Bureau of

Indian Affairs and whose custodial parent or legal guardian resides within the state; or

(3) being held in a juvenile detention facility.

R277-419-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized under Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision over public education in the State Board of Education, by Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to make rules in accordance with its responsibilities, Section 53A-1-402(1)(e) which directs the Board to establish rules and standards regarding cost-effectiveness, school budget formats and financial, statistical, and student accounting requirements, and Section 53A-1-404(2) which directs that local school board auditing standards shall include financial accounting and student accounting. This rule is further authorized by Section 53A-1-301(3)(d) which directs the Superintendent to present to the Governor and the Legislature data on the funds allocated to school districts, and Section 53A-3-404 which requires annual financial reports from all school districts.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify pupil accounting procedures used in apportioning and distributing state funds for education.

R277-419-3. Schools and Programs.

A. Schools

(1) Each school shall receive the appropriate accountability reports from the USOE and other state-mandated reports for the school type and grade range; and

(2) All schools shall submit a Clearinghouse report; and

(3) All schools shall employ at least one licensed educator and one administrator.

B. Programs

(1) Students who are enrolled in a program shall remain members of a public school; and

(2) Programs shall not receive separate accountability and other state-mandated reports from the USOE; and

(3) Students reported under a program shall be included in WPU and student enrollment calculations of a school of enrollment; and

(4) Courses taught at programs shall be credited to the appropriate school of enrollment.

C. Private school or program

(1) Private schools or programs shall not be required to submit data to the USOE; and

(2) Private schools or programs shall not receive annual accountability reports.

R277-419-4. Minimum School Days, LEA Records, and Audits.

A. Minimum standards for school days

(1) LEAs shall conduct school for at least 990 instructional hours and 180 school days each school year; exceptions to the number of school days for individual students and schools are provided for in R277-419-8.

(2) The required school days and hours may be offered at any time during the school year, consistent with the law.

(3) Health Department Emergency or Pandemic

(a) The Board may waive the school day and hour requirement, following a vote of Board members, pursuant to a directive from the Utah State Health Department or a local health department, that results in the closure of a school in the event of a pandemic or other public health emergency.

(b) In the event that the Board is unable to meet in a timely manner, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction may issue a waiver following consultation with a majority of Board members.

(c) The waiver may be for a designated time period and for specific areas, school districts, or schools in the state, as determined by the health department directive.

(d) The waiver may allow for school districts to continue to receive state funds for pupil services and reimbursements.

(e) The waiver by the Board or State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall direct school districts to provide as much notice to students and parents of the suspension of school services, as is reasonably possible.

(f) The waiver shall direct school districts to comply with health department directives, but to continue to provide any services to students that are not inconsistent with the directive.

(g) The Board may encourage school districts to provide electronic or distance learning services to affected students for the period of the pandemic or other public health emergency to the extent of personnel and funds available.

(4) Minimum standards shall apply to all public schools in all settings unless Utah law or this rule provides for specific exceptions. Local boards are encouraged to provide adequate school days and hours in the school district's yearly calendar to avoid the necessity of a waiver request except in the most extreme circumstances.

B. Official records

(1) To determine student membership, LEAs shall ensure that records of daily student attendance are maintained in each school which clearly and accurately show for each student the:

(a) entry date;

(b) exit date;

(c) exit or high school completion status;

(d) whether or not an absence was excused;

(e) disability status (resource or self-contained, if applicable); and

(f) YIC status (ISI-1, ISI-2 or self-contained, if applicable).

(2)(a) Computerized or manually produced records for Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs shall be kept by teacher, class and Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code.

(b) These records shall clearly and accurately show for each student in a CTE class the:

(i) entry date;

(ii) exit date; and

(iii) excused or unexcused status of absence.

(3) A minimum of one attendance check shall be made by each public school each school day.

C. Due to school activities requiring schedule and program modification during the first days and last days of the school year:

(1) For the first five school days, an LEA may report aggregate days of membership equal to the number recorded for the second five-day period of the school year.

(2) For the last five-day period, an LEA may report aggregate days of membership equal to the number recorded for the immediately preceding five-day period.

(3) Schools shall continue instructional activities throughout required calendared instruction days.

D. Audits

(1) An independent auditor shall be employed under contract by each LEA to audit its student accounting records annually and report the findings to the LEA board of education and to the Finance and Statistics Section of the USOE;

(2) Reporting dates, forms, and procedures are found in the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide, provided to LEAs by the USOE in cooperation with the State Auditor's Office and published under the heading of APP C-5;

(3) The USOE shall review student membership and fall enrollment audits as they relate to the allocation of state funds in accordance with the policies and procedures established in R277-484-7 and 8 and may periodically or for cause review LEA records and practices for compliance with the laws and this rule.

R277-419-5. Student Membership.

A. Eligibility

(1) In order to generate membership for funding through the MSP for any clock hour of instruction on any school day, a student shall:

(a) not have previously earned a basic high school diploma or certificate of completion;

(b) not be enrolled in a YIC program with a YIC time code other than ISI-1 or ISI-2;

(c) not be enrolled in a regional applied technology college created under Title 53B, Chapter 2a, Utah College of Applied Technology;

(d) not have unexcused absences on all of the prior ten consecutive school days;

(e) be a resident of Utah as defined under Sections 53A-2-201 through 213;

(f) be of compulsory school age or a retained senior;

(g)(i) be expected to attend a regular learning facility operated or recognized by the LEA on each regularly scheduled school day; or

(ii) have direct instructional contact with a licensed educator provided by the LEA at an LEA-sponsored center for tutorial assistance or at the student's place of residence or convalescence for at least 120 minutes each week during an expected period of absence, if physically excused from such a facility for an extended period of time, due to:

(A) injury, illness, surgery, suspension, pregnancy, pending court investigation or action; or

(B) an LEA determination that home instruction is necessary.

(2) Students may generate MSP funding by participation in an LEA-sponsored or LEA-supported virtual education program other than the Utah Electronic High School that is consistent with the student's SEOP, has been approved by the student's counselor, and includes regular face-to-face instruction or facilitation by a designated employee of the LEA.

B. Reporting

(1) LEAs shall report aggregate membership for each student via the School Membership field in the S1 record and special education membership in the SCRAM Membership field in the S2 record and YIC membership in the S3 record of the Year End upload of the Data Clearinghouse file.

(2) In the Data Clearinghouse, aggregate membership shall be expressed in days.

C. Calculations

(1) If a student was enrolled for only part of the school day or only part of the school year, the student's membership shall be prorated according to the number of hours, periods or credits for which the student actually was enrolled in relation to the number of hours, periods or credits for which a full-time student normally would have been enrolled. For example:

(a) If the student was enrolled for 4 periods each day in a 7 period school day for all 180 school days, the student's aggregate membership would be 4/7 of 180 days or 103 days.

(b) If the student was enrolled for 7 periods each day in a 7 period school day for 103 school days, the student's membership would also be 103 days.

(2) For students in grades 2 through 12, days in membership shall be calculated by the LEA using a method equivalent to the following: total clock hours of instruction for which the student was enrolled during the school year divided by 990 hours and then multiplied by 180 days and finally rounded up to the nearest whole day. For example, if a student was enrolled for only 900 hours during the school year, the student's aggregate membership would be (900/990)*180, and the LEA would report 164 days.

(3) For students in grade 1, the first term of the formula shall be adjusted to use 810 hours as the denominator.

(4) For students in kindergarten, the first term of the formula shall be adjusted to use 450 hours as the denominator.

D. Constraints

(1) The sum of regular plus self-contained special education and self-contained YIC membership days may not exceed 180 days;

(2) The sum of regular and resource special education membership days may not exceed 360 days;

(3) The sum of regular, ISI-1 and ISI-2 YIC membership days may not exceed 360 days.

E. Exceptions

LEAs may also count a student in membership for the equivalent in hours of up to:

(1) one period each school day, if the student has been:

(a) released by school upon parent's request during the school day for religious instruction or individual learning activity consistent with the student's SEOP; or

(b) exempted from school attendance under 53A-11-102 for home schooling and participates in one or more extracurricular activities under R277-438;

(2) all periods each school day, if the student is enrolled in:

(a) a concurrent enrollment program that satisfies all the criteria of R277-713;

(b) a private school without religious affiliation under a contract initiated by an LEA which directs that the instruction be paid by public funds. Contracts shall be approved by the LEA board in an open meeting.

(c) a foreign exchange student program under 53A-2-206(8).

(d) Electronic High School courses for credit which meet curriculum requirements, consistent with the student's SEOP and following written school counselor approval.

(e) a school operated by an LEA under a Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind IEP:

(i) students may only be counted in (S1) membership and shall not have an S2 record;

(ii) the S2 record for these students shall only be submitted by the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

R277-419-6. High School Completion Status.

A. The final status of all students who enter high school (grades 10-12) shall be accounted for, whether they graduate or leave high school for other reasons. LEAs shall use the following decision rules to indicate the high school completion or exit status of each student who leaves the Utah public education system:

(1) Graduates are students who earn a basic high school diploma by satisfying one of the options consistent with R277-705-4B or out-of-school youths of school age who complete adult education secondary diploma requirements consistent with R277-733.

(2) Other students are completers who have not satisfied Utah's requirements for graduation but who:

(a) shall be in membership in twelfth grade on the last day of the school year; and

(b) meet any additional criteria established by the LEA consistent with its authority under R277-705-4C; or

(c) meet any criteria established for special education students under Utah State Board of Education Special Education Rules, Revised, August 2007, and available from the USOE, and R277-700-8E; or

(d) pass a General Educational Development (GED) test with a designated score.

(3) Continuing students are students who:

(a) transfer to higher education, without first obtaining a diploma; or

(b) transfer to the Utah Center for Assistive Technology (UCAT) without first obtaining a diploma; or

(c) age out of special education.

(4) Dropouts are students who have no legitimate reason for departure or absence from school or who:

(a) withdraw due to a situation so serious that educational services cannot be continued even under the conditions of R277-419-5A(1)(f)(ii); or

(b) are expelled and do not re-enroll in another public education institution; or

(c) transfer to adult education.

(5) Students shall be excluded from the cohort calculation if they:

(a) transfer out of state, out of the country, to a private school, or to home schooling; or

(b) are U.S. citizens who enrolled in another country as a foreign exchange student; or

(c) are non-U.S. citizens who enrolled in a Utah public school as a foreign exchange student under Section 53A-2-206 in which case they shall be identified by resident status (J for those with a J-1 visa, F for all others), not by an exit code; or

(d) died.

B. LEAs shall report the high school completion status or exit code of each student to the USOE as specified in Data Clearinghouse documentation.

C. The USOE shall report a graduation rate for each school, LEA, and the state.

(1) The four-year cohort rate shall be reported on the annual state reports.

(2) The three-year cohort graduation rate shall be reported separately for high schools on the official state graduation report.

R277-419-7. Student Identification and Tracking.

A. Pursuant to Section 53A-1-603.5, LEAs shall:

(1) use the SSID system maintained by the USOE to assign every student enrolled in a program under the direction of the Board or in a program or a school that is supported by public school funding a unique student identifier.

(a) The number shall be assigned to a student upon enrollment into a public school program or a public school-funded program.

(b) The number shall not be the student's social security number or contain any personally identifiable information about the student.

(2) display the SSID on student transcripts exchanged with LEAs and Utah public institutions of higher education.

B(1) LEAs shall require all students to provide their legal first, middle, and last names at the time of registration to ensure that the correct SSID follows students who transfer among LEAs.

(2)(a) Names shall be transcribed from the student's birth certificate or other reliable proof of the student's identity and age, consistent with Section 53A-11-503;

(b) The direct transcription of student names from birth certificates or other reliable proof of student identity and age shall be the student's legal name for purposes of maintaining school records; and

(c) Schools or school districts may modify the order of student names, provide for nicknames, or allow for different surnames, consistent with court documents or parent preferences, so long as legal names are maintained on student records and used in transmitting student information to the USOE.

C. The USOE and LEAs shall track students and maintain data using students' legal names.

D. If there is a compelling need to protect a student by using an alias, the LEA should exercise discretion in recording the name of the student.

R277-419-8. Variances.

A. An exception for school attendance for public school students may be made at the discretion of the local board, in the length of the school day or year, for students with compelling circumstances. The time an excepted student is required to attend school shall be established by the student's IEP or SEOP.

B. Emergency/activity/weather-related exigency time shall be planned for in an LEA's annual calendaring. If school is closed for any reason, the instructional time missed shall be made up under the emergency/activity time as part of the minimum required time to qualify for full MSP funding.

C. Staff Planning, Professional Development, Student Assessment Time, and Parent-Teacher and Student Education Plan (SEP) Conferences.

(1) To provide planning and professional development time for staff, LEAs may hold school longer some days of the week and shorter other days so long as minimum school day requirements, as provided for in R277-419-1U, are satisfied.

(2) Schools may conduct parent-teacher and student education plan conferences during the school day.

(3) Such conferences may only be held for a total of the equivalent of three full school days or a maximum of 16.5 hours for the school year. Student membership for professional development or parent-teacher conference days shall be counted as that of the previous school day.

(4) LEAs may designate no more than 12 instructional days at the beginning of the school year or at the end of the school year or both for the assessment of students entering or completing kindergarten. If instruction days are designated for kindergarten assessment:

(a) the days shall be designated by the LEA board in an open meeting;

(b) adequate notice and explanation shall be provided to kindergarten parents well in advance of the assessment period;

(c) assessment shall be conducted by qualified school employees consistent with Section 53A-3-410; and

(d) assessment time per student shall be adequate to justify the forfeited instruction time.

(5) The final decision and approval regarding planning time, parent-teacher and SEP conferences rests with the local board of education, consistent with Utah law and Board administrative rules.

(6) Total instructional time and school calendars shall be approved by local boards in an open meeting.

D. A school using a modified 45-day 15-day year round schedule initiated prior to July 1, 1995 shall be considered to be in compliance with this rule if a school's schedule includes a minimum of 990 hours of instruction time in a minimum of 172 days.

KEY: education finance, school enrollment

June 7, 2012 **Art X Sec 3**

Notice of Continuation September 14, 2012 **53A-1-401(3)**

53A-1-402(1)(e)

53A-1-404(2)

53A-1-301(3)(d)

53A-3-404

53A-3-410

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-420. Aiding Financially Distressed School Districts.
R277-420-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Interfund transfer" means a transaction which withdraws money from one fund and places it in another without recourse. Interfund transfers are regulated by statute and Board rules. Interfund transfers do not include interfund loans in which money is temporarily withdrawn from a fund with full obligation for repayment during the fiscal year.

C. "School district," for purposes of this rule, means school district under the direction of the local board of education.

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

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

F. "Without recourse" means there is no obligation to return withdrawn money to the fund from which it was transferred.

R277-420-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Section 53A-19-105(5) which requires the Board to develop standards for defining and aiding financially distressed school districts, and Section 53A-1-401(3) which permits the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify the eligibility requirements for and the procedures for nonrecurring or nonroutine interfund transfers for financially distressed school districts.

R277-420-3. Eligibility.

To qualify as a financially distressed school district, a school district shall meet all of the following requirements:

A. Have a deficit of three percent or more in its year end unappropriated maintenance and operation fund balance following a reduction for any amount in an undistributed reserve.

B. Be unable to meet its financial obligations in a timely manner.

C. Be unable to reduce the maintenance and operation deficit by twenty-five percent in its budget for the next year.

D. Have made reasonable, local efforts to eliminate the deficit.

E. Be financially incapable of meeting statewide educational standards adopted by the Board.

F. Have a deficit resulting from circumstances not subject to administrative decisions. This judgment shall be made following an on-site visit and consultation with the school district and local school board by USOE staff.

R277-420-4. Procedures for Making Interfund Transfers.

A. A local school board applying to qualify for an interfund transfer under this rule shall request that the USOE visit the school district, conduct an audit, and assist the local school board and district staff in developing a plan to eliminate the deficit.

B. The school district shall meet the eligibility requirements of R277-420-3 and be approved as a financially distressed school district by the Board or its designee.

C. A school district designated as financially distressed may make nonrecurring or nonroutine interfund transfers to the maintenance and operation fund upon the approval of the Board or its designee.

D. The interfund transfer shall be established by the school district under the direction of the local school board in an undistributed reserve account consistent with Section 53A-19-103.

KEY: education finance

June 7, 2012	**53A-19-105**
Notice of Continuation September 14, 2012	**53A-1-401(3)**
	53A-19-103

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-423. Delivery of Flow Through Money.
R277-423-1. Definitions.

A. "State-supported minimum school program" means school programs for kindergarten, elementary, and high schools which may be operated and maintained for the total of costs set by the Legislature annually.

B. "Bank transfer" means a monthly deposit of money to each school district's or charter school's bank as authorized by the USOE via the State Treasurer and agent bank.

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

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

E. "Flow through money" means state funds appropriated under the state-supported minimum school program and federal funds, both of which are administered by the Board and disbursed to individual school districts and charter schools.

R277-423-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Article X, Section 3 of the Utah Constitution which vests general control and supervision of public education in the Board, Section 53A-1-402(1) which directs the Board to establish rules for the minimum school program, 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 describe the process whereby flow through money is disbursed to school districts and charter schools.

R277-423-3. Procedures.

A. An estimate of the amount of each school district's and charter school's share of state funds appropriated for the state-supported minimum school program is made by the USOE annually before June 30. The estimate shall indicate, for each district and charter school, its estimated number of units and the cost of its state-supported minimum school programs. One-twelfth of the district's and charter school's share of the state funds constitutes monthly payments. The estimates are revised periodically to accurately represent one-twelfth of the district's and charter school's share of the state funds. A final statement is made with districts and charter schools following the end of the fiscal year.

B. State and federal funds shall be transferred to school districts and charter schools by means of bank transfers.

(1) The USOE shall prepare a summary listing funds for each individual program and total funds for each school district and charter school which shall be mailed electronically to each school district and charter school. It shall also prepare a summary listing the designated bank and amount of funds for each school district and charter school on the electronic funds transfer memo for the state designated agent bank and the State Treasurer.

(2) The USOE shall, in a timely manner, complete the necessary accounting work for the transfer of funds and deliver the request to the State Department of Finance. The USOE shall coordinate the letter of credit for federal funds withdrawal for deposit with the State Treasurer in accordance with the cash management agreement with the US Treasury.

(3) The State Department of Finance shall complete necessary accounting work to have funds authorized for release by the State Treasurer's office.

(4) The State Treasurer's office shall release funds in accordance with the electronic funds transfer memo to the state designated agent bank in time to ensure deposit of funds in each school district's and charter school's designated bank by 11:00 a.m. on the last working day of each month.

(5) The state designated agent bank shall deposit funds to each school district's and charter school's designated account by 11:00 a.m. on the last working day of each month.

(6) LEAs shall keep bank account transfer information accurate and current to enable the monthly transfers of funds to be completed in a timely manner; all information shall be sent to the USOE audit/finance specialist in the School Finance and Statistics Section at the USOE.

C. When a disruption occurs in the procedure specified in Subsection 3(B), the USOE shall coordinate transfer procedures in a timely manner.

D. The USOE may administer state and federal flow through money for state institutions and private and parochial schools. It prepares and processes vouchers for the funds and forwards warrant requests authorizing the State Treasurer to make payment to the identified recipient.

R277-423-4. Reports.

A school district or charter school that fails to meet deadlines for submitting to the USOE reports that are necessary to calculate its share of state funds or that fails to meet deadlines for the annual audit report may have its state funds withheld until an acceptable report is filed with the USOE in accordance with R277-484, Data Standards.

KEY: education finance
February 7, 2008 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation September 14, 2012 **53A-1-402(1)(f)**
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-424. Indirect Costs for State Programs.
R277-424-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Direct costs" means costs which can be easily, obviously, and conveniently identified by the Utah State Office of Education with a specific program.

C. "Indirect costs" means the costs of providing indirect services. Restricted and non-restricted indirect costs are defined in R277-425, "Budgeting, Accounting and Auditing Handbook for Utah School Districts."

D. "Indirect Services" means services which cannot be identified with a specific program.

E. "LEA" means a local education agency which includes school districts and charter schools.

F. "Non-restricted indirect cost rate" means a rate assigned to each LEA annually, based on the ratio of non-restricted indirect costs to direct costs as reported in the annual financial report for the specific LEA.

G. "Restricted indirect cost rate" means a rate assigned to each LEA annually based on the ratio of restricted indirect costs to direct costs as reported in the annual financial report for the specific LEA.

H. "Unallowable costs" means expenditures directly attributable to governance. Governance includes salaries and expenditures of the office of the superintendent, the governing board, election expenses, and expenditures for fringe benefits which are associated with unallowable salary expenditures.

R277-424-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Article X, Section 3 of the Utah Constitution which vests general control and supervision of public education in the Board, Section 53A-1-402(1)(e) which directs the Board to adopt rules for financial, statistical, and student accounting requirements, and Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to establish Board standards for claiming indirect costs for state programs.

R277-424-3. Standards.

A(1) LEAs may charge indirect costs to state funded programs.

(2) The Board shall not authorize or pay indirect costs to higher education institutions for state funded contractual work.

B. Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the Utah State Office of Education publishes a schedule of the indirect cost rates for state programs. The schedule is developed from data gathered from the Annual Financial Reports submitted by the LEAs. Each program schedule shows whether or not the restricted or non-restricted indirect cost rate applies and whether or not indirect costs are allowable or applicable.

C. Recovery of indirect costs is subject to availability of funds. If a combination of direct and indirect costs exceeds funds available, then the LEA may not recover the total cost of the project or program. Recovery of indirect costs for state programs is optional for LEAs.

D. Indirect costs for state programs may be recovered only to the extent that direct costs were incurred. The indirect cost rate is applied to the amount expended, not to the total grant, in order to determine the amount for indirect costs.

KEY: education finance
December 8, 2011 Art X Sec 3
Notice of Continuation September 14, 2012 53A-1-402(1)(f)
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-426. Definition of Private and Non-Profit Schools for Federal Program Services.
R277-426-1. Definitions.

"Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

R277-426-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Article X, Section 3 of the Utah Constitution which vests general control and supervision of public education in the Board, Section 53A-1-402(3) which allows the Board to administer federal funds and to distribute them to eligible applicants, 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 define requirements that private, non-public, and non-profit schools must meet to receive services under federal laws requiring the public education system to serve students in these schools.

R277-426-3. Qualifications.

For the purposes of receiving services under federal programs which permit such:

A. "Private or non-public school" means a school which:

(1) is owned and operated by an individual, a religious institution, a partnership, or a corporation other than the State, a subdivision of the State, or by the Federal government;

(2) is supported primarily by other than public funds;

(3) vests the operation and determination of its program with other than publicly-elected or appointed officials;

(4) teaches the required subjects on each grade level as designated by the Board for the same length of time as students must be taught in the public schools;

(5) is properly licensed if so required by the appropriate governmental jurisdiction;

(6) complies with any state and local ordinances and codes pertaining to the operation of that type facility or institution; and

(7) is not a charter school.

B. "Non-profit school" means a school which:

(1) is not a part of the public school system;

(2) is operated with no intention of making a profit;

(3) does not exist to provide educational services to students enrolled in for profit residential programs;

(4) possesses a State of Utah Tax Exemption number and a United States Internal Revenue Service Employer Identification Number (EIN) and a favorable Exempt Organization Determination Letter;

(5) teaches the required subjects on each grade level as designated by the Board for the same length of time as students must be taught in the public schools;

(6) is properly licensed if so required by the appropriate governmental jurisdiction; and

(7) complies with any state and local ordinances and codes pertaining to the operation of that type facility or institution.

KEY: education finance, private schools

February 7, 2012	**Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation September 14, 2012	**53A-1-402(3)**
	53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-454. Construction Management of School Building Projects.
R277-454-1. Definitions.

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

B. "CM" means an individual designated as a construction manager. The CM may be an architect, engineer, general contractor, or other professional consultant. It may also be an entity which is referred to as a construction management firm. The CM works as the agent of the owner of the construction project. The CM, at the discretion of the owner, may assist in the development and implementation of any or all of the predesign, design, bidding, construction, and occupancy stages of the construction project. The CM is responsible for the effective, orderly, and acceptable completion of the construction project.

C. "Construction management" means a contractual and professional working relationship between the owner of a construction project and a CM.

D. "LEA" means a local education agency which includes school boards/public school districts, and charter schools.

R277-454-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Article X, Section 3 of the Utah Constitution which vests general control and supervision of public education in the Board, Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities and Section 53A-20-103 which requires the Board to prepare an annual school plant capital outlay report of all LEAs, which includes information on the number and size of building projects completed and under construction.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify the standards local boards of education shall follow in using construction management for school construction projects.

R277-454-3. Standards.

A. A construction management contract shall clearly specify the duties of the CM with respect to the building project.

B. An LEA shall bid each component part of the building project in accordance with advertising, public opening, performance bond, payment bond, and other statutory requirements.

KEY: educational facilities, education finance
May 8, 2012 Art X Sec 3
Notice of Continuation September 14, 2012 53A-1-401(3)
53A-20-103

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-618. Educator Peer Assistance and Review Pilot Program (PAR Program).
R277-618-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Consortium" means more than one school district or a regional service center, consistent with Section 53A-3-429, composed of school districts.

C. "PAR joint panel" means the governing panel of a district's Peer Assistance and Review Pilot Program composed of an equal number of teacher representatives and district administrators or their designees.

D. "School district" means a school district/ local board of education or a consortium of school districts, such as a Regional Service Center, authorized to participate in the PAR Program under Section 53A-8a-802.

E. Other definitions provided in Section 53A-8a-801.

R277-618-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorization by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of public education in the Board, Section 53A-8a-802(3) which directs the Board to solicit proposals and award grants, establish criteria under Section 53A-8a-802 and specify procedures, criteria and reporting requirements under Section 53A-8a-802(8), and Section 53A-1-401(3) which permits the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to provide criteria and procedures for participation in the PAR Program as required by Section 53A-8a-802.

R277-618-3. Board Responsibilities.

A. Board Applications and Timelines

(1) The Board shall solicit proposals and provide an application consistent with the purpose and criteria of Section 53A-8a-802 by June 15 annually.

(2) The Board shall award grants to school districts or consortia on a competitive basis before July 1 annually.

(3) In addition to R277-617-3A(2), the Board may give preference to school district/consortium applications that:

(a) provide for matching local funds or resources;

(b) agree to develop a teacher mentoring and remediation program that meets the standards set by Section 53A-8a-803;

(c) has limited district personnel to operate a teacher assistance and mentoring program without grant assistance;

(d) demonstrate the intent and potential resources to sustain the program over time based on pilot findings.

B. The Board shall notify applicants that the funds come from a one-time appropriation, that, subject to funds available, the Legislature intends to appropriate funds for a five-year period to the Board for the PAR Program. The funds will not lapse annually.

R277-618-4. School District Responsibilities.

A. School districts shall submit applications as directed by the Board.

B. School district/consortium applications shall provide a budget for the use of funds consistent with Section 53A-8a-803.

C. School districts shall use program funds consistent with Section 53A-8a-802 and 813.

D. School districts shall implement programs with minimum components outlined under Section 53A-8a-803 and this rule.

E. School district plans shall include a PAR joint panel selected consistent with Section 53A-8a-804.

R277-618-5. Reporting.

A. School districts that receive program funds shall provide data and reports to the Utah State Office of Education as requested.

B. The Board shall report to the Education Interim Committee as required under Section 53A-8a-802(7).

KEY: peer assistance, grants
August 8, 2012 **Art X, Sec 3**
53A-10-202
53A-10-202(4)(c)
53A-10-202(8)
53A-1-401(3)

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.
R307-801. Utah Asbestos Rule.
R307-801-1. Purpose and Authority.

This rule establishes procedures and requirements for asbestos abatement or renovation projects and training programs, procedures and requirements for the certification of persons and companies engaged in asbestos abatement or renovation projects, and work practice standards for performing such projects. This rule is promulgated under the authority of Utah Code Annotated 19-2-104(1)(d), (3)(r)(i) through (iii), (3)(s), (3)(t), and (6). Penalties are authorized by Utah Code Annotated 19-2-115. Fees are authorized by Utah Code Annotated 19-1-201(2)(i).

R307-801-2. Applicability and General Provisions.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The following persons are operators and are subject to the requirements of R307-801:

(i) Persons who contract for hire to conduct asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition projects in regulated facilities;

(ii) Persons who conduct asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition projects in areas where the general public has unrestrained access; or

(iii) Persons who conduct asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition projects in school buildings subject to AHERA or who conduct asbestos inspections in facilities subject to TSCA Title II.

(b) The following persons are subject to certification requirements:

(i) Persons required by TSCA Title II or R307-801 to be accredited as inspectors, management planners, project designers, renovators, asbestos abatement supervisors, or asbestos abatement workers;

(ii) Persons who work on asbestos abatement projects as asbestos abatement workers, asbestos abatement supervisors, inspectors, project designers, or management planners; and

(iii) Companies that conduct asbestos abatement projects, renovation projects, inspections, create project designs, or prepare management plans in regulated facilities.

(c) Homeowners or condominium owners performing renovation or demolition activities in or on their own residential facilities not subject to the Asbestos NESHAP are not subject to the requirements of this rule, however, a condominium complex of more than four units may be subject to the Asbestos NESHAP and R307-801.

(d) Contractors for hire performing renovation or demolition activities are required to follow the inspection provisions of R307-801-9 and R307-801-10.

(2) General Provisions.

(a) All persons who are required by R307-801 to obtain an approval, certification, determination, or notification from the director must obtain it in writing.

(b) Persons wishing to deviate from the certification, notification, work practices, or other requirements of R307-801 may do so only after requesting and obtaining the written approval of the director.

R307-801-3. Definitions.

The following definitions apply to R307-801:

"Adequately Wet" means to sufficiently mix or penetrate with liquid to prevent the release of particulates. If visible emissions are observed coming from asbestos-containing material, then that material is not adequately wet. However, the absence of visible emissions is not sufficient evidence of being adequately wet.

"Amended Water" means a mixture of water and a chemical wetting agent that provides control of asbestos fiber release.

"AHERA" means the federal Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986 and the Environmental Protection Agency implementing regulations, 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E - Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools.

"AHERA Facility" means any structure subject to the federal AHERA requirements.

"Asbestos" means the asbestiform varieties of serpentine (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite (amosite), anthophyllite, and actinolite-tremolite.

"Asbestos Abatement Project" means any activity involving the removal, repair, demolition, salvage, disposal, cleanup, or other disturbance of regulated asbestos-containing material greater than the small scale short duration (SSSD) amount.

"Asbestos Abatement Supervisor" means a person who is certified according to R307-801-6 and is responsible for ensuring work is conducted in accordance with the regulations and best work practices for asbestos abatement or renovation projects.

"Asbestos Abatement Worker" means a person who is certified according to R307-801-6 and performs asbestos abatement or renovation projects.

"Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM)" means any material containing more than 1% asbestos by the method specified in 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), or, if the asbestos content is less than 10%, the asbestos concentration shall be determined by point counting using PLM or any other method acceptable to the director.

"Asbestos-Containing Waste Material (ACWM)" means any waste generated from regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) that contains any amount of asbestos and is generated by a source subject to the provisions of R307-801. This term includes filters from control devices, friable asbestos-containing waste material, and bags or other similar packaging contaminated with asbestos. As applied to demolition and renovation projects, this term also includes regulated asbestos-containing material waste and materials contaminated with asbestos including disposable equipment and clothing.

"Asbestos Inspection" means any activity undertaken to identify the presence and location, or to assess the condition, of asbestos-containing material or suspected asbestos-containing material, by visual or physical examination, or by collecting samples of the material. This term includes re-inspections of the type described in AHERA, 40 CFR 763.85(b), of known or assumed asbestos-containing material which has been previously identified. The term does not include the following:

(a) Periodic surveillance of the type described in AHERA, 40 CFR 763.92(b), solely for the purpose of recording or reporting a change in the condition of known or assumed asbestos-containing material;

(b) Inspections performed by employees or agents of federal, state, or local government solely for the purpose of determining compliance with applicable statutes or regulations; or

(c) Visual inspections of the type described in AHERA, 40 CFR 763.90(i), solely for the purpose of determining completion of response actions.

"Asbestos Inspection Report" means a written report as specified in R307-801-10(6) describing an asbestos inspection performed by a certified asbestos inspector.

"Asbestos NESHAP" means the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, the National Emission Standard for Asbestos.

"Asbestos Removal" means the stripping of friable ACM from regulated facility components or the removal of structural components that contain or are covered with friable ACM from a regulated facility.

"Category I Non-Friable Asbestos-Containing Material" means asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor coverings, or asphalt roofing products containing more than 1%

asbestos as determined by using the method specified in 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM).

"Category II Non-Friable Asbestos-Containing Material" means any material, excluding Category I non-friable ACM, containing more than 1% asbestos as determined by using the methods specified in 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

"Condominium" means a building or complex of buildings in which units of property are owned by individuals and common parts of the property, such as the grounds, common areas, and building structure, are owned jointly by the condominium unit owners.

"Containerized" means sealed in a leak-tight and durable container.

"Debris" means friable or regulated asbestos-containing material that has been dislodged and has fallen from its original substrate and position or which has fallen while remaining attached to substrate sections or fragments.

"Demolition Project" means the wrecking, salvage, or removal of any load-supporting structural member of a regulated facility together with any related handling operations, or the intentional burning of any regulated facility. This includes the moving of an entire building, but excludes the moving of structures, vehicles, or equipment with permanently attached axles, such as trailers, motor homes, and mobile homes that are specifically designed to be moved.

"Disturb" means to disrupt the matrix, crumble, pulverize, or generate visible debris from ACM or RACM.

"Emergency Abatement or Renovation Project" means any asbestos abatement or renovation project which was not planned and results from a sudden, unexpected event that, if not immediately attended to, presents a safety or public health hazard, is necessary to protect equipment from damage, or is necessary to avoid imposing an unreasonable financial burden as determined by the director. This term includes operations necessitated by non-routine failure of equipment, natural disasters, fire, or flooding, but does not include situations caused by the lack of planning.

"Encapsulant" means a permanent coating applied to the surface of friable ACM for the purpose of preventing the release of asbestos fibers. The encapsulant creates a membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrates the material and binds its components together (penetrating encapsulant).

"Friable Asbestos-Containing Material (Friable ACM)" means any asbestos-containing material that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

"Glove bag" means an impervious plastic bag-like enclosure, not more than 60 x 60 inches, affixed around an asbestos-containing material, with glove-like appendages through which material and tools may be handled.

"General Building Remodeling Activities" means the alteration in any way of one or more regulated structure components, excluding asbestos abatement, renovation, and demolition projects.

"Government Official" means an engineer, building official, or health officer employed by a jurisdiction that has a responsibility for public safety or health.

"High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA)" means a filtration system capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97% of all mono-dispersed particles 0.3 micron in diameter.

"Inaccessible" means in a physically restricted or obstructed area, or covered in such a way that detection or removal is prevented or severely hampered.

"Inspector" means a person who is certified according to R307-801-6, conducts asbestos inspections, or oversees the preparation of asbestos inspection reports.

"Management Plan" means a document that meets the requirements of AHERA for management plans for asbestos in schools.

"Management Planner" means a person who is certified according to R307-801-6 and oversees the preparation of management plans for school buildings subject to AHERA.

"Model Accreditation Plan (MAP)" means 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix C, Asbestos Model Accreditation Plan.

"NESHAP Amount" means combined amounts in a project that total:

(a) 260 linear feet (80 meters) of pipe covered with RACM;

(b) 160 square feet (15 square meters) of RACM used to cover or coat any duct, boiler, tank, reactor, turbine, equipment, structural member, or regulated facility component; or

(c) 35 cubic feet (one cubic meter) of RACM removed from regulated facility structural members or components where the length and area could not be measured previously.

"NESHAP Facility" means any institutional, commercial, public, industrial, or residential structure, installation, or building, (including any structure, installation, or building containing condominiums or individual dwelling units operated as a residential co-operative, but excluding residential buildings having four or fewer dwelling units); any ship; and any active or inactive waste disposal site. For purposes of this definition, any building, structure, or installation that contains a loft used as a dwelling is not considered a residential structure, installation, or building. Any structure, installation, or building that was previously subject to the Asbestos NESHAP is not excluded, regardless of its current use or function.

"NESHAP-Sized Project" means any project that involves at least the NESHAP amount of ACM.

"Non-Friable Asbestos-Containing Material" means any material containing more than 1% asbestos, as determined using the methods specified in 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

"Open Top Catch Bag" means either an asbestos waste bag or six mil polyethylene sheeting which is sealed at both ends and used by certified asbestos abatement workers, in a manner not to disturb the matrix of the asbestos-containing material, to collect preformed RACM pipe insulation in either a crawl space or pipe chase less than six feet high or less than three feet wide. "Phased Project" means either an asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition project that contains multiple start and stop dates corresponding to separate operations or areas where the entire asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition project cannot or will not be performed continuously.

"Preformed RACM Pipe Insulation" means prefabricated asbestos-containing thermal system insulation on pipes formed in sections that can be removed without disturbing the matrix of the asbestos-containing material.

"Project Designer" means a person who is certified according to R307-801-6 and prepares a design for an asbestos abatement project in school buildings subject to AHERA or prepares an asbestos clean-up plan in a regulated facility where an asbestos disturbance greater than the SSSD amount has occurred.

"Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM)" means friable ACM, Category I non-friable ACM that has become friable, Category I non-friable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or Category II non-friable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation project operations.

"Regulated Facilities" means residential facilities, AHERA

facilities, or NESHAP facilities where:

(a) A sample has been identified and analyzed to contain, or is assumed under R307-801-10(5) to contain, greater than 1% asbestos; and

(b) The material from where the sample was collected will be disturbed and rendered friable during the abatement, demolition, or renovation activities.

"Regulated Facility Component" means any part of a regulated facility including equipment.

"Renovation Project" means any activity involving the removal, repair, salvage, disposal, cleanup, or other disturbance of greater than the SSSD amount of RACM, but less than the NESHAP amount of RACM, and the intent of the project is not asbestos abatement or demolition. Renovation Projects can be performed in NESHAP or residential facilities but cannot be performed in AHERA facilities.

"Renovator" means a person who is certified according to R307-801-6 and is responsible for ensuring work that is conducted on a renovation project is performed in accordance with the regulatory requirements and best work practices for a greater than the SSSD amount of RACM, but less than the NESHAP amount of RACM, where the intent of the project is to perform a renovation project and not to perform an asbestos abatement or demolition project. Renovation projects can be performed in NESHAP or residential facilities but cannot be performed in AHERA facilities.

"Residential Facility" means a building used primarily for residential purposes, has four or fewer units, and is not subject to the Asbestos NESHAP.

"Small-Scale, Short-Duration (SSSD)" means a project that removes or disturbs less than three square feet or three linear feet of RACM in a regulated facility.

"Strip" means to take off ACM from any part of a regulated facility or a regulated facility component.

"Structural Member" means any load-supporting member of a regulated facility, such as beams and load-supporting walls or any non-load supporting member, such as ceilings and non-load supporting walls.

"Suspect or Suspected Asbestos-Containing Material" means all building materials that have the potential to contain asbestos, except building materials made entirely of glass, fiberglass, wood, metal, or rubber.

"Training Hour" means at least 50 minutes of actual learning, including, but not limited to, time devoted to lecture, learning activities, small group activities, demonstrations, evaluations, and hands-on experience.

"TSCA" means the Toxic Substances Control Act.

"TSCA Accreditation" means successful completion of training as an inspector, management planner, project designer, contractor-supervisor, or worker, as specified in the TSCA Title II.

"TSCA Title II" means 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., Toxic Substances Control Act, Subchapter II - Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response.

"Unrestrained Access" means without fences, closed doors, personnel, or any other method intended to restrict public entry.

"Waste Generator" means any owner or operator of an asbestos abatement or renovation project covered by R307-801 whose act or process produces ACWM.

"Working Day" means weekdays, Monday through Friday, including holidays.

R307-801-4. Adoption and Incorporation of 40 CFR 763 Subpart E.

(1) The provisions of 40 CFR 763 Subpart E, including appendices, effective as of the date referenced in R307-101-3, are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(2) Implementation of the provisions of 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, except for the Model Accreditation Plan, shall be limited to those provisions for which the EPA has waived its requirements in accordance with 40 CFR 763.98, Waiver; delegation to State, as published at 52 FR 41826, (October 30, 1987).

R307-801-5. Company Certification.

(1) All persons shall operate under:

(a) An asbestos company certification before contracting for hire, at a regulated facility, to conduct asbestos inspections, create management plans, create project designs, or conduct asbestos abatement projects, or

(b) Either a renovation or asbestos company certification before contracting for hire to conduct renovation projects at a regulated facility.

(2) To obtain an asbestos or renovation company certification, all persons shall submit a properly completed application for certification on a form provided by the director and pay the appropriate fee (renovation company certification fee shall be $200.00 per year).

(3) Unless revoked or suspended, an asbestos or renovation company certification shall remain in effect until the expiration date provided by the director.

R307-801-6. Individual Certification.

(1) All persons shall have an individual certification before contracting for hire, at a regulated facility, to conduct asbestos inspections, create management plans, create project designs, conduct renovation projects, or conduct asbestos abatement projects.

(2) To obtain certification as an asbestos abatement worker, asbestos abatement supervisor, inspector, project designer, renovator, or management planner, each person shall:

(a) Provide personal identifying information;

(b) Pay the appropriate fee (renovator certification fee shall be $100.00 per year);

(c) Complete the appropriate form or forms provided by the director;

(d) Provide certificates of initial and current refresher training, if applicable, that demonstrate accreditation in the appropriate discipline. Certificates from courses approved by the director, courses approved in a state that has an accreditation program that meets the TSCA Title II Appendix C Model Accreditation Plan (MAP), or courses that are approved by EPA under TSCA Title II are acceptable unless the director has determined that the course does not meet the requirements of TSCA accreditation training required by R307-801; and

(e) Complete a new initial training course as required by the AHERA MAP, or for the renovator certification, R307-801, if there is a period of more than one year from the previous initial or refresher training certificate expiration date.

(3) Duration and Renewal of Certification.

(a) Unless revoked or suspended, a certification shall remain in effect until the expiration date of the current certificate of TSCA accreditation for the specific discipline.

(b) To renew certification, the individual shall:

(i) Submit a properly completed application for renewal on a form provided by the director;

(ii) Submit a current certificate of TSCA accreditation, or for the renovator certification, a training certificate from a renovator course accredited by the director, for initial or refresher training in the appropriate discipline; and

(iii) Pay the appropriate fee (renovator recertification fee shall be $100.00 per year).

R307-801-7. Denial and Cause for Suspension and Revocation of Company and Individual Certifications.

(1) An application for certification may be denied if the individual, applicant company, or any principal officer of the applicant company has a documented history of non-compliance

with the requirements, procedures, or standards established by R307-801, R307-214-1, which incorporates the Asbestos NESHAP, AHERA, or with the requirements of any other entity regulating asbestos activities and training programs.

(2) The director may revoke or suspend any certification based upon documented violations of any requirement of R307-801, AHERA, or the Asbestos NESHAP, including but not limited to:

(a) Falsifying or knowingly omitting information in any written submittal required by those regulations;

(b) Permitting the duplication or use of a certificate of TSCA accreditation for the purpose of preparing a falsified written submittal; or

(c) Repeated work practice violations.

R307-801-8. Approval of Training Courses.

(1) To obtain approval of a training course, the course provider shall provide a written application to the director that includes:

(a) The name, address, telephone number, and institutional affiliation of the person sponsoring the course;

(b) The course curriculum;

(c) A letter that clearly indicates how the course meets the Model Accreditation Plan (MAP) and R307-801 requirements for length of training in hours, amount and type of hands-on training, examinations (including length, format, example of examination or questions, and passing scores), and topics covered in the course;

(d) A copy of all course materials, including student manuals, instructor notebooks, handouts, etc.;

(e) The names and qualifications of all course instructors, including all academic credentials and field experience in asbestos abatement projects, inspections, project designs, management planning, or renovation projects ;

(f) An example of numbered certificates issued to students who attend the course and pass the examination. The certificate shall include a unique certificate number; the name of the student; the name of the course completed; the dates of the course and the examination; an expiration date one year from the date the student completed the course and examination, or for the purposes of the renovator course, a progressive lengthening of the refresher training schedule of one year after the initial training, three years after the first refresher training, and five years after the second refresher training and all subsequent refresher training courses; the name, address, and telephone number of the training provider that issued the certificate; and a statement that the person receiving the certificate has completed the requisite training for TSCA or director accreditation;

(g) A written commitment from the training provider to teach the submitted training course(s) in Utah on a regular basis; and

(h) Payment of the appropriate fee.

(2) To maintain approval of a training course, the course provider shall:

(a) Provide training that meets the requirements of R307-801 and the MAP;

(b) Provide the director with the names, government-issued picture identification card number, and certificate numbers of all persons successfully completing the course within 30 working days of successful completion;

(c) Keep the records specified for training providers in the MAP for three years;

(d) Permit the director or authorized representative to attend, evaluate, and monitor any training course without receiving advance notice from the director and without charge to the director; and

(e) Notify the director of any new course instructor ten working days prior to the day the new instructor presents or teaches any course for Renovator or TSCA Accreditation purposes. The training notification form shall include:

(i) The name and qualifications of each course instructor, including appropriate academic credentials and field experience in asbestos abatement projects, inspections, management plans, project designs, or renovations; and

(ii) A list of the course(s) or specific topics that will be taught by the instructor.

(3) All course providers that provide an AHERA or Renovator training course or refresher course in the state of Utah shall:

(a) Notify the director of the location, date, and time of the course at least ten working days before the first day of the course;

(b) Update the training notification form as soon as possible before, but no later than the original course date if the course is rescheduled or canceled before the course is held; and

(c) Allow the director or authorized representative to conduct an audit of any course provided to determine whether the course provider meets the requirements of the MAP and of R307-801.

(4) Renovator Certification Course. The renovator certification course shall be a minimum of eight training hours, with a minimum of two hours devoted to hands-on training activities, and shall include an examination of at least 25 questions that the student must pass with a 70% or greater proficiency rate. Instruction in the topics described in R307-801-8(4)(c), (d), and (e) shall be included in the hands-on portion of the course. The minimum curriculum requirements for the renovator certification course shall adequately address the following topics:

(a) The physical characteristics of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials, including identification of asbestos, aerodynamic characteristics, typical uses, physical appearance, a review of hazard assessment considerations, and a summary of renovation project control options;

(b) Potential health effects related to asbestos exposure, including the nature of asbestos-related diseases, routes of exposure, dose-response relationships and the lack of a safe exposure level, synergism between cigarette smoking and asbestos exposure, and latency period for diseases;

(c) Personal protective equipment, including selection of respirator and personal protective clothing, and handling of non-disposable clothing;

(d) State-of-the-art work practices, including proper work practices for renovation projects, including descriptions of proper construction and maintenance of barriers and decontamination enclosure systems, positioning of warning signs, lock-out of electrical and ventilation systems, proper working techniques for minimizing fiber release, use of wet methods, use of negative pressure exhaust ventilation equipment, use of HEPA vacuums, and proper clean-up and disposal procedures and state-of-the-art work practices for removal, encapsulation, enclosure, and repair of ACM, emergency procedures for unplanned releases, potential exposure situations, transport and disposal procedures, and recommended and prohibited work practices. New renovation project techniques and methodologies may be discussed;

(e) Personal hygiene, including entry and exit procedures for the work area, methods of decontamination, avoidance of eating, drinking, smoking, and chewing (gum or tobacco) in the work area, and methods to limit exposures to family members;

(f) Medical monitoring, including OSHA requirements for physical examinations, including a pulmonary function test, chest x-rays, and a medical history for each employee;

(g) Relevant federal and state regulatory requirements, procedures, and standards, including:

(i) OSHA standards for permissible exposure to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers and respiratory protection (29

CFR 1910.134);

(ii) OSHA Asbestos Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.1101); and

(iii) UAC R307-801 Utah Asbestos Rule.

(h) Recordkeeping and notification requirements for renovation projects including records and project notifications required by state regulations and records recommended for legal and insurance purposes;

(i) Supervisory techniques for renovation projects, including supervisory practices to enforce and reinforce the required work practices and discourage unsafe work practices; and

(j) Course review, including a review of key aspects of the training course.

(5) Renovator Recertification Course. The renovator recertification course shall be a minimum of four hours, shall adequately address changes in the federal regulations, state administrative rules, state-of-the-art developments, appropriate work practices, employee personal protective equipment, recordkeeping, and notification requirements for renovation projects, and shall include a course review.

R307-801-9. Asbestos Abatement, Renovation, and Demolition Projects: Requirement to Inspect.

(1) Applicability. Owners of residential structures including condominium owners of four units or less not subject to the Asbestos NESHAP are not required to perform asbestos inspections. Owners of a condominium complex of more than four units may be subject to the Asbestos NESHAP and R307-801 and may be required to perform asbestos inspections. Contractors for hire are subject to the inspection requirements of R307-801-9.

(2) Except as described in R307-801-9(1) and 9(3), the owner and operator shall ensure that the regulated facility to be demolished, abated, or renovated is thoroughly inspected for asbestos-containing material by an inspector certified under the provisions of R307-801-6. An asbestos inspection report shall be generated according to the provisions of R307-801-10 and completed prior to the start of the asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition project if materials required to be identified in R307-801-10(3) will be disturbed during that project. The operator shall make the asbestos inspection report available on-site to all persons who have access to the site for the duration of the renovation, abatement, or demolition project, and to the director or authorized representative upon request.

(3) If the regulated facility has been ordered to be demolished because it is found by a government official to be structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse or a public health hazard, the operator may demolish the regulated facility without having the regulated facility inspected for asbestos. If no asbestos inspection is conducted, the operator shall:

(a) Ensure that all resulting demolition project debris is disposed of as asbestos-containing waste material (ACWM), according to R307-801-15. If the asbestos contaminated demolition project debris cannot be properly containerized, the operator shall:

(i) Obtain approval for an alternative work practice from the director prior to disposing of the ACWM; or

(ii) Segregate the ACWM from non-ACWM debris under the direction of an inspector certified according to R307-801-6 working for a company certified according to R307-801-5.

(b) Clean and encapsulate non-porous debris as non-ACWM by asbestos abatement supervisors or asbestos abatement workers who are certified according to R307-801-6 and working for a company certified according to R307-801-5.

(4) Asbestos inspections older than three years shall be reviewed and updated, as necessary, by an inspector who is certified according to R307-801-6 and working for a company certified according to R307-801-5, and if applicable, shall be reviewed and updated prior to an asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition project. If the inspection report is still accurate, then the inspector shall provide a letter of review, or some other form of documentation, stating that the inspection report is still accurate.

R307-801-10. Asbestos Abatement, Renovation, and Demolition Projects: Asbestos Inspection Procedures.

Asbestos inspectors shall use the following procedures when conducting an asbestos inspection of facilities to be abated, demolished, or renovated:

(1) Determine the scope of the abatement, demolition, or renovation project by identifying which parts and how the facility will be abated, demolished, or renovated (e.g. conventional demolition methods, fire training, etc.).

(2) Inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the abatement, demolition, or renovation project will occur.

(3) Identify all accessible suspect asbestos-containing material (ACM) in the affected facility or part of the facility where the abatement, demolition, or renovation project will occur. Residential facilities built on or after January 1, 1981, are only required to identify all accessible sprayed-on acoustical ceiling material, asbestos cement siding, vinyl floor tile, thermal-system insulation or tape on a duct or furnace, or vermiculite type insulation materials in the affected facility or part of the facility where the abatement, demolition, or renovation project will occur.

(4) Follow the sampling protocol in 40 CFR 763.86 (Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools) or a sampling method approved by the director to demonstrate that suspect ACM required to be identified by R307-801-10(3) does not contain asbestos.

(5) Asbestos samples are not required to be collected and analyzed if the certified inspector assumes that all unsampled suspect ACM required to be identified by R307-801-10(3) contains asbestos and is ACM; and

(6) Complete an asbestos inspection report containing all of the following information in a format approved by the director:

(a) A description of the affected area and a description of the scope of activities as described in R307-801-10(1);

(b) A list of all suspect ACM required to be identified by R307-801-10(3) in the affected area. For each suspect material required to be identified by R307-801-10(3), provide the following information:

(i) The amount of suspect ACM required to be identified by R307-801-10(3) in linear feet, square feet, or cubic feet;

(ii) A clear description of the distribution of the suspect ACM required to be identified by R307-801-10(3) in the affected area;

(iii) A statement of whether the material was assumed to contain asbestos, sampled and demonstrated to contain asbestos, or sampled and demonstrated to not contain asbestos; and

(iv) A determination of whether the material is regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM), Category I non-friable ACM, or Category II non-friable ACM that may or will become friable when subjected to the proposed abatement, renovation, or demolition project activities.

(c) A list of all asbestos bulk samples required to be identified from suspect ACM by R307-801-10(3) in the affected area, including the following information for each sample:

(i) Which suspect ACM required to be identified by R307-801-10(3) the sample represents;

(ii) A clear description of each sample location;

(iii) The types of analyses performed on the sample;

(iv) The amounts of each type of asbestos in the sample as indicated by the analytical results.

(d) A list of potential locations of suspect ACM required

to be identified by R307-801-10(3) that were not accessible to inspect and that may be part of the affected area; and

(e) A list of all the asbestos inspector names, company names, and certification numbers.

(7) Floor plans or architectural drawings and similar representations may be used to identify the location of suspect ACM or samples required to be identified by R307-801-10(3).

(8) Analysis of samples shall be performed by:

(a) Persons or laboratories accredited by a nationally recognized testing program such as the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP), or

(b) Persons or laboratories that have been rated overall proficient by demonstrating passing scores for at least two of the last three consecutive rounds out of the four annual rounds of the Bulk Asbestos Proficiency Analytical Testing program administered by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) or an equivalent nationally-recognized interlaboratory comparison program.

(9) Inspection reports of residential facilities shall be submitted to the director.

R307-801-11. Asbestos Abatement, Renovation, and Demolition Projects: Notification and Asbestos Removal Requirements.

(1) Demolition Projects.

(a) If the amount of regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) in the regulated facility is the small scale short duration (SSSD) amount, the operator shall submit a demolition project notification form at least ten working days before the start of a demolition project.

(b) If the amount of RACM in the regulated facility is greater than the SSSD amount but less than the NESHAP amount, the operator shall submit a demolition project notification form at least ten working days before the start of the demolition project and a less than NESHAP asbestos notification form at least one working day before commencing removal, and shall remove the RACM according to the work practice provisions of R307-801-14 and according to the certification requirements of R307-801-5 and 6 before the demolition project proceeds.

(c) If the amount of RACM in the regulated facility is greater than or equal to the NESHAP amount, the operator shall submit an asbestos abatement project notification form at least ten working days before the asbestos removal begins, and the demolition project shall not proceed until after all RACM has been removed from the regulated facility.

(d) If any regulated facility is to be demolished by intentional burning, the operator, in addition to the demolition notification form specified in R307-801-11(1)(a), (b), or (c), shall ensure that all ACM, including Category I non-friable asbestos-containing material (ACM), Category II non-friable ACM, and RACM is removed from the regulated facility before burning.

(e) If the regulated facility has been ordered to be demolished by a government official because it is found to be structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse or a public health hazard, the operator shall submit a demolition project notification form, with a copy of the order signed by the appropriate government official, as soon as possible before, but no later than, the next working day after the demolition project begins. An extension of up to five working days may be requested by the sender for the government ordered demolition documentation upon written request.

(2) Asbestos Abatement and Renovation Projects.

(a) If the amount of RACM that would be disturbed or rendered inaccessible by the asbestos abatement or renovation project is the SSSD amount, then no additional requirements are necessary prior to general building remodeling activities.

(b) If the amount of RACM that would be disturbed or rendered inaccessible by the asbestos abatement or renovation project is greater than the SSSD amount, but less than the NESHAP amount, then the operator shall:

(i) Submit an asbestos abatement project notification form at least one working day before asbestos removal begins as described in R307-801-12, unless the removal was properly included in an annual asbestos notification form submitted pursuant to R307-801-11(2)(e);

(ii) Remove RACM according to asbestos work practices of R307-801-14, the certification requirements of R307-801-5 and 6, and the disposal requirements of R307-801-15 before performing general building remodeling activities.

(c) If the amount of RACM that would be disturbed or rendered inaccessible by the asbestos abatement project is greater than or equal to the NESHAP amount, then the operator shall:

(i) Submit an asbestos abatement project notification form at least ten working days before asbestos removal begins as described in R307-801-12;

(ii) Remove RACM according to the asbestos work practices of R307-801-14, the certification requirements of R307-801-5 and 6, and the disposal requirements of R307-801-15 before performing general building remodeling activities.

(d) If the asbestos abatement or renovation project is an emergency asbestos abatement or renovation project, then the notification form shall be submitted as soon as possible before, but no later than the next working day after the emergency asbestos abatement or renovation project begins.

(e) The operator shall submit an annual asbestos notification form according to the requirements of 40 CFR 61.145(a)(4)(iii) no later than ten working days before the first day of January of the year during which the work is to be performed in the following circumstances:

(i) The asbestos abatement projects are unplanned operation and maintenance activities;

(ii) The asbestos abatement projects are less than NESHAP-sized; and

(iii) The total amount of asbestos to be disturbed in a single NESHAP facility during these asbestos abatement projects is expected to exceed the NESHAP amount in a calendar year.

(3) Owners and operators of general building remodeling activities are not required to submit an asbestos abatement project or renovation notification form to the director that do not disturb suspect asbestos containing materials, do not disturb building materials found to contain RACM by an inspector who is certified according to R307-801-6, or do not disturb materials that will become RACM as part of the general building remodeling activities.

(4) For notification purposes, asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition projects shall be no longer than one year in duration.

R307-801-12. Asbestos Abatement, Renovation, and Demolition Projects: Notification Procedures and Contents.

(1) All notification forms required by R307-801-11 shall be submitted in writing on the appropriate form provided by the director and shall be postmarked or received by the director in accordance with R307-801-11, or shall be submitted using the Division of Air Quality electronic notification system and received by the director in accordance with R307-801-11. The type of notification and whether the notification is original or revised shall be indicated.

(2) If the notification is an original demolition project notification form, an original asbestos abatement project notification form for a NESHAP-sized asbestos abatement project, or an original asbestos annual notification form, the written notice shall be sent with an original signature by U.S. Postal Service, commercial delivery service, or hand delivery,

or with an electronic signature if submitted using the Division of Air Quality electronic notification system. If the U.S. Postal Service is used, the submission date is the postmark date. If other service or hand delivery is used, the submission date is the date that the document is received at the director. If the Division of Air Quality electronic notification system is used, the submission date is the date that the notification is received by the director.

(3) An original asbestos notification form for a less than NESHAP-sized asbestos abatement or renovation project or any revised notification may be submitted by any of the methods in R307-801-12(2), or by facsimile, by the date specified in R307-801-11. The sender shall ensure that the fax is legible.

(4) All original notification forms shall contain the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the regulated facility and of any contractor working on the project;

(b) Whether the operation is an asbestos abatement, demolition, or a renovation project;

(c) A description of the regulated facility that includes the size in square feet, the number of floors, the age, and the present and prior uses of the regulated facility;

(d) The names and certification numbers of the inspectors and companies;

(e) The procedures, including analytical methods, used to inspect for the presence of asbestos-containing material (ACM);

(f) The location and address, including building number or name and floor or room number, street address, city, county, state, and zip code of each regulated facility being demolished or renovated;

(g) A description of procedures for handling the discovery of unexpected ACM, Category I non-friable ACM, or Category II non-friable ACM that has become friable or regulated;

(h) A description of planned asbestos abatement, demolition, or renovation project work, including the asbestos abatement, demolition, and renovation project techniques to be used and a description of the affected regulated facility components or structural members; and

(i) If the project has phases, then provide the date and times of each phase and the location and address of all regulated facilities to be abated, demolished, or renovated.

(5) In addition to the information in R307-801-12(4), an original demolition project notification form shall contain the following information:

(a) An estimate of the amount of Category I non-friable ACM and non-regulated ACM that will remain in the building during the demolition project;

(b) Disposal of Category I ACM that is left in place during demolition must comply with the waste shipment record and other requirements found in R307-801-15(4) and 29 CFR 1926.1101;

(c) The start and stop dates of the demolition project; and

(d) If the regulated facility will be demolished under an order of a government official, the name, title, government agency, and authority of the government official ordering the demolition project, the date the order was issued, and the date the demolition project was ordered to commence. A copy of the order shall be attached to the demolition project notification form.

(6) In addition to the information required in R307-801-12(4) and (5), an original demolition project notification form shall include:

(a) The start and stop dates for the entire project; and

(b) The start and stop dates for each phase of the project, if applicable.

(7) In addition to the information required in R307-801-12(4), (5), and (6), an original asbestos abatement project notification form shall include:

(a) An estimate of the amount of ACM to be stripped, including which units of measure were used;

(b) The start and stop dates for asbestos abatement project preparation;

(c) The times of day for every day that asbestos abatement project will be conducted;

(d) A description of work practices and engineering controls to be used to prevent emissions of asbestos at the demolition or asbestos abatement project work site;

(e) The name and location of the waste disposal site where the ACWM will be disposed, including the name and telephone number of the waste disposal site contact;

(f) The name, address, contact person, and telephone number of the waste transporters; and

(g) The name, contact person, and telephone number of the waste generator.

(8) If an emergency asbestos abatement or renovation project will be performed, then the notification form shall include the date and hour the emergency occurred, a description of the event and an explanation of how the event has caused unsafe conditions or would cause equipment damage or unreasonable financial burden.

(9) In addition to the information in R307-801-12(4) and (5), an original asbestos abatement project annual notification form shall contain the following information:

(a) An estimate of the approximate amount of ACM to be stripped, including which units of measure were used, if known;

(b) The start and stop dates of asbestos abatement project work covered by the annual notification, if known;

(c) A description of work practices and engineering controls to be used to prevent emissions of asbestos at the asbestos abatement project work site;

(d) The name and location of the waste disposal site where the asbestos-containing waste material (ACWM) will be disposed, including the name and telephone number of the waste disposal site contact;

(e) The name, address, contact person, and telephone number of the waste transporters; and

(f) The name, contact person, and telephone number of the waste generator.

(10) A revised notification form shall contain the following information:

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the regulated facility, and any demolition, renovation, or asbestos abatement project contractor working on the project;

(b) Whether the operation is an asbestos abatement, a demolition, or a renovation project;

(c) The date that the original notification form was submitted;

(d) The applicable original start and stop dates for asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition project;

(e) The revised start and stop dates and working hours, if applicable, for asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition projects, for the entire project or for any phase of the project;

(f) The changes in the amount of asbestos to be removed during the project if the asbestos removal amount increases or decreases by more than 20%; and

(g) Any other changes.

(11) If the asbestos removal amount is increased in the revised notification form, then the appropriate fee shall be paid to the Division of Air Quality.

(12) If any project phase or an entire NESHAP-sized asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition project that requires a notification form under R307-801-12(4) will commence on a date or work times other than the date and work times submitted in the original or the most recently revised written notification form, the director shall be notified of the new start date and work times by the following deadlines:

(a) If the new start date and work times are later than the

original start date and work times, then notice by telephone, fax, or electronic means shall be given as soon as possible and a revised notice shall be submitted in accordance with R307-801-12(9) as soon as possible before, but no later than, the original start date.

(b) If the new start date is earlier than the original start date, submit a written notice in accordance with R307-801-12(9) at least ten working days before beginning the project.

(c) In no event shall an asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition project covered by R307-801-12 begin on a date other than the new start date submitted in the revised written notice.

R307-801-13. Asbestos Abatement Project: Requirements for Certified Asbestos Abatement Supervisors and Abatement Workers.

(1) An asbestos abatement supervisor who has been certified under R307-801-6 shall be on-site during asbestos abatement project setup, asbestos removal, stripping, cleaning and dismantling of the project, and other handling of uncontainerized regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM).

(2) All persons handling greater than the small scale short duration amount of uncontainerized RACM shall be asbestos abatement workers or asbestos abatement supervisors certified under R307-801-6.

R307-801-14. Asbestos Abatement and Renovation Project: Work Practices.

(1) Persons performing an asbestos abatement or renovation project at a regulated facility shall follow the work practices in R307-801-14. Where the work practices in R307-801-14(1) and (2) are required, wrap and cut, open top catch bags, glove bags, and mini-enclosures may be used in combination with those work practices.

(a) Adequately wet regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) with amended water before exposing or disturbing it, except when temperatures are continuously below freezing (32 degrees F.), and when all requirements in 40 CFR 61.145(c)(7) are met.

(b) Install barriers and post warning signs to prevent access to the work area. Warning signs shall conform to the specifications of 29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(7).

(c) Keep RACM adequately wet until it is containerized and disposed of in accordance with R307-801-15.

(d) Ensure that RACM that is stripped or removed is promptly containerized.

(e) Prevent visible particulate matter and uncontainerized asbestos-containing debris and waste originating in the work area from being released outside of the negative pressure enclosure or designated work area.

(f) Filter all waste water to five microns before discharging it to a sanitary sewer.

(g) Decontaminate the outside of all persons, equipment and waste bags so that no visible residue is observed before leaving the work area.

(h) Apply encapsulant to RACM that is exposed but not removed during stripping.

(i) Clean the work area, drop cloths, and other interior surfaces of the enclosure using a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuum and wet cleaning techniques until there is no visible residue before dismantling barriers.

(j) After cleaning and before dismantling enclosure barriers, mist all surfaces inside of the enclosure with a penetrating encapsulant designed for that purpose.

(k) Handle and dispose of friable asbestos-containing material (ACM) and RACM according to the disposal provisions of R307-801-15.

(2) All operators of NESHAP-sized asbestos abatement projects shall install a negative pressure enclosure using the following work practices.

(a) All openings to the work area shall be covered with at least one layer of six mil or thicker polyethylene sheeting sealed with duct tape or an equivalent barrier to air flow.

(b) If RACM debris is present in the proposed work area prior to the start of a NESHAP-sized asbestos abatement project, the site shall be prepared by removing the debris using the work practice requirements of R307-801-14 and disposal requirements of R307-801-15. If the total amount of loose visible RACM debris throughout the entire work area is the SSSD amount, then site preparation may begin after the notification form has been submitted and before the end of the ten working day waiting period.

(c) A decontamination unit constructed to the specifications of R307-801-14(2)(h) shall be attached to the containment prior to disturbing RACM or commencing a NESHAP-sized asbestos abatement project, and all persons shall enter and leave the negative pressure enclosure or work area only through the decontamination unit.

(d) All persons subject to R307-801 shall shower before entering the clean-room of the decontamination unit when exiting the enclosure and shall follow all procedures required by 29 CFR 1926.1101(j)(1)(ii).

(e) No materials may be removed from the enclosure or brought into the enclosure through any opening other than a waste load-out or a decontamination unit.

(f) The negative pressure enclosure of the work area shall be constructed with the following specifications:

(i) Apply at least two layers of six mil or thicker polyethylene sheeting or its equivalent to the floor extending at least one foot up every wall and seal in place with duct tape or its equivalent;

(ii) Apply at least two layers of four mil or thicker polyethylene sheeting or its equivalent to the walls without locating seams in wall or floor corners;

(iii) Seal all seams with duct tape or its equivalent;

(iv) Maintain the integrity of all enclosure barriers; and

(v) Where a wall or floor will be removed as part of the NESHAP-sized asbestos abatement project, polyethylene sheeting need not be applied to that regulated facility component or structural member.

(g) View ports shall be installed in the enclosure or barriers where feasible, and view ports shall be:

(i) At least one foot square;

(ii) Made of clear material that is impermeable to the passage of air, such as an acrylic sheet;

(iii) Positioned so as to maximize the view of the inside of the enclosure from a position outside the enclosure; and

(iv) Accessible to a person outside of the enclosure.

(h) A decontamination unit shall be constructed according to the following specifications:

(i) The unit shall be attached to the enclosure or work area;

(ii) The decontamination unit shall consist of at least three chambers and meet all regulatory requirements of 29 CFR 1926.1101(j)(1)(i);

(iii) The clean room, which is the chamber that opens to the outside, shall be no less than three feet wide by three feet long by six feet high, when feasible;

(iv) The shower room, which is the chamber between the clean and dirty rooms, shall have hot and cold or warm running water and be no less than three feet wide by three feet long by six feet high, when feasible;

(v) The dirty room, which is the chamber that opens to the negative pressure enclosure or the designated work area, shall be no less than three feet wide by three feet long by six feet high, when feasible;

(vi) The dirty room shall be provided with an accessible

waste bag at any time that asbestos abatement project is being performed.

(i) A separate waste load-out following the specifications below may be attached to the enclosure for removal of decontaminated waste containers and decontaminated or wrapped tools from the enclosure.

(i) The waste load-out shall consist of at least one chamber constructed of six mil or thicker polyethylene walls and six mil or thicker polyethylene flaps or the equivalent on the outside and inside entrances;

(ii) The waste load-out chamber shall be at least three feet long, three feet high, and three feet wide; and

(iii) The waste load-out supplies shall be sufficient to decontaminate bags, and shall include a water supply with a filtered drain, clean rags, disposable rags or wipes, and clean bags.

(j) Negative air pressure and flow shall be established and maintained within the enclosure by:

(i) Maintaining at least four air changes per hour in the enclosure;

(ii) Routing the exhaust from HEPA filtered ventilation units to the outside of the regulated facility whenever possible;

(iii) Maintaining a minimum of 0.02 column inches of water pressure differential relative to outside pressure; and

(iv) Maintaining a monitoring device to measure the negative pressure in the enclosure.

(3) In lieu of two layers of polyethylene on the walls and the floors as required by R307-801-14(2)(f)(i) and (ii), the following work practices and controls may be used only under the circumstances described below:

(a) When a pipe insulation removal asbestos abatement project is conducted the following may be used:

(i) Drop cloths extending a distance at least equivalent to the height of the RACM around all RACM to be removed, or extended to a wall and attached with duct tape or equivalent;

(ii) Either the glove bag or wrap and cut methods may be used; and

(iii) RACM shall be adequately wet before wrapping.

(b) When the RACM is scattered ACM and is found in small patches, such as isolated pipe fittings, the following procedures may be used:

(i) Glove bags, mini-enclosures as described in R307-801-14(5)(c), or wrap and cut methods with drop cloths large enough to capture all RACM fragments that fall from the work area may be used.

(ii) If all asbestos disturbance is limited to the inside of negative pressure glove bags or a mini-enclosure, then non-glove bag or non-mini-enclosure building openings need not be sealed and negative pressure need not be maintained in the space outside of the glove bags or mini-enclosure during the asbestos removal operation.

(iii) A remote decontamination unit may be used as described in R307-801-14(5)(d) only if an attached decontamination unit is not feasible.

(c) When a preformed RACM pipe insulation asbestos abatement project in a crawl space or pipe chase less than six feet high or less than three feet wide is conducted, the following may be used:

(i) Drop cloths extending a distance at least six feet around all preformed RACM pipe insulation to be removed or extended to a wall and attached with duct tape or equivalent; or

(ii) The open top catch bag method.

(4) During outdoor asbestos abatement projects, the work practices of R307-801-14 shall be followed with the following modifications:

(a) Negative pressure need not be maintained if there is not an enclosure;

(b) Six mil polyethylene drop cloth, or equivalent, large enough to capture all RACM fragments that fall from the work area shall be used; and

(c) A remote decontamination unit as described in R307-801-14(5)(d) may be used.

(5) Special work practices.

(a) If the wrap and cut method is used:

(i) The regulated facility component shall be cut at least six inches from any RACM on that component;

(ii) If asbestos will be removed from the regulated facility component to accommodate cutting, the asbestos removal shall be performed using a single glove bag for each cut, and no RACM shall be disturbed outside of a glove bag;

(iii) The wrapping shall be leak-tight and shall consist of two layers of six mil polyethylene sheeting, each individually sealed with duct tape, and all RACM between the cuts shall be sealed inside wrap; and

(iv) The wrapping shall remain intact and leak-tight throughout the removal and disposal process.

(b) If the open top catch bag method is used:

(i) The material to be removed can only be preformed RACM pipe insulation, and it shall be located in a crawl space or a pipe chase less than six feet high or less than three feet wide;

(ii) Asbestos waste bags that are leak-tight and strong enough to hold contents securely shall be used;

(iii) The bag shall be placed underneath the stripping operation to minimize ACM falling onto the drop cloth;

(iv) All material stripped from the regulated facility component shall be placed in the bag;

(v) One asbestos abatement worker shall hold the bag and another asbestos abatement worker shall strip the ACM into the bag; and

(vi) A drop cloth extending a distance at least six feet around all preformed RACM pipe insulation to be removed, or extended to a wall and attached with duct tape or equivalent shall be used.

(c) If glove bags are used, they shall be under negative pressure, and the procedures required by 29 CFR 1926.1101(g)(5)(iii) shall be followed.

(d) A remote decontamination unit may be used under the conditions set forth in R307-801-14(3)(b) or (4), or when approved by the director. The remote decontamination unit shall meet all construction standards in R307-801-14(2)(h) and shall include:

(i) Outerwear shall be HEPA vacuumed or removed, and additional clean protective outerwear shall be put on;

(ii) Either polyethylene sheeting shall be placed on the path to the decontamination unit and the path shall be blocked or taped off to prevent public access, or asbestos abatement workers shall be conveyed to the remote decontamination unit in a vehicle that has been lined with two layers of six mil or thicker polyethylene sheeting or its equivalent; and

(iii) The polyethylene path or vehicle liner shall be removed at the end of the project, and disposed of as ACWM.

(e) Mini-enclosures, when used under approved conditions, shall conform to the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.1101(g)(5)(vi).

(6) For asbestos-containing mastic removal projects using mechanical means, such as a power buffer, to loosen or remove mastic from the floor, in lieu of two layers of polyethylene sheeting on the walls, splash guards of six mil or thicker polyethylene sheeting shall be placed from the floor level a minimum of three feet up the walls.

(7) Persons who improperly disturb more than the SSSD amount of asbestos-containing material and contaminate an area with friable asbestos shall:

(a) Have the emergency clean-up portion of the project, including any portions not contained within a regulated facility or in common use areas that cannot be isolated, performed as soon as possible by a company or companies certified according

to R307-801-5, and, asbestos abatement supervisor(s), and asbestos abatement worker(s) certified according to R307-801-6.

(b) Have an asbestos clean-up plan designed by a Utah certified asbestos project designer for the non-emergency portion of the project and have the asbestos clean-up plan submitted to the director for approval. An asbestos clean-up plan is not required when the disturbance results from a natural disaster, fire, or flooding.

(c) Submit the project notification form required by R307-801-11 and 12 to the director for acceptance no later than the next working day after the disturbance occurs or is discovered.

(d) Notify the director of project completion by telephone, fax, or electronic means by the day of completion and before leaving the site.

R307-801-15. Disposal and Handling of Asbestos Waste.

(1) Owners and operators of regulated facilities shall containerize asbestos-containing waste material (ACWM) while adequately wet.

(2) ACWM containers shall be leak-tight and strong enough to hold contents securely.

(3) Containers shall be labeled with the waste generator's name, address, and telephone number, and the contractor's name and address, before they are removed from the work area.

(4) Containerized regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) shall be disposed of at a landfill which complies with 40 CFR 61.150.

(5) The waste shipment record shall include a list of items and the amount of ACWM being shipped. The waste generator originates and signs this document.

(6) Owners and operators of regulated facilities where an asbestos abatement or renovation project has been performed shall report in writing to the director if a copy of the waste shipment record, signed by the owner or operator of the designated waste disposal site, is not received by the waste generator within 45 working days from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. Include in the report the following information:

(a) A copy of the waste shipment record for which a confirmation of delivery was not received; and

(b) A cover letter signed by the waste generator explaining the efforts taken to locate the asbestos waste shipment and the results of those efforts.

R307-801-16. Records.

(1) Certified asbestos or renovation companies shall maintain records of all asbestos abatement or renovation projects that they perform at regulated facilities and shall make these records available to the director or authorized representative upon request. The records shall be retained for at least five years. Maintained records shall include the following:

(a) Names and certification numbers of the asbestos abatement workers, asbestos abatement supervisors, or renovators who performed the asbestos abatement or renovation project;

(b) Location and description of the asbestos abatement or renovation project and amount of friable asbestos-containing material (ACM) removed;

(c) Start and stop dates of the asbestos abatement or renovation project;

(d) Summary of the procedures used to comply with applicable requirements including copies of all notification forms;

(e) Waste shipment records maintained in accordance with 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M; and

(f) Asbestos inspection reports associated with the asbestos abatement or renovation project.

(2) All persons subject to the inspection requirements of R307-801-9 shall maintain copies of asbestos inspection reports for at least one year after asbestos abatement, renovation, or demolition projects have ceased, and shall make these reports available to the director or authorized representative upon request.

R307-801-17. Certified Renovator Work Practices.

(1) Certified renovators are responsible for ensuring compliance with R307-801 at all renovation projects at regulated facilities to which they are assigned.

(2) Certified renovators working at regulated facilities shall:

(a) Perform all of the tasks described in R307-801-14(1) and shall either perform or direct workers who perform all tasks described in R307-801-14(1);

(b) Provide training to workers on the work practices required by R307-801-14(1) that will be used when performing renovation projects;

(c) Be physically present at the work site when all work activities required by R307-801-14(1)(b) are posted, while the work area containment required by R307-841-14(1)(b) is being established, and while the work area cleaning required by R307-801-14(1)(i) is performed;

(d) Be on-site and direct work being performed by other individuals to ensure that the work practices required by R307-801-14(1) are being followed, including maintaining the integrity of the containment barriers and ensuring that dust or debris does not spread beyond the work area;

(e) Have with them at the work site their current Utah Renovator certification card; and

(f) Prepare the records required by R307-801-16.

R307-801-18. Asbestos Information Distribution Requirements.

(1) Utah Abatement/Renovation pamphlet. Utah asbestos abatement and renovation companies shall provide owners and occupants of regulated facilities with the Utah Abatement/Renovation Pamphlet "Asbestos Hazards During Abatement and Renovation Activities."

(2) No more than 60 days before beginning an abatement or renovation project in a regulated facility, the company performing the abatement or renovation project shall:

(a) Provide the owner of the regulated facility with the pamphlet, and comply with one of the following:

(i) Obtain, from the owner, a written acknowledgment that the owner has received the pamphlet; or

(ii) Obtain a certificate of mailing at least seven working days prior to the abatement or renovation project; and

(b) If the owner does not occupy the regulated facility, provide an adult occupant of the regulated facility with the pamphlet, and comply with one of the following:

(i) Obtain, from the adult occupant, a written acknowledgment that the occupant has received the pamphlet, or certify in writing that a pamphlet has been delivered to the regulated facility and that the company performing the abatement or renovation project has been unsuccessful in obtaining a written acknowledgment from an adult occupant. Such certification shall include the address of the unit undergoing abatement or renovation project, the date and method of delivery of the pamphlet, names of the persons delivering the pamphlet, reason for lack of acknowledgment (e.g., occupant refuses to sign, no adult occupant available), the signature of a representative of the company performing the abatement or renovation project, and the date of signature; or

(ii) Obtain a certificate of mailing at least seven working days prior to the abatement or renovation project.

(3) Abatement or renovation projects in common areas. No more than 60 working days before beginning abatement or renovation projects in common areas of a regulated facility, the company performing the abatement or renovation project shall:

(a) Provide the owner with the pamphlet and comply with one of the following:

(i) Obtain, from the owner, a written acknowledgment that the owner has received the pamphlet; or

(ii) Obtain a certificate of mailing at least seven working days prior to the abatement or renovation project;

(b) Comply with one of the following:

(i) Notify in writing, or ensure written notification of, each regulated facility and make the pamphlet available upon request prior to the start of abatement or renovation project. Such notification shall be accomplished by distributing written notice to each affected unit in the regulated facility. The notice shall describe the general nature and locations of the planned abatement or renovation project, the expected starting and ending dates, how the occupant can obtain the pamphlet and a copy of the required records at no cost to the occupants; or

(ii) Post informational signs describing the general nature and locations of the abatement or renovation project and the anticipated completion date while the abatement or renovation project is ongoing. These signs shall be posted in areas where they are likely to be seen by the occupants of all of the affected units in the regulated facility. The signs shall be accompanied by a posted copy of the pamphlet or information about how interested occupants can review a copy of the pamphlet or obtain a copy from the abatement or renovation company at no cost to occupants. The signs shall also include information about how interested occupants can review a copy of the required records from the abatement or renovation company at no cost to the occupants;

(c) Prepare, sign, and date a statement describing the steps performed to notify all occupants of the regulated facility of the intended abatement or renovation project and to provide the pamphlet; and

(d) If the scope, locations, or expected starting and ending dates of the planned abatement or renovation project change after the initial notification, and the company provided written initial notification to each affected unit, the company performing the abatement or renovation project shall provide further written notification to the owners and occupants of the regulated facility of the revised information for the ongoing or planned activities. This subsequent notification shall be provided before the company performing the abatement or renovation project initiates work beyond that which was described in the original notice.

(4) Written acknowledgment. The written acknowledgments required by paragraphs R307-801-18(2)(a)(i), (2)(b)(i), and (3)(a)(i) shall:

(a) Include a statement recording the owner or occupant's name and acknowledging receipt of the pamphlet prior to the start of abatement or renovation project, or no later than the day after the start of an emergency abatement or renovation project, the address of the regulated facility undergoing an abatement or renovation project, the signature of the owner or occupant as applicable, and the date of signature;

(b) Be either a separate sheet or part of any written contract or service agreement for the abatement or renovation project; and

(c) Be written in the same language as the text of the contract or agreement for the abatement or renovation project or, in the case of a non-owner occupied regulated facility, in the same language as the lease or rental agreement or the pamphlet.

KEY: air pollution, asbestos, asbestos hazard emergency response, schools
October 1, 2012 19-2-104(1)(d)
Notice of Continuation February 8, 2012 19-2-104(3)(r) through (t)
40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M
40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E

R311. Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation.
R311-201. Underground Storage Tanks: Certification Programs and UST Operator Training.
R311-201-1. Definitions.

Definitions are found in Rule R311-200.

R311-201-2. Certification Requirement.

(a) Certified UST Consultant. After December 31, 1995, no person shall provide or contract to provide information, opinions, or advice relating to UST release management, abatement, investigation, corrective action, or evaluation for a fee, or in connection with the services for which a fee is charged, without having certification to conduct these activities, except as outlined in Subsections 19-6-402(6)(b)(i), 19-6-402(6)(b)(ii) and R311-204-5(b). The Certified UST Consultant shall be the person directly overseeing UST release-related work. The Certified UST Consultant shall make pertinent project management decisions and be responsible for ensuring that all aspects of UST-related work are performed in an appropriate manner, and all related documentation for work performed submitted to the Executive Secretary shall contain the Certified UST Consultant's signature. After December 31, 1995, any release abatement, investigation, and corrective action work performed by a person who is not certified or who is not working under the direct supervision of a Certified UST Consultant, and is performed for compliance with Utah underground storage tank release-related rules, except as outlined in Subsections 19-6-402(6)(b)(i), 19-6-402(6)(b)(ii) and R311-204-5(b), may be rejected by the Executive Secretary.

(b) UST Inspector. After December 31, 1989, no person shall conduct underground storage tank inspection as authorized in Subsection 19-6-404(2)(c) without having certification to conduct these activities.

(c) UST tester. After December 31, 1989, no person shall conduct UST testing without having certification to conduct such activities. After December 31, 1989, no owner or operator shall allow UST testing to be conducted on an UST under their ownership or operation unless the person conducting the UST testing is certified according to Rule R311-201. Certification by the Executive Secretary under this Rule for tank, line and leak detector testing shall apply only to the specific UST testing equipment and procedures for which the UST tester has been successfully trained by the manufacturer of the equipment or by training determined by the Executive Secretary to be equivalent to the manufacturer training. The Executive Secretary may issue a limited certification restricting the type of UST testing the applicant can perform.

(d) Groundwater and soil sampler. After December 31, 1989, no person shall conduct groundwater or soil sampling for determining levels of contamination which may have occurred from regulated underground storage tanks without having certification to conduct these activities. After December 31, 1989, no owner or operator shall allow any groundwater or soil sampling for determining levels of contamination which may have occurred from regulated underground storage tanks to be conducted on a tank under their ownership or operation unless the person conducting the groundwater or soil sampling is certified according to Rule R311-201.

(e) UST Installer. After January 1, 1991, no person shall install an underground storage tank without having certification or the on-site supervision of an individual having certification to conduct these activities. After January 1, 1991, no owner or operator shall allow the installation of an underground storage tank to be conducted on a tank under their ownership or operation unless the person installing the tank is certified according to Rule R311-201. The Executive Secretary may issue a limited certification restricting the type of UST installation the applicant can perform.

(f) UST Remover. After January 1, 1991, no person shall remove an underground storage tank without having certification or the on-site supervision of an individual having certification to conduct these activities. After January 1, 1991, no owner or operator shall allow the removal of an underground storage tank to be conducted on a tank under their ownership or operation unless the person conducting the tank removal is certified according to Rule R311-201.

R311-201-3. Application for Certification.

(a) Any individual may apply for certification by paying any applicable fees and by submitting an application to the Executive Secretary to demonstrate that the applicant

(1) meets applicable eligibility requirements specified in Subsection R311-201-4 and

(2) will maintain the applicable performance standards specified in Subsection R311-201-6 after receiving a certificate.

(b) Applications submitted under Subsection R311-201-3(a) shall be reviewed by the Executive Secretary for determination of eligibility for certification. If the Executive Secretary determines that the applicant meets the applicable eligibility requirements described in Subsection R311-201-4 and meets the standards described in Subsection R311-201-6, the Executive Secretary shall issue to the applicant a certificate.

(c) Certification for all certificate holders shall be effective for a period of two years from the date of issuance, unless revoked before the expiration date pursuant to Section R311-201-9 or inactivated pursuant to Section R311-201-8. Certificates shall be subject to periodic renewal pursuant to Subsection R311-201-5.

R311-201-4. Eligibility for Certification.

(a) Certified UST Consultant.

(1) Training. For initial and renewal certification, an applicant must meet Occupational Safety and Health Agency safety training requirements in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and any other applicable safety training, as required by federal and state law, and within a six-month period prior to application must complete an approved training course or equivalent in a program approved by the Executive Secretary to provide training to include the following areas: state and federal statutes, rules and regulations, groundwater and soil sampling, and other applicable and related Department of Environmental Quality policies.

(2) Experience. Each applicant must provide with the application a signed statement or other evidence demonstrating three years, within the past seven years, of appropriately related experience in underground storage tank release abatement, investigation, and corrective action, or an equivalent combination of appropriate education and experience, as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(3) Education. Each applicant must provide with the application college transcripts or other evidence demonstrating the following:

(A) a bachelor's or advanced degree from an accredited college or university with major study in environmental health, engineering, biological, chemical, environmental, or physical science, or a specialized or related scientific field, or equivalent education/experience as determined by the Executive Secretary;

(B) a professional engineering certificate licensed under Title 58, Chapter 22, of the Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Licensing Act or equivalent certification as determined by the Executive Secretary; or

(C) a professional geologist certificate licensed under Title 58, Chapter 76 of the Professional Geologist Licensing Act, or equivalent certification as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(4) Initial Certification Examination. Each applicant who is not certified pursuant to R311-201-3 must successfully pass

an initial certification examination or equivalent administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial examination based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(a)(1).

(5) Renewal Certification Examination. Certified UST Consultants seeking to renew their certification pursuant to R311-201-5 must successfully pass a renewal certification examination or equivalent administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the renewal examination based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(a)(1). The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

(6) Examination for Revoked or Expired Certification. Any applicant who is not a Certified UST Consultant on the date the renewal certification examination is given, because the consultant's prior UST Consultant certification was revoked or expired prior to completing a renewal application, must successfully pass the initial certification examination administered under R311-201-4(a)(4).

(b) UST Inspector.

(1) Training. For initial certification, an applicant must have successfully completed an underground storage tank inspector training course or equivalent within the six month period prior to application. The training course shall be approved by the Executive Secretary and shall include instruction in the following areas: corrosion, geology, hydrology, tank handling, tank testing, product piping testing, disposal, safety, sampling methodology, state site inspection protocol, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. Renewal certification training will be established by the Executive Secretary. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(2) Certification Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and renewal examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(b)(1), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

(c) UST Tester.

(1) Financial Assurance. An applicant or applicant's employer shall have insurance, surety bonds, liquid company assets or other appropriate kinds of financial assurance which covers UST testing and which, in combination, represent an unencumbered value of the largest UST testing contract performed by the applicant or the applicant's employer, as appropriate, during the previous two years, or $50,000, whichever is greater. An applicant who uses his employer's financial assurance must also provide evidence of his employer's approval of the certification application.

(2) Training.

(A) Tank and product piping tightness testing, and automatic line leak detector testing. For initial certification, an applicant must have successfully passed a training course conducted by the manufacturer of the UST testing equipment that he will be using, or a training course determined by the Executive Secretary to be equivalent to the manufacturer training, in the correct use of the necessary equipment, and testing procedures required to operate the UST test system. An applicant for renewal of certification must have successfully passed an appropriate refresher training course conducted by the manufacturer of the UST testing equipment that he will be using, or training as determined by the Executive Secretary to be equivalent to the manufacturer training, in the correct use of the necessary equipment, and testing procedures required to operate the UST test system. For renewal certification, refresher training or equivalent must be completed within one year prior to the expiration date of the certificate. In addition, an applicant must complete underground storage tank testers training within the six month period prior to application in a program approved by the Executive Secretary to provide training to include applicable and related areas of state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. Renewal certification training will be established by the Executive Secretary. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(B) Cathodic protection testing. For initial and renewal of certification, the applicant shall provide documentation of training as a "Cathodic protection tester" as defined in 40 CFR 280.12. The applicant shall provide documentation of training with the application.

(3) Performance Standards of Equipment. An applicant shall submit documentation that demonstrates the UST testing equipment used by the applicant meets performance standards of 40 CFR Part 280.40(a)(3), 280.43(c), and 280.44(b) for tank and product piping tightness testing. This documentation shall be obtained through an independent lab, professional engineering firm, or other independent organization or individual approved by the Executive Secretary. The documentation shall be submitted at the time of application for certification.

(4) Certification Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and renewal examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(c)(2), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

(d) Groundwater and soil sampler.

(1) Training. For initial certification an applicant shall successfully complete an underground storage tank groundwater and soil sampler training course or equivalent within the six month period prior to application. The training course shall be approved by the Executive Secretary and shall include instruction in the following areas: chain of custody, decontamination, EPA testing methods, groundwater and soil sampling protocol, preservation of samples during transportation, coordination with Utah certified labs, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. Renewal certification training will be determined by the Executive Secretary. The applicant shall provide documentation of training with the application.

(2) Certification Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and subsequent examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(d)(1), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

(e) UST Installer.

(1) Financial assurance. An applicant or the applicant's employer shall have insurance, surety bonds, liquid company assets or other appropriate kinds of financial assurance which covers underground storage tank installation and which, in combination, represents an unencumbered value of not less than the largest underground storage tank installation contract performed by the applicant or the applicant's employer, as appropriate, during the previous two years, or $250,000, whichever is greater. Evidence of financial assurance shall be

provided with the application. An applicant who uses his employer's financial assurance must also provide evidence of his employer's approval of the application.

(2) Training. For initial certification, an applicant must have successfully completed an underground storage tank installer training course or equivalent within the six-month period prior to the application. The training course shall be approved by the Executive Secretary, and shall include instruction in the following areas: tank installation, preinstallation tank testing, product piping testing, excavation, anchoring, backfilling, secondary containment, leak detection methods, piping, electrical, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(3) Experience. Each applicant must provide with his application a sworn statement or other evidence that he has actively participated in a minimum of three underground storage tank installations.

(4) Certification Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and renewal examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(e)(2), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

(f) UST Remover.

(1) Financial assurance. An applicant or the applicant's employer shall have insurance, surety bonds, liquid company assets or other appropriate kinds of financial assurance which covers underground storage tank removal and which, in combination, represents an unencumbered value of not less than the largest underground storage tank removal contract performed by the applicant or the applicant's employer, as appropriate, during the previous two years, or $250,000, whichever is greater. Evidence of financial assurance shall be provided with the application. An applicant who uses his employer's financial assurance must also provide evidence of his employer's approval of the application.

(2) Training. For initial certification, an applicant must have successfully completed an underground storage tank remover approved training course or equivalent within the six-month period prior to the application. The training course shall be approved by the Executive Secretary and shall include instruction in the following areas: tank removal, tank removal safety practices, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(3) Experience. Each applicant must provide with his application a sworn statement or other evidence that he has actively participated in a minimum of three underground storage tank removals.

(4) Certification Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and renewal examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(f)(2), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

R311-201-5. Renewal.

(a) A certificate holder may apply for certificate renewal not more than six months prior to the expiration date of the certificate by:

(1) submitting a completed application form to demonstrate that the applicant meets the applicable eligibility requirements described in R311-201-4 and meets the applicable performance standards specified in R311-201-6;

(2) paying any applicable fees, and

(3) passing a certification renewal examination.

(b) If the Executive Secretary determines that the applicant meets the applicable eligibility requirements of R311-201-4 and the applicable performance standards of R311-201-6, the Executive Secretary shall reissue the certificate to the applicant.

(c) Renewal certificates shall be issued for a period equal to the initial certification period, and shall be subject to inactivation under R311-201-8 and revocation under R311-201-9.

(d) Any applicant who has a certification which has been revoked or expired for more than two years prior to submitting a renewal application shall successfully satisfy the training and certification examination requirements for initial certification under R311-201-4 for the applicable certificate before receiving the renewal certification, except as provided in R311-201-4(a)(6) for certified UST consultants.

R311-201-6. Standards of Performance.

(a) Certified UST Consultant. An individual who provides UST consulting services in the State of Utah:

(1) shall display the certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding UST release-related consulting in this state;

(3) shall provide, or shall associate appropriate personnel in order to provide a high level of experience and expertise in release abatement, investigation, or corrective action;

(4) shall perform, or take steps to ensure that work is performed with skill, care, and diligence consistent with a high level of experience and expertise in release abatement, investigation, or corrective action;

(5) shall perform work and submit documentation in a timely manner;

(6) shall review and certify by signature any documentation submitted to the Executive Secretary in accordance with UST release-related compliance;

(7) shall ensure and certify by signature all pertinent release abatement, investigation, and corrective action work performed under the direct supervision of a Certified UST Consultant;

(8) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing environmental sampling for compliance with Utah underground storage tank rules, or report the results indicating that a release may have occurred, to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(9) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted; and,

(10) shall not participate in any other activities regulated under Rule R311-201 without meeting all requirements of that certification program.

(b) UST Inspector. An individual who performs underground storage tank inspecting for the Division of Environmental Response and Remediation:

(1) shall display his certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding underground storage tank inspecting in this state;

(3) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing tank inspecting to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(4) shall conduct inspections of USTs and records to determine compliance with this rule only as authorized by the Executive Secretary.

(5) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to any certificate application;

(6) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted; and,

(7) shall not participate in any other regulated certification program activities without meeting all requirements of that certification program.

(c) UST Tester. An individual who performs UST testing in the State of Utah:

(1) shall display his certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding UST testing in this state;

(3) shall perform all work in a manner that there is no release of the contents of the tank;

(4) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing tank testing to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(5) shall assure that all operations of UST testing which are critical to the integrity of the system and to the protection of the environment shall be supervised by a certified person;

(6) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to any certificate application;

(7) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted where the manner of the activity would increase the possibility of a release or suspected release from an underground storage tank or which would falsify UST testing results of the underground storage tank system;

(8) shall perform work in a manner that the integrity of the underground storage tank system is maintained; and,

(9) shall not participate in any other regulated certification program activities without meeting all requirements of that certification program.

(d) Groundwater and soil sampler. An individual who performs environmental sampling for compliance with Utah underground storage tank rules:

(1) shall display his certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding underground storage tank sampling in this state;

(3) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing groundwater or soil sampling or report the results indicating that a release may have occurred to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(4) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to any certificate application;

(5) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted; and,

(6) shall not participate in any other regulated certification program activities without meeting all requirements of that certification program.

(e) UST Installer. An individual who performs underground storage tank installation in the State of Utah:

(1) shall display his certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding underground storage tank installation in this state;

(3) shall perform all work in a manner that there is no release of the contents of the tank;

(4) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing tank installation to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(5) shall assure that all operations of tank installation which are critical to the integrity of the system and to the protection of the environment which includes preinstallation tank testing, tank site preparation including anchoring, tank placement, backfilling, cathodic protection installation, service, or repair, vent and product piping assembly, fill tube attachment, installation of tank manholes, pump installation, secondary containment construction, and UST repair shall be supervised by a certified person;

(6) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to any certificate application;

(7) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted where the manner of the activity would increase the possibility of a release from an underground storage tank; and

(8) shall not participate in any other regulated certification program activities without meeting all requirements of that certification program.

(9) shall notify the Executive Secretary as required by R311-203-3(a) before installing or upgrading an UST.

(f) UST Remover. An individual who performs underground storage tank removal in the State of Utah:

(1) shall display his certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws and regulations regarding underground storage tank removal in this state;

(3) shall perform all work in a manner that there is no release of the contents of the tank;

(4) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing tank removal to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(5) shall assure that all operations of tank removal which are critical to safety and to the protection of the environment which includes removal of soil adjacent to the tank, disassembly of pipe, final removal of product and sludges from the tank, cleaning of the tank, purging or inerting of the tank, removal of the tank from the ground, and removal of the tank from the site shall be supervised by a certified person;

(6) shall not proceed to close a regulated UST without an approved closure plan, except as outlined in Subsection R311-204-2(b);

(7) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to any certificate application;

(8) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted where the manner of the activity would increase the possibility of a release from an underground storage tank; and

(9) shall not participate in any other regulated certification program activities without meeting all requirements of that certification program, except as outlined in Subsection R311-204-5(b).

R311-201-7. Denial of Certification and Appeal of Denial.

Any individual whose application or renewal application for certification or certification renewal is denied shall be provided with a written documentation by the Executive Secretary specifying the reason or reasons for denial. An applicant may appeal that determination to the Solid and Hazardous Waste Control Board using the procedures specified in Section 63G-4-102, et seq., and Rule R311-210.

R311-201-8. Inactivation of Certification.

If an applicant was certified based upon his employer's financial assurance, certification is contingent upon the applicant's continued employment by that employer. If the employer loses his financial assurance or the applicant leaves the employer, his certificate shall automatically be deemed inactive and he shall no longer be certified for purposes of this

Rule. Inactive certificates may be reactivated by submitting a supplemental application with new financial assurances and payment of any applicable fees. Reactivated certificates shall be effective for the remainder of their original term unless subsequently revoked or inactivated before the end of that term.

R311-201-9. Revocation of Certification.

Upon receipt of evidence that a certificate holder does not meet one or more of the eligibility requirements specified in Section R311-201-4 or does not meet one or more of the performance standards specified in Section R311-201-6, the individual's certification may be revoked. Procedures for revocation are specified in Rule R305-6.

R311-201-10. Reciprocity.

If the Executive Secretary determines that another state's certification program is equivalent to the certification program provided in this rule, the applicant successfully passes the Utah certification examination, and payment of any fees associated with this rule are made, he may issue a Utah certificate. The certificate will be valid until the expiration date of the previous state's certificate or the expiration of the certification period described in Section R311-201-3(c), as appropriate, whichever is first.

R311-201-12. UST Operator Training and Registration.

(a) To meet the Operator Training requirement (42 USC Section 6991i) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, each UST facility shall, by January 1, 2012, have UST facility operators that are trained and registered according to the requirements of this section. Each facility shall have three classes of operators: A, B, and C.

(1) A facility may have more than one person designated for each operator class.

(2) An individual acting as a Class A or B operator may do so for more than one facility.

(b) The UST owner or operator shall provide documentation to the Executive Secretary to identify the Class A, B, and C operators for each facility. If an owner or operator does not register and identify Class A, B, and C operators for a facility, the certificate of compliance for the facility may be revoked for failure to demonstrate substantial compliance with all state and federal statutes, rules and regulations.

(c) After January 1, 2012, new Class A and B operators shall be trained and registered within 30 days of assuming responsibility for an UST facility. New Class C operators shall be trained before assuming the responsibilities of a Class C operator.

(d) The Class A operator shall be an owner, operator, employee, or individual designated under Subsection R311-201-12(d)(2). The Class A operator has primary responsibility for the broader aspects of the statutory and regulatory requirements and standards necessary to operate and maintain the UST system.

(1) The Class A operator shall:

(A) have a general knowledge of UST systems;

(B) ensure that UST records are properly maintained according to 40 CFR 280;

(C) ensure that yearly UST fees are paid;

(D) ensure proper response to and reporting of emergencies caused by releases or spills from USTs;

(E) make financial responsibility documents available to the Executive Secretary as required; and

(F) ensure that Class B and Class C operators are trained and registered.

(2) An owner or operator may designate a third-party Class B operator as a Class A operator if:

(A) the UST owner or operator is a financial institution or person who acquired ownership of an UST facility solely to protect a security interest in that property and has not operated the USTs at the facility;

(B) all USTs at the facility are properly temporarily closed in accordance with 40 CFR 280.70 and Section R311-204-4; and

(C) all USTs at the facility are empty in accordance with 40 CFR 280.70(a).

(e) The Class B operator shall implement routine daily aspects of operation, maintenance, and recordkeeping for UST systems. The Class B operator shall be an owner, operator, employee, or third-party Class B operator. The Class B operator shall:

(1) ensure that on-site UST operator inspections are conducted according to the requirements of Subsection R311-201-12(h);

(2) ensure that UST release detection is performed according to 40 CFR 280 subpart D;

(3) ensure that the status of the UST system is monitored every seven days for alarms and unusual operating conditions that may indicate a release;

(4) document the reason for an alarm or unusual operating condition identified in Subsection R311-201-12(e)(3), if it is not reported as a suspected release according to 40 CFR 280.50;

(5) ensure that appropriate release detection and other records are kept according to 40 CFR 280.34 and 280.45, and are made available for inspection;

(6) ensure that spill prevention, overfill prevention, and corrosion protection requirements are met;

(7) be on site for facility compliance inspections, or designate another individual to be on site for inspections;

(8) ensure that suspected releases are reported according to the requirements of 40 CFR 280.50; and

(9) ensure that Class C operators are trained and registered, and are on-site during operating hours.

(f) After January 1, 2012, any individual providing services as a third-party Class B operator shall be trained and registered in accordance with Subsection R311-201-12(j) and shall:

(1) be a current certified UST installer as either a general installer or service/repair technician, or

(2) meet the training requirements of a certified UST inspector and document comprehensive or general liability insurance with limits of $250,000 minimum per occurrence.

(g) The Class C operator is an employee and is generally the first line of response to events indicating emergency conditions. A Class C operator shall:

(1) be present at the facility at all times during normal operating hours;

(2) monitor product transfer operations according to 40 CFR 280.30(a), to ensure that spills and overfills do not occur;

(3) properly respond to alarms, spills, and overfills;

(4) notify Class A and/or Class B operators and appropriate emergency responders when necessary; and

(5) act in response to emergencies and other situations caused by spills or releases from an UST system that pose an immediate danger or threat to the public or to the environment, and that require immediate action.

(h) UST Operator Inspections.

(1) Each UST facility shall have an on-site operator inspection conducted every 30 days, or as approved under Subsection R311-201-12(h)(4) or (5). The inspection shall be performed by or under the direction of the designated Class B operator. The Class B operator shall ensure that documentation of each inspection is kept and made available for review by the Executive Secretary.

(2) The UST operator inspection shall document that:

(A) release detection systems are properly operating and maintained;

(B) spill, overfill, vapor recovery, and corrosion protection

systems are in place and operational;

(C) tank top manways, tank and dispenser sumps, secondary containment sumps, and under-dispenser containment are intact, and are properly maintained to be free of water, product, and debris;

(D) alarm conditions that could indicate a release are properly investigated and corrected, and are reported as suspected releases according to 40 CFR 280.50 or documented to show that no release has occurred; and

(E) unusual operating conditions and other indications of a release or suspected release indicated in 40 CFR 280.50 are properly reported.

(3) The individual conducting the inspection shall use the form "UST Operator Inspection- Utah" to conduct on-site operator inspections. The form, dated April 30, 2009, and including information required to be completed during the inspection, is hereby incorporated by reference.

(4) The Executive Secretary may allow operator inspections to be performed less frequently in situations where it is impractical to conduct an inspection every 30 days. The owner or operator shall request the exemption, justify the reason for the exemption, and submit a plan for conducting operator inspections at the facility.

(5) An UST facility whose tanks are properly temporarily closed according to 40 CFR 280.70 and R311-204-4 shall have an operator inspection every 90 days.

(i) A facility that normally has no employee or other responsible person on site, or is open to dispense fuel at times when no employee or responsible person is on site, shall have:

(1) a sign posted in a conspicuous place, giving the name and telephone number of the facility owner, operator, or local emergency responders, and

(2) an emergency shutoff device, if the facility dispenses fuel.

(j) Operator Training and Registration

(1) Training and testing.

(A) Applicants for Class A and B operator registration shall successfully complete an approved operator training course within the six-month period prior to application.

(B) The training course shall be approved by the Executive Secretary, and shall include instruction in the following: notification, temporary and permanent closure, installation permitting, underground tank requirements of the 2005 Energy Policy Act, Class A, B, and C operator responsibilities, spill prevention, overfill prevention, UST release detection, corrosion protection, record-keeping requirements, emergency response, product compatibility, Utah UST rules and regulations, UST financial responsibility, and delivery prohibition.

(C) Applicants for Class A and B operator registration shall successfully pass a registration examination authorized by the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the examination.

(D) An individual applying for Class A or B operator registration may be exempted from meeting the requirements of Subsections R311-201-12(j)(1)(A) and (C) by completing the following within the six-month period prior to application:

(i) successfully passing a nationally recognized UST operator examination approved by the Executive Secretary, and

(ii) successfully passing a Utah UST rules and regulations examination authorized by the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the examination.

(E) Class C operators shall receive instruction in product transfer procedures, emergency response, and initial response to alarms and releases.

(2) Registration application.

(A) Applicants for Class A and B operator registration shall submit a registration application to the Executive Secretary, shall document proper training, and shall pay any applicable fees.

(B) Class C operators shall be designated by a Class B operator. The Class B operator shall maintain a list identifying the Class C operators for each UST facility. The list shall identify each Class C operator, the date of training, and the trainer. Identification on the list shall serve as the operator registration for Class C operators.

(C) A registered Class A or B operator may act as a Class C operator by meeting the training and registration requirements for a Class C operator.

(D) Class A and B registration shall be effective for a period of three years, and shall not lapse or expire if the registered operator leaves the employment of the company under which the registration was obtained.

(3) Renewal of registration.

(A) Class A and B operators shall apply for renewal of registration not more than six months prior to the expiration of the registration by:

(i) submitting a completed application form;

(ii) paying any applicable fees; and

(iii) documenting successful completion of any re-training required by Subsection R311-201-12(k).

(B) If the Executive Secretary determines that the operator meets all the requirements for registration, the Executive Secretary shall renew the applicant's registration for a period equal to the initial registration.

(C) Any applicant for renewal who has a registration that has been expired for more than two years prior to submitting a renewal application shall successfully satisfy the training and examination requirements for initial registration under Subsection R311-201-12(j)(1) before receiving the renewal registration.

(k) Re-training.

(1) A Class A operator shall be subject to re-training requirements if any facility for which the Class A operator has oversight is found to be out of compliance due to:

(A) lapsing of certificate of compliance;

(B) failure to provide acceptable financial responsibility; or

(C) failure to ensure that Class B and C operators are trained and registered.

(2) A Class B operator shall be subject to re-training requirements if a facility for which the Class B operator has oversight is found to be out of compliance due to:

(A) failure to document significant operational compliance, as determined by the EPA Release Prevention Compliance Measures Matrix and Release Detection Compliance Measures Matrix, both incorporated by reference in Subsection R311-206-10(b)(1);

(B) failure to perform UST operator inspections required by Subsection R311-201-12(h); or

(C) failure to ensure that Class C operators are trained and registered, and are on-site during operating hours.

(3) To be re-trained, Class A and Class B operators shall successfully complete the appropriate Class A or B operator training course and examination, or shall complete an equivalent re-training course and examination approved by the Executive Secretary.

(4) Class A and B operators shall be re-trained within 90 days of the date of the determination of non-compliance, and shall submit documentation showing successful completion of the re-training to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of the re-training. If the documentation is not received, the Executive Secretary may revoke the certificate of compliance for the facility for failure to demonstrate substantial compliance with all state and federal statutes, rules and regulations.

(5) If the documentation of re-training is not received by the Executive Secretary within six months of the date of determination of non-compliance, the Class A or B operator's

registration shall lapse. To re-register, the operator shall meet the requirements of Subsection R311-201-12(j)(1) and (2).

(6) If a facility for which a Class A or B operator has oversight is found to be out of compliance under Subsections R311-201-12(k)(1) or (2), re-training shall not be required if the Class A or B operator successfully completes and documents re-training under Subsections R311-201-12(k)(3) and (4) for a prior determination of non-compliance that occurred during the previous nine months.

(l) Reciprocity.

(1) If the Executive Secretary determines that another state's operator training program is equivalent to the operator training program provided in this rule, he may accept an applicant's Class A or Class B registration application, provided that the applicant:

(A) submits a completed application form;

(B) passes the Utah UST rules and regulations examination referenced in Subsection R311-201-12(j)(1)(D)(ii), and

(C) submits payment of any applicable registration fees.

(2) The Class A or Class B registration shall be valid until the Utah registration expiration described in Subsection R311-201-12(j)(2)(D).

KEY: hazardous substances, administrative proceedings, underground storage tanks, revocation procedures

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63G-4-503

R311. Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation.
R311-206. Underground Storage Tanks: Certificate of Compliance and Financial Assurance Mechanisms.
R311-206-1. Definitions.

Definitions are found in Rule R311-200.

R311-206-2. Declaration of Financial Assurance Mechanism.

(a) To demonstrate financial assurance, as required by 40 CFR 280, subpart H, owners or operators of petroleum storage tanks shall:

(1) meet all requirements for participation in the Environmental Assurance Program, or

(2) demonstrate financial assurance by an allowable method specified in 40 CFR 280, subpart H.

(b) Owners or operators shall declare whether they will participate in the Environmental Assurance Program under Section 19-6-410.5, or show financial assurance by another method.

(c) For the purposes of Subsection 19-6-412(6), all tanks at a facility shall be covered by the same financial assurance mechanism, and shall be considered to be in one area, unless the Executive Secretary determines there is sufficient information so that releases from different tanks at the facility could be accurately differentiated.

R311-206-3. Requirements for Issuance of Certificates of Compliance.

(a) The Executive Secretary shall issue a certificate of compliance to an owner or operator for individual petroleum storage tanks at a facility if:

(1) the owner or operator has a certificate of registration;

(2) the tank is substantially in compliance with all state and federal statutes, rules and regulations;

(3) the UST test, conducted within 6 months before the tank was registered or within 60 days after the date the tank was registered, indicates that each individual UST is not leaking;

(4) the owner or operator has submitted a letter to the Executive Secretary stating that based on customary business inventory practices standards there has been no release from the tank;

(5) the owner or operator has submitted a completed application according to a form provided and approved by the Executive Secretary, and has declared the financial assurance mechanism that will be used;

(6) the owner or operator has met all requirements for the financial assurance mechanism chosen, including payment of all applicable fees; and

(7) the owner or operator has submitted an as-built drawing that meets the requirements of R311-200-1(b)(3).

R311-206-4. Requirements for Environmental Assurance Program Participants.

(a) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-411(1)(a), the annual facility throughput rate, if reported, shall be reported to the Executive Secretary as a specific number of gallons, based on the throughput for the previous calendar year.

(b) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-411(1)(b), when a petroleum storage tank is initially registered with the Executive Secretary, any Petroleum Storage Tank fee for that tank for the current fiscal year shall be due when the tank is brought into use, as a requirement for receiving a Certificate of Compliance.

(c) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-411(6), the Executive Secretary may waive all or part of the fees required to be paid on or before May 5, 1997 under Section 19-6-411 if no fuel has been dispensed from the tank on or after July 1, 1991, and if the tank has been properly closed according to Rules R311-204 and R311-205, or in other circumstances as approved by the Executive Secretary.

(d) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-411(2)(a)(i), if an installation company receives its annual permit after the beginning of the fiscal year, the annual fee must be paid for the entire year.

(e) Auditing of UST facility throughput records for fiscal year 1998.

(1) Owners and operators shall retain for seven years the monthly tank throughput records of the facility for the months of July 1997 through June 1998. Tank throughput records shall include all financial and product documentation for receipts, dispositions and inventories.

(2) The executive secretary may audit or order an audit, by an independent auditor, of records which support the amount of throughput, for each tank at a participant's facility.

(A) Records shall be made available at the Department for inspection within 30 calendar days after receiving notice from the Executive Secretary.

(B) Audits may be determined by random selection or for particular reasons, including suspicion or discovery of inaccuracies in throughput reports, aggregating throughput reports, having a release, or filing a claim.

(C) Auditing tank throughput may be accomplished by any method approved by the Executive Secretary.

(D) All costs of an independent audit shall be paid by the owner or operator.

(f) Owners or operators eligible for coverage by the Fund shall demonstrate financial assurance for the difference between coverage provided by the Fund and coverage amounts required by 40 CFR 280 Subpart H. If the owner or operator chooses self insurance as the mechanism for demonstrating financial assurance for the difference, the owner or operator must document a tangible net worth of $10,000 upon request and to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary. An owner or operator may also select and document another mechanism specified in 40 CFR 280.94 to demonstrate financial assurance for the difference. The processing fee requirement referenced in Subsection R311-206-5(b) is not applicable because the administrative cost is covered by the PST fund fee. However, the Executive Secretary may require the owner or operator to submit an independent audit to demonstrate net worth for self insurance. The owner or operator shall bear the expense for the audit. The criteria for an audit are the same as set forth in Subsection R311-206-4(e)(2).

R311-206-5. Requirements for Owners and Operators Demonstrating Financial Assurance by Other Methods.

(a) Owners and operators who elect to utilize an alternate form of financial assurance shall use one or a combination of mechanisms specified in 40 CFR 280.94. Owners and operators shall submit to the Executive Secretary the documents required by 40 CFR 280.111 to be kept and maintained for the mechanism used.

(1) Formats, calculations, letters, reporting, and record keeping shall be done in accordance with each applicable financial assurance mechanism specified in 40 CFR 280 subpart H.

(2) If the financial assurance documentation submitted to the Executive Secretary is not in accordance with 40 CFR 280 subpart H, it shall be rejected and shall be invalid.

(b) The processing fee established in Subsection 19-6-408(2)(a) for each new or changed financial assurance document submitted for approval shall be included with the financial assurance document and shall be payable to the Department. Processing fees for subsequent yearly review of a financial assurance document shall be due on July 1 annually.

(1) Pursuant to 40 CFR 280.97, if the financial assurance mechanism is an insurance policy, the insurer is liable for

payment of amounts within any deductible applicable to the policy to the provider of corrective action or a damaged third party, with right of reimbursement by the insured for such payment made by the insurer. This provision does not apply with respect to that amount of any deductible for which coverage is demonstrated under another mechanism or combination of mechanisms as specified in 40 CFR 280.95-280.107. A showing of financial assurance for the deductible, if such a showing is made, shall be treated as a separate financial assurance mechanism subject to the processing fee requirement referenced in Subsection R311-206-5(b) above.

(2) If an owner or operator desires to make any material change to the financial assurance document, the change shall be approved by the Executive Secretary, and an additional processing fee shall be paid in circumstances as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(c) Evidence of a current and approved financial assurance mechanism shall be reported to the Executive Secretary each year as follows:

(1) Owners and operators using the financial test of self insurance shall submit the "Letter from Chief Financial Officer" to the Executive Secretary within the maximum 120 day period specified in 40 CFR 280.95.

(2) Owners and Operators using insurance and risk retention group coverage for financial assurance shall submit the coverage policy in its entirety, with the current Certificate of Insurance or Endorsement specified in 40 CFR 280.97(b), to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of acceptance of such policy by the insurer or risk retention group.

(A) If the insurance policy or risk retention group coverage is cancelled, the insurer or risk retention group shall provide written notice of cancellation or other termination of coverage required by 40 CFR 280.97(b)(1)2.d. and 40 CFR 280.97(b)(2)2.d. to the Executive Secretary as well as the insured.

(B) The insurer shall have a rating of A- or greater by A.M.Best Co.

(3) Owners and operators using an irrevocable letter of credit shall submit proof of the letter of credit, standby trust fund, and formal certification of acknowledgement to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of issuance from the issuing institution.

(4) Owners and operators using a fully funded trust fund for financial assurance shall submit proof of the trust fund and formal certification of acknowledgement to the Executive Secretary within 30 days after implementation of the trust fund.

(5) Owners and operators using a guarantee for financial assurance shall submit the Guarantee document, standby trust fund, and certification of acknowledgement to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of issuance. The owner or operator shall also submit the guarantor's letter from chief financial officer within the 120-day period specified in 40 CFR 280.95.

(6) Owners and operators using a surety bond for financial assurance shall submit the surety bond document, standby trust fund, and certification of acknowledgement to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of issuance.

(7) Guarantees and surety bonds may be used as financial assurance mechanisms in Utah only if the requirement of 40 CFR Part 280.94(b) is met.

(8) Owners and operators using one of the local government methods specified in 40 CFR 280.104 through 107 shall submit the letter from chief financial officer and associated documents to the Executive Secretary within 120 days of the end of the owner/operator's or guarantor's fiscal year.

(d) The Executive Secretary may require reports of financial condition or any other information relative to justification of the financial assurance mechanism from the owner or operator at any time. Information requested shall be reported to the Executive Secretary within 30 calendar days after receiving the request.

(1) Owners and operators shall maintain evidence of all financial assurance mechanisms as specified in 40 CFR 280.111.

(2) Owners and operators shall keep records of all financial assurance mechanisms for a period of three years.

(3) The Executive Secretary may audit or order an audit of records supporting the financial assurance mechanism at any time.

(A) Audits may be determined by random selection or for specific reasons, including the occurrence of a release or suspected release, deficiencies in complying with regulations or orders, or the suspicion or discovery of inaccuracies.

(B) Auditing of financial assurance methods may be accomplished by any method approved by the Executive Secretary.

(e) Any and all costs of securing a selected financial assurance mechanism and generating and providing the necessary reporting evidence of an assurance mechanism to the Executive Secretary shall be the sole responsibility of the owner or operator.

(f) Processing of the alternate financial assurance mechanism documents may be accomplished utilizing any method approved by the Executive Secretary.

R311-206-6. Voluntary Admission of Eligible Exempt Underground Storage Tanks and above-ground storage tanks to the Environmental Assurance Program.

(a) Owners or operators of eligible exempt underground storage tanks specified in Subsection 19-6-415(1)(a) may voluntarily participate in the Environmental Assurance Program by:

(1) meeting the requirements of Subsection 19-6-415(1) and Subsection R311-206-3(a);

(2) properly performing release detection according to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 280 Subpart D; and

(3) meeting the upgrade requirements in 40 CFR 280.21 or the new tank requirements in 40 CFR 280.20, as applicable.

(b) Owners or operators of above-ground storage tanks may voluntarily participate in the Environmental Assurance Program by:

(1) meeting the requirements of Subsection 19-6-415(2) and Subsection R311-206-3(a);

(2) meeting applicable requirements of the Utah State Fire Code adopted pursuant to Section 53-7-106;

(3) performing an annual line tightness test of all underground product piping, or documenting monthly monitoring of sensor-equipped double-walled underground product piping; and

(4) performing a tightness test of all above-ground tanks every five years, using a tightness test method capable of properly testing the tank.

R311-206-7. Revocation and Lapsing of Certificates.

(a) The Executive Secretary shall revoke a certificate of compliance or registration if he determines that the owner or operator has willfully submitted a fraudulent application or is not in compliance with any requirement pertaining to the certificate.

(b) A petroleum storage tank owner or operator who has had a certificate of compliance revoked under Section 19-6-414 or Subsection R311-206-7(a) may have the certificate reissued by the Executive Secretary after the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with Subsection 19-6-412(2), Subsection 19-6-428(3), and Section R311-206-3.

(c) A petroleum storage tank owner or operator who has had a certificate of compliance lapse under Subsection 19-6-408(5)(c) may have the certificate reissued by the Executive Secretary after the owner or operator demonstrates compliance

with Subsection 19-6-412(2) and Section R311-206-3.

(d) A petroleum storage tank owner or operator who has had eligibility to receive payments for claims against the fund lapse under Section 19-6-411(3)(c)(ii) shall meet the requirements of Subsection 19-6-428(3) and pay all fees, interest, and penalties due to reinstate eligibility.

(e) Upon permanent closure of a tank which is covered by the Fund, the eligibility to make a claim against the Fund shall terminate as specified in Section R311-207-2. Permanently closed tanks are not eligible to be reissued a certificate of compliance.

(f) In accordance with Section 19-6-414, the Executive Secretary may revoke a certificate of compliance for the owner's or operator's failure to comply with 40 CFR 280, which requires release reporting, abatement, investigation, corrective action, or other measures to bring the release site under control.

R311-206-8. Delivery Prohibition.

(a) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-411(7), the Director shall authorize the placement of a delivery prohibition tag identifying a tank:

(1) for which the certificate of compliance has been revoked in accordance with Section 19-6-414, or

(2) for which the certificate of compliance has lapsed for non-payment of fees in accordance with Subsection 19-6-408(5), or

(3) that has never qualified for a certificate of compliance, and is not a new installation under Subsection R311-206-8(a)(4), or

(4) that is a new installation, and has not been issued a certificate of compliance.

(b) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-403(1)(b)(i), the Director shall authorize the placement of a delivery prohibition tag to be placed on the tank as soon as practicable after the determination is made that a tank:

(1) does not have spill prevention equipment required under 40 CFR 280.20(c) or 40 CFR 280.21(d), or

(2) does not have overfill prevention equipment required under 40 CFR 280.20(c) or 40 CFR 280.21(d), or

(3) does not have equipment required for tank or piping leak detection in accordance with 40 CFR 280 Subpart D, or

(4) does not have equipment required for tank or piping corrosion protection in accordance with 40 CFR 280 Subpart B or C.

(c) The delivery prohibition tag shall be placed on the tank fill or in a visible location near the tank fill.

(d) A person who delivers or accepts delivery of a regulated substance or petroleum into a tank marked with a delivery prohibition tag shall be subject to the penalties outlined in Section 19-6-416, unless authorized under R311-206-8(e).

(e) The Director may issue written approval for a delivery of petroleum to:

(1) provide ballast for a new tank during installation, or

(2) allow for the tank tightness test required under Section 19-6-413.

(f) The delivery prohibition tag shall remain in place until the Director issues:

(1) for tanks that have a tag in place in accordance with Subsection R311-206-8(a):

(A) a new certificate of compliance for the tank, and

(B) written authorization to remove the delivery prohibition tag, or

(2) for tanks that have a tag in place in accordance with Subsection R311-206-8(b):

(A) written authorization to remove the delivery prohibition tag.

(g) If a delivery prohibition tag is removed without the authorization specified in Subsection R311-206-8(f)(1)(B) or Subsection R311-206-8(f)(2)(A), the UST owner or operator shall be subject to:

(1) a re-inspection and any applicable fees, and

(2) placement of a new delivery prohibition tag on the tank.

R311-206-9. Removing Participating Tanks from the Environmental Assurance Program.

(a) Owners and operators of petroleum storage tanks who have voluntarily elected to participate in the Environmental Assurance Program may cease participation in the program and be exempted from the requirements described in Section R311-206-4 by:

(1) permanently closing tanks as outlined in 40 CFR 280, subpart G, Rule R311-204, and Rule R311-205, or

(2) meeting the following requirements:

(A) demonstrating compliance with Section R311-206-5, and

(B) notifying the Executive Secretary in writing at least 30 days before the date of cessation of participation in the program, and specifying the date of cessation.

(i) The Director may waive the 30-day requirement if the owner or operator has already documented current financial assurance under R311-206-5 for other USTs owned or operated by the owner or operator.

(ii) The date of cessation of participation in the program may occur after the date designated in Subsection R311-206-9(a)(2)(B) if the owner or operator does not document compliance with R311-206-5 by the date originally designated.

(b) The fund will not give pro-rata refunds.

(c) For tanks being removed voluntarily from the program, the date of cessation of participation in the program shall be the date on which coverage under the program ends. Subsequent claims for payments from the fund must be made in accordance with Section 19-6-424 and Section R311-207-2.

R311-206-10. Participation in the Environmental Assurance Program After a Period of Voluntary Non-participation.

(a) Owners and operators who choose not to participate in the Environmental Assurance Program shall, before any subsequent participation in the program, meet the following requirements:

(1) notify the Executive Secretary of the intent to participate in the program;

(2) comply with the requirements of Subsection 19-6-428(3), and

(3) meet the requirements of Subsection R311-206-3(a) to qualify for a new certificate of compliance.

(b) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-428(3)(b), the Executive Secretary may determine that there is reasonable cause to believe that no petroleum has been released if the owner or operator, for each UST to participate in the program, meets the following requirements at the time the owner or operator applies for participation:

(1) The last two compliance inspections verify significant operational compliance, and verify that no release has occurred. Significant operational compliance status shall be determined using the EPA Release Prevention Compliance Measures Matrix and Release Detection Compliance Measures Matrix, both dated March 3, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference. The matrices contain leak prevention and leak detection criteria to be used by inspectors in determining compliance status of underground storage tanks.

(2) The owner or operator documents compliance with all release prevention and release detection requirements that are required for the time period since the last compliance inspection, and the records submitted do not give reason to suspect a release has occurred. The owner or operator shall submit:

(i) tank and piping leak detection records, or a tank and

line tightness test performed within the last six months;

(ii) the most recent simulated leak test for all automatic line leak detectors;

(iii) cathodic protection tests, if applicable, and

(iv) internal lining inspections, if applicable.

(3) The period of non-participation in the Program is less than six months, or the UST is less than ten years old.

KEY: hazardous substances, petroleum, underground storage tanks

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	19-6-428

R317. Environmental Quality, Water Quality.
R317-1. Definitions and General Requirements.
R317-1-1. Definitions.

1.1 "Assimilative Capacity" means the difference between the numeric criteria and the concentration in the waterbody of interest where the concentration is less than the criterion.

1.2 "Board" means the Utah Water Quality Board.

1.3 "BOD" means 5-day, 20 degrees C. biochemical oxygen demand.

1.4 "Body Politic" means the State or its agencies or any political subdivision of the State to include a county, city, town, improvement district, taxing district or any other governmental subdivision or public corporation of the State.

1.5 "Building sewer" means the pipe which carries wastewater from the building drain to a public sewer, a wastewater disposal system or other point of disposal. It is synonymous with "house sewer".

1.6 "CBOD" means 5-day, 20 degrees C., carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.

1.7 "COD" means chemical oxygen demand.

1.8 "Deep well" means a drinking water supply source which complies with all the applicable provisions of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water Regulations.

1.9 "Digested sludge" means sludge in which the volatile solids content has been reduced to about 50% by a suitable biological treatment process.

1.10 "Division" means the Utah State Division of Water Quality.

1.11 "Domestic wastewater" means a combination of the liquid or water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and other establishments with installed plumbing facilities, together with those from industrial establishments, and with such ground water, surface water, and storm water as may be present. It is synonymous with the term "sewage".

1.12 "Effluent" means the liquid discharge from any unit of a wastewater treatment works, including a septic tank.

1.13 "Existing Uses" means those uses actually attained in a water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards.

1.14 "Human pathogens" means specific causative agents of disease in humans such as bacteria or viruses.

1.15 "Industrial wastes" means the liquid wastes from industrial processes as distinct from wastes derived principally from dwellings, business buildings, institutions and the like. It is synonymous with the term "industrial wastewater".

1.16 "Influent" means the total wastewater flow entering a wastewater treatment works.

1.17 "Great Salt Lake impounded wetland" means wetland ponds which have been formed by dikes or berms to control and retain the flow of freshwater sources in the immediate proximity of Great Salt Lake.

1.18 "Large underground wastewater disposal system" means the same type of device as an onsite wastewater system except that it is designed to handle more than 5,000 gallons per day of domestic wastewater, or wastewater that originates in multiple dwellings, commercial establishments, recreational facilities, schools, or any other underground wastewater disposal system not covered under the definition of an onsite wastewater system. The Board controls the installation of such systems.

1.19 "Onsite wastewater system" means an underground wastewater disposal system for domestic wastewater which is designed for a capacity of 5,000 gallons per day or less and is not designed to serve multiple dwelling units which are owned by separate owners except condominiums and twin homes. It usually consists of a building sewer, a septic tank and an absorption system.

1.20 "Operating Permit" is a State issued permit issued to any wastewater treatment works covered under R317-3 or R317-5 with the following exceptions:

A. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Ground Water Quality Protection R317-6.

B. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program R317-7.

C. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) R317-8.

D. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Approvals and Permits for a Water Reuse Project R317-13.

E. Any wastewater treatment permitted by a Local Health Department under Onsite Wastewater Systems R317-4.

1.21 "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, company, or body politic, including any agency or instrumentality of the United States government (Section 19-1-103).

1.22 "Point source" means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flow from irrigated agriculture.

1.23 "Pollution" means such contamination, or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any waters of the state, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous or solid substance into any waters of the state as will create a nuisance or render such waters harmful or detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other aquatic life.

1.24 "Sewage" is synonymous with the term "domestic wastewater".

1.25 "Shallow well" means a well providing a source of drinking water which does not meet the requirements of a "deep well".

1.26 "Sludge" means the accumulation of solids which have settled from wastewater. As initially accumulated, and prior to treatment, it is known as "raw sludge".

1.27 "SS" means suspended solids.

1.28 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) means the maximum amount of a particular pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources.

1.29 "Treatment works" means any plant, disposal field, lagoon, dam, pumping station, incinerator, or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing or holding wastes. (Section 19-5-102).

1.30 "TSS" means total suspended solids.

1.31 "Underground Wastewater Disposal System" means a system for underground disposal of domestic wastewater. It includes onsite wastewater systems and large underground wastewater disposal systems.

1.32 "Wastes" means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. (Section 19-5-102).

1.33 "Wastewater" means sewage, industrial waste or other liquid substances which might cause pollution of waters of the state. Intercepted ground water which is uncontaminated by wastes is not included.

1.34 "Waters of the state" means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, water-courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon this state or any portion thereof, except

that bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property, and which do not develop into or constitute a nuisance, or a public health hazard, or a menace to fish and wildlife, shall not be considered to be "waters of the state" under this definition (Section 19-5-102).

R317-1-2. General Requirements.

2.1 Water Pollution Prohibited. No person shall discharge wastewater or deposit wastes or other substances in violation of the requirements of these rules.

2.2 Construction Permit. No person shall make or construct any device for treatment or discharge of wastewater (including storm sewers) without first receiving a permit to do so from the Board or its authorized representative, except as provided herein.

A. Body Politic Required. A permit for construction of a new treatment works or a sewerage system, or modifications to an existing treatment works or sewerage system for multiple units under separate ownership will be issued only if the treatment works or sewerage system are under the sponsorship of a body politic as defined in R317-1-1.

B. Submission of Plans. Any person desiring a permit shall submit complete plans, specifications, and other pertinent documents covering the proposed construction to the Division for review. Liquid waste storage facilities at animal feeding operations must be designed and constructed in accordance with Table 2a - Criteria for Siting, Investigation, and Design of Liquid Waste Storage Facilities with a water depth greater than 2 feet; Table 2b - Criteria for Siting, Investigation, and Design of Liquid Waste Storage Facilities with a water depth of 2 feet or less; and Table 2c - Criteria for runoff ponds with a water depth of 2 feet of less and a storage period less than 90 days annually, contained in the U.S.D.A. Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Conservation Practice Standard, Waste Storage Facility, Code 313, dated August 2006. This rule incorporates by reference Tables 2a, 2b, and 2c in the August 2006 U.S.D.A. NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, Waste Storage Facility, Code 313.

C. Review of Plans. The Division shall review said plans and specifications as to their adequacy of design for the intended purpose and shall require such changes as are found necessary to assure compliance with pertinent parts of these rules.

D. Approval of Plans. Issuance of a construction permit shall be construed as approval of plans for the purposes of authorizing release of federal or state funds allocated for planning or construction purposes.

E. Permit Expiration. Construction permits shall expire one year after date of issuance unless substantial and continuous construction is under way. Upon application, construction permits may be extended on an individual basis provided application for such extension is made prior to the permit expiration date.

F. Exceptions.

1. Wastewater facilities that discharge to an existing sewer system and serve only units that are under single ownership, or serve multiple units under separate ownership where the wastewater facilities are under the sponsorship of the public sewer system to which they discharge. This exception does not apply to pumping stations having the installed capacity in excess of 1 million gallons per day (3,785 cubic meters per day).

2. Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems. Construction plans and specifications for onsite wastewater disposal systems shall be submitted to the local health authority having jurisdiction and need not be submitted to the Division. Such devices, in any case, shall be constructed in accordance with rules for onsite wastewater disposal systems adopted by the Water Quality Board. Compliance with the rules shall be determined by an on-site inspection by the appropriate health authority.

3. Small Animal Waste (Manure) Lagoons and Runoff Ponds. Construction plans and specifications for small animal waste lagoons as defined in R317-6 (permitted by rule for ground water permits) need not be submitted to the Division if the design is prepared or certified by the U.S.D.A. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in accordance with criteria provided for in the Memorandum of Agreement between the Division and the NRCS, and the construction is inspected by the NRCS. Compliance with these rules shall be determined by on-site inspection by the NRCS.

2.3 Compliance with Water Quality Standards. No person shall discharge wastes into waters of the state except in compliance with these rules and under circumstances which assure compliance with water quality standards in R317-2.

2.4 Operation of Wastewater Treatment Works. Wastewater treatment works shall be so operated at all times as to produce effluents meeting all requirements of these rules and otherwise in a manner consistent with adequate protection of public health and welfare. Complete daily records shall be kept of the operation of wastewater treatment works covered under R317-3 on forms approved by the Division and a copy of such records shall be forwarded to the Division at monthly intervals.

R317-1-3. Requirements for Waste Discharges.

3.1 Compliance With Water Quality Standards.

All persons discharging wastes into any of the waters of the State shall provide the degree of wastewater treatment determined necessary to insure compliance with the requirements of R317-2 (Water Quality Standards), except that the Board may waive compliance with these requirements for specific criteria listed in R317-2 where it is determined that the designated use is not being impaired or significant use improvement would not occur or where there is a reasonable question as to the validity of a specific criterion or for other valid reasons as determined by the Board.

3.2 Compliance With Secondary Treatment Requirements.

All persons discharging wastes from point sources into any of the waters of the State shall provide treatment processes which will produce secondary effluent meeting or exceeding the following effluent quality standards.

A. The arithmetic mean of BOD values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 25 mg/l, nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 35 mg/l during any 7-day period. In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the BOD values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the BOD values of influent samples collected in the same time period. As an alternative, if agreed to by the person discharging wastes, the following effluent quality standard may be established as a requirement of the discharge permit and must be met: The arithmetic mean of CBOD values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 20 mg/l nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 30 mg/l during any 7-day period. In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the CBOD values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the CBOD values of influent samples collected in the same time period.

B. The arithmetic mean of SS values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 25 mg/l, nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 35 mg/l during any 7-day period. In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the SS values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the SS values of influent samples collected in the same time period.

C. The geometric mean of total coliform and fecal coliform bacteria in effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed either 2000 per 100 ml or 200 per 100 ml respectively, nor shall the geometric mean exceed 2500

per 100 ml or 250 per 100 ml respectively, during any 7-day period; or, the geometric mean of E. coli bacteria in effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 126 per 100 ml nor shall the geometric mean exceed 158 per 100 ml respectively during any 7-day period. Exceptions to this requirement may be allowed by the Board where domestic wastewater is not a part of the effluent and where water quality standards are not violated.

D. The effluent values for pH shall be maintained within the limits of 6.5 and 9.0.

E. Exceptions to the 85% removal requirements may be allowed where infiltration makes such removal requirements infeasible and where water quality standards are not violated.

F. The Board may allow exceptions to the requirements of (A), (B) and (D) above where the discharge will be of short duration and where there will be of no significant detrimental affect on receiving water quality or downstream beneficial uses.

G. The Board may allow that the BOD5 and TSS effluent concentrations for discharging domestic wastewater lagoons shall not exceed 45 mg/l for a monthly average nor 65 mg/l for a weekly average provided the following criteria are met:

1. The lagoon system is operating within the organic and hydraulic design capacity established by R317-3,

2. The lagoon system is being properly operated and maintained,

3. The treatment system is meeting all other permit limits,

4. There are no significant or categorical industrial users (IU) defined by 40 CFR Part 403, unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary to the Utah Water Quality Board that the IU is not contributing constituents in concentrations or quantities likely to significantly effect the treatment works,

5. A Waste Load Allocation (WLA) indicates that the increased permit limits would not impair beneficial uses of the receiving stream.

3.3 Extensions To Deadlines For Compliance.

The Board may, upon application of a waste discharger, allow extensions to the compliance deadlines in Section 1.3.2 above where it can be shown that despite good faith effort, construction cannot be completed within the time required.

3.4 Pollutants In Diverted Water Returned To Stream.

A user of surface water diverted from waters of the State will not be required to remove any pollutants which such user has not added before returning the diverted flow to the original watercourse, provided there is no increase in concentration of pollutants in the diverted water. Should the pollutant constituent concentration of the intake surface waters to a facility exceed the effluent limitations for such facility under a federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit or a permit issued pursuant to State authority, then the effluent limitations shall become equal to the constituent concentrations in the intake surface waters of such facility. This section does not apply to irrigation return flow.

R317-1-4. Utilization and Isolation of Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works Effluent.

4.1 Untreated Domestic Wastewater. Untreated domestic wastewater or effluent not meeting secondary treatment standards as defined by these regulations shall be isolated from all public contact until suitably treated. Land disposal or land treatment of such wastewater or effluent may be accomplished by use of an approved total containment lagoon as defined in R317-3 or by such other treatment approved by the Board as being feasible and equally protective of human health and the environment.

4.2 Use of Secondary Effluent at Plant Site. Secondary effluent may be used at the treatment plant site in the following manner provided there is no cross-connection with a potable water system:

A. Chlorinator injector water for wastewater chlorination facilities, provided all pipes and outlets carrying the effluent are suitably labeled.

B. Water for hosing down wastewater clarifiers, filters and related units, provided all pipes and outlets carrying the effluent are suitably labeled.

C. Irrigation of landscaped areas around the treatment plant from which the public is excluded.

R317-1-5. Use of Industrial Wastewaters.

5.1 Use of industrial wastewaters (not containing human pathogens) shall be considered for approval by the Board based on a case-specific analysis of human health and environmental concerns.

R317-1-6. Disposal of Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works Sludge.

6.1 General. No person shall use, dispose, or otherwise manage sewage sludge through any practice for which pollutant limits, management practices, and operational standards for pathogens and vector attraction reduction requirements are established in 40 CFR 503, July 1, 1994, except in accordance with such requirements.

6.2 Permit. All treatment works producing, treating and disposing of sewage sludge must comply with applicable permit requirements at R317-3, 6 and 8.

6.3 Septic Tank Contents. The dumping or spreading of septic tank contents is prohibited except in conformance with 40 CFR 503 and R317-550-7.

6.4 Effective Date. Notwithstanding the effective date for incorporation by reference of 40 CFR 503 provided in R317-8-1.10(9), those portions of 40 CFR 503 specified in R317-1-6.1 and 6.3 are effective immediately.

R317-1-7. TMDLs.

The following TMDLs are approved by the Board and hereby incorporated by reference into these rules:

7.1 Middle Bear River -- February 23, 2010
7.2 Chalk Creek -- December 23, 1997
7.3 Otter Creek -- December 23, 1997
7.4 Little Bear River -- May 23, 2000
7.5 Mantua Reservoir -- May 23, 2000
7.6 East Canyon Creek -- September 14, 2010
7.7 East Canyon Reservoir -- September 14, 2010
7.8 Kents Lake -- September 1, 2000
7.9 LaBaron Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
7.10 Minersville Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
7.11 Puffer Lake -- September 1, 2000
7.12 Scofield Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
7.13 Onion Creek (near Moab) -- July 25, 2002
7.14 Cottonwood Wash -- September 9, 2002
7.15 Deer Creek Reservoir -- September 9, 2002
7.16 Hyrum Reservoir -- September 9, 2002
7.17 Little Cottonwood Creek -- September 9, 2002
7.18 Lower Bear River -- September 9, 2002
7.19 Malad River -- September 9, 2002
7.20 Mill Creek (near Moab) -- September 9, 2002
7.21 Spring Creek -- September 9, 2002
7.22 Forsyth Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
7.23 Johnson Valley Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
7.24 Lower Fremont River -- September 27, 2002
7.25 Mill Meadow Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
7.26 UM Creek -- September 27, 2002
7.27 Upper Fremont River -- September 27, 2002
7.28 Deep Creek -- October 9, 2002
7.29 Uinta River -- October 9, 2002
7.30 Pineview Reservoir -- December 9, 2002
7.31 Browne Lake -- February 19, 2003
7.32 San Pitch River -- November 18, 2003

7.33 Newton Creek -- June 24, 2004
7.34 Panguitch Lake -- June 24, 2004
7.35 West Colorado -- August 4, 2004
7.36 Silver Creek -- August 4, 2004
7.37 Upper Sevier River -- August 4, 2004
7.38 Lower and Middle Sevier River -- August 17,2004
7.39 Lower Colorado River -- September 20, 2004
7.40 Upper Bear River -- August 4, 2006
7.41 Echo Creek -- August 4, 2006
7.42 Soldier Creek -- August 4, 2006
7.43 East Fork Sevier River -- August 4, 2006
7.44 Koosharem Reservoir -- August 4, 2006
7.45 Lower Box Creek Reservoir -- August 4, 2006
7.46 Otter Creek Reservoir -- August 4, 2006
7.47 Thistle Creek -- July 9, 2007
7.48 Strawberry Reservoir -- July 9, 2007
7.49 Matt Warner Reservoir -- July 9, 2007
7.50 Calder Reservoir -- July 9, 2007
7.51 Lower Duchesne River -- July 9, 2007
7.52 Lake Fork River -- July 9, 2007
7.53 Brough Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
7.54 Steinaker Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
7.55 Red Fleet Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
7.56 Newcastle Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
7.57 Cutler Reservoir -- February 23, 2010
7.58 Pariette Draw -- September 28, 2010
7.59 Emigration Creek -- September 1, 2011
7.60 Jordan River -- June 27, 2012

R317-1-8. Penalty Criteria for Civil Settlement Negotiations.

8.1 Introduction. Section 19-5-115 of the Water Quality Act provides for penalties of up to $10,000 per day for violations of the act or any permit, rule, or order adopted under it and up to $25,000 per day for willful violations. Because the law does not provide for assessment of administrative penalties, the Attorney General initiates legal proceedings to recover penalties where appropriate.

8.2 Purpose And Applicability. These criteria outline the principles used by the State in civil settlement negotiations with water pollution sources for violations of the UWPCA and/or any permit, rule or order adopted under it. It is designed to be used as a logical basis to determine a reasonable and appropriate penalty for all types of violations to promote a more swift resolution of environmental problems and enforcement actions.

To guide settlement negotiations on the penalty issue, the following principles apply: (1) penalties should be based on the nature and extent of the violation; (2) penalties should at a minimum, recover the economic benefit of noncompliance; (3) penalties should be large enough to deter noncompliance; and (4) penalties should be consistent in an effort to provide fair and equitable treatment of the regulated community.

In determining whether a civil penalty should be sought, the State will consider the magnitude of the violations; the degree of actual environmental harm or the potential for such harm created by the violation(s); response and/or investigative costs incurred by the State or others; any economic advantage the violator may have gained through noncompliance; recidivism of the violator; good faith efforts of the violator; ability of the violator to pay; and the possible deterrent effect of a penalty to prevent future violations.

8.3 Penalty Calculation Methodology. The statutory maximum penalty should first be calculated, for comparison purposes, to determine the potential maximum penalty liability of the violator. The penalty which the State seeks in settlement may not exceed this statutory maximum amount.

The civil penalty figure for settlement purposes should then be calculated based on the following formula: CIVIL PENALTY = PENALTY + ADJUSTMENTS - ECONOMIC AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

PENALTY: Violations are grouped into four main penalty categories based upon the nature and severity of the violation. A penalty range is associated with each category. The following factors will be taken into account to determine where the penalty amount will fall within each range:

A. History of compliance or noncompliance. History of noncompliance includes consideration of previous violations and degree of recidivism.

B. Degree of willfulness and/or negligence. Factors to be considered include how much control the violator had over and the foreseeability of the events constituting the violation, whether the violator made or could have made reasonable efforts to prevent the violation, whether the violator knew of the legal requirements which were violated, and degree of recalcitrance.

C. Good faith efforts to comply. Good faith takes into account the openness in dealing with the violations, promptness in correction of problems, and the degree of cooperation with the State.

Category A - $7,000 to $10,000 per day. Violations with high impact on public health and the environment to include:

1. Discharges which result in documented public health effects and/or significant environmental damage.

2. Any type of violation not mentioned above severe enough to warrant a penalty assessment under category A.

Category B - $2,000 to $7,000 per day. Major violations of the Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Discharges which likely caused or potentially would cause (undocumented) public health effects or significant environmental damage.

2. Creation of a serious hazard to public health or the environment.

3. Illegal discharges containing significant quantities or concentrations of toxic or hazardous materials.

4. Any type of violation not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under Category B.

Category C - $500 to $2,000 per day. Violations of the Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Significant excursion of permit effluent limits.

2. Substantial non-compliance with the requirements of a compliance schedule.

3. Substantial non-compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements.

4. Illegal discharge containing significant quantities or concentrations of non toxic or non hazardous materials.

5. Any type of violation not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under Category C.

Category D - up to $500 per day. Minor violations of the Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Minor excursion of permit effluent limits.
2. Minor violations of compliance schedule requirements.
3. Minor violations of reporting requirements.
4. Illegal discharges not covered in Categories A, B and C.
5. Any type of violations not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under category D.

ADJUSTMENTS: The civil penalty shall be calculated by adding the following adjustments to the penalty amount determined above: 1) economic benefit gained as a result of non-compliance; 2) investigative costs incurred by the State and/or other governmental levels; 3) documented monetary costs associated with environmental damage.

ECONOMIC AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS: An adjustment downward may be made or a delayed payment schedule may be used based on a documented inability of the violator to pay. Also, an adjustment downward may be made in consideration of the potential for protracted litigation, an

attempt to ascertain the maximum penalty the court is likely to award, and/or the strength of the case.

8.4 Mitigation Projects. In some exceptional cases, it may be appropriate to allow the reduction of the penalty assessment in recognition of the violator's good faith undertaking of an environmentally beneficial mitigation project. The following criteria should be used in determining the eligibility of such projects:

A. The project must be in addition to all regulatory compliance obligations;

B. The project preferably should closely address the environmental effects of the violation;

C. The actual cost to the violator, after consideration of tax benefits, must reflect a deterrent effect;

D. The project must primarily benefit the environment rather than benefit the violator;

E. The project must be judicially enforceable;

F. The project must not generate positive public perception for violations of the law.

8.5 Intent Of Criteria/Information Requests. The criteria and procedures in this section are intended solely for the guidance of the State. They are not intended, and cannot be relied upon to create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party in litigation with the State.

R317-1-9. Electronic Submissions and Electronic Signatures.

(a) Pursuant to the authority of Utah Code Ann. Subsection 46-4-501(a), the submission of Discharge Monitoring Reports and related information may be conducted electronically through the EPA's NetDMR program, provided the requirements of subsection (b) are met.

(b) A person may submit Discharge Monitoring Reports and related information only after (1) completion of a Subscriber Agreement in a form designated by the Executive Secretary to ensures that all requirements of 40 CFR 3, EPA's Cross - Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR) are met; and (2) completion of subsequent steps specified by EPA's CROMERR, including setting up a subscriber account.

(c) The Subscriber Agreement will continue until terminated by its own terms, until modified by mutual consent or until terminated with 60 days written notice by any party.

(d) Any person who submits a Discharge Monitoring Report or related information under the NetDMR program, and who electronically signs the report or related information, is, by providing an electronic signature, making the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

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September 26, 2012 19-5
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R331. Financial Institutions, Administration.
R331-17. Publication and Disclosure of Acquisition of Control, Merger, or Consolidation Applications to the Department of Financial Institutions.
R331-17-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Sections 7-1-301, 7-1-703, 7-1-704 and 7-1-705.

(2) This rule applies to all applicants to the department for change of control, acquisition of, merger, or consolidation with any financial institution chartered by the state.

(3) Public disclosure by newspaper publication of applications to the department for change of control is necessary to increase the amount of timely and useful information available to the public thereby increasing the department's sources of information in connection with these applications and enhancing its ability to prevent dishonest or unqualified persons from acquiring control of state chartered financial institutions.

R331-17-2. Definitions.

(1) "Control" means "control" as defined in 7-1-103.

(2) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Financial Institutions.

(3) "Department" means the Department of Financial Institutions.

R331-17-3. Publication of Notice of Application.

(1) Within ten days after the department has accepted an application for change of control, acquisition of, merger, or consolidation with a financial institution chartered by the state, the applicant shall publish an announcement of such acceptance in three successive issues of a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the principal place of business is established.

(2) The newspaper announcement shall contain:

(a) The name(s) of the proposed acquirer(s);

(b) The name of the financial institution whose stock is sought to be acquired;

(c) Date application was accepted by the department;

(d) A statement that any person wishing to comment on the proposed changes may submit written comments to the commissioner within 20 days following the required newspaper publication.

R331-17-4. Waiver of Publication.

(1) In circumstances requiring prompt action, the commissioner may, if it is in the public interest:

(a) Waive the publication requirement of Rule R331-17-3;

(b) Waive or shorten the public comment period; or

(c) Act on the proposed change in control prior to the expiration of the public comment period.

(2) The commissioner may determine it is in the public interest to grant confidential treatment to an application.

(3) The commissioner may waive publication of notice of an application if notice has been or will be published pursuant to a rule of another state or federal agency.

KEY: financial institutions

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	7-1-301(5)

R331. Financial Institutions, Administration.
R331-23. Lending Limits for Banks, Industrial Loan Corporations.
R331-23-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) The Department of Financial Institutions enacts this rule under authority granted by Sections 7-1-301, 7-3-19, and 7-8-20.

(2) The rule applies to all loans and extensions of credit made by banks and industrial loan corporations chartered in the state and their subsidiaries.

(3) The rule is intended to prevent one person from borrowing an unduly large amount of a given bank's or industrial loan corporation's funds, thereby exposing the bank's or industrial loan corporation's depositors, creditors and stockholders to excessive risk.

(4) The rule provides exceptions to the general lending limits set forth in Sections 7-3-19 and 7-8-20.

(5) The rule does not apply to loans made by a bank or an industrial loan corporation to a subsidiary. The rule does not apply to an extension of credit that is subject to, or expressly exempted from, a federal statute or regulation limiting the amount of total loans and credit that may be extended to any person or group of persons.

R331-23-2. Definitions.

(1) "Affiliate" means any institution that controls the bank or industrial loan corporation and any other institution that is controlled by the institution that controls the bank or industrial loan corporation. However, "affiliate" does not include a subsidiary of the bank or industrial loan corporation.

(2) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Financial Institutions.

(3) "Contractual commitment to advance funds" means:

(a) an obligation on the part of the bank or industrial loan corporation to make payments to a third party contingent upon default by the bank's or industrial loan corporation's customer in the performance of an obligation under the terms of that customer's contract with the third party or upon some other stated condition, or

(b) an obligation to guarantee or stand as surety for the benefit of a third party. The term includes standby letters of credit, guarantees, puts and other similar arrangements. A binding, written commitment to lend is a "contractual commitment to advance funds" if it and all other outstanding loans to the borrower are within the bank's or industrial loan corporation's lending limit on the date of the commitment.

(4) "Consumer" means the user of any products, commodities, goods, or services, whether leased or purchased, and does not include any person who purchases products or commodities for the purpose of resale or for fabrication into goods for sale.

(5) "Consumer paper" includes paper relating to automobiles, mobile homes, recreational vehicles, residences, office equipment, household items, tuition fees, insurance premium fees, and similar consumer items.

(6) For purposes of the rule, "Control" means the ownership or control of at least 50% of the voting stock.

(7) "Current market value" means the bid or closing price listed for financial instruments in a regularly published listing or an electronic reporting service.

(8) "Financial instruments" means stocks, notes, bonds, and debentures traded in a national securities exchange, OTC margin stocks, as defined by the Federal Reserve Board at 12 CFR 220.2, 1996, commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, and shares in money market and mutual funds of the type which issue shares in which banks or industrial loan corporations may perfect a security interest.

(9) "Institution" means "institution" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(10) "Investment grade securities" means marketable obligations in the form of a bond, note or debenture rated in one of the four highest ratings of a nationally recognized rating agency. "Investment grade securities" does not include investments which are predominantly speculative in nature.

(11) "Loans and extensions of credit" means any direct or indirect advance of funds in any manner whatsoever to a person. This is made on the basis of any obligation of that person to repay the funds, or repayable from specific property pledged by or on behalf of a person. "Loans and extensions of credit" includes:

(a) A purchase under repurchase agreement of securities, other assets or obligations other than investment grade securities in which the purchasing bank or industrial loan corporation has a perfected security interest, with regard to the seller but not as an obligation of the underlying obligor of the security;

(b) An advance by means of an overdraft, cash item, or otherwise;

(c) A contractual commitment to advance funds;

(d) An acquisition by discount, purchase, exchange, or otherwise of any note, draft, or other evidence of indebtedness upon which a person may be liable as maker, drawer, endorser, guarantor, or surety;

(e) A participation without recourse, with regard to the participating bank or industrial loan corporation, but not the originating bank or industrial loan corporation;

(f) Existing loans, leases, or advances which have been charged off on the books of the bank or industrial loan corporation in whole or in part and which are legally enforceable, including statutory bad debt under Section 7-3-25 or Section 7-8-15 respectively.

(12) "Loans and extensions of credit" does not include:

(a) A receipt by a bank or industrial loan corporation of a check deposited in or delivered to the bank or industrial loan corporation in the usual course of business unless it results in the carrying of a cash item for the granting of an overdraft other than an inadvertent overdraft in a limited amount that is promptly repaid;

(b) An acquisition of a note, draft, bill of exchange, or other evidence of indebtedness through a merger or consolidation of financial institutions or a similar transaction by which an institution acquires assets and assumes liabilities of another institution, or foreclosure on collateral or similar proceeding for the protection of the bank or industrial loan corporation, provided that the indebtedness is not held for a period of more than three years from the date of the acquisition, unless permission to extend the period is granted by the commissioner on the basis that holding the indebtedness beyond three years is not detrimental to the safety and soundness of the acquiring bank or industrial loan corporation ;

(c) An endorsement or guarantee for the protection of a bank or industrial loan corporation of any loan or other asset previously acquired by the bank or industrial loan corporation in good faith or any indebtedness to a bank or industrial loan corporation for the purpose of protecting the bank or industrial loan corporation against loss or of giving financial assistance to it;

(d) Non-interest bearing deposits to the credit of the bank or industrial loan corporation;

(e) The giving of immediate credit to a bank or industrial loan corporation upon uncollected items received in the ordinary course of business;

(f) The purchase of investment grade securities subject to repurchase agreement in which the purchasing bank or industrial loan corporation has a perfected security interest, or where the securities are purchased from the state or any political subdivision thereof;

(g) The sale of Federal funds;

(h) Loans or extensions of credit which have become

unenforceable by reason of discharge in bankruptcy or are no longer legally enforceable for other reasons.

(13) "Person" means "person" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(14) "Readily marketable collateral" means financial instruments which are salable under ordinary circumstances with reasonable promptness at a fair market value determined by quotations based on actual transactions on an auction or similarly available daily bid and ask price market.

(15) "Sale of Federal Funds" means any transaction among depository institutions involving the transfer of immediately available funds resulting from credits to deposit balances at Federal Reserve banks or from credits to new or existing deposit balances due from a correspondent depository institution.

(16) "Standby letter of credit" means any letter of credit, or similar arrangement however named or described which represents an obligation to the beneficiary on the part of the issuer:

(a) To repay money borrowed by or advanced to or for the account of the account party, or

(b) To make payment on account of any indebtedness undertaken by the account party, or

(c) To make payment on account of any default by the account party in the performance of an obligation.

(17) "Subsidiary" means "subsidiary" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(18) "Total capital" means the sum of capital stock, surplus, undivided profits, reserve for contingencies, reserves for loan losses, and the portion of subordinated notes and debentures with more than one year maturity remaining.

R331-23-3. General Rule.

(1) The total loans and extensions of credit by a bank or industrial loan corporation to any person outstanding at one time and not fully secured, as determined in a manner consistent with this rule, by collateral having a market value at least equal to the amount of the loan or extension of credit may not exceed 15% of the amount of the bank's or industrial loan corporation's total capital.

(2) The total loans and extensions of credit by a bank or industrial loan corporation to a person outstanding at one time and fully secured by readily marketable collateral having a market value, as determined by reliable and continuously available price quotations, at least equal to the amount of the funds and standing may not exceed 10% of the total capital of the bank or industrial loan corporation. This limitation is separate from and in addition to the 15% limitation described in Subsection (1), above.

(a) At all times, the total loans or extensions of credit to a person based on the limitation for banks in Section 7-3-19(2) and for industrial loan corporations in Rule R331-23-3(2) shall be secured by readily marketable collateral having a current market value of at least 100% of the total amount of funds outstanding, excluding accrued or discounted interest.

(b) Each bank or industrial loan corporation shall institute adequate procedures to ensure that the collateral value fully secures the outstanding loan or extension of credit at all times. At a minimum, each bank or industrial loan corporation shall perfect its security interest in the collateral and shall calculate the market value of the collateral at least monthly, or more frequently, as may be deemed necessary to ensure compliance with Section 7-3-19(2) for banks and Rule R331-23-3(2) for industrial loan corporations.

(c) If collateral values fall below 100% of the outstanding loan, the bank or industrial loan corporation must, within 60 days, obtain additional collateral in an amount sufficient to provide 100% coverage, require reduction of the loan or extension of credit, or sell the collateral and liquidate the debt. During this period, the loan or extension of credit will be considered nonconforming.

R331-23-4. Combining Loans to Separate Borrowers - General Rule.

(1) Loans or extensions of credit to one person will be combined where the proceeds of the loan or extension of credit are to be used for the direct benefit of any other person or persons.

(2) Loans or extensions of credit to a general partnership, joint venture or association shall, for purposes of this rule, be considered loans or extensions of credit jointly and severally to each member of such partnership, joint venture or association unless the agreement creating the general partnership, joint venture or association provides otherwise, in which case the loans or extensions of credit shall be allocated to each member only to the extent provided for by the terms of any such agreement.

(3) The sum of all loans or extensions of credit by a bank or industrial loan corporation outstanding at any one time to a person and all of its affiliates may not exceed 50% of the bank's or industrial loan corporation's total capital.

R331-23-5. Exceptions to the Lending Limits.

(1) The lending limits do not apply to the portion of a loan or extension of credit that represents accrued or discounted interest.

(2) Loans Secured by U.S. Obligations and General Obligations of a state or political subdivision.

(a) Loans or extensions of credit secured by bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness or Treasury bills of the United States or by other similar obligations fully guaranteed as to the principal and interest by the United States or general obligations of a state or a political subdivision are not subject to any limitation based on total capital.

(b) This exception applies only to the extent that loans or extensions of credit are fully secured by the current market value of obligations of the United States or guaranteed by the United States or general obligations of a state or political subdivision.

(c) If the market value of the collateral declines to the extent that the loan is no longer in conformance with this exception and exceeds the general 15% limitation, the loan must be brought into conformance within 60 days.

(3) Loans to or Guaranteed by a Federal Agency

(a) Loans or extensions of credit to or secured by unconditional takeout commitments or guarantees of any department, agency, bureau, board, commission, or establishment of the United States or any corporation wholly owned directly or indirectly by the United States shall not be subject to any limitation based on total capital.

(b) This exception may apply to only that portion of a loan or extension of credit that is covered by a federal guarantee or commitment.

(c) For purposes of this exception, the commitment or guarantee must be payable in cash or its equivalent within 60 days after demand for payment is made.

(d) A guarantee or commitment is unconditional if the protection afforded the bank or industrial loan corporation is not substantially diminished or impaired in the case of loss resulting from factors beyond the bank's or industrial loan corporation's control. Protection against loss is not materially diminished or impaired by procedural requirements, such as an agreement to take over only in the event of default, including default over a specific period of time, a requirement that notification of default be given within a specific period after its occurrence, or a requirement of good faith on the part of the bank or industrial loan corporation.

(4) Loans Secured by Segregated Deposit Accounts

(a) Loans or extensions of credit secured by a segregated

deposit account in the lending bank or industrial loan corporation shall not be subject to any limitation based on total capital.

(b) The bank or industrial loan corporation must ensure that a security interest has been perfected in the deposit, including the assignment of a specifically identified deposit and any other actions required by state law.

(c) Deposit accounts which may qualify for this exception include deposits in any form generally recognized as deposits. In the case of a deposit eligible for withdrawal prior to the maturity of the secured loan, the bank or industrial loan corporation must establish internal procedures which will prevent the release of the security.

(5) Loans to Financial Institutions with the Approval of the commissioner

(a) Loans or extensions of credit to any financial institution or to any receiver, conservator, or other agent in charge of the business and property of such financial institution, when such loans or extensions of credit are approved by the commissioner, shall not be subject to any limitation based on total capital.

(b) This exception is intended to apply only in emergency situations where a bank or industrial loan corporation is called upon to provide assistance to another financial institution.

(6) Discount of Consumer Paper

(a) This exception allows a bank or industrial loan corporation to discount negotiable or nonnegotiable installment consumer paper of one person in an amount equal to 10% of its total capital (in addition to the 15% permitted by Section 7-3-19(1) and Section 7-8-20(1)) if the paper carries a full recourse endorsement or unconditional guarantee by the person transferring such paper. The unconditional guarantee may be in the form of a repurchase agreement or a separate guarantee agreement. A condition reasonably within the power of the bank or industrial loan corporation to perform, such as the repossession of collateral, will not be considered to make conditional an otherwise unconditional agreement.

(b) Under certain circumstances, consumer paper which otherwise meets the requirements of this exception will be considered a loan or extension of credit to the maker of the paper rather than the seller of the paper. Specifically, where (i) through the bank's or industrial loan corporation's files it has been determined that the financial condition of each maker is reasonably adequate to repay the loan or extension of credit, and (ii) any officer designated by the bank's or industrial loan corporation's Chairman or Chief Executive Officer pursuant to authorization by the Board of Directors certifies in writing that the bank or industrial loan corporation is relying primarily upon the maker to repay the loan or extension of credit, the loan or extension of credit is subject only to the lending limits of the maker of the paper. Where paper is purchased in substantial quantities, the records, evaluation, and certification may be in such form as is appropriate for the class and quantity of paper involved.

(7) Loans Secured by Livestock

(a) This exception allows a bank or industrial loan corporation to make loans or extensions of credit to one person in an amount equal to 10% of its total capital, in addition to the 15% permitted by Section 7-3-19(1) and Section 7-8-20(1), if the loans or extensions of credit are secured by livestock having a market value at least equal to 115% of the outstanding loan balance at all times. The loans or extensions of credit may be secured by shipping documents or other instruments which transfer title to, secure title to, or give a first lien on livestock. "Livestock" includes dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses, mules, poultry, and fish, whether or not held for resale. To support compliance with this exception, the bank or industrial loan corporation must maintain in its files an inspection and appraisal report on the livestock pledged.

(b) Under the laws of certain states, a person furnishing pasturage under a grazing contract may have a lien on the livestock for the amount due for pasturage. If the lien which is based on pasturage furnished by the lienor prior to the making of the loan (i) is assigned to the bank or industrial loan corporation by a recordable instrument and (ii) is protected against being defeated by some other lien or claim, by payment to a person other than the bank or industrial loan corporation, or otherwise, it would qualify under this exception provided the amount of such perfected lien is at least equal to the amount of the loan and the value of the livestock is at no time less than 115% of the loan. Where the amount due under the grazing contract is dependent upon future performance thereunder, the resulting lien has merely prospective value and does not meet the requirements of the exception.

(8) Loans to Student Loan Marketing Association, Utah Board of Regents or Utah Higher Education Assistance Authority

Loans or extensions of credit to the Student Loan Marketing Association, the Utah Board of Regents or the Utah Higher Education Assistance Authority are not subject to any limitation based on total capital.

(9) Loans to Industrial Development Authorities and Housing Authorities

A loan or extension of credit to an industrial development authority, housing authority or similar public entity in the state is not a loan or extension of credit to the authority provided that:

(a) The bank or industrial loan corporation relies on the credit of the lessee or owner of the facility to be financed by the loan or extension of credit;

(b) The authority's liability with respect to the loan is limited solely to whatever interest it has in the particular facility;

(c) The authority's interest is assigned to the bank or industrial loan corporation as security for the loan or a promissory note from the lessee or owner to the bank or industrial loan corporation provides a higher order of security than the assignment of a lease, trust deed or mortgage; and

(d) lessee's or tenant's rent or mortgage payment is assigned and paid directly to the bank or industrial loan corporation.

A loan or extension of credit meeting the above criteria will be deemed a loan or extension of credit to the lessee or owner and will be combined with other obligations of the lessee or owner for purposes of Section 7-3-19 and Section 7-8-20.

(10) Other Exemptions

With the written approval of the commissioner other exemptions to the provisions of Section 7-3-19 and Section 7-8-20 may be permitted.

R331-23-6. Record Keeping.

(1) The board of directors shall review at least annually the most recent financial statements on all loans and extensions of credit to one person exceeding 10% of total capital. Based upon this review, the board of directors shall approve a determination that the conditions outlined in Rule R331-23-4 do not exist for such loans and extensions of credit. A statement of the above approval shall be incorporated into the minutes of the board of directors meeting at which the review was accomplished.

(2) In the case of loans and extensions of credit subject to the limitations of Section 7-3-19(2) and Rule R331-23-3(2), a record of the market value of the collateral securing such loans or extensions of credit shall be maintained as set forth in Rule R331-23-3.

KEY: loans, banks, industrial loan corporations*
July 16, 1997 **7-3-19**
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2012 **7-8-20**

R333. Financial Institutions, Banks.
R333-5. Discount Securities Brokerage Service by Banks.
R333-5-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Subsection 7-1-301(3)(a) and Section 7-3-3.2.

(2) This rule governs the type of securities brokerage service state chartered banks may offer.

(3) The purpose of this rule is to limit securities activities to "discount brokerage" services and to give state chartered banks competitive equality with national banks which have their principal office in this state by granting the same rights and privileges to state chartered banks as are enjoyed by Utah's national banks.

R333-5-2. Definitions.

"Discount brokerage" means the practice of executing securities transactions solely at the direction of a bank customer but not providing that customer with any investment advice.

R333-5-3. Discount Brokerage Services.

A state chartered bank may enter into a contractual arrangement with unrelated discount brokers where the broker executes securities transactions for bank customers and the bank shares the commissions generated by the transaction. This service is restricted as outlined below:

(1) The bank clearly acts solely at the customer's direction;

(2) The transactions are for the account of the customer and not the account of the bank;

(3) The transactions are without recourse;

(4) The bank makes no warranty as to the performance or quality of any security;

(5) The bank does not advise customers to make any particular investment;

(6) The bank's promotional material clearly explains the bank's limited role in the service; and

(7) The bank's promotional material clearly explains that the transactions are not federally insured.

KEY: banks and banking, securities
December 2, 1997 7-1-301(3)
Notice of Continuation September 17, 2012 7-3-3.2

R333. Financial Institutions, Banks.
R333-7. Investment by a State-Chartered Bank in Shares of Open-End Investment Companies.
R333-7-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Subsection 7-1-301(8)(b)(i) and Section 7-3-3.2.

(2) This rule permits a state-chartered bank to purchase for its own account shares of open-end investment companies subject to certain restrictions.

(3) This rule expands the eligible classes and types of investments for state-chartered banks and gives them rights, privileges and powers granted to national banks.

R333-7-2. Definitions.

(1) "Open-end investment company" is one in which the shares are purchased or sold at par. The fund must be an open-ended investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and Securities Act of 1933 or a privately offered fund sponsored by an affiliated commercial bank.

(2) "Total capital" means the sum of capital stock, surplus, undivided profits, reserves for loan losses, reserve for contingencies, and subordinated notes and debentures with more than one year maturity.

R333-7-3. Investment by a State-Chartered Bank in Shares of Open-End Investment Companies.

(1) A state chartered bank may purchase and hold shares of an open-end investment company which are purchased or sold at par without limitation if the portfolio of the company consists wholly of obligations of, or obligations which are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States or this state.

(2) A state-chartered bank may invest an amount not to exceed 15% of the bank's total capital in any one money market fund with a Standard and Poor's Money Market Fund Rating of AAAm.

KEY: banks and banking, investments
1995 7-1-301(8)(a)
Notice of Continuation September 5, 2012 7-3-3.2

R333. Financial Institutions, Banks.
R333-8. Authority for Banks to Issue Subordinated Capital Notes or Debentures.
R333-8-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Subsection 7-1-301(8) and Section 7-3-28.

(2) This rule applies to all commercial banks chartered by the State of Utah which issue convertible or non-convertible subordinated capital notes or debentures.

(3) The purpose of this rule is to establish the criteria and procedures for issuance of subordinated capital notes or debentures and limitations on the total amount of such instruments which may be outstanding in order to protect the bank's depositors and shareholders.

R333-8-2. Definitions.

(1) "Capital Stock" means the total of:

(a) the par value of all shares of the bank having a par value that have been issued; plus

(b) the amount of the consideration received by the bank for all shares of the bank without par value that have been issued, except that part of the consideration which has been allocated to capital surplus in a manner permitted by law; plus

(c) the amounts not included in Subsections (a) and (b) as have been transferred to stated capital of the bank, whether upon the issue of shares as a share dividend or otherwise; minus

(d) all reductions from such sum as have been effected in a manner permitted by law.

(2) "Mandatory Convertible Securities" means any capital securities which require that at some future date the issuer must exchange common or perpetual preferred stock for the outstanding security.

(3) "Surplus" means the total of:

(a) the amount paid to the bank in excess of the par value of its capital stock, or, in the case of stock without par value, the amount designated as surplus of the total amount received for its capital stock,

(b) amounts received as capital contributions, and

(c) amounts transferred to the capital surplus account from undivided profits.

R333-8-3. Authority to Issue Capital Notes and Debentures.

(1) Any bank may, with the authorization by resolution of its board of directors, make application to the commissioner for permission to issue mandatory convertible, non-convertible, or optional convertible capital notes or debentures, subordinated to the claims of depositors and other creditors.

(2) The commissioner may grant approval for the issuance of mandatory convertible subordinated capital notes or debentures in such amounts and under such terms and conditions as he shall deem appropriate, provided that:

(a) All relevant provisions of Rule R331-5 have been complied with;

(b) The terms of any issue of mandatory convertible securities must require that all securities be converted to common stock or perpetual preferred stock within ten years of the date of issuance;

(c) The aggregate principal amount of all mandatory convertible securities outstanding at any time, together with the aggregate principal amount of all non-convertible or optional convertible securities outstanding shall not exceed 150% of the sum of the bank's capital stock and surplus accounts;

(d) Mandatory convertible securities may be redeemed prior to maturity only with the proceeds from the sale of common stock or perpetual preferred stock of the bank or bank holding company;

(e) The holder of the security cannot accelerate payment of principal except in the event of bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization;

(f) The security must be subordinate in right of payment to all senior indebtedness of the issuer. If the proceeds from the sale of such securities are to be loaned to an affiliate, that loan must be subordinated to the same extent as the original issue;

(g) The bank has a record of sound performance and management; and

(h) The securities shall not be used as collateral for loans or extensions of credit made by the bank.

(3) The commissioner may grant approval for the issuance of non-convertible or optional convertible subordinated capital notes or debentures in such amounts and under such terms and conditions as he shall deem appropriate, provided that:

(a) All relevant provisions and conditions of Department Rule R331-5 have been complied with;

(b) Each issue shall have a weighted average maturity at issuance of not less than seven years;

(c) The aggregate principal amount of all non-convertible and optional convertible securities outstanding at any time, together with the aggregate principal amount of all mandatory convertible securities outstanding shall not exceed 150% of the sum of the bank's capital stock and surplus accounts;

(d) The holder of the security cannot accelerate payment of principal except in the event of bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization;

(e) The security must be subordinate in right of payment to all senior indebtedness of the issuer. If the proceeds from the sale of such securities are to be loaned to an affiliate, that loan must be subordinated to the same extent as the original issue;

(f) The bank has a record of sound performance and management and can demonstrate that the bank will be able to generate earnings and cash flows adequate to service the subordinated notes or debentures; and

(g) The subordinated capital notes or debentures shall not be used as collateral for loans or extensions of credit made by the bank.

R333-8-4. Disclosure.

All subordinated capital notes or debentures issued by a bank, whether convertible or not, shall have the following provisions made in the body of the note or debenture and these provisions shall be disclosed in either a bold face type or in a size of type which is larger than the type face used in the other provisions carried in the body of the note or debenture.

(1) This obligation is NOT insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(2) This obligation is subordinated to the claims of all depositors and other creditors.

(3) Subordinated capital notes or debentures shall not be used as collateral for loans made by the bank.

(4) The disclosure required under subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be prominently displayed in all advertising of capital notes or debentures.

R333-8-5. Use as Capital.

The outstanding principal amount of all mandatory convertible securities and all subordinated capital notes or debentures not maturing within one year shall be added to the capital of the issuing bank for the purpose of determining the amount of "total capital" under the provisions of Section 7-3-19.

R333-8-6. Exceptions to the Limits on Amounts of Subordinated Capital Notes or Debentures Which May Be Issued.

(1) Notwithstanding the limitation imposed by this rule, subordinated capital notes or debentures assumed under a supervisory action or plan or reorganization pursuant to Sections 7-2-1, 7-2-12 or 7-2-18 may, at the discretion of the commissioner, exceed the maximum limitation imposed by this rule.

(2) Notwithstanding the limitation imposed by this rule, subordinated capital notes or debentures issued to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation pursuant to Section 13(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1823(c), may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, exceed the maximum limitation imposed by this rule.

KEY: banks and banking
1995 7-1-301(8)(e)
Notice of Continuation September 17, 2012 7-3-28

R333. Financial Institutions, Banks.
R333-9. Indemnification of Directors, Officers, and Employees.
R333-9-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Sections 7-1-301(4) and 7-3-13.

(2) This rule defines, clarifies and limits the extent to which a state chartered bank may provide in its articles of incorporation or bylaws for the indemnification of directors, officers and employees under the general corporate powers provision of Sections 16-10a-901 through 16-10a-909.

(3) The purpose of this rule is to deter acts that could threaten the safety and soundness of all state chartered banks by specifically prohibiting the indemnification of directors, officers and employees when a supervisory action results in a final order assessing civil money penalties or requiring affirmative action in the form of payment by an individual to a state chartered bank; to specifically set forth the commissioner's authority to deny or modify an indemnification which appears to be inconsistent with the standards stated in the bank's indemnification article or which would jeopardize the safety and soundness of any state chartered bank; and to specifically prohibit any state chartered bank from insuring any of its directors or employees against a final supervisory order assessing civil money penalties.

R333-9-2. Indemnification of Directors, Officers, and Employees.

(1) A state chartered bank may provide in its articles of incorporation or bylaws for the indemnification of directors, officers and employees for expenses personally incurred in actions to which the directors, officers or employees are parties or potential parties by reason of the performance of their official duties. Indemnification articles which substantially reflect the general provisions of Sections 16-10a-901 through 16-10a-909 are presumed by the department to be within the corporate powers of state chartered banks.

(2) The indemnification provisions shall not allow the indemnification, directly or indirectly, of directors, officers, or employees of a state chartered bank against expenses, penalties or other payments incurred in an administrative proceeding or action instituted by an appropriate bank regulatory agency which proceeding or action results in a final order assessing civil money penalties or requiring affirmative action by an individual or individuals in the form of payments to the bank.

(3) In accordance with his supervisory responsibilities, the commissioner may, in his discretion, review the threat to bank safety and soundness posed by any indemnification or proposed indemnification of directors, officers, or employees of any state chartered bank, or for the consistency of any such indemnification with the standards adopted by that bank in its articles of incorporation or bylaws. Based upon this review, the commissioner may direct a modification of a specific indemnification by a bank through appropriate administrative action.

(4) A state chartered bank may provide in its articles of incorporation or bylaws for the payment of premiums for insurance covering the liability of its directors, officers or employees to the extent that the coverage is provided for in Sections 16-10a-901 through 16-10a-909, except that the provision shall explicitly exclude insurance coverage for a formal supervisory order assessing civil money penalties against a bank director, officer or employee.

KEY: banks and banking
1995 7-1-301(4)
Notice of Continuation September 17, 2012 7-3-13

R333. Financial Institutions, Banks.
R333-10. Securities Activities of Subsidiaries and Affiliates of State-Chartered Banks.
R333-10-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Sections 7-3-3.2 and 7-3-21.

(2) This rule sets forth standards to govern securities activities of state chartered banks.

(3) The purpose of this rule is to establish safeguards to ensure that subsidiaries or affiliates engaged in securities activities do not endanger the safeness and soundness of state chartered banks.

R333-10-2. Definitions.

(1) "Affiliate" means any company that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls or is under common control with a state chartered bank.

(2) "Bona fide subsidiary" means a subsidiary of a bank that at a minimum:

(a) Is adequately capitalized;

(b) Is physically separate and distinct from the depository operations of the bank;

(c) Does not share a common name or logo with the bank;

(d) Maintains separate accounting and other corporate records;

(e) Shares no common officers or employees with the bank or its holding company;

(f) A majority of its board of directors is composed of persons who are neither directors nor officers of the bank or its holding company;

(g) Conducts business pursuant to independent policies and procedures designed to inform customers and prospective customers of the subsidiary that the subsidiary is a separate organization from the bank and that investments recommended, offered or sold by the subsidiary are not bank deposits, are not insured by the FDIC, and are not guaranteed by the bank or its holding company nor are otherwise obligations of the bank or its holding company.

(3) "Company" means any corporation, other than a bank, any partnership, business trust, association, joint venture, pool syndicate, or other similar business organization.

(4) "Control" means "control" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(5) "Extension of credit" means the making or renewal of any loan, a draw upon a line of credit, or an extending of credit in any manner whatsoever and includes:

(a) A purchase, whether or not under repurchase agreement, of securities, other assets, or obligations;

(b) An advance by means of an overdraft, cash item, or otherwise;

(c) Issuance of a standby letter of credit, or other similar arrangement regardless of name or description;

(d) An acquisition by discount, purchase, exchange, or otherwise of any note, draft, bill of exchange, or other evidence of indebtedness upon which a natural person or company may be liable as maker, drawer, endorser, guarantor, or surety;

(e) A discount of promissory notes, bills of exchange, conditional sales contracts, or similar paper, whether with or without recourse;

(f) An increase of an existing indebtedness, but not if the additional funds are advanced by the bank for its own protection for

(i) accrued interest or

(ii) taxes, insurance, or other expenses incidental to the existing indebtedness; or

(g) Any other transaction as a result of which a natural person or company becomes obligated to pay money, or its equivalent to a bank, whether the obligation arises directly or indirectly, or because of an endorsement on an obligation or otherwise, or by any means whatsoever.

(6) "Investment quality debt security" means a marketable obligation in the form of a bond, note, or debenture that is rated in the top four rating categories by a nationally recognized rating service or a marketable obligation in the form of a bond, note, or debenture, the investment characteristics of which are equivalent to the investment characteristics of such a top-rated obligation.

(7) "Investment quality equity security" means marketable common stock that is ranked or graded in the top four categories or equivalent categories by a nationally recognized rating service, marketable preferred corporate stock that is rated in the top four rating categories by a nationally recognized rating service, or marketable preferred corporate stock that has investment characteristics that are equivalent to the investment characteristics of top rated preferred corporate stock.

(8) "Subsidiary" means any company controlled by a bank.

(9) "Total capital" means the sum of capital stock, surplus, undivided profits, reserve for contingencies, reserve for loan losses, and subordinated notes and debentures with more than one year maturity.

R333-10-3. Investment in Securities Activities.

(1) No bank with total capital of less than 7% of its total assets may invest in a securities subsidiary.

(2) No bank may invest more than 10% of its capital in a securities subsidiary.

(3) A bank may not establish or acquire a subsidiary that engages in the sale, distribution, or underwriting of stocks, bonds, debentures, notes or other securities; conducts any activities for which the subsidiary is required to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a broker-dealer; acts as an investment adviser to any investment company; or engages in any other securities activity unless and except as otherwise provided by (4)(b) of this section, the subsidiary's underwriting activities that would not be authorized to the bank under Section 16 of the Glass-Steagall Act, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 24, Seventh, as made applicable to insured nonmember banks by Section 21 of the Glass-Steagall Act, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 378, are limited to, and therefore continue to be limited to, one or more of the following:

(a) underwriting of investment quality debt securities,

(b) underwriting of investment quality equity securities,

(c) underwriting of investment companies not more than 25% of whose investments consist of investments other than investment quality debt securities and/or investment quality equity securities, or

(d) underwriting of investment companies not more than 25% of whose investments consist of investments other than obligations of the United States or United States Government agencies, repurchase agreements involving such obligations, bank certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances and other bank money instruments, short-term corporate debt instruments, and other similar investments normally associated with a money market fund; and that subsidiary conducts securities activities not authorized to the bank under section 16 of the Glass-Steagall Act, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 24, Seventh, as made applicable to insured nonmember banks by section 21 of the Glass-Steagall Act, 12 U.S.C. Sec. 378.

(4) Subsection (3) of this section not withstanding, a subsidiary of a state-chartered bank may engage in underwriting activities other than as limited thereby provided that the following conditions are met:

(a) The subsidiary is a member in good standing of the National Association of Securities Dealers, "NASD";

(b) The subsidiary has been in continuous operation for the five year period preceding notice to the commissioner as required by this part;

(c) No director, officer, general partner, employee, or 10%

shareholder of any class of voting securities of the subsidiary has been charged within five years of the notice required by this part of any felony or misdemeanor:

(i) involving the making of a false filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Utah Securities Division or the securities agency of another state or

(ii) arising out of the conduct of the business of an underwriter, broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer, or investment adviser;

(d) Neither the subsidiary nor any of its directors, officers, general partners, employees, or 10% shareholders of any class of voting securities of the subsidiary is or has been subject to any state or federal administrative order or court order, judgment, or decree entered within five years of the notice required by this part temporarily or preliminarily enjoining or restraining such person or the subsidiary from engaging in, or continuing, any conduct or practice in connection with the purchase or sale of any security involving the making of a false filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Utah Securities Division or the securities agency of another state or arising out of the conduct of the business of an underwriter, broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer, or investment adviser;

(e) None of the subsidiary's directors, officers, general partners, employees, or 10% shareholders of any class of voting securities of the subsidiary are or have been subject to an order entered within five years of the notice required by this part issued by:

(i) the Securities and Exchange Commission entered pursuant to Section 15(b) or 15B(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. 780, 78o-4, or Section 230(c) or (f) of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. 80b-3(c), or (f);

(ii) the Utah Securities Division entered pursuant to Sections 61-1-1 or 61-1-2; or

(iii) the state securities agency of another state which are similar to Sections 61-1-1 and 61-1-2.

(f) All officers of the subsidiary who have supervisory responsibility for underwriting activities have at least five years experience in similar activities at NASD member securities firms.

R333-10-4. Affiliation With a Securities Company.

A state chartered bank is prohibited from becoming affiliated with any company that directly engages in the sale, distribution, or underwriting of stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, or other securities unless:

(1) The securities business of the affiliate is physically separate and distinct from the bank;

(2) The bank and affiliate share no common officers or employees;

(3) A majority of the board of directors of the bank is composed of persons who are neither directors nor officers of the affiliate;

(4) No employee of the bank conducts securities activities on behalf of the affiliate on the premises of the bank;

(5) The bank and affiliate do not share a common name or logo; and

(6) The affiliate conducts business pursuant to independent policies and procedures designed to inform customers and prospective customers of the affiliate that the affiliate is a separate organization from the bank and that investments recommended, offered or sold by the affiliate are not bank deposits, are not insured by the FDIC, and are not guaranteed by the bank or its holding company nor are otherwise obligations of the bank or its holding company.

R333-10-5. Filing a Notice.

(1) A bank or bank holding company shall notify the Commissioner of Financial Institutions of its intent to acquire or establish a subsidiary that:

(a) sells, distributes or underwrites stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, or other securities;

(b) acts as an investment advisor to any investment company;

(c) conducts any activity for which the subsidiary is required to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a broker-dealer; or

(d) engages in any other securities activity.

(2) Notice shall be in writing and must be received by the commissioner at least 60 days prior to the consummation of the acquisition or operation of the subsidiary, whichever is earlier.

(3) The 60-day notice requirement may be waived at the commissioner's discretion where such notice is unpracticable in the case of a purchase and assumption transaction or a supervisory merger.

R333-10-6. Restrictions.

A bank which has a subsidiary or affiliate that engages in the sale, distribution or underwriting of stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, or other securities, or acts as an investment company shall not:

(1) Purchase in its discretion as fiduciary, co-fiduciary, or managing agent any security currently distributed, currently underwritten, or issued by such subsidiary or affiliate or purchase as fiduciary, co-fiduciary, or managing agent any security currently issued by an investment company advised by such subsidiary or affiliate, unless:

(a) The purchase is expressly authorized by the trust instrument, court order, or local law, or specific authority for the purchase is obtained from all interested parties after full disclosure;

(b) The purchase, although not expressly authorized under Subsection (1)(a), is otherwise consistent with the insured nonmember bank's fiduciary obligation, or the purchase is permissible under applicable federal or state statute or rule, or both;

(2) Transact business through its trust department with such subsidiary or affiliate unless the transactions are at least comparable to transactions with an unaffiliated securities company or a securities company that is not a subsidiary of the bank;

(3) Extend credit or make any loan directly or indirectly to any company the stock, bonds, debentures, notes or other securities of which are currently underwritten or distributed by such subsidiary or affiliate of the bank unless the company's stocks, bonds, debentures, notes or other securities that are underwritten or undistributed qualify as investment quality debt securities, or qualify as investment quality equity securities.

(4) Extend credit or make any loan directly or indirectly to any investment company whose shares are currently underwritten or distributed by such subsidiary or affiliate of the bank;

(5) Extend credit or make any loan where the purpose of the extension of credit or loan is to acquire:

(a) Any stock, bond, debenture, note, or other security currently underwritten or distributed by the subsidiary or affiliate;

(b) Any security currently issued by an investment company advised by the subsidiary or affiliate; or

(c) Any stock, bond, debenture, note or other security issued by the subsidiary or affiliate, except that a bank may extend credit or make a loan to employees of the subsidiary or affiliate for the purpose of acquiring securities of the subsidiary or affiliate through an employee stock bonus or stock purchase plan adopted by the board of directors or board of trustees of the subsidiary or affiliate.

(6) Make any loan or extension of credit to a subsidiary or affiliate of the bank that:

(a) Distributes or underwrites stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, or other securities, or

(b) Advises any investment company if the loans or extensions of credit would be in excess of the limit as to amount, and not in accordance with the restrictions imposed on "covered transactions" by Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, 12 U.S.C. 371c, and that are not within any exemptions established thereby.

(7) Make any loan or extension of credit to any investment company for which the bank's subsidiary or affiliate acts as an investment adviser if the loan or extension of credit would be in excess of the limit as to amount, and not in accordance with the restrictions imposed on "covered transactions" by Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, 12 U.S.C. 371c, and that are not within any exemptions established thereby; and

(8) Directly or indirectly condition any loan or extension of credit to any company on the requirement that the company contract with, or agree to contract with, the bank's subsidiary or affiliate to underwrite or distribute the company's securities or directly or indirectly condition any loan or extension of credit to any person on the requirement that the person purchase any security currently underwritten or distributed by the bank's subsidiary or affiliate.

R333-10-7. Nonmember Banks Not Authorized to Participate in Securities Activities.

Nothing in this section authorizes an insured nonmember bank to directly engage in any securities activity not authorized to it under Sections 16 and 21 of the Glass-Steagall Act, 12 U.S.C. 24, Seventh and 378.

KEY: banks and banking, securities, subsidiaries
1995 7-3-21
Notice of Continuation September 17, 2012

R333. Financial Institutions, Banks.
R333-12. Investment by State-Chartered Banks in Real Property Other Than Bank Premises.
R333-12-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Sections 7-1-301 and 7-3-18.

(2) This rule applies to all banks chartered by the State of Utah.

(3) The purpose of this rule is to authorize state-chartered banks with sufficient capital to invest in real property other than bank premises and prescribe requirements and restrictions to govern such activities.

R333-12-2. Definitions.

(1) An "Affiliate" of a bank means any corporation, business trust, association, or other similar organization:

(a) of which the bank, directly or indirectly, owns or controls either a majority of the voting shares or more than 50% of the number of shares voted for the election of its directors, trustees, or other persons exercising similar functions at the preceding election, or controls in any manner the election of a majority of its directors, trustees, or other persons exercising similar functions; or

(b) of which control is held, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or in any other manner, by the shareholders of the bank who own or control either a majority of the shares of the bank or more than 50% of the number of shares voted for the election of directors of the bank at the preceding election, or by trustees for the benefit of the shareholders of the bank; or

(c) of which a majority of its directors, trustees, or other persons exercising similar functions are directors of the bank; or

(d) which owns or controls, directly or indirectly, either a majority of the shares of capital stock of the bank or more than 50% of the number of shares voted for the election of directors of the bank at the preceding election, or controls in any manner the election of a majority of the directors of the bank, or for the benefit of whose shareholders or members all or substantially all of the capital stock of the bank is held by trustees.

(2) "Bank premises" means real property recorded as an asset on a bank's books or otherwise held by a bank which is used in the conduct of the bank's business, including leasehold improvements and capital leases of real property. It also includes real property acquired and held for future banking use where the minutes of the board of directors show the bank in good faith intends to utilize such property in the conduct of the bank's business within three years.

(3) "Capital stock" means the sum of

(a) the par value of all shares of the bank having a par value that have been issued,

(b) the amount of the consideration received by the bank for all shares of the bank without par value that have been issued, except such part of the consideration therefor as may have been allocated to capital surplus in a manner permitted by law, and

(c) such amounts not included in Subsections (a) and (b) as have been transferred to stated capital of the bank, whether upon the issue of shares as a share dividend or otherwise, minus all reductions from such sums as have been effected in a manner permitted by law.

(4) "Principal stockholder" means a person who owns 5% or more of any class of stock of a bank, any parent, or any affiliate thereof.

(5) "Surplus" means the total of

(a) the amount paid to the bank in excess of the par value of its capital stock, or, in the case of stock without par value, the amount designated as surplus of the total amount received for its capital stock,

(b) amounts received as capital contributions, and

(c) amounts transferred to the capital surplus account from undivided profits.

(6) "Total capital" means the sum of capital stock, surplus, undivided profits, reserve for contingencies, reserve for loan losses, and subordinated notes and debentures with more than one year maturity.

R333-12-3. Investment in Real Estate.

(1) A bank, directly or through a subsidiary, may invest an amount not exceeding 10 percent of the bank's capital stock and surplus in real property or in an entity organized to acquire interests in real property, for the purpose of producing income, for inventory and sale, or other development thereof, and may hold, sell, lease, operate, and otherwise exercise the rights it acquires in any such property if:

(a) the bank has total capital equal to at least 8% of its total assets as of the date the investment is made;

(b) no officer, director, employee, principal stockholder or affiliate has any interest in any property or entity in which the bank invests; and

(c) no officer, director, employee, principal stockholder or affiliate receives any compensation for arranging or effecting the investment by the bank.

(2) The limitations established in Subsection (1) do not apply to real property which the bank may acquire and hold:

(a) in satisfaction of debts previously contracted;

(b) at sales to foreclose liens or other security interests claimed by the bank in the properties acquired; and

(c) current and former bank premises and property originally acquired for future use as bank premises.

KEY: banks and banking, real estate investment
1995 7-1-301
Notice of Continuation September 24, 2012 7-3-18

R335. Financial Institutions, Consumer Credit.
R335-1. Rule Prohibiting Negative Amortizing Wrap Loans.
R335-1-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.

(1) This amended rule is adopted pursuant to Section 70C-8-102(1)(e).

(2) This rule shall apply to all extensions of credit subject to Title 70C, Utah Consumer Credit Code.

(3) The purpose for this rule is to prohibit wrap loans that will not fully service all obligations wrapped by the loan.

R335-1-2. Definitions.

"Wrap loan" means an extension of credit that includes an agreement by the lender to service all or part of the balance due on other debts owed by the borrower out of payments made on the wrap loan.

R335-1-3. Rule Prohibiting Negative Wrap Loans.

All wrap loans subject to Title 70C shall provide for a minimum monthly payment sufficient to pay at least the monthly interest on the wrap loan and the total monthly payment, including interest, principal, escrow or reserve payments, or both, on all obligations wrapped by the loan.

KEY: financial institutions
1995 70C-8-102(1)(e)
Notice of Continuation September 21, 2012

R335. Financial Institutions, Consumer Credit.
R335-2. Rule Prescribing Allowable Terms and Disclosure Requirements for Variable and Adjustable Interest Rates in Consumer Credit Contracts.
R335-2-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is adopted pursuant to Section 70C-8-102(1)(e).

(2) This rule shall apply to all credit transactions subject to the provisions of Title 70C, Utah Consumer Credit Code.

(3) The purpose for this rule is

(a) to distinguish variable or adjustable interest rates from other kinds of rate formulas or provisions, such as a demand note or a unilateral right to change terms,

(b) to specify what must be included in rate formulas represented to be variable or adjustable, and

(c) to specify certain disclosure requirements under state and federal law applicable to variable or adjustable rate and other formulas.

R335-2-2. Definition.

For purposes of this rule, "variable or adjustable rate" shall refer to any interest rate or finance charge in a consumer credit agreement which varies or fluctuates in accordance with a specified index, whether or not any variation is subject to a minimum or maximum change, or both, or a floor or ceiling rate, or both.

R335-2-3. Permissible Indexes.

(1) Any index may be used in a variable or adjustable rate formula if:

(a) it references a rate or value completely beyond the lender's control, or

(b) it is based entirely on the lender's weighted cost of funds, or

(c) it is a rate used by the lender as a basis for setting the rate on most of its non-consumer loans, provided that at least half the lender's total credit outstanding is not consumer credit during the entire period the rate is an index for any variable or adjustable rate consumer loan; and

(2) All information pertinent to setting or calculating the rate is readily available to the borrower during the entire term of the credit agreement.

R335-2-4. Initial Disclosure Requirements.

Except for an internal index as described in Rule R335-2-3 above, if any index is derived or calculated from two or more rates or values, or both, each rate or value, or both, must be specifically disclosed in the original credit agreement, together with the method to be used for calculating the index, and thereafter each calculation of the index must be made in the manner disclosed utilizing each rate or value, or both, described. This section shall not prevent a change of any term of a variable or adjustable rate formula in an open-end consumer credit contract in accordance with Section 70C-4-102.

R335-2-5. Subsequent Disclosure Requirements.

(1) Any change in the applicable rate resulting from a change in the numerical value of an index need not be disclosed in advance of the change.

(2) Each regular statement of account shall state the rate or weighted average of rates applicable to the account during the period covered by the statement; otherwise, it will not be necessary to give notice of any change in the applicable rate or describe the amount of any change.

R335-2-6. Specific Adjustment Schedule Required.

Any credit agreement containing a variable or adjustable rate must include a schedule stating when the rate will be adjusted and must require adjustment of the rate in accordance with that schedule.

KEY: financial institutions
1995 70C-8-102(1)(e)
Notice of Continuation September 24, 2012

R335. Financial Institutions, Consumer Credit.
R335-4. Notice Concerning Refund of Unearned Credit Insurance Premiums Upon Prepayment of a Consumer Debt.
R335-4-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.

(1) This rule is adopted pursuant to Section 70C-8-102(1)(e).

(2) This rule shall apply to all credit transactions subject to Title 70C, Utah Consumer Credit Code.

(3) The purpose for this rule is to require all consumer creditors, including assignees or other successors in interest, to notify a borrower when a debtor may be entitled to a separate refund of unearned credit insurance premiums.

R335-4-2. Notice Concerning Separate Refund of Unearned Credit Insurance Premiums Required.

If a debtor becomes entitled to a refund of premiums paid for credit insurance, as defined in Section 70C-6-102, that terminates prior to the end of the term for which it was written, and if the debtor does not receive a refund or credit of the unearned insurance premiums at the time of prepayment or termination, the party receiving the final payment or to whom the obligation was last owed shall promptly notify the debtor of the right to a separate refund of the unearned insurance premiums. The notice shall also state the name and address of each party who should be contacted about obtaining the refund if known to the party providing the notice.

KEY: financial institutions
1995 70C-8-102(1)(e)
Notice of Continuation September 21, 2012

R337. Financial Institutions, Credit Unions.
R337-2. Conversion from a Federal to a State-Chartered Credit Union.
R337-2-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Sections 7-1-301 and 7-1-706, and Subsection 7-1-713(4).

(2) This rule applies to federally chartered credit union converting to a state chartered credit union.

(3) This rule establishes the requirements and procedures for converting from a federally chartered credit union to a state chartered credit union.

R337-2-2. Definitions.

(1) "Applicant" means the federally chartered credit union converting to a credit union charter issued by the state.

(2) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Financial Institutions.

(3) "Federally chartered credit union" means a credit union organized under the laws of the United States.

(4) "State chartered credit union" means a credit union chartered by the state of Utah.

R337-2-3. Conversion Application.

(1) The applicant must file an application on a form acceptable to the department.

(2) As part of the application the following documents or information must be provided:

(a) Year to date financial statements for the most recent month end:

(b) Delinquent loan schedule annotated to reflect collection problems as of the most recent month end;

(c) Explanation and appropriate documents relative to any changes in insurance of member accounts;

(d) Resolution of the board of directors approving the proposed conversion;

(e) Sample of the Notice of Special Meeting of the Members;

(f) Sample of the ballot to be sent to members; and

(g) Approval of the conversion from the National Credit Union Administration.

R337-2-4. Conversion Procedure.

(1) The procedure set forth in Section 7-1-706 shall be followed.

(2) The effective date of the conversion will be the date on which the commissioner issued an order aproving the conversion. If a later effective date is desired, the credit union board of directors must request that effective date as part of the application.

KEY: credit unions
November 3, 1997 7-1-713(4)
Notice of Continuation September 5, 2012

R337. Financial Institutions, Credit Unions.
R337-5. Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses - Credit Unions.
R337-5-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Section 7-9-29.

(2) This rule applies to all state-chartered credit unions.

(3) This rule requires the allowance account for loan and lease losses (ALLL) be maintained in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

R337-5-2. Definitions.

(1) "Adjusted Loss" means the historical loss adjusted for economic or other factors.

(2) "Historical Loss" means the ratio of loan losses (actual losses less recoveries) to the average total loans outstanding for the period.

(3) "Homogeneous Loan Pools" means groups of loans sharing common risk factors.

(4) "In process of collection" means collection of the debt is proceeding in due course either through legal action, including judgment enforcement procedures, or, in appropriate circumstances, through collection efforts not involving legal action which are reasonably expected to result in repayment of the debt or in its restoration to a current status in the near future.

(5) "Well secured" means a debt that is secured by:

(a) collateral with sufficient realizable value to discharge the debt in full, including accrued interest; or

(b) the guarantee of a financially responsible party.

R337-5-3. Allowance Account for Loan and Lease Losses.

(1) Each credit union is required to establish and maintain a methodology to determine the amount needed in an allowance account for loan and lease losses in accordance with GAAP. The account should be shown on the books as a contra-asset account, not an equity account. In determining the appropriate allowance account balance, each credit union shall:

(a) Separate the loan portfolio into homogeneous loan pools based upon common risk factors;

(b) Calculate the net loss percentage of each pool, using the historical loss or adjusted loss method, and apply that percentage to all loans in that pool;

(c) Individually classify loans with unique characteristics; and

(d) Add the resulting amounts to determine the amount needed in the ALLL.

(2) At least annually, the method used by the credit union to determine the ALLL must be validated by a qualified party independent from the estimation process.

(3) Sufficient documentation must be maintained to support the methodology and allow the ALLL to be validated.

(4) In conjunction with this rule, the credit union's Board of Directors must adopt a policy ensuring that loans are written off in a timely manner. The policy should include as a minimum a requirement that loans be charged off at 180 days past due unless well secured and in the process of collection.

(5) Whenever the allowance account for loan and lease losses is materially less than or greater than collection problem loans or does not fairly represent the estimated losses in the portfolio, an immediate adjustment shall be made for the amount of the deficiency or surplus. Adjustments to the account will be accomplished by debit or credit entries to a "Provision for Loan Losses" expense account in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(6) At the close of each accounting period and prior to the payment of a dividend, a credit union shall make a placement to the regular reserve as required by Section 7-9-30. After the required placement has been made, unless the credit union is under prompt corrective action, a credit union may transfer from the regular reserve to undivided earnings, the amount that has been expended to the provision for loan and lease losses during the same period.

(7) The regular reserve and allowance for loan and lease losses shall not be combined for purposes of calculating the placement to the regular reserve as required by Section 7-9-30.

KEY: credit unions, loans
September 5, 2003 7-9-29
Notice of Continuation September 5, 2012

R337. Financial Institutions, Credit Unions.
R337-7. Discount Securities Brokerage Service by State-Chartered Credit Unions.
R337-7-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Subsection 7-1-301(3).

(2) This rule governs the type of securities brokerage service state chartered credit unions may offer.

(3) The purpose of this rule is to allow securities activities limited to "discount brokerage" services by state chartered credit unions, similar to the discount brokerage services allowed state chartered banks and industrial loan corporations.

R337-7-2. Definitions.

(1) "Discount brokerage" means the practice of executing securities transactions solely at the direction of a credit union member but not providing that member with any investment advice.

R337-7-3. Discount Brokerage Services.

A credit union may enter into a contractual arrangement with unrelated discount brokers where the broker executes securities transactions for credit union members and the credit union shares the commissions generated by the transaction. This service is restricted as outlined below:

(1) The credit union clearly acts solely at the member's direction;

(2) The transactions are for the account of the member and not the account of the credit union;

(3) The transactions are without recourse;

(4) The credit union makes no warranty as to the performance or quality of any security;

(5) The credit union does not advise members to make any particular investment;

(6) The credit union's promotional material clearly explains the credit union's limited role in the service; and

(7) The credit union's promotional material clearly explains that the transactions are not federally insured.

KEY: credit unions
December 2, 1997 7-1-301(3)
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2012

R337. Financial Institutions, Credit Unions.
R337-8. Accounts for Parties Other Than Individual Members in State-Chartered Credit Unions.
R337-8-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Subsection 7-1-301(3).

(2) This rule governs accounts and loans to parties other than individuals in state chartered credit unions.

(3) The purpose of the rule is to allow state chartered credit unions to maintain accounts in the name of businesses or entities other than individual members to the same extent as credit unions chartered under the laws of the United States.

R337-8-2. Business and Other Accounts.

A state chartered credit union may open a share, draft, certificate or loan account in the name of a party other than an individual member if all equity owners or, in the case of an association or cooperative, all members of the entity are within the credit union's field of membership as defined in the credit union's bylaws if the bylaws have been approved by the Commissioner of Financial Institutions. Loans to an entity other than an individual member may not exceed the entity's unencumbered shares or deposits, or both.

KEY: credit unions
1995 7-1-301(3)
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2012

R337. Financial Institutions, Credit Unions.
R337-9. Schedule for Retention or Destruction of Records of Credit Unions Under the Jurisdiction of the Department of Financial Institutions.
R337-9-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Section 7-1-301(7).

(2) This rule establishes a schedule for the retention of records of credit unions.

(3) It is the purpose of this rule to require the maintenance of appropriate types of records, which have a high degree of usefulness and to prescribe the period for which records of each class are retained.

(4) This rule specifically exempts credit unions from the requirements of Rule R331-10.

R337-9-2. Definitions.

Key to abbreviations:
Figures - years
P - permanently

R337-9-3. General Rule.

All credit unions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Financial Institutions shall retain and preserve all records listed in the following schedule for the period indicated for specific type:

TABLE

(1) Accounting and Auditing	
(a) Financial statement	10
(b) Cash received vouchers	7
(c) General ledger	P
(d) General journal/cash records	P
(e) Cash accounts reconciliation journals	7
(2) Administrative	
(a) Bylaws and amendments	P
(b) Certificates/licenses	P
(c) Charters	P
(d) Examination reports	10
(e) Supervisory and outside audits	10
(f) Minutes	10
(3) Surety and Fidelity Bond Time Period After Expiration	10
(4) Member Certificate of Deposits Time Period After Payment	7
(5) Collections (Past Due Accounts)	
(a) Collection files (closed)	7
(b) Schedule of delinquent loans	2
(6) Currency Transactions and Related Material	
(a) Copies of drafts, checks or money orders drawn on the credit union or issued and payable to it	7
(b) Copies of checks, drafts or money orders drawn on the credit union or issued and payable by it	7
(c) Copies of records of each payment or transfer of funds, checks, investment securities or other money instruments of $10,000 of more outside the United States	7
(d) Copies of records of each item of $10,000 or more received from outside the United States	7
(e) Currency Transaction Reports (Form 4789)	7
(f) Deposit slips or credit tickets of all debits over $100,000	7
(g) Exemption statements	7
(h) Exemptions Master List	7
(i) Records of all extensions of credit over $10,000 unless the credit involves mortgage, home equity loans or refinancing	7
(j) Reports of international transportation of monetary instruments (Form 4790)	7
(k) Statements or ledgers showing all account activity	7
(7) Checking/Draft Accounts: Members	
(a) Checks/drafts paid	7
(b) Daily reports of overdrafts time period after overdraft is cleared	1
(c) Deposit tickets	7
(d) Individual members' account history ledgers	P
(e) Signature cards	P
(f) Stop-payment orders time period after issued	1
(g) Undelivered statements/dormant accounts log time period after date of last activity or contact with credit union	7
(h) Disclosures/Notices of check-holds	2
(8) Draft/Checking Accounts Held by Credit Unions	
(a) Certified checks/receipts	7
(b) Checks/drafts (canceled)	7
(c) Check/draft register	7
(d) Expense checks (canceled)	7
(e) Expense check register	7
(f) Expense vouchers or invoices	7
(g) Money orders and register	7
(9) Personnel Information	
(a) Disciplinary action records time period after terminated	7
(b) Earnings record	P
(c) Employee benefit plans	P
(d) Employee information reports	7
(e) Employee applications (not hired)	3
(f) Employee applications (hired) time period after terminated	7
(g) Employment eligibility verification	3
(h) Injury reports time period after report date	5
(i) Personnel files time period after terminated	7
(j) Unemployment compensation	7
(k) Training manuals and records	7
(l) Withholding authorization time period after terminated	8
(10) General Information	
(a) Applications for traveler's checks	7
(b) Change-of-address orders	2
(c) Paid bills, statements and invoices	7
(d) Vault records (except safe deposits)	1
(e) Wire transfer debit and credit entries	7
(f) Safe deposit access/entry tickets time period after entry date	7
(g) Safe keeping receipts	P
(h) Lease and contract	P
(11) Insurance Policy	P
(12) Investments	P
(13) Merged Credit Union Articles and Bylaws	P
(14) Loans	
(a) Loan documentation to directors	7
(b) Business loan documentation time period after account closed	7
(c) Consumer loan documentation time period after payoff	7
(d) Real estate loans documentation time period after payoff	7
(e) Real estate related documents	
(i) HMDA-1	10
(ii) HUD-1	10
(iii) Good faith estimates time period after estimate	2
(15) Share Accounts	
(a) Membership and signature cards	P
(b) Individual share ledgers	P

R337-9-4. Reproductions.

Any credit union subject to this rule may cause records in its custody to be reproduced by the micro-photographic or other equivalent process. Any reproduction shall have the same force and effect as the original and shall be admissible into evidence as if it were the original.

R337-9-5. Consistency With Requirements of Other State or Federal Statute or Rule.

This rule will not preempt any other retention requirement longer than that specified herein imposed by any other state or federal statute or rule.

KEY: financial institutions, credit unions
1995 **7-1 -301(7)**
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2012

R339. Financial Institutions, Industrial Loan Corporations.
R339-4. Authority for Industrial Loan Corporations to Issue Subordinated Capital Notes or Debentures.
R339-4-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Section 7-1-301(8) and 7-1-301(13).

(2) This rule applies to all industrial loan corporations.

(3) This rule construes, applies, and elaborates on Department of Financial Institutions Rule R331-5 as it applies to industrial loan corporations in the issuance of subordinated capital notes or debentures.

R339-4-2. Definitions.

(1) "Affiliate" means any company under common control with the industrial loan corporation excluding any subsidiary.

(a) The following shall not be considered to be an affiliate:

(i) Any company engaged solely in holding the premises of the industrial loan corporation with which it is affiliated, and

(ii) Any company where control results from the exercise of rights arising out of a bona fide debt previously contracted, but only for the period of time specifically authorized by Rule R339-6-3(1)(j).

(2) "Capital" means the excess of an industrial loan corporation's assets over its liabilities detailed in the following accounts: capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits. Unpaid stock subscriptions are not part of capital.

(3) "Capital Stock" means the total of:

(a) the par value of all shares of the bank having a par value that have been issued; plus

(b) the amount of the consideration received by the bank for all shares of the bank without par value that have been issued, except that part of the consideration which has been allocated to capital surplus in a manner permitted by law; plus

(c) the amounts not included in Subsections (a) and (b) as have been transferred to stated capital of the bank, whether upon the issue of shares as a share dividend or otherwise; minus

(d) all reductions from such sum as have been effected in a manner permitted by law.

(4) "Company" means a corporation, partnership, trust, association, joint venture, pool, syndicate, sole proprietorship, unincorporated organization or any form of business entity.

(5) "Control" means "control" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(6) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Financial Institutions.

(7) "Department" means the Department of Financial Institutions.

(8) "Institution" means "institution" as defined by Section 7-1-103.

(9) "Parent" means any company which controls the industrial loan corporation.

(10) "Person" means "person" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(11) "Other evidences of debt" means notes payable, bonds, subordinated capital notes or debentures, maturing within one year, mortgages payable, accrued interest payable, and all other debt obligations, but not including any evidences of debt which involve a full recourse commitment where the department can readily ascertain that the person making the commitment is fully able to honor the same.

(12) "Subsidiary" means "subsidiary" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(13) "Surplus" is a capital account which includes the amount received by an industrial loan corporation for its capital stock in excess of the par value of the stock, or, in the case of stock without par value, the amount designated as surplus of the total amount received for its capital stock. Surplus may also include amounts received as capital contributions. Amounts may also be transferred to the industrial loan's surplus account by the board of directors from undivided profits.

(14) "Total Capital" means the sum of capital, reserve for contingencies, reserves for loan losses, and the principal outstanding amount of subordinated capital notes or debentures not maturing within one year.

(15) "Undivided Profits" is a capital account representing the industrial loan corporation's capital in excess of its capital stock and surplus accounts. The amount represented by the undivided profits account may arise from net earnings of the industrial loan corporation or out of capital funds paid into the industrial loan corporation in excess of the capital stock and surplus accounts. Undivided profits may be used to absorb losses of the industrial loan corporation, for payment of cash dividends to stockholders or for transfer into surplus, upon appropriate resolution of the industrial loan's board of directors.

R339-4-3. Authority to Issue Capital Notes or Debentures.

(1) Any industrial loan corporation may, with the approval of the stockholders owning two-thirds of the voting stock of the institution, or without the approval if it is authorized by its articles of incorporation, and if it has demonstrated sound performance and efficient management, apply to the commissioner for permission to issue convertible or non-convertible capital notes or debentures, subordinated to the claims of all certificates of deposit, deposits and savings accounts and all other creditors.

(2) The commissioner may grant approval for the issuance of subordinated capital notes or debentures in the amounts and under the terms and conditions as he shall deem appropriate, provided that:

(a) All relevant provisions and conditions of Rule R331-5 issued by the department have been complied with; and

(b) The principal amount of the subordinated capital notes or debentures outstanding at any time shall not exceed 50% of the capital of the industrial loan corporation; and

(c) The new issue of subordinated capital notes or debentures have a weighted average maturity of not less than seven years; and

(d) Subordinated capital notes or debentures shall not be used as collateral for loans or extensions of credit made by the industrial loan corporation.

R339-4-4. Disclosure.

All subordinated capital notes or debentures issued by an industrial loan corporation shall have the following provisions made in the body of the note or debenture and these provisions shall be disclosed in either a bold face type or in a size of type which is larger than the type face used in the other provisions carried in the body of the note or debenture.

(1) This obligation is NOT insured by any agency of the United States or the state.

(2) This obligation is subordinated to the claims of all certificates of deposit, deposits and savings accounts and all other creditors.

(3) Subordinated capital notes or debentures shall not be used as collateral for loans made by the industrial loan corporation.

(4) Items (1) and (2) listed above shall be prominently disclosed in all advertising of capital notes or debentures.

R339-4-5. Use as Capital.

(1) The outstanding principal amount of subordinated capital notes or debentures not maturing within one year shall be added to the capital of the issuing industrial loan corporation for the purpose of determining the amount of "total capital" under the provisions of Sections 7-8-5(1) and 7-8-14 and Rule R339-6.

R339-4-6. Exception to the Limits on Amounts of

Subordinated Capital Notes or Debentures which May be Issued.

Notwithstanding the limitations of Sections 3 and 5 above, subordinated capital notes or debentures assumed under a supervisory action or plan of reorganization pursuant to Sections 7-2-1 or 7-2-12, may, at the discretion of the commissioner:

(1) Exceed the 50% of capital of the industrial loan corporation limitation imposed by Sections 3(2)(b) above; or

(2) Include the outstanding principal amount of subordinated capital notes or debentures maturing within one year in the capital of the industrial loan corporation for the purpose of determining the amount of "total capital" under the provisions of Section 7-8-14 and Rule R339-6.

KEY: financial institutions
1995 7-1-301(8)(e)
Notice of Continuation September 24, 2012 7-1-301(13)

R339. Financial Institutions, Industrial Loan Corporations.
R339-6. Rule Clarifying Industrial Loan Corporation Investments.
R339-6-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Section 7-1-301(8), and construes and applies to Sections 7-8-13 and 7-8-14.

(2) This rule applies to industrial loan corporations and thrift institutions.

(3) This rule defines acceptable investments for the funds of an industrial loan corporation and defines and clarifies investments in real estate pursuant to Sections 7-8-13 and 7-8-14.

R339-6-2. Definitions.

(1) "Affiliate" means any company under common control with the industrial loan corporation excluding any subsidiary.

(a) The following shall not be considered to be an affiliate:

(i) Any company engaged solely in holding the premises of the industrial loan corporation with which it is affiliated, and

(ii) Any company where control results from the exercise of rights arising out of a bona fide debt previously contracted, but only for the period of time specifically authorized by Rule 339-6-3(1)(i), below.

(2) "Capital" means the excess of an industrial loan corporation's assets over its liabilities detailed in the following accounts: capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits. Unpaid stock subscriptions are not part of capital.

(3) "Capital Stock" means the total of:

(a) the par value of all shares of the bank having a par value that have been issued; plus

(b) the amount of the consideration received by the bank for all shares of the bank without par value that have been issued, except that part of the consideration which has been allocated to capital surplus in a manner permitted by law; plus

(c) the amounts not included in Subsections (a) and (b) as have been transferred to stated capital of the bank, whether upon the issue of shares as a share dividend or otherwise; minus

(d) all reductions from such sum as have been effected in a manner permitted by law.

(4) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Financial Institutions.

(5) "Contractual commitment to advance funds" means an obligation on the part of the industrial loan corporation to make payments, directly or indirectly, to a designated third party contingent upon a default by the industrial loan's customer in the performance of an obligation under the terms of that customer's contract with the third party or an obligation to guarantee or stand as surety for the benefit of a third party to the extent permitted by law. The term includes standby letters of credit, guarantees, puts and other similar arrangements. Undisbursed loan or lease funds and loan or lease commitments not yet drawn upon are not considered a contractual commitment to advance funds.

(6) "Company" means a corporation, partnership, trust, association, joint venture, pool, syndicate, sole proprietorship, unincorporated organization or any form of business entity.

(7) "Control" means "control" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(8) "Depository institution" means "depository institution" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(9) "Industrial loan corporation" means "industrial loan corporation" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(10) "Institution" means institution as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(11) "Investment grade securities" means marketable obligations in the form of a bond, note, debenture or preferred stock rated in one of the four highest ratings of a nationally recognized rating agency; it does not include investments which are predominantly speculative in nature.

(12) "Loans and extensions of credit" means any direct or indirect advance of funds in any manner whatsoever to a person. This is made on the basis of any obligation of that person to repay the funds, or repayable from specific property pledged by or on behalf of a person. "Loans and extensions of credit" includes:

(a) A purchase under repurchase agreement of securities, other assets or obligations other than investment grade securities in which the purchasing industrial loan corporation has a perfected security interest, with regard to the seller but not as an obligation of the underlying obligor of the security;

(b) An advance by means of an overdraft, cash item, or otherwise;

(c) A contractual commitment to advance funds;

(d) An acquisition by discount, purchase, exchange, or otherwise of any note, draft, or other evidence of indebtedness upon which a person may be liable as maker, drawer, endorser, guarantor, or surety;

(e) A participation without recourse, with regard to the participating industrial loan corporation, but not the originating industrial loan corporation;

(f) Existing loans, leases, or advances which have been charged off on the books of the industrial loan corporation in whole or in part and which are legally enforceable, including statutory bad debt under Section 7-3-25 or Section 7-8-15 respectively.

(13) "Loans and extensions of credit" does not include:

(a) A receipt by an industrial loan corporation of a check deposited in or delivered to the industrial loan corporation in the usual course of business unless it results in the carrying of a cash item for the granting of an overdraft other than an inadvertent overdraft in a limited amount that is promptly repaid;

(b) An acquisition of a note, draft, bill of exchange, or other evidence of indebtedness through a merger or consolidation of financial institutions or a similar transaction by which an institution acquires assets and assumes liabilities of another institution, or foreclosure on collateral or similar proceeding for the protection of the industrial loan corporation, provided that such indebtedness is not held for a period of more than three years from the date of the acquisition, unless permission to extend the period is granted by the commissioner on the basis that holding the indebtedness beyond three years is not detrimental to the safety and soundness of the acquiring industrial loan corporation;

(c) An endorsement or guarantee for the protection of an industrial loan corporation of any loan or other asset previously acquired by the industrial loan corporation in good faith or any indebtedness to an industrial loan corporation for the purpose of protecting the industrial loan corporation against loss or of giving financial assistance to it;

(d) Non-interest bearing deposits to the credit of the industrial loan corporation;

(e) The giving of immediate credit to an industrial loan corporation upon uncollected items received in the ordinary course of business;

(f) The purchase of investment grade securities subject to repurchase agreement in which the purchasing industrial loan corporation has a perfected security interest, or where the securities are purchased from the state or any political subdivision thereof;

(g) The sale of Federal funds;

(h) Loans or extensions of credit which have become unenforceable by reason of discharge in bankruptcy or are no longer legally enforceable for other reasons.

(14) "Parent" means any company which controls the industrial loan corporation.

(15) "Person" means "person" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(16) "Prudent Investments" means any investment not expressly prohibited by law or rule and made in the exercise of judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing which men of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital.

(17) "Readily marketable government securities" means obligations in the form of a bond, bill, note or debenture issued or offered by any governmental agency, municipality or board which is rated in one of the four highest ratings of a nationally recognized rating service.

(18) "Real estate" means improved or unimproved real property.

(19) "Standby letter of credit" means any letter of credit, or similar arrangement however named or described which represents an obligation to a designated third party on the part of the issuer:

(a) To repay money borrowed by or advanced to or for the account of the issuer's customer, or

(b) To make payment on account of any indebtedness undertaken by the issuer's customer, or

(c) To make payment on account of any default by the issuer's customer in the performance of an obligation.

(20) "Subsidiary" means "subsidiary" as defined in Section 7-1-103.

(21) "Surplus" is a capital account which includes the amount received by an industrial loan corporation for its capital stock in excess of the par value of the stock, or, in the case of stock without par value, the amount designated as surplus of the total amount received for its capital stock. Surplus may also include amounts received as capital contributions. Amounts may also be transferred to the industrial loan's surplus account by the board of directors from undivided profits.

(22) "Total Capital" means the sum of capital, reserve for contingencies, reserves for loan losses, and the principal outstanding amount of subordinated capital notes or debentures not maturing within one year.

(23) "Undivided Profits" is a capital account representing the industrial loan corporation's capital in excess of its capital stock and surplus accounts. The amount represented by the undivided profits account may arise from net earnings of the industrial loan corporation or out of capital funds paid into the industrial loan corporation in excess of the capital stock and surplus accounts. Undivided profits may be used to absorb losses of the industrial loan corporation, for payment of cash dividends to stockholders or for transfer into surplus, upon appropriate resolution of the industrial loan corporation's board of directors.

R339-6-3. Acceptable Investments for the Deposits and Other Funds of Industrial Loan Corporations.

(1) In the absence of a statute or rule to the contrary, an industrial loan corporation is unrestricted as to a percentage of its total capital being invested in the following:

(a) Cash, demand, or time deposits in a federally insured depository institution, or in deposits maintained directly with a federal reserve bank;

(b) Obligations of, or obligations which are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States or this state or any of its political subdivisions;

(c) Any investment grade securities;

(d) Any securities purchased under agreements to resell;

(e) Leases, loans, or extensions of credit, whether unsecured or secured;

(f) Real estate contracts;

(g) Consumer and commercial installment sales contracts and security agreements;

(h) A subsidiary with the prior written approval of the commissioner upon finding that the subsidiary is primarily engaged in activities closely related to banking; or

(i) Such real estate as the industrial loan corporation may purchase at any sale, public or private, or which may be conveyed to the industrial loan corporation in satisfaction of or on account of a debt previously contracted in the conduct of its business upon which it had a mortgage, trust deed, judgment, assignment, lien or other claim as set forth in Rule R331-26.

(j) Any other investment with the prior written approval of the commissioner.

(2) An industrial loan corporation is restricted to 50% of its total capital at any one time being invested in the following:

Premises used in the conduct of the business which include real property and any interest therein, property such as furniture, fixtures, and equipment for use in carrying on its own business and the stock, bonds, debentures, or other obligations of any subsidiary or affiliate having as its exclusive activity the ownership and management of the property or interests.

(a) The amount invested in premises may exceed 50% of total capital upon application and finding by the commissioner that the additional investment is necessary to promote the viability and stability of the industrial loan corporation;

(b) If the use of any of the premises for the conduct of business of the thrift institution is discontinued, the industrial loan corporation shall consider the real property as an investment under the 10% of total capital limitation cited in Section (3) below.

(3) An industrial loan corporation is restricted to 10% of its total capital at any one time being invested in real estate other than real estate used in the premises in the conduct of the business or real estate purchased or conveyed on account of a debt previously contracted. Such limited investment by an industrial loan corporation may include real estate or participation interests in real estate whether in partnership, joint venture or participation interest in the real estate for the purpose of producing income or for inventory and sale or for improvement, including the erection of buildings on the real estate for sale or rental purposes, and the industrial loan corporation may hold, sell, lease, operate or otherwise exercise the rights of any owner of any property.

(4) An industrial loan corporation is restricted to an aggregate of 20% of its total capital at any time being invested in any other "prudent investments" not specifically mentioned above, in Rule R339-6-3(1) through (3); provided however, that the aggregate of investments in any form in any one person made pursuant to this section shall not exceed 10% of total capital.

KEY: financial institutions

February 1, 2011	**7-1-301**
Notice of Continuation September 24, 2012	**7-8-13**
	7-8-14

R339. Financial Institutions, Industrial Loan Corporations.
R339-11. Discount Securities Brokerage Service by Industrial Loan Corporations.
R339-11-1. Authority, Scope, and Purpose.

(1) This rule is issued pursuant to Subsection 7-1-301(3).

(2) This rule governs the type of securities brokerage service industrial loan corporations may offer.

(3) The purpose of this rule is to allow securities activities limited to "discount brokerage" services by industrial loan corporations, similar to the discount brokerage services allowed state chartered banks.

R339-11-2. Definitions.

"Discount brokerage" is the practice of executing securities transactions solely at the direction of an industrial loan customer but not providing that customer with any investment advice.

R339-11-3. Discount Brokerage Services.

An industrial loan corporation may enter into a contractual arrangement with unrelated discount brokers where the broker executes securities transactions for industrial loan corporation customers and the industrial loan corporation shares the commissions generated by the transaction. This service is restricted as outlined below:

(1) The industrial loan corporation clearly acts solely at the customer's direction;

(2) The transactions are for the account of the customer and not the account of the industrial loan corporation;

(3) The transactions are without recourse;

(4) The industrial loan corporation makes no warranty as to the performance or quality of any security;

(5) The industrial loan corporation does not advise customers to make any particular investment;

(6) The industrial loan corporation's promotional material clearly explains the industrial loan corporation's limited role in the service; and

(7) The industrial loan corporation's promotional material clearly explains that the transactions are not federally insured.

KEY: financial institutions
December 2, 1997 7-1-301(3)
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2012

R362. Governor, Energy Development.
R362-1. Qualification for the Alternative Energy Development Tax Credit.
R362-1-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Purpose. Pursuant to the Alternative Energy Development Tax Credit Act, this rule establishes standards an alternative energy entity shall meet to qualify for a tax credit.

(2) Authority. This rule is authorized by Subsection 63M-4-503(1)(a), Utah Code.

R362-1-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 63M-4-502.

(2) In addition:

(a) "site control" means an enforceable right to use a parcel of land for an alternative energy project; and

(b) "project development activities" means those actions described under Subsections 63M-4-502(3)(a) and 63M-4-502(3)(b).

R362-1-3. Conditions.

(1) In order to qualify for a tax credit, an alternative energy entity must meet those requirements outlined in Subsection 63M-4-503(1)(b), and must be prepared to:

(a) follow the procedures and expectations outlined in Sections 59-7-614.7, 59-10-1029, and 63M-4-504; and

(b) bear any costs associated with meeting the requirements outlined below in Subsection R362-1-4(2)(b)(ii)(A).

(2) In addition, the alternative energy entity must demonstrate the viability of its alternative energy project by submitting evidence it has secured:

(a) one or more land leases or other form of site control; and

(b) one or more of the following:

(i) permits from a local, state or federal regulatory agency, not to include conditional use permits;

(ii) financing sufficient to initiate project development activities, as may be:

(A) assessed, at the office's request, by third party financial review; or

(B) affirmed by the existence of one or more:

(I) power purchase agreements; or

(II) off-take agreements.

(iii) a position in the generation interconnection queue that has advanced beyond the Feasibility Study phase.

KEY: alternative energy development tax credit
September 24, 2012 63M-4-503(1)(a)

R380. Health, Administration.
R380-41. Governance Committee Electronic Meetings.
R380-41-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) Utah Code Section 52-4-207 requires a state public body that holds electronic meeting to have a rule governing the use of electronic meetings. This rule establishes procedures for conducting electronic meetings by the Governance Committee.

(2) This rule is authorized by Sections 52-4-207, 63G-3-201 and 26-1-5.

R380-41-2. Definitions.

The definitions found in Section 52-4-103 apply to this rule. In addition, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Committee meeting" means a meeting of the Governance Committee that is required to be public by the provisions of the Open and Public Meetings Act, Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4.

(2) "Electronic meeting" includes any meeting where at least one member of the Governance Committee participates in the public meeting by telephonic or other electronic means.

(3) "Governance Committee" means the committee established in Section 26-1-4(2).

R380-41-3. Designation of Electronic Meetings.

The person scheduled to preside at the Governance Committee meeting shall schedule any committee meeting as an electronic meeting upon request of any member of the committee.

(1) A member of the Governance Committee may request that the member's participation in the meeting be allowed electronically up to 24 hours prior to the commencement of the meeting.

(2) No vote of the Governance Committee is necessary to include other members of the committee to join the meeting through an electronic connection.

R380-41-4. Anchor Location.

(1) Unless otherwise designated in the posted public notice of the Governance Committee meeting, the anchor location for an electronic meeting held by the Governance Committee is the Cannon Health Building located at 288 North 1460 West, Salt Lake City, Utah.

(2) The person presiding at the meeting may restrict the number of separate connections for members of the committee that are allowed for an electronic meeting based on available equipment capability.

R380-41-5. Quorum, Member Participation.

(1) A quorum is not required to be present at the anchor location.

(2) A member of the committee who participates in the meeting via electronic means shall be counted as present at the meeting for quorum, participation, and voting requirements.

R380-41-6. Public Participation.

(1) Interested persons and the public may attend and monitor the open portions of the meeting at the anchor location.

(2) At the discretion of the person presiding at the committee meeting, interested persons and the public may be allowed to observe the meeting via electronic means. As in any public meeting, the person presiding at the meeting may determine whether comments from the public will be accepted during the electronic meeting.

KEY: electronic meetings
July 15, 2012 **52-4-207**

R392. Health, Disease Control and Prevention, Environmental Services.
R392-100. Food Service Sanitation.
R392-100-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) This rule is authorized by Subsections 26-1-30(2), and 26-15-2.

(2) This rule establishes definitions; sets standards for management and personnel, food operations, and equipment and facilities; and provides for food establishment plan review, permit issuance, inspection, employee restriction, and permit suspension to safeguard public health and provide consumers food that is safe, unadulterated, and honestly presented.

R392-100-2. Incorporation by Reference.

(1) The requirements as found in the U.S. Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, Food Code 2009, Chapters 1 through 8, Annex 1, and Annex 2, Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21, U.S.S. 342, Sec. 402 are adopted and incorporated by reference, with the exclusion of Sections 8-302.14(C)(1) and (2),(D) and (E), 8-905.40, and 8-909.20; and

(2) with the following additions or amendments:

(a) In section 1-201.10, insert a new paragraph after paragraph (2) under Core Item to read: "(3) 'Core Item' will also be referred to as 'non-critical' in the state rule."

(b) In section 1-201.10 under Priority Item, replace the semicolon and the word "and" at the end of paragraph (2) with a period; replace the period at the end of paragraph (3) with "; and"; and insert a new paragraph after paragraph (3) to read: "(4) 'Priority Item' will also be referred to as 'critical 1' in the state rule."

(c) In section 1-201.10 under Priority Foundation Item, replace the semicolon and the word "and" at the end of paragraph (2) with a period; replace the period at the end of paragraph (3) with,"; and"; and add a new paragraph after paragraph (3) to read: "(4) 'Priority foundation item' will also be referred to as 'critical 2' in the state rule."

(d) After section 2-102.11 paragraph (17), add a new section to read: "2-102-12 Food Employee Training. Food managers shall be trained and certified as required under 26-15a and R392-101.

Food employees shall be trained in food safety as required under 26-15-5 and shall hold a valid food handler's card issued by a local health department."

(e) After section 4-204-123 paragraph (B), add a section to read: "4-204.124 Restraint of Pressurized Containers.

Carbon dioxide, helium or other similar pressurized containers must be restrained or secured to prevent the tanks from falling over."

(f) At the end of section 5-101.12, add: "The process shall be in accordance with the American Water Works Association (AWWA) C651-2005 for disinfection and testing."

(g) At the end of section 5-202.13, add: "Where the distance to the adjacent wall is closer than three pipe diameters, the air gap shall not be less than 1-1/2 inch."

(h) After the the reference to the section number "5-202.13" in section 5-203.15 paragraph (A), delete the article "a" and insert: "an American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE) 1022".

(i) After the reference to paragraph (B) in section 5-402.11 paragraph (A), delete the coma; insert the word "and"; and delete the text, ", and (D)" that follows the reference to paragraph (C).

(j) Delete paragraph (D) from section 5-402.11.

(k) Amend section 8-103.10 to read:

"8-103.10 Modifications and Waivers.

(A) The regulatory authority may grant a variance by modifying or waiving the requirements of this Code if in the opinion of the regulatory authority a health hazard or nuisance will not result from the variance. If a variance is granted, the regulatory authority shall retain the information specified under section 8-103.11 in its records for the food establishment.

(B) A variance or waiver issued by the regulatory authority and the documentation required in section 8-103.11 must be copied to the Utah Department of Health, Office of Epidemiology, Environmental Sanitation Program within 5 working days of issuance.

(C) A variance or waiver intended for a food establishment which is of a chain with stores in more than one local health jurisdiction in the State must be approved by the Utah Department of Health prior to issuance."

(l) Amend section 8-103.11 to add:

"(D) In addition, a variance from section 3-301.11 may be issued only when:

(1) the variance is limited to a specific task or work station;

(2) the applicant has demonstrated good cause why section 3-301.11 cannot be met;

(3) suitable utensils are used to the fullest extent possible with ready-to-eat foods in the rest of the establishment; and

(4) the applicant can demonstrate active management control of this risk factor at all times."

(m) Amend Section 8-302.14 (C) to read:

"A statement specifying whether the food establishment is mobile or stationary and temporary or permanent."

(n) Amend section 8-302.14 to renumber (F) to (D), (G) to (E), and (H) to (F).

(o) Amend section 8-304.10 paragraph (A) to read:

"(A) Upon request, the regulatory authority shall provide a copy of the food service sanitation rule according to the policy of the local regulatory agency."

(p) Amend section 8-401.10 paragraph(A) to read:

"(A) Except as specified in paragraphs (B) and (C) of this section, the regulatory authority shall inspect a food establishment at least once every 6 months and twice in a season for seasonal operations."

(q) Amend section 8-401.10 paragraph (B) subparagraph (2) to read:

"The food establishment is assigned a less frequesnt inspection frequency based on a written risk-based inspection schedule that is being uniformly applied throughout the jurisdiction; or"

(r) Amend section 8-501.10 paragraph (B) to read:

"(B) Requiring appropriate medical examinations, including collection of specimens for laboratory analysis, of a suspected food employee or conditional employee; and"

(s) Add a paragraph after 8-501.10 paragraph (B) to read:

"(C) Meeting reporting requirements under Communicable Disease Rule R386-702 and Injury Reporting Rule R386-703."

(t) Amend section 8-601.10 to read:

"Due process and equal protection shall be afforded as required by law in all enforcement and regulatory actions."

(u) Amend section 8-801.30 to read:

"Service is effective at the time the notice is served or when service is made as specified in section 8-801-20 paragraph (B)."

(v) Amend section 8-903.10 to read:

"8-903.10 Impoundment of Adulterated Food Products Authorized.

(A) The impoundment of adulterated food is authorized under Section 26-15-9, UCA.

(B) The regulatory authority may impound, by use of a hold order, any food product found in places where food or drink is handled, sold, or served to the public, but is found or is suspected of being adulterated and unfit for human consumption.

(C) Upon five days notice and a reasonable opportunity for a hearing to the interested parties, to condemn and destroy the same if deemed necessary for the protection of the public health.

(D) If the regulatory authority has reasonable cause to believe that the hold order will be violated, or finds that the order is violated, the regulatory authority may remove the food that is subject to the hold order to a place of safekeeping."

(w) Amend section 8-903.60 to read:

"The regulatory authority may examine, sample, and test food in order to determine its compliance with this Code in section 8-402.11."

(x) Amend section 8-903.90 to read:

"The regulatory authority shall issue a notice of release from a hold order and shall physically remove the hold tags, labels, or other identification from the food if the hold order is vacated."

(y) Amend section 8-904.30 number/catchline to read:

"8-904.30 Contents of the Summary Suspension Notice."

(z) Amend section 8-905.10 paragraph (A) to read:

"(A) A person who receives a notice of hearing shall file a response within 10 calendar days from the date of service. Failure to respond may result in license suspension, license revocation, or other administrative penalties."

(aa) Amend section 8-905.20 to read:

"A response to a hearing notice or a request for a hearing as specified in section 8-905.10 shall be in written form and contain the following:

(A) Response to a notice of hearing must include:

(1) An admission or denial of each allegation of fact;

(2) A statement as to whether the respondent waives the right to a hearing;

(3) A statement of defense, mitigation, or explanation concerning all claims; and

(4) A statement as to whether the respondent wishes to settle some or all of the claims made by the regulatory authority.

(B) A request for hearing must include:

(1) A statement of the issues of fact specified in section 8-905.30 paragraph (B) for which a hearing is requested; and

(2) A statement of defense, mitigation, denial, or explanation concerning each allegation of fact.

(C) Witnesses - In addition to the above requirements, if witnesses are requested, the response to a notice of hearing and a request for hearing must include the name, address, telephone number, and a brief statement of the expected testimony for each witness.

(D) Legal Representation - Legal counsel is allowed, but not required. All documents filed by the respondent must include the name, address, and telephone number of the respondent's legal counsel, if any."

(ab) Amend section 8-905.50 paragraph (A)(1) to read:

"(1) Except as provided in paragraph (B) of this section, within 5 calendar days after receiving a written request for an appeal hearing from:

(ac) Adopt subsections 8-905.50 paragraphs(A)(1)(a) through (c) without changes.

(ad) Amend subsection 8-905.50 paragraph(A)(2) to read:

"(2) Within 30 calendar days after the service of a hearing notice to consider administrative remedies for other matters as specified in section 8-905.10(C) or for matters as determined necessary by the regulatory authority."

(ae) Amend section 8-905.60 number/catchline to read:

"8-905.60 Notice of Hearing Contents."

(af) Amend section 8-905.80 number/catchline to read:

"8-905.80 Expeditious and Impartial Hearing."

(ag) Amend section 8-905.90 number/catchline to read:

"8-905.90 Confidentially of Hearing and Proceedings."

(ah) Amend section 8-905.90 paragraph (A) to read:

"(A) Hearings will be open to the public unless compelling circumstances, such as the need to discuss a person's medical or mental health condition, a food establishment's trade secrets, or any other matter private or protected under federal or state law."

(ai) Delete section 8-905.90 subparagraphs (A)(1) and (2).

(aj) Amend section 8-906.30 paragraph (B) to read:

"(B) Unless a party appeals to the head of the regulatory authority within 10 calendar days of the hearing or a lesser number of days specified by the hearing officer:"

(ak) Adopt subsection 8-906.30 paragraphs (B)(1) through (2) without changes.

(al) Amend section 8-907.60 to read:

"Documentary evidence may be received in the form of a copy or excerpt if provided to the hearing officer and opposing party prior to the hearing as ordered by the hearing officer."

(am) Amend section 8-908.20 to read:

"Respondents accepting a consent agreement waive their rights to a hearing on the matter, including judicial review."

(an) Amend section 8-911.10 paragraph (B) to read:

"(B) Any person who violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a civil penalty as provided in section 26-23-6."

(ao) Delete subparagraphs (B)(1) and (2) of section 8-911.10.

(ap) Amend section 8-913.10 number/catchline to read:

"8-913.10 Petitions, Penalties, Contempt, and Continuing Violations."

(aq) Amend section 8-913.10 paragraph (B) to replace the phrase "(designate amount)" with the phrase, "$5,000".

(ar) Add paragraph 8-913.10(D) to read:

"(D) The adjudicative body, upon proper findings, shall assess violators a fee for each day the violation remains in contempt of its order."

(3) All parts of the food establishment shall be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to meet the standards of the state construction code adopted by the Utah Legislature. A copy of the construction code is available at the office of the local building inspector.

KEY: public health, food services, sanitation
September 10, 2012 26-1-30(2)
Notice of Continuation January 20, 2012 26-15-2

R410. Health, Health Care Financing.
R410-14. Administrative Hearing Procedures.
R410-14-1. Introduction and Authority.

(1) This rule sets forth the administrative hearing procedures for the Division of Medicaid and Health Financing.

(2) This rule is authorized by Section 26-1-24, Section 63G-4-102, 42 U.S.C. 1396(a)(3), and 42 CFR 431, Subpart E.

R410-14-2. Definitions.

(1) The definitions in Rule R414-1 and Section 63G-4-103 apply to this rule.

(2) The following definitions also apply:

(a) "Action" means a denial, termination, suspension, or reduction of medical assistance for a recipient, or a reduction, denial or revocation of reimbursement for services for a provider; or a denial or termination of eligibility for participation in a program, or as a provider.

(b) "Aggrieved Person" means any recipient or provider who is adversely affected by any action or inaction of the Division of Medicaid and Health Financing (DMHF) within the Department of Health, the Department of Human Services (DHS), the Department of Workforce Services (DWS), or any managed health care plan.

(c) "Ex Parte" communications mean direct or indirect communication in connection with an issue of fact or law between the hearing officer and one party only.

(d) "Hearing Officer" means solely any person designated by the DMHF Director to conduct administrative hearings for the Medicaid program.

(e) "Managed Care Organization" means a health maintenance organization or prepaid mental health plan that contracts with DMHF to provide medical or mental health services to medical assistance recipients.

(f) A "medical record" is a record that contains medical data of a client.

(g) "Order" means a ruling by a hearing officer that determines the legal rights, duties, privileges, immunities, or other legal interests of one or more specific persons.

R410-14-3. Administrative Hearing Procedures.

(1) An aggrieved person may file a written request for agency action pursuant to Section 63G-4-201, and in accordance with this rule. If a medical issue is in dispute, each request should include supporting medical documentation. DMHF will schedule a hearing only when it receives sufficient medical records and may dismiss a request for agency action if it does not receive supporting medical documentation in a timely manner.

(2) DMHF shall conduct the following as formal adjudicative proceedings in accordance with Section R410-14-12:

(a) Preadmission Screening Resident Review (PASRR) Hearings. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396r, any resident and potential resident of a nursing facility whether Medicaid eligible or not, who disagrees with the preadmission screening and appropriateness of a placement decision that DMHF or its designated agent makes, has the right to a hearing upon request.

(b) Nurse Aide Registry Hearings. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395i-3, each nurse aide is subject to investigation of allegations of resident abuse, neglect or misappropriation of resident property. DMHF or its designated agent shall investigate each complaint and the nurse aide is entitled to a hearing that DMHF or its designated agent conducts before a substantiated claim can be entered into the registry.

(c) Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF), Intermediate Care Facility (ICF) or Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF/MR) Hearings. 42 CFR 431, Subpart D, requires DMHF to provide SNF, ICF and ICF/MR appeal procedures that satisfy the requirements of 42 CFR 431.153 and 431.154.

(d) Managed Care Entity Hearings. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396u-2, federal law requires Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) managed care entities to have an internal grievance and appeal process for Medicaid and CHIP enrollees or providers acting on the enrollee's behalf to challenge the denial of payment for medical assistance. The MCE shall provide to enrollees written information that explains the grievance and appeals process. DMHF requires exhaustion of the MCE appeals process before an enrollee or provider may request a hearing. An enrollee or provider who submits a hearing request on behalf of another enrollee must include a copy of the final written notice of the appeal decision. An enrollee or provider who acts on the enrollee's behalf must also request a hearing within 30 days from the date of the MCE final written notice of the appeal decision.

(e) Home and Community-Based Waiver Hearings. 42 CFR 431, Subpart E, requires DMHF to provide appeal procedures that satisfy the requirements of 42 CFR 431.200 through 431.250.

(i) For home and community-based waivers in which the Division of Services for People with Disabilities (DSPD) is the designated operating agency and the appeal is based on whether the person meets the eligibility criteria for state matching funds through DHS in accordance with Title 62A, Chapter 5a, the eligibility determination of the operating agency is final. If DSPD determines that an individual does not meet the eligibility criteria for state matching funds through DHS in accordance with Title 62A, Chapter 5a, the operating agency shall inform the individual in writing and provide the individual an opportunity to appeal the decision through the DHS hearing process in accordance with Section R539-3-8. The DSPD decision is dispositive for purposes of this subsection. DMHF shall sustain the determination and there is no right to further agency review.

(3) DMHF shall conduct the following as informal adjudicative proceedings:

(a) Resident Right Hearings. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396n, the state may restrict access to providers that it designates for services for a reasonable amount of time. The state may also restrict Medicaid recipients that utilize services at a frequency or amount that are not medically necessary, in accordance with state utilization guidelines. DMHF shall give the recipient notice and opportunity for an informal hearing before imposing restrictions.

(4) Eligibility Hearings. If eligibility for medical assistance is at issue, DWS shall conduct the hearing. DMHF, however, shall conduct any hearing to determine an applicant's or recipient's disability.

R410-14-4. Availability of Hearing.

(1) The hearing officer may not grant a hearing if the issue is a state or federal law requiring an automatic change in eligibility for medical assistance or covered services that adversely affect the aggrieved person.

(2) DMHF shall conduct a hearing in connection with the agency action if the aggrieved person requests a hearing and there is a disputed issue of fact. If there is no disputed issue of fact, the hearing officer may deny a request for an evidentiary hearing and issue a recommended decision without a hearing.

(3) There is no disputed issue of fact if the aggrieved person submits facts that do not conflict with the facts that the agency relies upon in taking action or seeking relief.

(4) If the aggrieved person objects to the hearing denial, the person may raise that objection as grounds for relief in a request for reconsideration.

(5) DMHF may not grant a hearing to a managed care provider to dispute the terms of a contract. This provision also applies to terms in a contract for rates of reimbursement.

R410-14-5. Notice.

(1) DMHF, DHS, DWS, and an MCE shall provide written notice to each individual or provider affected by an adverse action in accordance with 42 CFR 431.211, 213 and 214. Adverse actions to a recipient include actions that affect:

(a) eligibility for assistance;

(b) scope of service;

(c) denial or limited prior authorization of a requested service including the type or level of service; or

(d) payment of a claim.

(2) Adverse actions to a provider include:

(a) a reduction in payment, denial of reimbursement and claim of payment; and

(b) a sanction that becomes effective.

(3) A notice must contain:

(a) a statement of the action DMHF, DHS, DWS, or an MCE intends to take;

(b) the date the intended action becomes effective;

(c) the reasons for the intended action; and

(d) the specific regulations that support the action, or the change in federal law, state law or DMHF policy, which requires the action;

(e) the right and procedure to request a formal hearing before DMHF or an informal hearing before DHS or DWS;

(f) the right to represent oneself, the right to legal counsel, or the right to use another representative at the formal hearing; and

(g) if applicable, an explanation of the circumstances under which reimbursement for medical services will continue pending the outcome of the proceeding, if DMHF receives a hearing request within ten calendar days from the date of the notice of agency action.

(4) DMHF shall mail the notice at least ten calendar days before the date of the intended action except:

(a) DMHF may mail a notice not later than the date of action in accordance with 42 CFR 431.213.

(5) DMHF may shorten the period of advance notice to five days before the date of action if:

(a) DMHF has facts that indicate it must take action due to probable fraud by the recipient or provider; and

(b) the facts have been verified by affidavit.

R410-14-6. Request for Formal Hearing.

(1) DMHF shall conduct formal hearings for all issues except those specifically excluded by this rule. The hearing officer may convert the proceeding to an informal hearing if a recipient or provider requests an informal hearing that meets the criteria set forth in Section 63G-4-202.

(2) Formal hearings must be requested within the following deadlines:

(a) A medical assistance provider or recipient must request a formal hearing within 30 calendar days from the date that DMHF sends written notice of its intended action.

(b) A medical assistance recipient must request an informal hearing with DWS regarding eligibility for medical assistance within 90 calendar days from the date that DMHF sends written notice of its intended action.

(c) A medical assistance recipient must request a formal hearing with DMHF regarding eligibility for disability assistance within 90 calendar days from the date that DMHF sends written notice of its intended action.

(d) A medical assistance recipient must request a formal hearing regarding scope of service within 30 calendar days from the date that DMHF sends written notice of its intended action.

(3) Failure to submit a timely request for a formal hearing constitutes a waiver of an individual's due process rights. The request must explain why the recipient is seeking agency relief, and the recipient must submit the request on the "Request for Hearing/Agency Action" form. The recipient must then mail or fax the form to the address or fax number contained on the notice of agency action.

(4) DMHF considers a hearing request that a recipient sends via mail to be filed on the date of the postmark. If the postmark date is illegible, erroneous, or omitted, DMHF considers the request to be filed on the date that DMHF receives it, unless the sender can demonstrate through competent evidence that he mailed it before the date of receipt.

(5) DMHF shall schedule a pre-hearing, or begin negotiations in writing within 30 calendar days from the date it receives the request for a formal hearing or agency action.

(6) DMHF may deny or dismiss a request for a hearing if the aggrieved person:

(a) withdraws the request in writing;

(b) verbally withdraws the hearing request at a prehearing conference;

(c) fails to appear or participate in a scheduled proceeding without good cause;

(d) prolongs the hearing process without good cause;

(e) cannot be located or agency mail is returned without a forwarding address; or

(f) does not respond to any correspondence from the hearing officer or fails to provide medical records that the agency requests.

(7) An aggrieved person must inform DMHF of his current address and telephone number.

R410-14-7. Reinstatement and Continuation of Services.

(1) DMHF may reinstate services for a recipient or suspend any adverse action for a provider if the aggrieved person requests a formal hearing not more than ten calendar days after the date of action.

(2) DMHF shall reinstate or continue services for a recipient or suspend adverse actions for a provider until it renders a decision after a formal hearing if:

(a) DMHF takes adverse action without giving ten-day notice to a recipient or a provider when advance notice is required;

(b) advance notice is not required and the aggrieved person requests a formal hearing within ten calendar days after the date that DMHF mails the adverse action notice; or

(c) DMHF determines that the action resulted from other than the application of federal law, state law or DMHF policy.

R410-14-8. Notice of Formal Hearing.

DMHF shall notify the aggrieved person or the person's representative in writing of the date, time and place of the formal hearing, and shall mail the notice at least ten calendar days before the date of the hearing unless all parties agree to an alternative time frame.

R410-14-9. Form of Papers.

(1) Any document that an individual or party files with DMHF in a formal proceeding must:

(a) be typed or legibly written;

(b) bear a caption that clearly shows the title of the hearing;

(c) bear the docket number, if any;

(d) be dated and signed by the party or the party's authorized representative;

(e) contain the address and telephone number of the party or the party's authorized representative; and

(f) consist of an original and two copies.

R410-14-10. Service.

(1) The individual or party that files a document with DMHF shall also serve the document upon all other named parties to the proceeding and file a proof of service with DMHF that consists of a certificate, affidavit or acknowledgment of

service.

(2) Each party must receive one copy by personal delivery or mail to the proper address with postage prepaid. If an individual represents a party, service upon the individual is sufficient.

(3) If DMHF must provide notice of a formal hearing, the notice becomes effective on the date of first class mailing to the party's address of record.

(4) In addition to the methods set forth in this rule, a party may be served as permitted by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

R410-14-11. Intervention.

(1) Section 63G-4-207 permits a person to intervene in a formal adjudicative proceeding if:

(a) the person petitions to intervene at least seven calendar days before the scheduled hearing, or as the hearing officer permits;

(b) the petition contains a clear and concise statement of the direct and substantial interest of the person seeking to intervene;

(c) the person seeking affirmative relief states the basis for relief;

(d) the hearing officer has discretion to permit other parties an opportunity to support or oppose intervention; and

(e) the hearing officer has discretion to grant leave to intervene.

(2) The hearing officer may dismiss an intervenor if the intervenor has no direct or substantial interest in the hearing.

R410-14-12. Conduct of Hearing.

(1) DMHF shall conduct hearings in accordance with Section 63G-4-206.

(2) DMHF shall appoint an impartial hearing officer to conduct formal hearings. Previous involvement in the initial determination of the action precludes an officer from appointment.

(3) The hearing officer may elect to hold a prehearing meeting to:

(a) formulate or simplify the issues;

(b) obtain admissions of fact and documents that will avoid unnecessary proof;

(c) arrange for the exchange of proposed exhibits or prepared expert testimony;

(d) outline procedures for the formal hearing; or

(e) to agree to other matters that may expedite the orderly conduct of the hearing or settlement.

(4) DMHF shall record agreements that the parties reach during the prehearing or the parties may enter into a written stipulation.

(5) DMHF may conduct all formal hearings only after adequate written notice of the hearing has been served on all parties setting forth the date, time and place of the hearing.

(6) The hearing officer shall take testimony under oath or affirmation.

(7) Each party has the right to:

(a) present evidence, argue, respond, conduct cross-examination, and submit rebuttal evidence;

(b) introduce exhibits;

(c) impeach any witness regardless of which party first called the witness to testify; and

(d) rebut the evidence against the party.

(8) DMHF shall follow the rules of evidence as applied in Utah civil actions. Each party may admit any relevant evidence and use hearsay evidence to supplement or explain other evidence. Hearsay, however, is not sufficient by itself to support a finding unless admissible over objection in civil actions. The hearing officer shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law and may exclude irrelevant, immaterial and unduly repetitious evidence.

(9) The hearing officer may question any party or witness.

(10) The hearing officer shall control the evidence to obtain full disclosure of the relevant facts and to safeguard the rights of the parties. The hearing officer may determine the order in which he receives the evidence.

(11) The hearing officer shall maintain order and may recess the hearing to regain order if a person engages in disrespectful, disorderly or disruptive conduct. The hearing officer may remove any person, including a participant from the hearing, to maintain order. If a person shows persistent disregard for order and procedure, the hearing officer may:

(a) restrict the person's participation in the hearing;

(b) strike pleadings or evidence; or

(c) issue an order of default.

(12) If a party desires to employ a court reporter to make a record of the hearing, it must file an original transcript of the hearing with the hearing officer at no cost to the agency.

(13) The party that initiates the hearing process through a request for agency action has the burden of proof as the moving party.

(14) When a party possesses but fails to introduce certain evidence, the hearing officer may infer that the evidence does not support the party's position.

R410-14-13. Ex Parte Communications.

(1) Ex parte communications are prohibited.

(2) The hearing officer may not listen to or accept any ex parte communication. If a party attempts ex parte communication, the hearing officer shall inform the offeror that any communication that the hearing officer receives off the record, will become part of the record and furnished to all parties.

(3) Ex parte communications do not apply to communications on the status of the hearing and uncontested procedural matters.

R410-14-14. Continuances or Further Hearings.

(1) The hearing officer, on the officer's own motion or at the request of a party showing good cause, may:

(a) continue the hearing to another time or place; or

(b) order a further hearing.

(2) If the hearing officer determines that additional evidence is necessary for the proper determination of the case, the officer may:

(a) continue the hearing to a later date and order the party to produce additional evidence; or

(b) close the hearing and hold the record open to receive additional documentary evidence.

(3) The hearing officer shall provide to all parties any evidence that he receives and each party has the opportunity to rebut that evidence.

(4) The hearing officer shall provide written notice of the time and place of a continued or further hearing, except when the officer orders a continuance during a hearing and all parties receive oral notice.

R410-14-15. Record.

(1) The hearing officer shall make a complete record of all formal hearings. A hearing record is the sole property of DMHF and DMHF shall maintain the complete record in a secure area.

(2) If a party requests a copy of the recording of a formal hearing, that party may transcribe the recording.

(3) DMHF or its designated agent shall retain recordings of formal hearings for a period of one year.

(4) DMHF shall retain written records of formal hearings for a period of two years pending further litigation.

R410-14-16. Proposed Decision and Final Agency Review.

(1) At the conclusion of the formal hearing, the hearing officer shall take the matter under advisement and submit a recommended decision to the DMHF Director or the director's designee. The recommended decision is based on the testimony and evidence entered at the hearing, Medicaid policy and procedure, and legal precedent.

(2) The recommended decision must contain findings of fact and conclusions of law.

(3) The DMHF Director or the director's designee may:

(a) adopt the recommended decision or any portion of the decision;

(b) reject the recommended decision or any portion of the decision, and make an independent determination based upon the record; or

(c) remand the matter to the hearing officer to take additional evidence, and the hearing officer thereafter shall submit to the DMHF director or the director's designee a new recommended decision.

(4) The director or designee's decision constitutes final administrative action and is subject to judicial review.

(5) DMHF shall send a copy of the final administrative action to each party or representative and notify them of their right to judicial review.

(6) The parties shall comply with a final decision from the director reversing the agency's decision within ten calendar days.

(7) The Executive Director shall review all recommended decisions to determine approval of medical assistance for an organ transplant. The Executive Director's decision constitutes final administrative action and is subject to judicial review.

R410-14-17. Amending Administrative Orders.

(1) DMHF may amend an order if the hearing officer determines that the agency made a clerical mistake.

(2) DMHF shall notify the respondent and the petitioner of its intent to amend the order by serving a notice of agency action signed by the hearing officer.

(3) The DMHF Director shall review the amended order and he or his designee shall issue a final agency amended order.

(4) DMHF shall provide a copy of the final amended order to the respondent and the petitioner.

R410-14-18. Agency Review.

An aggrieved person may move for reconsideration of DMHF's final administrative action in accordance with Sections 63G-4-301 and 302. A person may seek review of a DWS final agency order concerning eligibility for medical assistance by filing a written request for review with DMHF in accordance with Section 63G-4-301.

R410-14-19. Judicial Review.

An aggrieved person may obtain judicial review in accordance with Section 63G-4-102 and 63G-4-401 through 405.

R410-14-20. Discovery.

(1) The Utah Rules of Civil Procedure do not apply to formal adjudicative proceedings and formal discovery is permitted only as set forth in this section. Each party shall diligently pursue discovery and full disclosure to prevent delay. A party that conducts discovery under this section shall maintain a mailing certificate.

(2) The scope of discovery in formal adjudicative proceedings, unless otherwise limited by order of the hearing officer, is as follows:

(a) DMHF may request copies of pertinent records in the possession of the recipient and the recipient's health care providers. In the event the recipient or provider fails to produce the records within a reasonable time, DMHF may review all pertinent records in the custody of the recipient or provider during regular working hours after three days of written notice.

(b) The recipient must submit medical records with the hearing request whenever possible. Necessary medical records include:

(i) the provision of each service and activity billed to the program;

(ii) the first and last name of the petitioner;

(iii) the reason for performing the service or activity that includes the petitioner's complaint or symptoms;

(iv) the recipient's medical history;

(v) examination findings;

(vi) diagnostic test results;

(vii) the goal or need that the plan of care identifies; and

(viii) the observer's assessment, clinical impression or diagnosis that includes the date of observation and identity of the observer.

(c) The medical records must demonstrate that the service is:

(i) medically necessary;

(ii) consistent with the diagnosis of the petitioner's condition; and

(iii) consistent with professionally recognized standards of care.

(3) DMHF shall allow the aggrieved person or the person's representative to examine all DMHF documents and records upon written request to DMHF at least three days before the hearing.

(4) An individual may request access to protected health information in accordance with Rule 380-250, which implements the privacy rule under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA).

(5) The hearing officer may permit the filing of formal discovery or take depositions only upon a clear showing of necessity that takes into account the nature and scope of the dispute. If the hearing officer allows formal discovery, he shall set appropriate time frames for response and assess sanctions for non-compliance.

(6) The hearing officer may order a medical assessment at the expense of DMHF to obtain information. This information is subject to HIPAA confidentiality requirements and is part of the hearing record.

(7) Each party shall file a signed pretrial disclosure form at least ten calendar days before the scheduled hearing that identifies:

(a) fact witnesses;

(b) expert witnesses;

(c) exhibits and reports the parties intend to offer into evidence at the hearing;

(d) petitioner's specific benefit or relief claimed;

(e) respondent's specific defense;

(f) an estimate of the time necessary to present the party's case; and

(g) any other issues the parties intend to request the hearing officer to adjudicate.

(8) Each party shall supplement the pretrial disclosure form with information that becomes available after filing the original form. The pretrial disclosure form does not replace other discovery that is allowed under this section.

R410-14-21. Witnesses and Subpoenas.

(1) A party shall arrange for a witness to be present at a hearing.

(2) The hearing officer may issue a subpoena to compel the attendance of a witness or the production of evidence upon written request by a party that demonstrates a sufficient need.

(3) The hearing officer may issue a subpoena on his own motion.

(4) A party may file an affidavit that requests the hearing officer to subpoena a witness to produce books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, or other records. The affidavit must include:

(a) the name and address of the person or entity upon whom the subpoena is to be served;

(b) a description of the documents, papers, books, accounts, letters, photographs, objects, or other tangible items that the applicant seeks;

(c) material that is relevant to the issue of the hearing; and

(d) a statement by the applicant that to the best of his knowledge, the witness possesses or controls the requested material.

(5) A party shall arrange to serve any subpoena that the hearing officer issues on its behalf, and shall serve a copy of the affidavit that it presents to the hearing officer.

(6) Except for employees of DOH, DHS, DWS, or a managed care plan, a witness that the hearing officer subpoenas to attend a hearing is entitled to appropriate fees and mileage. The witness shall file a written demand for fees with the hearing officer within ten calendar days from the date that he appears at the hearing.

(7) The hearing officer may issue an order of default against any party that fails to obey an order entered by the hearing officer.

R410-14-22. Declaratory Orders.

(1) DMHF shall issue declaratory orders in accordance with Rule R380-1.

(2) Copies of approved forms to petition for declaratory orders are available from DMHF upon request.

(3) If DMHF does not issue a declaratory order within 60 days after receipt of the request, the petition is denied.

(4) DMHF shall retain the request for declaratory ruling in its records.

(5) DMHF may not issue a declaratory order if an adjudicative proceeding that involves the same parties and issue is pending before the agency or the courts.

R410-14-23. Interpreters.

(1) If a party notifies DMHF that it needs an interpreter, DMHF shall arrange for an interpreter at no cost to the party.

(2) The party may arrange for an interpreter to be present at the hearing only if the hearing officer can verify that the interpreter is at least 18 years of age, and fluent in English and the language of the person who testifies.

(3) The hearing officer shall instruct the interpreter to interpret word for word, and not to summarize, add, change, or delete any of the testimony or questions.

(4) The interpreter must swear under oath to truthfully and accurately translate all statements, questions and answers.

KEY: Medicaid
April 27, 2012 **26-1-24**
Notice of Continuation September 27, 2012 **26-1-5**
63G-4-102

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-70. Medical Supplies, Durable Medical Equipment, and Prosthetic Devices.
R414-70-1. Introduction and Authority.

(1) This rule governs the provision of medical supplies, durable medical equipment (DME), and prosthetic device services.

(2) This rule is authorized by Sections 26-18-3 and 26-1-5.

(3) As required by Section 26-18-2.3, the Department provides these services in an efficient, economical manner, safeguarding against unnecessary, unreasonable, or inappropriate use of these services.

R414-70-2. Definitions.

As used in this rule:

(1) "Durable medical equipment"or "DME" means equipment that:

(a) can withstand repeated use;

(b) is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose;

(c) generally is not useful to a person in the absence of an illness or injury; and

(d) is suitable for use in the home.

(2) "Entitled to nursing facility services" means an individual who:

(a) is in a nursing facility and whose nursing facility stay is covered by Medicaid; or

(b) is receiving services in a waiver program for individuals who require nursing facility level of care.

(3) "Individual eligible for optional services" means an individual who is not entitled to nursing facility services.

(4) "Individual entitled to mandatory services" means an individual who is entitled to nursing facility services.

(5) "Medical supplies" means items for medical use that are suitable for use in the home and that are disposable or semi-disposable and are non-reusable.

(6) "Medical Supplies Manual and List" means services described in the Utah Medicaid Provider Manual, Section 2, Medical Supplies, with its referenced Attachment, Medical Supplies List, as incorporated at R414-1-5(2).

(7) "Prosthetic device" means replacement, corrective, or supportive devices that are suitable for use in the home, such as braces, orthoses, or prosthetic limbs prescribed by a physician or other licensed practitioner of the healing arts within the scope of his or her practice as defined by state law to:

(a) artificially replace a missing portion of the body;

(b) prevent or correct physical deformities or malfunction; or

(c) support a weak or deformed portion of the body.

R414-70-3. Services.

(1) Medical supplies, DME, and prosthetic devices are optional services.

(2) Medical supplies, DME, and prosthetic devices are limited to services described in the Medical Supplies Manual and List.

(3) The Medical Supplies Manual and List specifies the reasonable and appropriate amount, duration, and scope of the service sufficient to reasonably achieve its purpose.

(4) Medical supplies, DME, and prosthetic devices may be provided to an individual only as part of a written plan that is reviewed at least annually by a physician.

R414-70-4. Services for Individuals Eligible for Optional Services.

(1) An individual eligible for optional services may receive medical supplies, DME, and prosthetic devices as described in the Medical Supplies Manual and List.

(2) An individual eligible for optional services must meet the criteria established in the Medical Supplies Manual and List and obtain prior approval if required.

R414-70-5. Services for Individuals Eligible for Mandatory Services.

(1) An individual entitled to mandatory services may receive medical supplies, DME, and prosthetic devices as described in the Medical Supplies Manual and List.

(2) An individual eligible for mandatory services must meet the criteria established in the Medical Supplies Manual and List and obtain prior approval if required.

(3) An individual entitled to mandatory services may request an agency review to seek medical supplies and DME not listed in the Medical Supplies Manual and List.

R414-70-6. Services for Individuals Residing in Long Term Care Facilities.

(1) The Department provides medical supplies, DME, and prosthetic devices to individuals residing in a nursing care facility or an ICF/MR as part of the per diem payment.

(2) An individual residing in a nursing care facility or ICF/MR may receive additional medical supplies, DME, and prosthetic devices only as specifically indicated on the Medical Supplies Manual and List.

(3) An individual residing in a nursing care facility or an ICF/MR may request an agency review to seek medical supplies and DME not listed in the Medical Supplies Manual and List.

R414-70-7. Less Costly Alternative.

The Department may provide at its discretion services not described in the Medical Supplies Manual and List as provided in R414-1-6(2)(dd).

R414-70-8. Reimbursement.

Medical supplies, DME, and prosthetic devices are reimbursed using the fee schedule in the Utah Medicaid State Plan and incorporated by reference in R414-1-5.

KEY: Medicaid, medical supplies, durable medical equipment, prosthetics

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Notice of Continuation September 27, 2012	**26-18-2.3**
	26-18-3

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-303. Coverage Groups.
R414-303-1. Authority and Purpose.

This rule is authorized by Sections 26-1-5 and 26-18-3 and establishes eligibility requirements for Medicaid and the Medicare Cost Sharing programs.

R414-303-2. Definitions.

The definitions in Rules R414-1 and R414-301 apply to this rule.

R414-303-3. Medicaid for Individuals Who Are Aged, Blind or Disabled for Community and Institutional Coverage Groups.

(1) The Department provides Medicaid coverage to individuals as described in 42 CFR 435.120, 435.122, 435.130 through 435.135, 435.137, 435.138, 435.139, 435.211, 435.232, 435.236, 435.301, 435.320, 435.322, 435.324, 435.340, and 435.350, 2011 ed., which are incorporated by reference. The Department provides coverage to individuals as required by 1634(b), (c) and (d), 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(II), 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(X), and 1902(a)(10)(E)(i) through (iv) of Title XIX of the Social Security Act in effect April 2, 2012, which are incorporated by reference. The Department provides coverage to individuals described in Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XIII) of Title XIX of the Social Security Act in effect April 2, 2012, which is incorporated by reference. Coverage under Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XIII) is known as the Medicaid Work Incentive Program.

(2) Proof of disability includes a certification of disability from the State Medicaid Disability Office, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) status, or proof that a disabled client is recognized as disabled by the Social Security Administration (SSA).

(3) An individual can request a disability determination from the State Medicaid Disability Office. The Department adopts the disability determination requirements described in 42 CFR 435.541, 2011 ed., and Social Security's disability requirements for the Supplemental Security Income program as described in 20 CFR 416.901 through 416.998, 2011 ed., which are incorporated by reference, to decide if an individual is disabled. The Department notifies the eligibility agency of its disability decision, who then sends a disability decision notice to the client.

(a) If an individual has earned income, the State Medicaid Disability Office shall review medical information to determine if the client is disabled without regard to whether the earned income exceeds the Substantial Gainful Activity level defined by the Social Security Administration.

(b) If, within the prior 12 months, SSA has determined that the individual is not disabled, the eligibility agency must follow SSA's decision. If the individual is appealing SSA's denial of disability, the State Medicaid Disability Office must follow SSA's decision throughout the appeal process, including the final SSA decision.

(c) If, within the prior 12 months, SSA has determined an individual is not disabled but the individual claims to have become disabled since the SSA decision, the State Medicaid Disability Office shall review current medical information to determine if the client is disabled.

(d) Clients must provide the required medical evidence and cooperate in obtaining any necessary evaluations to establish disability.

(e) Recipients must cooperate in completing continuing disability reviews as required by the State Medicaid Disability Office unless they have a current approval of disability from SSA. Medicaid eligibility as a disabled individual will end if the individual fails to cooperate in a continuing disability review.

(4) If an individual denied disability status by the Medicaid Disability Review Office requests a fair hearing, the Disability Review Office may reconsider its determination as part of fair hearing process. The individual must request the hearing within the time limit defined in Section R414-301-6.

(a) The individual may provide the eligibility agency additional medical evidence for the reconsideration.

(b) The reconsideration may take place before the date the fair hearing is scheduled to take place.

(c) The eligibility agency notifies the individual of the reconsideration decision. Thereafter, the individual may choose to pursue or abandon the fair hearing.

(5) If the eligibility agency denies an individual's Medicaid application because the Medicaid Disability Review Office or SSA has determined that the individual is not disabled and that determination is later reversed on appeal, the eligibility agency determines the individual's eligibility back to the application that gave rise to the appeal. The individual must meet all other eligibility criteria for such past months.

(a) Eligibility cannot begin any earlier than the month of disability onset or three months before the month of application subject to the requirements defined in Section R414-306-4, whichever is later.

(b) If the individual is not receiving medical assistance at the time a successful appeal decision is made, the individual must contact the eligibility agency to request the Disability Medicaid coverage.

(c) The individual must provide any verifications the eligibility agency needs to determine eligibility for past and current months for which the individual is requesting medical assistance.

(d) If an individual is determined eligible for past or current months, but must pay a spenddown or Medicaid Work Incentive (MWI) premium for one or more months to receive coverage, the spenddown or MWI premium must be met before Medicaid coverage may be provided for those months.

(6) The age requirement for Aged Medicaid is 65 years of age.

(7) For children described in Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(II) of the Social Security Act in effect April 4, 2012, the Department shall conduct periodic redeterminations to assure that the child continues to meet the SSI eligibility criteria as required by such section.

(8) Coverage for qualifying individuals described in Section 1902(a)(10)(E)(iv) of Title XIX of the Social Security Act in effect April 4, 2012, is limited to the amount of funds allocated under Section 1933 of Title XIX of the Social Security Act in effect April 4, 2012, for a given year, or as subsequently authorized by Congress. The eligibility agency will deny coverage to applicants when the uncommitted allocated funds are insufficient to provide such coverage.

(9) To determine eligibility under Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XIII), if the countable income of the individual and the individual's family does not exceed 250% of the federal poverty guideline for the applicable family size, the Department shall disregard an amount of earned and unearned income of the individual, the individual's spouse, and a minor individual's parents that equals the difference between the total income and the Supplemental Security Income maximum benefit rate payable.

(10) The Department shall require individuals eligible under Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XIII) to apply for cost-effective health insurance that is available to them.

R414-303-4. Medicaid for Low-Income Families and Children for Community and Institutional Coverage Groups.

(1) The Department provides Medicaid coverage to individuals who are eligible as described in 42 CFR 435.110,

435.113 through 435.117, 435.119, 435.210 for groups defined under 201(a)(5) and (6), 435.211, 435.217, 435.223, and 435.300 through 435.310, 2011 ed. and Title XIX of the Social Security Act Sections 1902(e)(1), (4), (5), (6), (7), and 1931(a), (b), and (g) in effect April 4, 2012, which are incorporated by reference.

(2) For unemployed two-parent households, the eligibility agency does not require the primary wage earner to have an employment history.

(3) A specified relative, as that term is used in the provisions incorporated into this section, other than the child's parents, may apply for assistance for a child. In addition to other requirements for Low-Income Family and Child Medicaid (LIFC), all the following applies to an application by a specified relative:

(a) The child must be currently deprived of support because both parents are absent from the home where the child lives.

(b) The child must be currently living with, not just visiting, the specified relative.

(c) The income and resources of the specified relative are not counted unless the specified relative is also included in the Medicaid coverage group.

(d) If the specified relative is currently included in an LIFC household, the child must be included in the LIFC eligibility determination for the specified relative.

(e) The specified relative may choose to be excluded from the Medicaid coverage group. If the specified relative chooses to be excluded from the Medicaid coverage group, the ineligible children of the specified relative must be excluded and the specified relative is not included in the income standard calculation.

(f) The specified relative may choose to exclude any child from the Medicaid coverage group. If a child is excluded from coverage, that child's income and resources are not used to determine eligibility or spenddown.

(g) If the specified relative is not the parent of a dependent child who meets deprivation of support criteria and elects to be included in the Medicaid coverage group, the following income provisions apply:

(i) The monthly gross earned income of the specified relative and spouse is counted.

(ii) $90 will be deducted from the monthly gross earned income for each employed person.

(iii) The $30 and 1/3 disregard is allowed from earned income for each employed person, as described in R414-304-6(4).

(iv) Child care expenses and the cost of providing care for an incapacitated spouse necessary for employment are deducted for only the specified relative's children, spouse, or both. The maximum allowable deduction will be $200.00 per child under age two, and $175.00 per child age two and older or incapacitated spouse each month for full-time employment. For part-time employment, the maximum deduction is $160.00 per child under age two, and $140.00 per child age two and older or incapacitated spouse each month.

(v) Unearned income of the specified relative and the excluded spouse that is not excluded income is counted.

(vi) Total countable earned and unearned income is divided by the number of family members living in the specified relative's household.

(4) An American Indian child in a boarding school and a child in a school for the deaf and blind are considered temporarily absent from the household.

(5) Temporary absence from the home for purposes of schooling, vacation, medical treatment, military service, or other temporary purpose shall not constitute non-resident status. The following situations do not meet the definition of absence for purposes of determining deprivation of support:

(a) parental absences caused solely by reason of employment, schooling, military service, or training;

(b) an absent parent who will return home to live within 30 days from the date of application;

(c) an absent parent is the primary child care provider for the children, and the child care is frequent enough that the children are not deprived of parental support, care, or guidance.

(6) Joint custody situations are evaluated based on the actual circumstances that exist for a dependent child. The same policy is applied in joint custody cases as is applied in other absent parent cases.

(7) The eligibility agency imposes no suitable home requirement.

(8) Medicaid assistance is not continued for a temporary period if deprivation of support no longer exists. If deprivation of support ends due to increased hours of employment of the primary wage earner, the household may qualify for Transitional Medicaid described in R414-303-5.

(9) Full-time employment nullifies a person's claim to incapacity. To claim an incapacity, a parent must meet one of the following criteria:

(a) receive SSI;

(b) be recognized as 100% disabled by the Veteran's Administration, or be determined disabled by the Medicaid Disability Review Office or the Social Security Administration;

(c) provide, either on a Department-approved form or in another written document, completed by one of the following licensed medical professionals: medical doctor; doctor of Osteopathy; Advanced Practice Registered Nurse; Physician's Assistant; or a mental health therapist, which includes a psychologist, Licensed Clinical Social Worker, Certified Social Worker, Marriage and Family Therapist, Professional Counselor, or MD, DO or APRN engaged in the practice of mental health therapy, that states the incapacity is expected to last at least 30 days. The medical report must also state that the incapacity will substantially reduce the parent's ability to work or care for the child.

R414-303-5. 12 Month Transitional Family Medicaid.

The Department covers households that lose eligibility for 1931 Family Medicaid, in accordance with the provisions of Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Sections 1925 and 1931 (c)(2).

R414-303-6. Four Month Transitional Family Medicaid.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 435.112 and 435.115(f), (g) and (h), 2001 ed., and Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Section 1931(c)(1) in effect January 1, 2001 which are incorporated by reference.

(2) Changes in household composition do not affect eligibility for the four month extension period. New household members may be added to the case only if they meet the AFDC or AFDC two-parent criteria for being included in the household if they were applying in the current month. Newborn babies are considered household members even if they were unborn the month the household became ineligible for Family Medicaid under Section 1931 of the Social Security Act. New members added to the case will lose eligibility when the household loses eligibility. Assistance shall be terminated for household members who leave the household.

R414-303-7. Foster Care and Independent Foster Care Adolescents.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 435.115(e)(2), 2001 ed., which is incorporated by reference.

(2) Eligibility for foster children who meet the definition of a dependent child under the State Plan for Aid to Families with Dependent Children in effect on July 16, 1996, is not governed by this rule. The Department of Human Services

determines eligibility for foster care Medicaid.

(3) The Department covers individuals who are 18 years old but not yet 21 years old as described in 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XVII) of the Social Security Act. This coverage is the Independent Foster Care Adolescents program. The Department determines eligibility according to the following requirements.

(a) At the time the individual turns 18 years of age, the individual must be in the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services, or the Department of Human Services if the Division of Child and Family Services was the primary case manager, or a federally recognized Indian tribe, but not in the custody of the Division of Youth Corrections.

(b) Income and assets of the child are not counted to determine eligibility under the Independent Foster Care Adolescents program.

(c) Medicaid eligibility under this coverage group is not available for any month before July 1, 2006.

(d) When funds are available, an eligible independent foster care adolescent can receive Medicaid under this coverage group until he or she reaches 21 years of age, and through the end of that month.

R414-303-8. Subsidized Adoptions.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 435.115(e)(1), 2001 ed., which is incorporated by reference.

(2) Eligibility for subsidized adoptions is not governed by this rule. The Department of Human Services determines eligibility for subsidized adoption Medicaid.

R414-303-9. Child Medicaid.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 435.222 and 435.301 through 435.308, 2001 ed., which are incorporated by reference.

(2) The Department elects to cover all individuals under age 18 who would be eligible for AFDC but do not qualify as dependent children. Individuals who are 18 years old may be covered if they would be eligible for AFDC except for not living with a specified relative or not being deprived of support.

(3) If a child receiving SSI elects to receive Child Medicaid or receives benefits under the Home and Community Based Services Waiver, the child's SSI income shall be counted with other household income.

R414-303-10. Refugee Medicaid.

(1) The Department provides medical assistance to refugees in accordance with the provisions of 45 CFR 400.90 through 400.107 and 45 CFR, Part 401.

(2) Specified relative rules do not apply.

(3) Child support enforcement rules do not apply.

(4) The sponsor's income and resources are not counted. In-kind service or shelter provided by the sponsor is not counted.

(5) Initial settlement payments made to a refugee from a resettlement agency are not counted.

(6) Refugees may qualify for medical assistance for eight months after entry into the United States.

(7) The Department provides medical assistance to Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrants in the same manner as medical assistance provided to other refugees.

R414-303-11. Poverty-Level Pregnant Woman and Poverty-level Child Medicaid.

(1) The Department incorporates by reference Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Sections 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(IV), (VI), (VII), 1902(a)(47) for pregnant women and children under age 19, 1902(e)(4) and (5) and 1902(l), in effect January 1, 2011 which are incorporated by reference.

(2) The following definitions apply to this section:

(a) "covered provider" means a provider that the Department has determined is qualified to make a determination of presumptive eligibility for a pregnant woman and that meets the criteria defined in Section 1920(b)(2) of the Social Security Act;

(b) "presumptive eligibility" means a period of eligibility for medical services for a pregnant woman, or a child under age 19, based on self-declaration that the pregnant woman, or the child under age 19, meets the eligibility criteria.

(3) The Department provides coverage to a pregnant woman during a period of presumptive eligibility if a covered provider has verified that she is pregnant and determines, based on preliminary information, that the woman:

(a) meets citizenship or alien status criteria as defined in Section R414-302-1;

(b) has a declared household income that does not exceed 133% of the federal poverty guideline applicable to her declared household size; and

(c) the woman is not covered by CHIP.

(4) No resource test applies to determine presumptive eligibility of a pregnant woman.

(5) A pregnant woman may receive medical assistance during only one presumptive eligibility period for any single term of pregnancy.

(6) The Department provides medical assistance in accordance with Section 1920A of the Social Security Act to children under age 19 during a period of presumptive eligibility if a Medicaid eligibility worker with the Department of Human Services has determined, based on preliminary information, that:

(a) the child meets citizenship or alien status criteria as defined in Section R414-302-1;

(b) for a child under age 6, the declared household income does not exceed 133% of the federal poverty guideline applicable to the declared household size;

(c) for a child age 6 through 18, the declared household income does not exceed 100% of the federal poverty guideline applicable to the declared household size; and

(d) the child is not already covered on Medicaid or CHIP.

(7) No resource test applies to determine presumptive eligibility of a child.

(8) A child may receive medical assistance during only one period of presumptive eligibility in any six-month period.

(9) The Department elects to impose a resource standard on poverty-level child Medicaid coverage for children age six to the month in which they turn age 19. The resource standard is the same as other Family Medicaid Categories.

(10) The Department elects to provide Medicaid coverage to pregnant women whose countable income is equal to or below 133% of poverty.

(11) At the initial determination of eligibility for Poverty-level Pregnant Woman Medicaid, the eligibility agency determines the applicant's countable resources using SSI resource methodologies. Applicants for Poverty-level Pregnant Woman Medicaid whose countable resources exceed $5,000 must pay four percent of countable resources to the agency to receive Poverty-level Pregnant Woman Medicaid. The maximum payment amount is $3,367. The payment must be met with cash. The applicant cannot use any medical bills to meet this payment.

(a) In subsequent months, through the 60 day postpartum period, the Department disregards all excess resources.

(b) This resource payment applies only to pregnant women covered under Sections 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(IV) and 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(IX) of the Social Security Act in effect January 1, 2011.

(c) No resource payment will be required when the Department makes a determination based on information received from a medical professional that social, medical, or other reasons place the pregnant woman in a high risk category. To obtain this waiver of the resource payment, the woman must

provide this information to the eligibility agency before the woman pays the resource payment so the agency can determine if she is in a high risk category.

(12) A child born to a woman who is only presumptively eligible at the time of the infant's birth is not eligible for the one year of continued coverage defined in Section 1902(e)(4) of the Social Security Act. The mother can apply for Medicaid after the birth and if determined eligible back to the date of the infant's birth, the infant is then eligible for the one year of continued coverage under Section 1902(e)(4) of the Social Security Act. If the mother is not eligible, the Department determines if the infant is eligible under other Medicaid programs.

(13) The Department provides Medicaid coverage to an infant until the infant turns one-year old when born to a woman eligible for Utah Medicaid on the date of the delivery of the infant, in compliance with Sec. 113(b)(1), Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act, Pub. L. No. 111 3. The infant does not have to remain in the birth mother's home and the birth mother does not have to continue to be eligible for Medicaid. The infant must continue to be a Utah resident to receive coverage.

(14) Children who meet the criteria under the Social Security Act, Section 1902(l)(1)(D) may qualify for the poverty-level child program through the month in which they turn 19. A child determined presumptively eligible may receive presumptive eligibility only through the applicable period or until the end of the month in which the child turns 19, whichever occurs first. The eligibility agency deems the parent's income and resources to the 18-year old to determine eligibility when the 18-year old lives in the parent's home. An 18-year old who does not live with a parent may apply on his own, in which case the agency does not deem income or resources from the parent.

R414-303-12. Pregnant Women Medicaid.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 435.116 (a), 435.301 (a) and (b)(1)(i) and (iv), 2001 ed. and Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(III) in effect January 1, 2001, which are incorporated by reference.

R414-303-13. Medicaid Cancer Program.

(1) The Department shall provide coverage to individuals described in 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XVIII) of the Social Security Act in effect April 4, 2012, which is incorporated by reference. This coverage shall be referred to as the Medicaid Cancer Program.

(2) Medicaid eligibility for services under this program will be provided to women who have been screened for breast or cervical cancer under the Centers for Disease Control and prevention Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program established under Title XV of the Public Health Service Act and are in need of treatment.

(3) A woman who is covered for treatment of breast or cervical cancer under a group health plan or other health insurance coverage defined by the Health Information Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of Section 2701 (c) of the Public Health Service Act, is not eligible for coverage under the program. If the woman has insurance coverage but is subject to a pre-existing condition period that prevents her from receiving treatment for her breast or cervical cancer or precancerous condition, she is considered to not have other health insurance coverage until the pre-existing condition period ends at which time her eligibility for the program ends.

(4) A woman who is eligible for Medicaid under any mandatory categorically needy eligibility group, or any optional categorically needy or medically needy program that does not require a spenddown or a premium, is not eligible for coverage under the program.

(5) A woman must be under 65 years of age to enroll in the program.

(6) Coverage for the treatment of precancerous conditions is limited to two calendar months after the month benefits are made effective.

(7) Coverage for a woman with breast or cervical cancer under 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XVIII) ends when she is no longer in need of treatment for breast or cervical cancer. At each eligibility review, eligibility workers determine whether an eligible woman is still in need of treatment based on the woman's doctor's statement or report.

KEY: income, coverage groups, independent foster care adolescent

October 1, 2012 26-18-3

Notice of Continuation January 25, 2008 26-1-5

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-307. Eligibility for Home and Community-Based Services Waivers.
R414-307-1. Introduction and Authority.

(1) Section 26-18-3 authorizes this rule. It establishes eligibility requirements for Medicaid coverage for home and community-based service waivers.

(2) The Department adopts 42 CFR 435.217 and 435.726, 2011 ed., which are incorporated by reference. The Department adopts Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Section 1915(c) in effect April 13, 2012, which is incorporated by reference.

R414-307-2. Definitions.

The definitions found in Rules R 414-1 and R414-301 apply to this rule.

R414-307-3. General Requirements for Home and Community-Based Services Waivers.

The following provisions apply to all applicants and recipients of home and community- based services waivers:

(1) To qualify under a home and community based services waiver, an individual must meet:

(a) the medical eligibility criteria defined in the waiver implementation plan adopted in R414-61 applicable to the specific waiver under which the individual is seeking services, as verified by the referring agency case manager;

(b) the eligibility criteria for one of the Medicaid coverage groups selected for coverage in the specific waiver implementation plan under which the individual is seeking services; and

(c) the non-financial Medicaid criteria defined in R414-302; and

(d) the requirements in this rule applicable to all waiver applicants and recipients, as well as requirements specific to the waiver for which the individual is seeking eligibility.

(2) The provisions found in Rule R414-301 apply to applicants and recipients of home and community-based services waivers.

(3) For individuals claiming a disability, the disability provisions of Rule R414-303 apply.

(4) Except where otherwise stated in this rule, the income provisions of Rule R414-304 apply to waiver applicants and recipients.

(5) Except where otherwise stated in this rule, the resource provisions of Rule R414-305 apply to waiver applicants and recipients.

(6) The benefit provisions of Rule R414-306 apply to waiver applicants and recipients.

(7) The provisions found in Rule R414-308 that apply to eligibility determinations, redeterminations, change reporting, verification and improper medical assistance also apply to waiver applicants and recipients.

(8) The Department shall limit the number of individuals covered by a home and community based-services waiver as provided in the adopted waiver implementation plan.

(9) The Department shall not pay for waiver services when an individual has home equity that exceeds the limit set forth by Pub. L. No. 109 171.

(a) The Department sets that limit at the minimum level allowed under Pub. L. No. 109 171.

(b) An individual who has excess home equity and meets eligibility criteria under a community Medicaid eligibility group defined in the Utah Medicaid State Plan may receive Medicaid for services other than home and community-based waiver services.

(c) An individual who has excess home equity and does not qualify for a community Medicaid eligibility group, is ineligible for Medicaid under both the special income group and the medically needy waiver group.

R414-307-4. Special Income Group.

The following requirements apply to individuals who qualify for a Medicaid home and community-based services waiver under the special income group defined in 42 CFR 435.217 because they do not meet community Medicaid rules but would be eligible for Medicaid if they were living in a medical institution:

(1) If the individual's spouse meets the definition of a community spouse, the eligibility agency shall apply the income and resource provisions defined in Section 1924 of the Social Security Act and Section R414-305-3.

(2) If the individual does not have a spouse, or the individual's spouse does not meet the definition of a community spouse, the eligibility agency may only count the individual's resources to determine eligibility. If both members of a married couple who live together apply for waiver services and meet the criteria for the special income group, the eligibility agency shall count one-half of jointly-held assets as available to each spouse. Each spouse must pass the medically needy resource test for one person.

(3) The eligibility agency may only count income determined under the most closely associated cash assistance program to decide if the individual passes the income eligibility test for the special income group. The eligibility agency may not count income of the individual's spouse except for actual contributions from the spouse.

(4) If the individual is a minor child, the eligibility agency may not count income and resources of the child's parents to decide if the child passes the income and resource tests for the special income group. The eligibility agency shall count actual contributions from a parent, including court-ordered support payments as income of the child.

(5) The individual's income cannot exceed three times the payment that would be made to an individual with no income under Section 1611(b)(1) of the Social Security Act.

(6) The eligibility agency shall apply the transfer of asset provisions of Section 1917 of the Social Security Act, as amended by Pub. L. No. 109 171.

(7) The individual's cost-of-care contribution is the income amount remaining after post-eligibility deductions for the applicable waiver. The individual must pay the cost-of-care contribution to the eligibility agency each month for Medicaid waiver eligibility.

(8) The eligibility agency shall deduct medical expenses incurred by the individual in accordance with Section R414-304-9.

(9) The eligibility agency shall determine special income group eligibility for an individual starting the month that waiver services begin. The eligibility agency shall determine eligibility for prior months using the community Medicaid or institutional Medicaid rules applicable to the individual's situation.

R414-307-5. Medically Needy Waiver Group.

The following requirements apply to individuals applying for or determined eligible for the New Choices Waiver or the Individuals with Physical Disabilities Waiver who meet the eligibility criteria for a medically needy coverage group defined in 42 CFR 435.301 that the Department has selected for coverage under the implementation plan for the specific waiver:

(1) If an individual's spouse meets the definition of a community spouse, the eligibility agency shall apply the resource provisions defined in Section 1924 of the Social Security Act and Section R414-305-3.

(2) If the individual does not have a spouse or the individual's spouse does not meet the definition of a community spouse, the eligibility agency may only count the individual's resources to determine eligibility. When both members of a

married couple who live together apply for waiver services and meet the criteria for the medically needy waiver group, the eligibility agency shall count one-half of jointly-held assets available to each spouse. Each spouse must pass the medically needy resource test for one person.

(3) The eligibility agency may only count income of the individual determined under the most closely associated cash assistance program to decide eligibility for the medically needy waiver group. The eligibility agency may not count income of the individual's spouse except for actual contributions from the spouse.

(4) If the individual is a minor child, the eligibility agency may only count income and resources of the child and may not count income and resources of the child's parents to decide if the child passes the income and resource tests for the medically needy waiver group. The eligibility agency shall count actual contributions from a parent, including court-ordered support payments as income of the child.

(5) The individual's income must exceed three times the payment that would be made to an individual with no income under Section 1611(b)(1) of the Social Security Act.

(6) The eligibility agency shall apply the income deductions allowed by the community Medicaid category under which the individual qualifies. The eligibility agency shall compare countable income to the applicable medically needy income limit for a one-person household to determine the individual's spenddown. The individual must pay the spenddown to the eligibility agency for Medicaid waiver eligibility.

(7) The eligibility agency shall deduct medical expenses incurred by the individual in accordance with Section R414-304-9.

(8) The eligibility agency shall determine an individual's eligibility for the medically needy waiver group starting the month that waiver services begin. The eligibility agency shall determine eligibility for prior months using the community Medicaid or institutional Medicaid rules applicable to the individual's situation.

R414-307-6. New Choices Waiver Eligibility Criteria.

The following eligibility requirements apply to the New Choices Waiver:

(1) An individual must be age 65 or older, or age 18 through age 64 and disabled as defined in Section 1614(a)(3) of the Social Security Act. For the purpose of this waiver, an individual is 18 years of age beginning the first month after the month of the individual's 18th birthday.

(2) An individual eligible under the special income group may be required to pay a contribution toward the cost of care to receive home and community based services. The eligibility agency shall determine a client's cost-of-care contribution as follows:

(a) The eligibility agency shall count all of the client's income unless such income is excluded under other federal laws that exclude certain income from being counted to determine eligibility for federally-funded, needs-based medical assistance.

(b) The eligibility agency shall deduct the following amounts from the individual's income.

(i) A personal needs allowance equal to 100% of the federal poverty guideline for a household of one.

(ii) For individuals with earned income, up to $125 of gross-earned income.

(iii) Actual monthly shelter costs not to exceed $300. This deduction includes mortgage, insurance, property taxes, rent, and other shelter expenses.

(iv) A deduction for monthly utility costs equal to the standard utility allowance Utah uses under Section 5(e) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977. If the waiver client shares utility expenses with others, the allowance is prorated accordingly.

(v) An allowance for a community spouse and dependent family members living with the community spouse, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1924 of the Social Security Act.

(vi) In the case of an individual who does not have a community spouse or whose spouse is also eligible for institutional or waiver services, an allowance for a dependent family member that is equal to one-third of the difference between the minimum monthly spousal needs allowance defined in Section 1924 of the Social Security Act and the family member's monthly income. If more than one individual who qualifies for a Medicaid home and community based waiver or institutional Medicaid coverage contributes income to the dependent family member, the combined income deductions of such individuals cannot exceed one-third of the difference between the minimum monthly spousal needs allowance and the family member's monthly income.

(vii) Medical and remedial care expenses incurred by the individual in accordance with Section R414-304-9.

(c) The income deduction to provide an allowance to a spouse or a dependent family member cannot exceed the amount the individual actually gives to such spouse or dependent family member.

(d) The remaining amount of income after such deductions is the individual's cost of care contribution.

(3) The individual must pay the contribution to cost-of-care to the eligibility agency each month to receive home and community based services.

(4) The eligibility agency shall count parental and spousal income only if the client receives a cash contribution from a parent or spouse.

R414-307-7. Community Supports Home and Community Based Services Waiver for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities and Other Related Conditions.

(1) Medicaid eligibility for the Community Supports Home and Community-Based Services waiver is limited to individuals with intellectual disabilities and other related conditions.

(2) An individual's resources must be equal to or less than the Medicaid resource limit applicable to an institutionalized person. The spousal impoverishment resource provisions for married, institutionalized individuals in Section R414-305-3 apply to a married individual.

(3) An eligible individual may be required to pay a contribution toward the cost of care to receive home and community based services. The eligibility agency shall determine an individual's cost-of-care contribution as follows:

(a) The eligibility agency shall count all of the individual's income unless such income is excluded under other federal laws that exclude certain income from being counted to determine eligibility for federally-funded, needs-based medical assistance.

(b) The eligibility agency shall deduct the following amounts from the individual's income:

(i) For an individual with earned income, earned income up to the substantial gainful activity level of earnings defined in Section 223(d)(4) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws in effect April 4, 2012, to determine countable earned income.

(ii) A personal needs allowance for the individual equal to 100% of the federal poverty level for one person.

(iii) A deduction for a community spouse and dependent family members living with the community spouse in accordance with the provisions of Section 1924 of the Social Security Act.

(iv) In the case of an individual who does not have a community spouse or whose spouse is also eligible for institutional or waiver services, an allowance for a dependent family member that is equal to one-third of the difference

between the minimum monthly spousal needs allowance defined in Section 1924 of the Social Security Act and the family member's monthly income. If more than one individual who qualifies for a Medicaid home and community based waiver or institutional Medicaid coverage contributes income to the dependent family member, the combined income deductions of such individuals cannot exceed one-third of the difference between the minimum monthly spousal needs allowance and the family member's monthly income.

(v) Health insurance premiums for the waiver-eligible recipient paid by the recipient, or medical expenses incurred by the recipient in accordance with Section R414-304-9.

(c) The income deduction to provide an allowance to a spouse or a dependent family member cannot exceed the amount the individual actually gives to such spouse or dependent family member.

(d) The remaining amount of income after such deductions is the individual's cost of care contribution.

(4) The individual must pay the contribution to cost-of-care to the eligibility agency each month to receive home and community based services.

(5) The eligibility agency shall count parental and spousal income only if the individual receives a cash contribution from a parent or spouse.

(6) The provisions of Section R414-305-8 concerning transfers of assets apply to individuals seeking eligibility or receiving benefits under this home and community based services waiver.

R414-307-8. Home and Community Based Services Waiver for Individuals Age 65 and Older.

(1) Medicaid eligibility for Home and Community-Based Services for individuals age 65 and older is limited to individuals eligible for Aged Medicaid who could qualify for skilled nursing home care.

(2) A client's resources must be equal to or less than the Medicaid resource limit applicable to an institutionalized person. The spousal impoverishment resource provisions for married, institutionalized individuals in Section R414-305-3 apply to a married individual.

(3) An eligible client may be required to pay a contribution toward the cost of care to receive home and community based services. The eligibility agency shall determine a client's cost-of-care contribution as follows:

(a) The eligibility agency shall count all income unless such income is excluded under other federal laws that exclude certain income from being counted to determine eligibility for federally-funded, needs-based medical assistance. The eligibility agency shall count a spouse's income only if the client receives a cash contribution from a spouse.

(b) The eligibility agency shall deduct the following amounts from the individual's income:

(i) A personal needs allowance for the individual equal to 100% of the federal poverty level for one person.

(ii) For individuals with earned income, up to $125 of gross-earned income.

(iii) An allowance for shelter expenses as defined in the waiver implementation plan.

(iv) A deduction for a community spouse and dependent family members under the spousal impoverishment provisions for Institutional Medicaid defined in Section R414-304-10.

(v) In the case of an individual who does not have a community spouse or whose spouse is also eligible for institutional or waiver services, an allowance for a dependent family member that is equal to one-third of the difference between the minimum monthly spousal needs allowance defined in Section 1924 of the Social Security Act and the family member's monthly income. If more than one individual who qualifies for a Medicaid home and community based waiver or institutional Medicaid coverage contributes income to the dependent family member, the combined income deductions of such individuals cannot exceed one-third of the difference between the minimum monthly spousal needs allowance and the family member's monthly income.

(vi) Health insurance premiums for the waiver-eligible recipient paid by the recipient, or medical expenses incurred by the recipient in accordance with Section R414-304-9.

(c) The income deduction to provide an allowance to a spouse or a dependent family member cannot exceed the amount the individual actually gives to such spouse or dependent family member.

(d) The remaining amount of income after such deductions is the individual's cost of care contribution.

(4) The individual must pay the contribution to cost-of-care to the eligibility agency each month to receive home and community based services.

(5) The provisions of Section R414-305-8 concerning transfers of assets apply to individuals seeking eligibility or receiving benefits under this home and community based services waiver.

R414-307-9. Home and Community Based Services Waiver for Technology Dependent/Medically Fragile Individuals.

(1) To be eligible for admission to this waiver, the individual must be under age 21 at the time of admission to the waiver. An individual is considered to be under age 21 until the month after the month in which the 21st birthday falls.

(2) Once admitted to the waiver, the individual can continue to receive waiver benefits and services as long as the individual continues to meet the medical criteria defined by the Department in the Technology Dependent waiver implementation plan, non-financial Medicaid eligibility criteria in Rule R414-302, and a Medicaid category of coverage defined in the waiver implementation plan.

(3) All other eligibility requirements follow the rules for the Community Supports Home and Community-Based Services Waiver found in Section R414-307-7, except for Subsection R414-307-7(1).

R414-307-10. Home and Community-Based Services Waiver for Individuals with Acquired Brain Injury.

(1) To qualify for services under this waiver, the individual must be at least 18 years of age. The person is considered to be 18 years of age in the month in which the 18th birthday falls.

(2) All other eligibility requirements follow the rules for the Home and Community-Based Services Waiver for Aged Individuals found in Section R414-307-8.

R414-307-11. Home and Community-Based Services Waiver for Individuals with Physical Disabilities.

(1) To qualify for the waiver for individuals with physical disabilities the individual must meet non-financial criteria for Aged, Blind, or Disabled Medicaid.

(2) A client's resources must be equal to or less than $2000. The spousal impoverishment resource provisions for married, institutionalized clients in Section R414-305-3 apply to this rule.

(3) Countable income is determined using income rules of Aged, Blind, or Disabled Institutional Medicaid. The eligibility agency shall count all income unless such income is excluded under other federal laws that exclude certain income from being counted to determine eligibility for federally-funded, needs-based medical assistance. Eligibility is determined counting only the gross income of the client.

(4) The eligibility agency shall count a spouse's income only if the client receives a cash contribution from a spouse.

(5) The client's income cannot exceed three times the SSI

benefit amount payable under Section 1611(b)(1) of the Social Security Act, except that individuals with income over this amount can pay a spenddown to become eligible. To determine the spenddown amount, the income rules and medically needy income standard for non-institutionalized aged, blind or disabled individuals in Rule R414-304 apply except that income is not deemed from the client's spouse.

(6) The eligibility agency may not assess a cost-of-care contribution for an individual with income that does not exceed three times the SSI benefit amount.

(7) The provisions of Section R414-305-8 concerning transfers of assets apply to individuals seeking eligibility or receiving benefits under this home and community-based services waiver.

R414-307-12. Home and Community-Based Services Waiver for Individuals with Autism.

(1) To qualify for the waiver for individuals with autism, the child must be at least two years of age and under six years of age. The last month a child can be eligible for this waiver is the month in which the child turns six years of age.

(2) All other eligibility requirements follow the rules of the Community Supports Home and Community-Based Services Waiver found in Section R414-307-7 except for Subsection R414-307-7(1).

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R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-308. Application, Eligibility Determinations and Improper Medical Assistance.
R414-308-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) This rule is authorized by Section 26-18-3.

(2) The purpose of this rule is to establish requirements for medical assistance applications, eligibility decisions and reviews, eligibility period, verifications, change reporting, notification and improper medical assistance for the following programs:

(a) Medicaid;

(b) Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries;

(c) Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries; and

(d) Qualified Individuals.

R414-308-2. Definitions.

(1) The definitions in Rules R414-1 and R414-301 apply to this rule.

(2) In addition, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Cost of care" means the amount of income that an institutionalized individual must pay to the medical facility for long-term care services based on the individual's income and allowed deductions.

(b) "Department" means the Utah Department of Health.

(c) "Due date" means the date that a recipient is required to report a change or provide requested verification to the eligibility agency.

(d) "Due process month" means the month that allows time for the recipient to return all verification, and for the eligibility agency to determine eligibility and notify the recipient.

(e) "Eligibility agency" means the Department of Workforce Services (DWS) that determines eligibility for Medicaid under contract with the Department.

(f) "Eligibility review" means a process by which the eligibility agency reviews current information about a recipient's circumstances to determine whether the recipient is still eligible for medical assistance.

(g) "Open enrollment" means a period of time when the eligibility agency accepts applications.

R414-308-3. Application and Signature.

(1) An individual may apply for medical assistance by completing and signing under penalty of perjury any Department-approved application form for medical assistance and delivering it to the eligibility agency. If available, an individual may complete an on-line application for medical assistance and send it electronically to the eligibility agency.

(a) If an applicant cannot write, the applicant must make his mark on the application form and have at least one witness to the signature.

(b) When completing an on-line application, the individual must either send the eligibility agency an original signature on a printed signature page, or if available on-line, submit an electronic signature that conforms with state law for electronic signatures.

(c) A representative may apply on behalf of an individual. A representative may be a legal guardian, a person holding a power of attorney, a representative payee or other responsible person acting on behalf of the individual. In this case, the eligibility agency may send notices, requests and forms to both the individual and the individual's representative, or to just the individual's representative.

(d) If the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) has custody of a child and the child is placed in foster care, DCFS completes the application. DCFS determines eligibility for the child pursuant to a written agreement with the Department. DCFS also determines eligibility for children placed under a subsidized adoption agreement. The Department does not require an application for Title IV-E eligible children.

(e) An authorized representative may apply for the individual if unusual circumstances or death prevent an individual from applying on his own. The individual must sign the application form if possible. If the individual cannot sign the application, the representative must sign the application. The eligibility agency may assign someone to act as the authorized representative when the individual requires help to apply and cannot appoint a representative.

(2) The application date is the day that the eligibility agency receives the request or verification from the recipient. The eligibility agency treats the following situations as a new application without requiring a new application form. The effective date of eligibility for these situations depends on the rules for the specific program:

(a) A household with an open medical assistance case asks to add a new household member by contacting the eligibility agency;

(b) The eligibility agency ends medical assistance when the recipient fails to return requested verification, and the recipient provides all requested verification to the eligibility agency before the end of the calendar month that follows the closure date. The eligibility agency waives the open enrollment period requirement during that calendar month for programs subject to open enrollment;

(c) A medical assistance program other than PCN ends due to an incomplete review, and the recipient responds to the review request in the calendar month that follows the closure date. The provisions of Section R414-310-14 apply to recertification for PCN enrollment;

(d) Except for PCN and UPP that are subject to open enrollment periods, the eligibility agency denies an application when the applicant fails to provide all requested verification, but provides all requested verification within 30 calendar days of the denial notice date. The new application date is the date that the eligibility agency receives all requested verification and the retroactive period is based on that date. The eligibility agency does not act if it receives verification more than 30 calendar days after it denies the application. The recipient must complete a new application to reapply for medical assistance;

(e) For PCN and UPP applicants, the eligibility agency denies an application when the applicant fails to provide all requested verification, but provides all requested verification within 30 calendar days of the denial notice date and the eligibility agency has not stopped the open enrollment period. If the eligibility agency has stopped enrollment, the applicant must wait for an open enrollment period to reapply.

(3) If a medical assistance case closes for one or more calendar months, the recipient must complete a new application form to reapply.

(4) A child under the age of 19, or a pregnant woman who is eligible for a presumptive eligibility period, must file an application for medical assistance with the eligibility agency in accordance with the requirements of Sections 1920 and 1920A of the Social Security Act.

(5) The eligibility agency shall process low-income subsidy application data transmitted from the Social Security Administration (SSA) in accordance with 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1935(a)(4) as an application for Medicare cost sharing programs. The eligibility agency shall take appropriate steps to gather the required information and verification from the applicant to determine the applicant's eligibility.

(a) Data transmitted from SSA is not an application for Medicaid.

(b) An individual who wants to apply for Medicaid when contacted for information to process the application for Medicare cost-sharing programs must complete and sign a Department-approved application form for medical assistance. The date of application for Medicaid is the date that the

eligibility agency receives the application for Medicaid.

(6) The application date for medical assistance is the date that the eligibility agency receives the application during normal business hours on a week day that does not include Saturday, Sunday or a state holiday except as described below:

(a) If the application is delivered to the eligibility agency after the close of business, the date of application is the next business day;

(i) If the applicant delivers the application to an outreach location during normal business hours, the date of application is that business day when outreach staff is available to receive the application;

(ii) If the applicant delivers the application to an outreach location on a non-business day or after normal business hours, the date of application is the last business day that a staff person from the eligibility agency was available at the outreach location to receive or pick up the application;

(b) When the eligibility agency receives application data transmitted from SSA pursuant to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396u-5(a)(4), the eligibility agency shall use the date that the individual submits the application for the low-income subsidy to the SSA as the application date for Medicare cost sharing programs. The application processing period for the transmitted data begins on the date that the eligibility agency receives the transmitted data. The transmitted data meets the signature requirements for applications for Medicare cost sharing programs;

(c) If an application is filed through the "myCase" system, the date of application is the date the application is submitted to the eligibility agency online.

(7) The eligibility agency shall accept a signed application that an applicant sends by facsimile as a valid application.

(8) If an applicant submits an unsigned or incomplete application form to the eligibility agency, the eligibility agency shall notify the applicant that he must sign and complete the application no later than the last day of the application processing period. The eligibility agency shall send a signature page to the applicant and give the applicant at least ten days to sign and return the signature page. When the application is incomplete, the eligibility agency shall notify the applicant of the need to complete the application and offer ways to complete the application.

(a) The date of application for an incomplete or unsigned application form is the date that the eligibility agency receives the application if the agency receives a signed signature page and completed application within the application processing period.

(b) If the eligibility agency does not receive a signed signature page and completed application form within the application processing period, the application is void and the eligibility agency shall send a denial notice to the applicant.

(c) If the eligibility agency receives a signed signature page and completed application within 30 calendar days after the notice of denial date, the date of receipt is the new application date and the provisions of Section R414-308-6 apply.

(d) If the eligibility agency receives a signed signature page and completed application more than 30 calendar days after it sends the denial notice, the applicant must reapply by completing and submitting a new application form. The new application date is when the eligibility agency receives a new application.

R414-308-4. Verification of Eligibility and Information Exchange.

(1) Medical assistance applicants and recipients must verify all eligibility factors requested by the eligibility agency to establish or to redetermine eligibility. Medical assistance applicants and recipients must provide identifying information that the eligibility agency needs to meet the requirements of 42 CFR 435.945, 435.948, 435.952, 435.955, and 435.960, 2010 ed., which are incorporated by reference.

(a) The eligibility agency shall provide the applicant or recipient a written request of the needed verification.

(b) The applicant or recipient has at least ten calendar days from the date that the eligibility agency gives or sends the verification request to provide verification.

(c) The due date for returning verification, forms or information requested by the eligibility agency is the close of business on the date that the eligibility agency sets as the due date in a written request.

(d) An applicant or recipient must provide all requested verification before the close of business on the last day of the application period. If the last day of the application processing period is a non-business day, the applicant or recipient has until the close of business on the next business day to return verification.

(e) The eligibility agency shall allow the applicant or recipient more time to provide verification if he requests more time by the due date. The eligibility agency shall set a new due date based on what the applicant or recipient needs to do to obtain the verification and whether he shows a good faith effort to obtain the verification.

(f) If an applicant or recipient does not provide verification by the due date and does not contact the eligibility agency to ask for more time to provide verification, the eligibility agency shall deny the application or review, or end eligibility.

(g) If a due date falls on a non-business day, the due date is the close of business on the next business day.

(2) The eligibility agency must receive verification of an individual's income, both unearned and earned. To be eligible under the Medicaid Work Incentive program, the eligibility agency may require proof such as paycheck stubs showing deductions of FICA tax, self-employment tax filing documents, or for newly self-employed individuals who have not filed tax forms yet, a written business plan and verification of gross receipts and business expenses, to verify that the income is earned income.

(3) If an applicant's citizenship and identity do not match through the Social Security electronic match process and the eligibility agency cannot resolve this inconsistency, the eligibility agency shall require the applicant to provide verification of his citizenship and identity in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 1396a(ee)(1)(B).

(a) The individual must provide verification to resolve the inconsistency or provide original documentation to verify his citizenship and identity within 90 days of the request.

(b) The eligibility agency shall continue to provide medical assistance during the 90-day period if the individual meets all other eligibility criteria.

(c) If the individual fails to provide verification, the eligibility agency shall end eligibility within 30 days after the 90-day period. The eligibility agency may not extend or repeat the verification period.

(d) An individual who provides false information to receive medical assistance is subject to investigation of Medicaid fraud and penalties as outlined in 42 CFR 455.13 through 455.23.

R414-308-5. Eligibility Decisions or Withdrawal of an Application.

(1) The eligibility agency shall determine whether the applicant is eligible within the time limits established in 42 CFR 435.911, 2010 ed., which is incorporated by reference. The eligibility agency shall provide proper notice about a recipient's eligibility, changes in eligibility, and the recipient's right to request a fair hearing in accordance with the provisions of 42

CFR 431.206, 431.210, 431.211, 431.213, 431.214, 2010 ed., which are incorporated by reference; and 42 CFR 435.912 and 435.919, 2010 ed., which are incorporated by reference.

(2) The eligibility agency shall extend the time limit if the applicant asks for more time to provide requested information before the due date. The eligibility agency shall give the applicant at least ten more days after the original due date to provide verifications upon the applicant's request. The eligibility agency may allow a longer period of time for the recipient to provide verifications if the agency determines that the delay is due to circumstances beyond the recipient's control.

(3) If an individual who is determined presumptively eligible files an application for medical assistance in accordance with the requirements of Sections 1920 and 1920A of the Social Security Act, the eligibility agency shall continue presumptive eligibility until it makes an eligibility decision based on that application. The filing of additional applications by the individual does not extend the presumptive eligibility period.

(4) An applicant may withdraw an application for medical assistance any time before the eligibility agency makes an eligibility decision. An individual requesting an assessment of assets for a married couple under 42 U.S.C. 1396r-5 may withdraw the request any time before the eligibility agency completes the assessment.

R414-308-6. Eligibility Period and Reviews.

(1) The eligibility period begins on the effective date of eligibility as defined in Section R414-306-4, which may be after the first day of a month, subject to the following requirements.

(a) If a recipient must pay one of the following fees to receive Medicaid, the eligibility agency shall determine eligibility and notify the recipient of the amount owed for coverage. The eligibility agency shall grant eligibility when it receives the required payment, or in the case of a spenddown or cost of care contribution for waivers, when the recipient sends proof of incurred medical expenses equal to the payment. The fees a recipient may owe include:

(i) a spenddown of excess income for medically needy Medicaid coverage;

(ii) a Medicaid Work Incentive (MWI) premium;

(iii) an asset copayment for poverty level, pregnant woman coverage; and

(iv) a cost of care contribution for home and community-based waiver services.

(b) A required spenddown, MWI premium, or cost of care contribution is due each month for a recipient to receive Medicaid coverage. A recipient must pay an asset copayment before eligibility is granted for poverty level, pregnant woman coverage.

(c) The recipient must make the payment or provide proof of medical expenses within 30 calendar days from the mailing date of the application approval notice, which states how much the recipient owes.

(d) For ongoing months of eligibility, the recipient has until the close of business on the tenth day of the month after the benefit month to meet the spenddown or the cost of care contribution for waiver services, or to pay the MWI premium. If the tenth day of the month is a non-business day, the recipient has until the close of business on the first business day after the tenth. Eligibility begins on the first day of the benefit month once the recipient meets the required payment. If the recipient does not meet the required payment by the due date, the recipient may reapply for retroactive benefits if that month is within the retroactive period of the new application date.

(e) A recipient who lives in a long-term care facility and owes a cost of care contribution to the medical facility must pay the medical facility directly. The recipient may use unpaid past medical bills, or current incurred medical bills other than the charges from the medical facility, to meet some or all of the cost of care contribution subject to the limitations in Section R414-304-9. An unpaid cost of care contribution is not allowed as a medical bill to reduce the amount that the recipient owes the facility.

(f) Even when the eligibility agency does not close a medical assistance case, no eligibility exists in a month for which the recipient fails to meet a required spenddown, MWI premium, or cost of care contribution for home and community-based waiver services.

(g) Eligibility for the poverty level, pregnant woman program does not exist when the recipient fails to pay a required asset copayment.

(h) The eligibility agency shall continue eligibility for a resident of a nursing home even when an eligible resident fails to pay the nursing home the cost of care contribution. The resident, however, must continue to meet all other eligibility requirements.

(2) The eligibility period ends on:

(a) the last day of the month in which the eligibility agency determines that the recipient is no longer eligible for medical assistance and sends proper closure notice;

(b) the last day of the month in which the eligibility agency sends proper closure notice when the recipient fails to provide required information or verification to the eligibility agency by the due date;

(c) the last day of the month in which the recipient asks the eligibility agency to discontinue eligibility, or if benefits have been issued for the following month, the end of that month;

(d) for time-limited programs, the last day of the month in which the time limit ends;

(e) for the poverty level, pregnant woman program, the last day of the month which is at least 60 days after the date that the pregnancy ends, except that for poverty-level, pregnant woman coverage for emergency services only, eligibility ends on the last day of the month in which the pregnancy ends; or

(f) the date that the individual dies.

(3) A presumptive eligibility period begins on the day that the qualified entity determines an individual to be presumptively eligible. The presumptive eligibility period shall end on the earlier of:

(a) the day that the eligibility agency makes an eligibility decision for medical assistance based on the individual's application when that application is filed in accordance with the requirements of Sections 1920 and 1920A of the Social Security Act; or

(b) in the case of an individual who does not file an application in accordance with the requirements of Sections 1920 and 1920A of the Social Security Act, the last day of the month that follows the month in which the individual becomes presumptively eligible.

(4) For an individual selected for coverage under the Qualified Individuals Program, the eligibility agency shall extend eligibility through the end of the calendar year if the individual continues to meet eligibility criteria and the program still exists.

(5) The eligibility agency shall complete a periodic review of a recipient's eligibility for medical assistance in accordance with the requirements of 42 CFR 435.916, at least once every 12 months. The eligibility agency shall review factors that are subject to change to determine if the recipient continues to be eligible for medical assistance.

(6) The eligibility agency may complete an eligibility review more frequently when it:

(a) has information about anticipated changes in the recipient's circumstances that may affect eligibility;

(b) knows the recipient has fluctuating income;

(c) completes a review for other assistance programs that the recipient receives; or

(d) needs to meet workload demands.

(7) The eligibility agency shall use available, reliable sources to gather information needed to complete the review. The eligibility agency may complete an eligibility review without requiring the recipient to provide additional information.

(8) The eligibility agency may ask the recipient to respond to a request to complete the review process during the review month. If the recipient fails to respond to the request, the eligibility agency shall end eligibility effective at the end of the review month and send proper notice to the recipient. If the recipient responds to the review or reapplies in the month that follows the review month, the eligibility agency shall consider the response to be a new application. The application processing period shall apply for the new request for coverage.

(a) The eligibility agency may ask the recipient for verification to redetermine eligibility.

(b) Upon receiving the verification, the eligibility agency shall redetermine eligibility and notify the recipient.

(i) If the recipient becomes eligible based on this reapplication, the recipient's eligibility becomes effective the first day of the month after the closure date.

(ii) If the recipient fails to return verification within the application processing period or if the recipient is determined to be ineligible, the eligibility agency shall send a denial notice to the recipient.

(c) The eligibility agency may not continue eligibility while it makes a new eligibility determination.

(d) If the case is closed for one or more calendar months, the recipient must reapply.

(9) If the recipient responds to the request during the review month, the eligibility agency may request verification from the recipient.

(a) The eligibility agency shall send a written request for the necessary verification.

(b) The recipient has at least ten calendar days from the notice date to provide the requested verification to the eligibility agency.

(10) If the recipient responds to the review and provides all verification by the due date within the review month, the eligibility agency shall determine eligibility and notify the recipient of its decision.

(a) If the eligibility agency sends proper notice of an adverse decision in the review month, the agency shall change eligibility for the following month.

(b) If the eligibility agency does not send proper notice of an adverse change for the following month, the agency shall extend eligibility to the following month. This additional month of eligibility is called the due process month. Upon completing an eligibility determination, the eligibility agency shall send proper notice of the effective date of any adverse decision.

(11) If the recipient responds to the review in the review month and the verification due date is in the following month, the eligibility agency shall extend eligibility to the due process month. The recipient must provide all verification by the verification due date.

(a) If the recipient provides all requested verification by the verification due date, the eligibility agency shall determine eligibility and send proper notice of the decision.

(b) If the recipient does not provide all requested verification by the verification due date, the eligibility agency shall end eligibility effective the end of the month in which the eligibility agency sends proper notice of the closure.

(c) If the recipient returns all verification after the verification due date and before the effective closure date, the eligibility agency shall treat the date that it receives the verification as a new application date. The agency shall then determine eligibility and send notice to the recipient.

(12) The eligibility agency shall provide ten-day notice of case closure if the recipient is determined ineligible or if the recipient fails to provide all verification by the verification due date.

(13) The eligibility agency may not extend coverage under certain medical assistance programs in accordance with state and federal law. The agency shall notify the recipient before the effective closure date.

(a) If the eligibility agency determines that the recipient qualifies for a different medical assistance program, the agency shall notify the recipient. Otherwise, the agency shall end eligibility when the permitted time period for such program expires.

(b) If the recipient provides information before the effective closure date that indicates that the recipient may qualify for another medical assistance program, the eligibility agency shall treat the information as a new application. If the recipient contacts the eligibility agency after the effective closure date, the recipient must reapply for benefits.

R414-308-7. Change Reporting and Benefit Changes.

(1) A recipient must report to the eligibility agency reportable changes in the recipient's circumstances. Reportable changes are defined in Section R414-301-2.

(a) The due date for reporting changes is the close of business ten calendar days after the recipient learns of the change.

(b) When the change is receipt of income from a new source, or an increase in income for the recipient, the due date for reporting the income change is the close of business ten calendar days after the change.

(c) The date of report is the date that the recipient reports the change to the eligibility agency during normal business hours, or the date that the eligibility agency receives the information from another source.

(2) The eligibility agency may receive information from credible sources other than the recipient such as computer income matches and from anonymous citizen reports. The eligibility agency shall verify information from other sources that may affect the recipient's eligibilitybefore using the information to change the recipient's eligibility for medical assistance. The eligibility agency shall verify information from citizen reports through other reliable proofs.

(3) If the eligibility agency needs verification from the recipient, the agency shall send the recipient a written request. The eligibility agency shall give the recipient at least ten calendar days from the notice date to respond. The due date for providing verification of changes is the close of business on the date that the eligibility agency sets as the due date in a written notice to the recipient.

(4) A recipient must provide change reports, forms or verifications to the eligibility agency by the close of business on the due date.

(5) If the information about a change causes an increase in a recipient's benefits and the eligibility agency asks the recipient for verification, the eligibility agency shall increase benefits as follows:

(a) An increase in benefits is effective on the first day of the month after the change report month if the recipient returns all verification within ten calendar days of the request date or by the end of the change report month, if longer;

(b) An increase in benefits is effective on the first day of the month after the date that the eligibility agency receives all verification if the recipient does not return verification by the due date, but returns verification in the calendar month that follows the report month.

(6) If the reported information causes an increase in a recipient's benefits and the eligibility agency does not request verification, the increase in benefits is effective on the first day of the month that follows the change report month.

(7) If a change adversely affects the recipient's eligibility for benefits, the eligibility agency shall change the effective date of eligibility to the first day of the month after the month in which it sends proper notice of the change.

(a) The eligibility agency shall change the effective date if it has enough information to adjust benefits, regardless of whether the recipient returns verification.

(b) The eligibility agency shall send a written request to the recipient for verification if it does not have enough information to adjust benefits. The recipient has at least ten days after the date of the request to return verification.

(i) Upon receiving verification, the eligibility agency shall adjust benefits to become effective on the first day of the month after the agency sends proper notice.

(ii) If the recipient does not return verification timely, the eligibility agency shall discontinue benefits after the month in which the agency sends proper notice.

(8) If the recipient returns all requested verification related to a change report in the month that follows the effective closure date, the eligibility agency shall treat the date of receipt as an application date and may not require the recipient to complete a new application form. The eligibility agency shall review the verification to determine whether the recipient is still eligible and notify the recipient of its decision. The eligibility agency may not change the review date unless it updates all factors of eligibility.

(9) If the eligibility agency cannot determine the effect of a change without verification from the recipient, the agency shall discontinue benefits if it does not receive the requested verification by the due date. If a change does not affect all household members and the recipient does not return verification, the eligibility agency shall discontinue benefits only for those individuals affected by the change.

(10) An overpayment may occur if the recipient does not report changes timely, or if the recipient does not return verification by the verification due date.

(a) The eligibility agency shall determine whether an overpayment has occurred based on when the agency could have made the change if the recipient had reported the change on time or returned verification by the due date.

(b) If a recipient fails to report a change timely or return verification or forms by the due date, the recipient must repay all services and benefits paid by the Department for which the recipient is ineligible.

(11) If a due date falls on a non-business day, the due date is the close of business on the next business day.

R414-308-8. Case Closure and Redetermination.

(1) The eligibility agency shall end medical assistance when the recipient requests the agency to close his case, when the recipient fails to respond to a request to complete the eligibility review, when the recipient fails to provide all verification needed to determine continued eligibility, or when the agency determines that the recipient is no longer eligible.

(2) If a recipient fails to complete the review process in accordance with Section R414-308-6, the eligibility agency shall close the case and notify the recipient.

(3) Before terminating a recipient's medical assistance, the eligibility agency shall determine whether the recipient is eligible for any other available medical assistance provided under Medicaid, the Medicare Cost Sharing programs, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), the Primary Care Network (PCN), and Utah's Premium Partnership for Health Insurance (UPP).

(a) The eligibility agency may not require a recipient to complete a new application to make the redetermination. The agency, however, may request more information from the recipient to determine whether the recipient is eligible for other medical assistance programs. If the recipient does not provide the necessary information by the close of business on the due date, the recipient's medical assistance ends.

(b) When determining eligibility for other programs, the eligibility agency may only enroll an individual in a medical assistance program during an open enrollment period, or when that program allows a person who becomes ineligible for Medicaid to enroll during a period when enrollment is closed. Open enrollment applies only to the PCN and UPP programs.

R414-308-9. Improper Medical Coverage.

(1) Improper medical coverage occurs when:

(a) an individual receives medical assistance for which the individual is not eligible. This assistance includes benefits that an individual receives pending a fair hearing or during an undue hardship waiver when the individual fails to take actions required by the eligibility agency;

(b) an individual receives a benefit or service that is not part of the benefit package for which the individual is eligible;

(c) an individual pays too much or too little for medical assistance benefits; or

(d) the Department pays in excess or not enough for medical assistance benefits on behalf of an eligible individual.

(2) As applied in this section, services and benefits include all amounts that the Department pays on behalf of the recipient during the period in question and includes:

(a) premiums that the recipient pays to any Medicaid health plan or managed care plan including any payments for administration costs, Medicare, and private insurance plans;

(b) payments for prepaid mental health services; and

(c) payments made directly to service providers or to the recipient.

(3) If the eligibility agency determines that a recipient is ineligible for the services and benefits that he receives, the recipient must repay to the Department any costs that result from the services and benefits.

(4) The eligibility agency shall reduce the amount that the recipient must repay by the amount that the recipient pays to the eligibility agency for a Medicaid spenddown, a cost of care contribution, or a MWI premium for the month.

(5) If a recipient who pays an asset copayment for coverage under Prenatal Medicaid is found to be ineligible for the entire period of coverage under Prenatal Medicaid, the eligibility agency shall reduce the amount that the recipient must repay by the amount that the recipient pays to the agency in the form of the prenatal asset copayment.

(6) If the recipient is eligible but the overpayment is because the spenddown, the MWI premium, the asset copayment for prenatal services, or the cost of care contribution is incorrect, the recipient must repay the difference between the correct amount that the recipient should pay and the amount that the recipient has paid.

(7) If the eligibility agency determines that the recipient is ineligible due to having resources that exceed the resource limit, the recipient must pay the lesser of the cost of services or benefits that the recipient receives, or the difference between the recipient's countable resources and the resource limit for each month resources exceed the limit.

(8) A recipient may request a refund from the Department if the recipient believes that:

(a) the monthly spenddown, the asset copayment for prenatal services, or cost of care contribution that the recipient pays to receive medical assistance is less than what the Department pays for medical services and benefits for the recipient; or

(b) the amount that the recipient pays in the form of a spenddown, a MWI premium, a cost of care contribution for long-term care services, or an asset copayment for prenatal services exceeds the payment requirement.

(9) Upon receiving the request, the Department shall

determine whether it owes the recipient a refund.

(a) In the case of an incorrect calculation of a spenddown, MWI premium, cost of care contribution, or asset copayment for poverty level, pregnant woman services, the refundable amount is the difference between the incorrect amount that the recipient pays to the Department for medical assistance and the correct amount that the recipient should pay, less the amount that the recipient owes to the Department for any other past due, unpaid claims.

(b) If the spenddown, asset copayment for poverty level, pregnant woman services, or a cost of care contribution for long-term care exceeds medical expenditures, the refundable amount is the difference between the correct spenddown, asset copayment, or cost of care contribution that the recipient pays for medical assistance and the amount that the Department pays on behalf of the recipient for services and benefits, less the amount that the recipient owes to the Department for any other past due, unpaid claims. The Department shall issue the refund only after the 12-month time period that medical providers have to submit claims for payment.

(c) The Department may not issue a cash refund for any portion of a spenddown or cost of care contribution that is met with medical bills. Nevertheless, the Department may pay additional covered medical bills used to meet the spenddown or cost of care contribution equal to the amount of refund that the Department owes the recipient, or apply the bill amount toward a future spenddown or cost of care contribution.

(10) A recipient who pays a premium for the MWI program may not receive a refund even when the Department pays for services that are less than the premium that the recipient pays for MWI.

(11) If the cost of care contribution that a recipient pays a medical facility is more than the Medicaid daily rate for the number of days that the recipient is in the medical facility, the recipient may request a refund from the medical facility. The Department shall refund the amount that it owes the recipient only when the medical facility sends the excess cost of care contribution to the Department.

(12) If the sponsor of an alien does not provide correct information, the alien and the alien's sponsor are jointly liable for any overpayment of benefits. The Department shall recover the overpayment from both the alien and the sponsor.

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R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-310. Medicaid Primary Care Network Demonstration Waiver.
R414-310-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) This rule is authorized by Sections 26-1-5 and 26-18-3. The Primary Care Network Demonstration is authorized by a waiver of federal Medicaid requirements approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and allowed under Section 1115(a) of the Social Security Act.

(2) The purpose of this rule is to establish eligibility requirements for enrollment under the Medicaid Primary Care Network Demonstration Waiver.

R414-310-2. Definitions.

The definitions in Rules R414-1 and R414-301 apply to this rule. In addition, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "American Indian or Alaska Native" means someone having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

(2) "Best estimate" means the eligibility agency's determination of a household's income for the upcoming certification period based on past and current circumstances and anticipated future changes.

(3) "Children's Health Insurance Program" or (CHIP) means the program for medical benefits under Title 26, Chapter 40, Utah Children's Health Insurance Act.

(4) "Copayment and coinsurance" means a portion of the cost for a medical service for which the enrollee is responsible to pay for services received under the Primary Care Network.

(5) "Creditable Health Coverage" means any health insurance coverage as defined in 45 CFR 146.113.

(6) "Deeming" or "deemed" means a process of counting income from a spouse or an alien's sponsor to decide what amount of income after certain allowable deductions, if any, must be considered income to an applicant or enrollee.

(7) "Department" means the Department of Health.

(8) "Eligibility agency" means the Department of Workforce Services (DWS) that determines eligibility for the Primary Care Network program under contract with the Department.

(9) "Employer-sponsored health plan" means a health insurance plan offered by an employer either directly or through the Utah Health Exchange.

(10) "Enrollee" means an individual who has applied for and has been found eligible for the Primary Care Network program and has paid the enrollment fee.

(11) "Enrollment fee" means a payment that an applicant or an enrollee must pay to the eligibility agency to enroll in and receive coverage under the Primary Care Network program.

(12) "Income annualizing" means a process of determining the average annual income of a household, based on the past history of income and expected changes.

(13) "Income anticipating" means a process of using current facts regarding rate of pay, number of working hours, and expected changes to anticipate future income.

(14) "Income averaging" means a process of using a history of past and current income and averaging it over a determined period of time to represent future income.

(15) "Open enrollment" means a period during which the eligibility agency accepts applications for the Primary Care Network program.

(16) "Primary Care Network" or (PCN) means the program for benefits under the Medicaid Primary Care Network Demonstration Waiver.

(17) "Recertification month" means the last month of the certification period for an enrollee during which the eligibility agency shall redetermine eligibility for a new certification period if the enrollee completes the recertification process timely.

(18) "Student health insurance plan" means a health insurance plan that is offered to students directly through a university or other educational facility or through a private health insurance company that offers coverage plans specifically for students.

(19) "Utah Health Exchange" or (UHE) means an internet portal for Utah employers and their employees where the employees can find information about available employer-sponsored health insurance plans, select a plan and enroll online.

(20) "Utah's Premium Partnership for Health Insurance" or (UPP) means the program described in Rule R414-320.

R414-310-3. Applicant and Enrollee Rights and Responsibilities.

(1) The provisions of Section R414-301-3 apply to applicants and enrollees of the PCN program except that reportable changes for PCN applicants and enrollees are defined in Subsection R414-310-3(3).

(2) Any person may apply during an open enrollment period who meets the limitations set by the Department. The open enrollment period may be limited to:

(a) an individual with children under the age of 19 in the home;

(b) an individual without children under the age of 19 in the home;

(c) an individual who is enrolled in the PCN program;

(d) an individual who is enrolled in the UPP program;

(e) an individual who is enrolled in the General Assistance program;

(f) an individual who is enrolled in the Medicaid program within 30 days before the open enrollment period begins; or

(g) any group that the Department designates in advance to be consistent with efficient administration of the program.

(3) An applicant or enrollee must report certain changes to the eligibility agency within ten calendar days of the day the change becomes known. The eligibility agency shall notify the applicant at the time of application of the changes that the enrollee must report. Some examples of reportable changes include:

(a) An enrollee in PCN begins to receive coverage or to have access to coverage under a group health plan or other health insurance coverage;

(b) An enrollee in PCN begins to receive coverage under, or begins to have access to student health insurance, Medicare Part A or B, or the Veteran's Administration Health Care System;

(c) An enrollee leaves the household or dies;

(d) An enrollee or the household moves out of state;

(e) Change of address of an enrollee or the household; or

(f) An enrollee enters a public institution or an institution for mental diseases.

(4) An applicant or enrollee has a right to request an agency conference or a fair hearing as described in Sections R414-301-5 and R414-301-6.

(5) An enrollee in PCN is responsible for paying any required copayments or coinsurance amounts to providers for medical services that the enrollee receives that are covered under PCN.

R414-310-4. General Eligibility Requirements.

(1) The provisions of Sections R414-302-1, R414-302-2, R414-302-5, and R414-302-6 concerning United States (U.S.) citizenship, alien status, state residency, use of social security numbers, and applying for other benefits, apply to applicants and enrollees of PCN.

(2) An individual who is not a U.S. citizen or national, or who does not meet the alien status requirements of Section R414-302-1 is not eligible for any services or benefits under PCN.

(3) An applicant or enrollee is not required to provide Duty of Support information to enroll in PCN. An individual who would be eligible for Medicaid, but fails to cooperate with Duty of Support requirements required by the Medicaid program, cannot enroll in PCN.

(4) An individual who must pay a spenddown or premium to receive Medicaid can enroll in PCN if:

(a) the individual meets PCN program eligibility criteria in any month that the individual does not receive Medicaid; and

(b) the Department does not stop enrollment under the provisions of Subsection R414-310-16(2). If the Department stops enrollment, the individual must wait for an open enrollment period to enroll in the PCN program.

R414-310-5. Verification and Information Exchange.

(1) The provisions of Section R414-308-4 regarding verification of eligibility factors apply to applicants and enrollees of PCN.

(2) The Department shall safeguard information about applicants and enrollees to comply with the provisions of Section R414-301-4.

R414-310-6. Residents of Institutions.

The provisions of Subsection R414-302-4(1) and (4) apply to applicants and enrollees of PCN.

R414-310-7. Creditable Health Coverage.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 433.138(b) and 435.610, 2010 ed., and Section 1915(b) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws, in effect January 1, 2011, which are incorporated by reference.

(2) Subject to Subsection R414-310-7(10), an individual who is covered under a group health plan or other creditable health insurance coverage, as defined in 29 CFR 2590.701-4, 2010 ed., at the time of application is not eligible for enrollment in PCN. This includes coverage under Medicare Part A or B, student health insurance, and the Veteran's Administration Health Care System. Nevertheless, an individual who is enrolled in the Utah Health Insurance Pool may enroll in PCN.

(3) The eligibility agency determines PCN eligibility for an individual who has access to but has not yet enrolled in employer-sponsored health insurance coverage through an employer or a spouse's employer as follows:

(a) If the individual's cost for the least expensive health insurance plan offered by the employer directly, or for the employer's default plan offered through UHE, does not exceed 15% of the household's countable gross income as defined in this rule, the individual is not eligible for PCN.

(b) If the individual's cost for the least expensive health insurance plan offered by the employer directly, or for the employer's default plan offered through UHE, is 5% or more of the household's countable gross income, the individual may enroll in the employer-sponsored health insurance plan and the UPP program during an UPP open enrollment period. The employer-sponsored health plan must meet the requirements of Subsection R414-320-2(18).

(c) If the individual's cost for the least expensive health insurance plan offered by the employer, or for the employer's default plan offered through UHE, exceeds 15% of the household's countable gross income, the individual may choose to enroll in either PCN or the UPP program. The following conditions apply:

(i) to enroll in UPP, the employer-sponsored health insurance plan the individual enrolls in, or the plan the employee selects through UHE, must meet the requirements of Subsection R414-320-2(18); and

(ii) enrollment for the program that the individual chooses to enroll in has not been stopped under the provisions of Subsections R414-310-16(2) or R414-320-16(2).

(d) If none of the plans offered by the employer, either directly or through UHE, meet the requirements of Subsection R414-320-2(18), and the individual's cost to enroll exceeds 15% of the household's countable gross income, the individual may only enroll in the PCN program during a PCN open enrollment period.

(4) The eligibility agency considers the individual to have access to coverage even when the employer only offers coverage during an open enrollment period, if the individual has at least one opportunity to enroll, or if the first opportunity to enroll occurs within 30 days of either the date of application or the first day of the recertification month.

(5) The cost of coverage includes a deductible if the employer-sponsored plan has a deductible that must be met before it will pay any claims. If the employee must be enrolled to enroll the spouse, the cost of coverage for the spouse includes the cost to enroll the employee and the spouse.

(6) An individual who is covered under Medicare Part A or Part B, or who could enroll in Medicare Part B coverage, is not eligible for enrollment in PCN, even when the individual must wait for a Medicare open enrollment period to apply for Medicare benefits.

(7) An individual who is enrolled in the Veteran's Administration (VA) Health Care System is not eligible for enrollment in PCN. An individual who is eligible to enroll in the VA Health Care System, but who has not yet enrolled, may be eligible for PCN while waiting for enrollment in the VA Health Care System to become effective. To be eligible during this waiting period, the individual must initiate the process to enroll in the VA Health Care System. Eligibility for PCN ends once the individual's coverage in the VA Health Care System begins.

(8) Individuals who are full-time students and who can enroll in student health insurance coverage are not eligible to enroll in PCN.

(9) An individual who voluntarily terminates health insurance coverage is ineligible to enroll in PCN for six months after the date that the earlier health insurance ends.

(a) To be eligible to enroll in PCN, the six-month ineligibility period must end by the earlier of the following dates:

(i) the last day of the open enrollment period during which the individual applies for PCN; or

(ii) the last day of the month that follows the month in which the individual applies for PCN, if the open enrollment period does not expire before that following month ends.

(b) If the six-month ineligibility period does not end by the earlier of the dates mentioned in Subsection R414-310-7(9)(a)(i) or (ii), the eligibility agency shall deny the application.

(c) The effective date of enrollment in PCN must be after the six-month ineligibility period ends.

(10) An applicant or applicant's spouse who voluntarily discontinues health insurance coverage under a Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) plan or under the State Health Insurance Pool, or who is involuntarily terminated from an employer-sponsored health plan may be eligible for PCN without a six-month ineligibility period.

(a) An individual is eligible to enroll in PCN if the individual's health insurance coverage expires before the end of the calendar month that follows the month in which he applies for PCN.

(b) The PCN enrollment date must be after health insurance coverage ends.

(11) Notwithstanding the limitations in Section R414-310-

7, an individual with creditable health coverage operated or financed by Indian Health Services may enroll in PCN.

(12) An individual must report at application and recertification whether each individual for whom enrollment is being requested has access to or is covered by a group health plan or other creditable health insurance coverage. This includes coverage that may be available through an employer or a spouse's employer, a student health insurance plan, Medicare Part A or B, or the VA Health Care System.

(13) The eligibility agency shall deny an application or recertification if the applicant or enrollee fails to respond to questions about health insurance coverage for any individual that the household seeks to enroll or recertify in the program.

R414-310-8. Household Composition.

(1) The following individuals are included in the household when determining household size for the purpose of computing financial eligibility for PCN:

(a) the individual;

(b) the individual's spouse living with the individual;

(c) any children of the individual or the individual's spouse who are under the age of 19 and living with the individual; and

(d) an unborn child if the individual is pregnant, or if the applicant's legal spouse who lives in the home is pregnant.

(2) A household member who is temporarily absent for schooling, training, employment, medical treatment or military service, or who will return home to live within 30 days from the date of application is considered part of the household.

(3) Any household member defined in Subsection R414-310-8(1) who is not a U.S. citizen or national, or who is not a qualified resident alien is included in the household size. The eligibility agency counts that individual's income the same way that it counts the income of a U.S. citizen, national, or qualified resident alien.

R414-310-9. Age Requirement.

(1) An individual must be at least 19 and not yet 65 years of age to enroll in PCN.

(2) The month in which an individual turns 19 years of age is the first month that the person may enroll in PCN. The effective date of enrollment for an applicant who meets the eligibility criteria for PCN and who turns 19 or 65 years of age is defined in Section R414-310-15.

R414-310-10. Income Provisions.

(1) To be eligible to enroll in PCN, a household's countable gross income must be equal to or less than 150% of the federal, non-farm, poverty guideline for a household of the same size. An individual with income above 150% of the federal poverty guideline is not allowed to spend down income to be eligible under PCN. All gross income, earned and unearned, received by the individual and the individual's spouse is counted toward household income, unless this section specifically describes a different treatment of the income. The eligibility agency may not count any income that is excluded under this section.

(2) The eligibility agency shall treat any income in a trust that is available to, or is received by a household member as income of the person for whom it is received. It is countable income if the eligibility agency counts that person's income to determine eligibility.

(3) The eligibility agency shall count as income payments that a household member receives from the Family Employment Program, Working Toward Employment program, refugee cash assistance or adoption support services as authorized under Title 35A, Chapter 3, Employment Support Act.

(4) The eligibility agency shall count rental income. The eligibility agency may deduct the following expenses:

(a) taxes and attorney fees needed to make the income available;

(b) upkeep and repair costs necessary to maintain the current value of the property;

(c) utility costs only if they are paid by the owner; and

(d) interest only on a loan or mortgage secured by the rental property.

(5) The eligibility agency shall count as income cash contributions made by non-household members unless the parties have a signed written agreement for repayment of the funds.

(6) The eligibility agency shall count as income the interest earned from payments made under a sales contract or a loan agreement to the extent that the household member continues to receive these payments during the certification period.

(7) The eligibility agency shall count as income needs-based Veteran's pensions. Nevertheless, the agency counts only the portion of a Veteran's Administration check to which the individual is legally entitled. Any portion of the payment that is for other family members counts as that family member's income.

(8) The eligibility agency shall count solely as the child's income child support payments that a parent receives for a dependent child when that child lives in that parent's home.

(9) The eligibility agency may only count in-kind income when a non-household member provides goods or services to the individual in exchange for services the individual performs.

(10) The eligibility agency shall count as income Supplemental Security Income and State Supplemental payments.

(11) The eligibility agency shall count as income, unearned and earned income that is deemed from an alien's sponsor, and the sponsor's spouse, if any, when the sponsor has signed an Affidavit of Support pursuant to Section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act after December 18, 1997. Sponsor deeming will end when the alien becomes a naturalized U.S. citizen, or has worked 40 qualifying quarters as defined under Title II of the Social Security Act or can be credited with 40 qualifying work quarters. After December 31, 1996, a creditable qualifying work quarter is one during which the alien did not receive any federal means-tested public assistance.

(12) The eligibility agency may not count as income payments that are excluded under 20 CFR 416 Subpart K, Appendix, 2010 edition, which is incorporated by reference.

(13) The eligibility agency may not count as income payments that are prohibited under other federal laws from being counted as income to determine eligibility for federally-funded medical assistance programs.

(14) The eligibility agency may not count as income death benefits to the extent that the funds are spent on the deceased person's burial or last illness.

(15) The eligibility agency may not count as income a bona fide loan that an individual must repay and that the individual has contracted in good faith without fraud or deceit, and genuinely endorsed in writing for repayment.

(16) The eligibility agency may not count as income Child Care Assistance under Title XX.

(17) The eligibility agency may not count as income reimbursements of Medicare premiums that an individual receives from the Social Security Administration.

(18) The eligibility agency may only count earned and unearned income of an individual's spouse who is under 19 years of age when that spouse is the head of the household.

(19) The eligibility agency may not count as income educational income, such as educational loans, grants, scholarships, and work-study programs. The individual must verify enrollment in an educational program.

(20) The eligibility agency may not count as income reimbursements for employee work expenses incurred by an

individual.

(21) The eligibility agency may not count as income the value of food stamp assistance.

(22) The eligibility agency may not count income paid by the U.S. Census Bureau to a temporary census taker to prepare for and conduct the census.

R414-310-11. Budgeting.

(1) Subject to the limitation in Subsection R414-310-10(18), the eligibility agency counts the gross income of all household members to determine the eligibility of the applicant or enrollee, unless the income is excluded under this rule. The agency only deducts required expenses from the gross income to make an income available to the individual. No other deductions are allowed.

(2) The eligibility agency determines monthly income by taking into account the months of pay where an individual receives a fifth paycheck when paid weekly, or a third paycheck when paid every other week. The eligibility agency multiplies the weekly amount by 4.3 to obtain a monthly amount and multiplies income paid biweekly by 2.15 to obtain a monthly amount.

(3) The eligibility agency determines an individual's eligibility prospectively for the upcoming certification period at the time of application and at each recertification for continuing eligibility. The eligibility agency determines prospective eligibility by using the best estimate of the household's average monthly income that the agency expects the household to receive or to become available to the household during the upcoming certification period. The eligibility agency prorates income that is received less often than monthly over the certification period to determine an average monthly income. The eligibility agency may request earlier years' tax returns as well as current income information to determine a household's income.

(4) Methods of determining the best estimate are income averaging, income anticipating, and income annualizing. The eligibility agency may use a combination of methods to obtain the best estimate. The best estimate may be a monthly amount that the agency expects the household to receive each month of the certification period, or an annual amount that is prorated over the certification period. The eligibility agency may use different methods for different types of income that the same household receives.

(5) The eligibility agency determines farm and self-employment income by using the individual's most recent tax return forms. If tax returns are not available, or are not reflective of the individual's current farm or self-employment income, the eligibility agency may request income information from the most recent time period during which the individual had farm or self-employment income. The eligibility agency deducts 40% of the gross income as a deduction for business expenses to determine the countable income of the individual. For individuals who have business expenses greater than 40%, the eligibility agency may exclude more than 40% if the individual can demonstrate that the actual expenses were greater than 40%. The eligibility agency deducts the same expenses from gross income that the Internal Revenue Service allows as self-employment expenses.

(6) The eligibility agency may annualize income for any household and specifically for households that have self-employment income, receive income sporadically under contract or commission agreements, or receive income at irregular intervals throughout the year.

(7) The eligibility agency may request additional information and verification about how a household is meeting expenses if the average household income appears to be insufficient to meet the household's living expenses.

R414-310-12. Assets.

There is no asset test for eligibility in PCN.

R414-310-13. Application Procedure.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 435.907 and 435.908, 2010 ed., which are incorporated by reference.

(2) To enroll in PCN, the applicant must complete and sign a written application or complete an online application during an open enrollment period. The provisions of Section R414-308-3 apply to PCN applicants.

(a) The eligibility agency shall review an application to determine eligibility for the PCN program if the application is pending approval when the open enrollment period begins.

(b) An applicant must follow the provisions of Section R414-310-14 to reapply for each recertification.

(3) The eligibility agency shall reinstate a medical case without requiring a new application if the agency closes the case in error.

(4) An applicant may withdraw an application for PCN any time before the eligibility agency completes an eligibility decision on the application.

(5) An applicant or enrollee must pay an annual enrollment fee for each 12-month recertification period to enroll in PCN. Upon the eligibility agency determining that the individual meets the eligibility criteria for enrollment, the individual must pay the enrollment fee when he applies and recertifies for PCN.

(a) An applicant must pay the enrollment fee within 30 days of the date on the notice that approves enrollment.

(b) To reenroll after the individual recertifies, the individual must pay the enrollment fee within 30 days of the date on the notice that approves enrollment, or by the end of the month that follows the review month, whichever is longer.

(c) The eligibility agency does not require an American Indian or Alaska Native to pay an enrollment fee. This enrollment fee waiver applies to both the individual and the spouse if both are enrolled and at least one of them is an American Indian or Alaska Native. If only one spouse is enrolled in PCN and is not an American Indian or Alaska Native, that spouse must pay the enrollment fee to enroll in PCN.

(d) Coverage may only become effective when the eligibility agency receives the enrollment fee. The provisions of Section R414-310-15 determine the effective date of enrollment. The eligibility agency shall deny enrollment if the individual does not pay the enrollment fee timely.

(e) The enrollment fee covers both the individual and the individual's spouse if the spouse is also eligible for enrollment in PCN.

(f) The applicant or enrollee must pay the enrollment fee to DWS in cash, by debit or credit card, or by check or money order made out to DWS.

(g) The enrollment fee for an individual or married couple receiving General Assistance from DWS is $15. The enrollment fee for an individual or couple who does not receive General Assistance but whose countable income is less than 50% of the federal poverty guideline applicable to their household size is $25. The enrollment fee for any other individual or married couple is $50.

(h) DWS may refund the enrollment fee if it decides that the person is ineligible for the program; however, DWS may retain the enrollment fee to the extent that the individual owes any overpayment of benefits that DWS pays in error on behalf of the individual.

(6) If an eligible household requests enrollment for a spouse, the application date for the spouse is the date of the request. The eligibility agency may not require a new application form; however, the household must provide requested information to determine eligibility for the spouse.

The household must provide information about access to creditable health insurance that includes Medicare Part A or B, student health insurance, and the VA Health Care System.

(a) The effective date of enrollment to add a spouse to an open PCN case is defined in Section R414-310-15. Coverage continues through the end of the certification period.

(b) The eligibility agency may not require a new enrollment fee to add a spouse during the certification period.

(c) The eligibility agency may not require a new income test to add a spouse for the months remaining in the certification period.

(d) An eligible household may only add a spouse if DWS does not stop enrollment under Subsection R414-310-16(2).

(e) The eligibility agency shall count income of the spouse and require payment of the enrollment fee at the next scheduled recertification.

R414-310-14. Eligibility Decisions and Recertification.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 435.911 and 435.912, 2010 ed., which are incorporated by reference.

(2) When an individual applies for PCN, the eligibility agency shall determine whether the individual is eligible for Medicaid or CHIP.

(a) An individual who qualifies for Medicaid without paying a spenddown, a poverty level pregnant woman asset copayment or an MWI premium cannot enroll in PCN. An applicant who turns 19 years of age during the application month and qualifies for Medicaid or CHIP during that month may enroll in PCN the following month in accordance with Section R414-310-15.

(b) If the individual appears to qualify for Medicaid, or CHIP, but additional information is required to make that determination, the applicant must provide additional information requested by the eligibility worker. The eligibility agency shall deny the application if the individual fails to provide the requested information.

(3) If the individual qualifies for Medicaid and PCN, but must pay a spenddown, poverty-level, pregnant woman asset copayment or MWI premium to qualify for Medicaid, the individual may choose to enroll in the PCN program. If the PCN program is not in an enrollment period, the applicant may choose to enroll in Medicaid and wait for an open enrollment period to reapply for PCN.

(a) PCN does not cover prenatal or delivery services for a pregnant woman.

(b) PCN does not provide long-term care services in a medical institution or under a home and community-based waiver.

(4) To enroll, the individual must meet the eligibility criteria for enrollment in PCN, pay the enrollment fee, and enroll during an open enrollment period under Section R414-310-16.

(5) The eligibility agency shall complete a determination of eligibility or ineligibility for each application unless:

(a) the applicant voluntarily withdraws the application and the eligibility agency sends a notice to the applicant to confirm the withdrawal;

(b) the applicant dies;

(c) the applicant cannot be located; or

(d) the applicant does not respond to requests for information within the 30-day application period or by the verification due date, if the verification date is later.

(6) Upon determining that the applicant is eligible for PCN and upon receiving payment of the enrollment fee, the eligibility agency shall enroll the individual in PCN for a 12-month certification period. The eligibility agency shall end enrollment after the 12-month certification period.

(7) The eligibility agency shall provide an enrollee the opportunity to reenroll for a new 12-month certification period when the certification period is near completion.

(a) The recertification is a reapplication to determine whether the enrollee is eligible to enroll in a new 12-month certification period.

(b) The eligibility agency shall notify the enrollee that PCN benefits end after the 12-month certification period.

(c) The eligibility agency shall inform the enrollee of the necessary steps to complete the recertification.

(8) At each recertification, the eligibility agency shall determine whether the enrollee is eligible for Medicaid. The individual may not reenroll in PCN if the individual qualifies for Medicaid without a cost. If the individual appears to qualify for Medicaid, the individual must provide additional information requested by the agency. The eligibility agency shall deny recertification if the individual fails to provide the requested information.

(9) The eligibility agency may request verification from the enrollee if the enrollee responds to the recertification request during the recertification month.

(a) The eligibility agency shall send a written request for the necessary verification.

(b) The application processing period is based on the date that the enrollee contacts the eligibility agency to complete the recertification.

(c) The eligibility agency shall determine eligibility if the enrollee provides all verification by the verification due date or by the end of the application processing period. The agency shall either approve a new 12-month certification period pending payment of the enrollment fee or deny eligibility for a new certification period. The eligibility agency shall notify the enrollee of its decision.

(10) If the enrollee fails to respond to the request for recertification during the recertification month or does not provide all verification within the application processing period after responding timely to the recertification request, the enrollee may reapply in the calendar month that follows the effective closure date, without waiting for an open enrollment period.

(a) The enrollee must reapply by responding to the recertification request and providing all requested verification; or by filing a new application before the end of the month that follows the recertification month.

(b) The application processing period is based on the date that the enrollee contacts the eligibility agency to complete the recertification, provides all requested verification, or reapplies during such month.

(c) The benefits become effective upon the enrollee paying the required enrollment fee if the eligibility agency approves an enrollee for a new 12-month certification period.

(d) The eligibility agency shall notify the enrollee if the agency does not approve an enrollee for the new certification period.

(11) The enrollee must wait for the next open enrollment period to reapply for PCN if the enrollee fails to complete the recertification process as defined in Subsection R414-310-14(9) or (10).

R414-310-15. Effective Date of Enrollment, Change Reporting and Enrollment Period.

(1) Subject to the limitations in Sections R414-306-6 and R414-310-7, the effective date of PCN enrollment is the first day of the month in which the eligibility agency receives an application with the following exceptions:

(a) An applicant who turns 19 years of age during the application month and before the end of the open enrollment period in the application month is enrolled in PCN as follows:

(i) The eligibility agency shall enroll the applicant in Medicaid if the applicant qualifies for Medicaid during the application month without cost. In this instance, enrollment in

PCN becomes effective for the month that follows the application month if the applicant neither qualifies for Medicaid nor qualifies without cost and chooses not to pay for Medicaid during that following month;

(ii) The eligibility agency shall enroll the applicant in CHIP if the applicant qualifies for enrollment in CHIP during the application month. Enrollment in PCN then becomes effective for the following month;

(iii) If the applicant is not eligible for Medicaid without cost and is not eligible for CHIP in the application month, enrollment in PCN becomes effective in the application month, but no earlier than when the applicant turns 19 years of age;

(iv) The applicant is not eligible for PCN if the applicant turns 19 years of age after the open enrollment period.

(b) An otherwise eligible applicant who turns 65 years of age during the application month and applies before age 65 may enroll in PCN, which coverage becomes effective as defined in Subsection R414-310-15(1). The applicant is not eligible for PCN if the applicant is eligible for Medicaid without cost in the application month. The eligibility agency shall end enrollment effective the end of the month in which the applicant turns 65 years of age.

(c) The eligibility agency shall deny enrollment to an individual if the individual applies for PCN on or after the date the individual turns 65 years of age.

(d) Subject to the limitations in Section R414-310-15 and the open enrollment requirement, the effective date of enrollment for the spouse of an enrollee is the first day of the month in which the enrollee requests to add the spouse.

(2) The eligibility agency shall enroll an applicant who meets all eligibility criteria and pays the enrollment fee for a 12-month certification period that begins with the first month of enrollment. The applicant must pay the enrollment fee before any benefits for a 12-month certification period become effective. The Department may not provide any benefits or pay for any services that an applicant receives before the effective date of enrollment.

(3) The effective date of reenrollment for PCN recertification is the first day after the review month, if the recertification is completed as described in either Subsection R414-310-14(9) or (10). The enrollee must continue to meet all eligibility criteria and pay the enrollment fee timely before benefits become effective for the new 12-month certification period.

(4) The eligibility agency shall end eligibility before the end of a 12-month certification period for any of the following reasons:

(a) the individual turns 65 years of age;

(b) the individual becomes a full-time student who is entitled to receive student health insurance, becomes entitled to or eligible to enroll in Medicare, or becomes covered by Veterans Administration Health Insurance;

(c) the individual dies;

(d) the individual moves out of state or cannot be located; or

(e) the individual enters a public institution or an Institution for Mental Disease.

(5) The eligibility agency shall end PCN enrollment when the individual enrolls in any type of group health plan or other creditable health insurance coverage including an employer-sponsored health plan. The eligibility agency shall continue PCN eligibility through the end of the certification period if the individual gains access to an employer-sponsored health plan but does not enroll in the plan.

(6) An enrollee who gains access to or enrolls in an employer-sponsored health plan may choose to enroll in the employer-sponsored health plan and switch to the UPP program.

(a) The individual must notify the eligibility agency within ten calendar days of enrolling in the plan or within ten days after coverage begins, whichever is longer, to switch to UPP.

(b) The requirements defined in Subsection R414-310-7(3)(b) or (c) must be met except that the individual does not have to enroll in UPP during an open enrollment period.

(c) The eligibility agency continues the current certification period without doing a new income determination when a PCN enrollee switches to UPP.

(7) The eligibility agency shall determine if an enrollee who gains access to an employer-sponsored health plan during the certification period but does not enroll in such plan may reenroll in PCN at the next recertification as follows:

(a) The individual is not eligible to reenroll in PCN for a new 12-month certification period if the enrollee has access to an employer-sponsored health plan that costs less than 15% of the enrollee's countable gross income at the next recertification;

(b) The enrollee may choose to switch to UPP if the enrollee can enroll in the employer-sponsored health plan upon recertifying, and the plan meets the requirements of Subsection R414-310-7(3)(b) or (c) and costs 5% or more of the enrollee's countable gross income. The enrollee does not have to wait for an UPP open enrollment period and must enroll in the employer-sponsored health plan to switch to UPP.

(c) The enrollee may reenroll in PCN if the cost exceeds 15% of the enrollee's countable gross income.

(8) An individual who enrolls in the Utah Health Insurance Pool does not lose PCN eligibility.

(9) An enrollee who fails to report changes or return verifications timely must repay any overpayment of benefits for which the individual is not eligible to receive.

(10) The individual may file a new application or make a request to the eligibility agency to reenroll if a PCN case closes for any reason.

(a) The individual must file a new application or make a request to reenroll within the calendar month that follows the effective closure date;

(b) The eligibility agency shall process the request as a new application. The agency shall waive the open enrollment period and determine whether the individual is still eligible for PCN;

(c) The eligibility agency shall continue eligibility through the end of the current certification period if the agency determines that the individual is eligible for PCN;

(d) The eligibility agency shall approve the individual for a new certification period if the certification period has ended when the agency determines that the individual continues to be eligible. The individual must pay the enrollment fee timely for the new 12-month certification period;

(e) The eligibility agency shall deny the request to reenroll and send a notice to the individual if the agency determines that the individual is not eligible for PCN.

(11) The eligibility agency shall determine eligibility for PCN if a Medicaid-eligible recipient reports a change during a PCN enrollment month that makes the recipient ineligible for Medicaid or causes a spenddown. The effective date of enrollment for PCN is the day after the Medicaid case closes if the agency determines that the recipient is eligible for PCN and the recipient pays the enrollment fee timely.

(12) If a PCN case closes for any reason, other than to become covered by another Medicaid or UPP program, and remains closed for one or more calendar months, the individual must submit a new application to the eligibility agency during an enrollment period to reapply. The individual must meet all the requirements of a new applicant including paying a new enrollment fee.

(13) If a PCN case closes because the enrollee is eligible for another Medicaid program or UPP, the individual may request to reenroll in PCN if there is no break in coverage between the programs, even if the eligibility agency ends open enrollment under Subsection R414-310-16(2).

(a) If the individual's 12-month PCN certification period, or 12-month UPP certification period, has not ended, the individual may reenroll for the rest of that certification period. The individual is not required to complete a new application or have a new income eligibility determination. The individual must continue to meet the criteria defined in Section R414-310-7. The individual is not required to pay a new enrollment fee for the months remaining in the certification period.

(b) If the 12-month certification period from the earlier enrollment has ended and the individual is moving from Medicaid to PCN, the individual may still reenroll in PCN. The individual must meet eligibility and income guidelines, and pay a new enrollment fee for the new 12-month certification period.

(14) If the eligibility agency requests verification of a reported change and the enrollee fails to return the verification, the eligibility agency shall end eligibility effective the end of the month in which the agency sends proper notice. The eligibility agency shall treat the receipt of verification as a new application if the enrollee returns the verification within one calendar month after the effective closure date.

(a) The eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment period and continue eligibility for the rest of the certification period if the agency determines that the enrollee is eligible for PCN.

(b) The eligibility agency shall send a denial notice to the enrollee if the agency determines that the enrollee is not eligible for PCN.

(15) A change in income during the certification period does not make the enrollee ineligible for PCN for the months remaining in the current certification period; however, the individual may request the eligibility agency make a Medicaid determination of eligibility.

(a) The eligibility agency shall change coverage to Medicaid and end PCN enrollment if the enrollee requests a Medicaid determination of eligibility and the reported change makes the enrollee eligible for Medicaid without cost.

(b) The enrollee may choose to remain on PCN through the end of the certification period if the enrollee requests a Medicaid determination of eligibility and the reported change makes the enrollee eligible for Medicaid with a spenddown or MWI premium.

R414-310-16. Enrollment Limitation.

(1) The eligibility agency shall limit enrollment in PCN.

(2) The eligibility agency may stop enrollment of new individuals at any time based on availability of funds.

(3) The eligibility agency may not accept applications or maintain waiting lists during a period that enrollment of new individuals is stopped.

(4) If enrollment is not stopped, an individual may apply for PCN.

(5) An individual who becomes ineligible for Medicaid or CHIP, or who must pay a spenddown, poverty level, pregnant woman asset copayment or MWI premium for Medicaid, but who was not previously enrolled in PCN, may apply to enroll in PCN if the eligibility agency does not stop enrollment under Subsection R414-310-16(2). If the agency stops enrollment, the individual must wait for an open enrollment period to apply.

R414-310-17. Notice and Termination.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 431.206, 431.210, 431.211, 431.213, 431.214, and 435.919, 2010 ed., which are incorporated by reference.

(2) The eligibility agency shall notify an applicant or enrollee in writing of the eligibility decision made on the application or the recertification.

(3) The eligibility agency shall end an individual's enrollment upon enrollee request or upon discovery that the individual is no longer eligible.

The eligibility agency shall end enrollment after the 12-month certification period. An enrollee may reenroll for a new 12-month certification period without waiting for an open enrollment period by completing the recertification process, or by reapplying before the last day of the month that follows the effective closure date.

R414-310-18. Improper Medical Coverage.

(1) Improper medical coverage occurs when:

(a) an individual receives medical assistance for which the individual is not eligible, including benefits that the individual receives pending a fair hearing or during an undue hardship waiver if the enrollee fails to act as required by the eligibility agency;

(b) an individual receives a benefit or service that is not part of the benefit package for which the individual is eligible;

(c) an individual pays too much or too little for medical assistance benefits; or

(d) the Department pays too much or too little for medical assistance benefits on behalf of an eligible individual.

(2) An individual who receives benefits under PCN for which the individual is not eligible must repay the Department for the cost of the benefits that the individual receives.

(3) An alien and the alien's sponsor are jointly liable for benefits that an individual receives for which the individual is not eligible.

(4) An overpayment of benefits includes all amounts paid by the Department for medical services or other benefits on behalf of an enrollee, or for the benefit of the enrollee during a period in which the enrollee is not eligible to receive the benefits.

KEY: Medicaid, primary care, covered-at-work, demonstration

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Notice of Continuation June 4, 2012 26-1-5

26-18-3

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-320. Medicaid Health Insurance Flexibility and Accountability Demonstration Waiver.
R414-320-1. Authority.

(1) This rule is authorized by Sections 26-1-5 and 26-18-3 and allowed under Section 1115(a) of the Social Security Act. This rule establishes the eligibility requirements for enrollment and the benefits enrollees receive under the Health Insurance Flexibility and Accountability Demonstration Waiver (HIFA), which is Utah's Premium Partnership for Health Insurance (UPP).

R414-320-2. Definitions.

The definitions in Section 26-40-102 and Rules R414-1 and R414-301 apply to this rule. In addition, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Adult" means an individual who is 19 through 64 years of age.

(2) "Best estimate" means the eligibility agency's determination of a household's income for the upcoming certification period based on past and current circumstances and anticipated future changes.

(3) "Children's Health Insurance Program" or (CHIP) means the program for medical benefits under the Utah Children's Health Insurance Act, Title 26, Chapter 40.

(4) "Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act" or (COBRA) continuation coverage is a temporary extension of employer health insurance coverage whereby a person who loses coverage under an employer's group health plan can remain covered for a certain length of time. To receive reimbursement under Utah's Premium Partnership for Health Insurance (UPP) program, the COBRA health plan must be an UPP qualified health plan.

(5) "Creditable Health Coverage" means any health insurance coverage as defined in 45 CFR 146.113.

(6) "Department" means the Department of Health.

(7) "Due process month" means the month that allows time for the enrollee to return all verification, and for the eligibility agency to determine eligibility and notify the enrollee. The due process month is not counted as part of the certification period.

(8) "Eligibility agency" means the Department of Workforce Services (DWS) that determines eligibility for the UPP program under contract with the Department.

(9) "Employer-sponsored health plan" means a health insurance plan offered by an employer either directly or through the Utah Health Exchange.

(10) "Enrollee" means an individual who applies for and is found eligible for the UPP program, and is receiving UPP benefits.

(11) "Income annualizing" means a process of determining the average annual income of a household, based on the past history of income and expected changes.

(12) "Income anticipating" means a process of using current facts regarding rate of pay, number of working hours, and expected changes to anticipate future income.

(13) "Income averaging" means a process of using a history of past and current income and averaging it over a determined period of time that is representative of future income.

(14) "Open enrollment" means a period during which the eligibility agency accepts applications for the UPP program.

(15) "Primary Care Network" or (PCN) means the program for benefits under the Medicaid Primary Care Network Demonstration Waiver.

(16) "Public Institution" means an institution that is the responsibility of a governmental unit or is under the administrative control of a governmental unit.

(17) "Review month" means the last month of the certification period for an enrollee during which the eligibility agency redetermines the enrollee's eligibility for a new certification period.

(18) "UPP Qualified Health Plan" means a health plan that meets all of the following requirements:

(a) Health plan coverage includes:

(i) physician visits;

(ii) hospital inpatient services;

(iii) pharmacy services;

(iv) well child visits; and

(v) children's immunizations.

(b) Lifetime maximum benefits must be at least $1,000,000.

(c) The deductible may not exceed $2,500 per individual.

(d) The plan must pay at least 70% of an inpatient stay after the deductible.

(e) The employer contributes at least 50% of the cost of the employee's health insurance premium when the plan is offered directly through the employer. If the employer offers plans through the Utah Health Exchange, the employer must contribute at least 50% of the cost of the employee's health insurance premium for either the employer's default plan or the plan the employee selects. If the plan is a COBRA continuation plan, the employer does not have to contribute to the premium.

(f) The plan does not cover any abortion services; or the plan only covers abortion services in the case where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or in the case of rape or incest.

(19) "Utah Health Exchange" or (UHE) means an internet portal where Utah employers and their employees can find information about available employer-sponsored health insurance plans, select a plan, and enroll online.

(20) "Utah's Premium Partnership for Health Insurance" or (UPP) means a medical assistance program that provides cash reimbursement for all or part of the insurance premium paid by an employee for health insurance coverage through an employer-sponsored health insurance plan, including employer-sponsored health plans available under UHE, or COBRA continuation coverage that covers either the eligible employee, the eligible spouse of the employee, dependent children, or the family.

R414-320-3. Applicant and Enrollee Rights and Responsibilities.

(1) The provisions of Section R414-301-3 apply to applicants and enrollees of the UPP program except that reportable changes for UPP applicants and enrollees are defined in Subsection R414-320-3(3).

(2) Any person who meets the limitations set by the Department may apply during an open enrollment period. The open enrollment period may be limited to:

(a) adults with children living in the home;

(b) adults without children living in the home;

(c) adults enrolled in the PCN program;

(d) adults who were enrolled in the Medicaid program within the last thirty days before the beginning of the open enrollment period; or

(e) other groups designated in advance by the eligibility agency consistent with efficient administration of the program.

(3) An applicant or enrollee must report certain changes to the eligibility agency within ten calendar days of learning of the change. The eligibility agency shall notify the applicant at the time of application of the changes that the individual must report. Examples of reportable changes include:

(a) An enrollee stops paying for coverage under an employer-sponsored health plan or COBRA continuation coverage;

(b) An enrollee changes health insurance plans;

(c) The amount of the premium that the enrollee pays for

an employer-sponsored health insurance plan or COBRA continuation coverage changes;

(d) An enrollee begins to receive coverage under, or begins to have access to Medicare or the Veteran's Administration Health Care System;

(e) An enrollee leaves the household or dies;

(f) An enrollee or the household moves out of state;

(g) Change of address of an enrollee or the household; or

(h) An enrollee enters a public institution or an institution for mental diseases.

(4) An applicant or enrollee has a right to request an agency conference or a fair hearing as described in Sections R414-301-5 and R414-301-6.

(5) An enrollee must continue to pay premiums and remain enrolled in an employer-sponsored health plan or COBRA continuation coverage to be eligible for benefits.

(6) An eligible child may choose to enroll in his parent's or guardian's employer-sponsored health insurance plan or COBRA continuation coverage and receive UPP benefits, or may choose direct coverage through CHIP. A child under the age of 19 may enroll in an employer-sponsored health insurance plan offered by the child's employer or COBRA continuation coverage and UPP, or may choose direct coverage through CHIP.

R414-320-4. General Eligibility Requirements.

(1) The provisions of Sections R414-302-1, R414-302-2, R414-302-5, and R414-302-6 concerning United States (U.S.) citizenship, alien status, state residency, use of social security numbers, and applying for other benefits, apply to adult applicants and enrollees of UPP.

(2) The provisions of Sections R382-10-6, R382-10-7, and R382-10-9 concerning U.S. citizenship, alien status, state residency and social security numbers apply to child applicants and enrollees.

(3) An individual who is not a U.S. citizen or national, or who does not meet the alien status requirements of Sections R414-302-1 or R382-10-6 is not eligible for any services or benefits under the UPP program.

(4) The eligibility agency may not require an applicant or enrollee for the UPP program to provide Duty of Support information. An adult who is eligible for Medicaid, but fails to cooperate with Duty of Support requirements required by the Medicaid program, may not enroll in the UPP program.

(5) An individual who must pay a spenddown, poverty level, pregnant woman asset copayment, or MWI premium to receive Medicaid may enroll in UPP if:

(a) the individual meets UPP program eligibility criteria;

(b) the individual elects not to receive Medicaid in the month that the individual wishes to enroll in UPP; and

(c) the eligibility agency continues open enrollment under the provisions of Section R414-320-16. If the agency stops enrollment, the individual must wait for an open enrollment period to enroll in UPP.

R414-320-5. Verification and Information Exchange.

(1) An applicant and enrollee must provide verification of eligibility factors as requested by the eligibility agency and in accordance with the provisions of Section R414-308-4.

(2) The Department and the eligibility agency may release information concerning an applicant or enrollee and his household to other state and federal agencies to determine eligibility for other public assistance programs.

(3) The eligibility agency shall safeguard information about applicants and enrollees to comply with the provisions of Section R414-301-4.

R414-320-6. Residents of Institutions.

(1) Residents of public institutions are not eligible for the UPP program.

(2) A child under the age of 18 is not a resident of an institution if the child is living temporarily in the institution while arrangements are being made for other placement.

(3) A child who resides in a temporary shelter for a limited period of time is not a resident of an institution.

R414-320-7. Creditable Health Coverage.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 433.138(b), 2010 ed., which is incorporated by reference.

(2) An applicant who is covered under a group health plan or other creditable health insurance coverage, as defined in 29 CFR 2590.701-4, 2010 ed., is not eligible for enrollment.

(3) An applicant who is covered by COBRA continuation coverage may be eligible for UPP enrollment.

(4) The eligibility agency determines UPP eligibility for an individual who has access to but has not yet enrolled in employer-sponsored health insurance coverage who meets the requirements of Subsection R414-320-2(14) as follows:

(a) If the individual's cost for the employer-sponsored coverage offered by the employer directly, or for the employer's default plan offered through UHE, is less than 5% of the household's countable gross income, the individual is not eligible for the UPP program.

(b) If the individual's cost for the employer-sponsored coverage offered by the employer directly, or for the employer's default plan offered through UHE, equals or exceeds 5% of the household's countable gross income, the individual may enroll in UPP.

(c) For adults, if the individual's cost for the employer-sponsored coverage offered by the employer directly, or for the employer's default plan offered through UHE, exceeds 15% of the household's countable gross income, the adult may choose to enroll in UPP or may choose direct coverage through PCN if PCN enrollment continues under the provisions of Section R414-310-16.

(d) If the cost to enroll a child in the employer-sponsored coverage offered by the employer directly, or the employer's default plan offered through UHE, is greater than or equal to 5% of the household's countable gross income, a child may choose enrollment in the employer-sponsored health plan and UPP or direct coverage through CHIP.

(e) The cost of coverage includes a deductible if the employer-sponsored plan has a deductible that must be met before it will pay any claims. For a spouse or dependent child, if the employee must be enrolled to enroll the spouse or dependent child, the cost of coverage includes the cost to enroll the employee and the spouse or dependent child.

(5) An eligible individual who has access to or who is enrolled in a COBRA plan may choose to enroll in UPP and the COBRA plan if the individual's cost for the COBRA plan exceeds 5% of the household's gross countable income and the plan meets the criteria to be an UPP qualified health plan as defined in R414-320-2(16).

(6) An individual who is covered under Medicare Part A or Part B, or who could enroll in Medicare Part B coverage, is not eligible for UPP enrollment, even if the individual must wait for a Medicare open enrollment period to apply for Medicare benefits.

(7) An individual who is enrolled in the Veteran's Administration (VA) Health Care System is not eligible for UPP enrollment. An individual who is eligible to enroll in the VA Health Care System, but who has not yet enrolled, may be eligible for the UPP program while waiting for enrollment in the VA Health Care System to become effective. To be eligible during this waiting period, the individual must initiate the process to enroll in the VA Health Care System. Eligibility for the UPP program ends once the individual's coverage in the VA Health Care System begins.

(8) An individual who voluntarily terminates health insurance coverage is ineligible to enroll in UPP for 90 days after the earlier insurance ends.

(a) For an individual to enroll in UPP, the 90-day ineligibility period must expire by the earlier of:

(i) the end of the open enrollment period during which the individual applies for UPP; or

(ii) the end of the month which follows the month that the individual applies for UPP if the open enrollment period continues.

(b) If the 90-day ineligibility period does not end by the earlier of those two dates, the eligibility agency shall deny the application.

(c) An effective date of enrollment can only occur after the 90-day ineligibility period.

(9) An applicant, applicant's spouse, or dependent child may be eligible for enrollment in UPP without a 90-day ineligibility period if that person discontinues coverage under a COBRA plan, the Utah Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool, or involuntarily discontinues coverage under an employer-sponsored health plan.

(a) An individual is eligible to enroll in UPP if the individual's prior health insurance coverage expires before the end of the calendar month that follows the month in which he applies for UPP, and the individual has access to another employer-sponsored health insurance plan that meets the criteria of an UPP qualified health plan.

(b) The UPP enrollment date must be after the prior health insurance coverage ends.

(10) An applicant, applicant's spouse, or dependent child can be eligible for the UPP program if his earlier insurance ended more than 90 days before the application date.

(11) An eligible individual with access to an employer-sponsored health plan who also has creditable health coverage operated or financed by Indian Health Services may enroll in the UPP program to receive reimbursement for his employer-sponsored health plan.

(12) The individual must enroll in an UPP qualified health plan either with an employer-sponsored health plan or a COBRA continuation health plan within 30 days of the date of the approval notice to enroll in UPP.

(13) Individuals must report at application and review whether each individual for whom enrollment is being requested has access to or is covered by a group health plan or other creditable health insurance coverage. This includes coverage that may be available through an employer or a spouse's or parent's employer, Medicare Part A or B, the VA Health Care System, or COBRA continuation coverage.

(14) The eligibility agency shall deny an application or review if the applicant or enrollee fails to respond to questions about health insurance coverage for any individual that the household seeks to enroll or recertify.

R414-320-8. Household Composition.

(1) The following individuals are included in the household when determining household size for the purpose of computing financial eligibility for the UPP program:

(a) The individual;

(b) The individual's spouse living with the individual;

(c) All children of the individual or the individual's spouse who are under age 19 and living with the individual; and

(d) An unborn child if the individual is pregnant, or if the applicant's legal spouse who lives in the home is pregnant.

(2) The eligibility agency shall determine household composition for an eligible child in accordance with Subsection R382-10-11(1).

(3) A household member who is temporarily absent for schooling, training, employment, medical treatment or military service, or who will return home to live within 30 days from the date of application is considered part of the household.

(4) Any household member who is defined in Subsection R414-320-8(1) or Subsection R414-320-8(2) who is not a U.S. citizen or national, or who is not a qualified resident alien is included in the household size. The eligibility agency shall count that individual's income the same way that it counts the income of a U.S. citizen, national, or a qualified resident alien.

R414-320-9. Age Requirement.

(1) An individual must be under age 65 to be eligible for UPP and must enroll in the UPP program before he turns 65 years of age.

(2) The eligibility agency shall deny eligibility if it does not receive an application before an individual turns 65 years of age.

R414-320-10. Income Provisions.

(1) For an individual to be eligible to enroll, gross countable household income must be equal to or less than 200% of the federal non-farm poverty guideline for a household of the same size.

(2) All gross income, earned and unearned, received by the individual and the individual's spouse is counted toward household income, unless this section specifically describes a different treatment of the income. The eligibility agency shall use the countable gross income of parents who live with a child to determine the child's eligibility. The agency may not count any income that it excludes under Section R414-320-10.

(3) Any income in a trust that a household member receives becomes the income of the individual for whom it is received. The income is countable if the eligibility agency counts that individual's income to determine eligibility.

(4) The eligibility agency shall count as income payments that a household member receives from the Family Employment program, Working Toward Employment program, or from refugee cash assistance or adoption support services as authorized under Title 35A, Chapter 3, Employment Support Act.

(5) The eligibility agency shall count rental income. The eligibility agency may deduct the following expenses:

(a) Taxes and attorney fees needed to make the income available;

(b) Upkeep and repair costs necessary to maintain the current value of the property;

(c) Utility costs only if they are paid by the owner; and

(d) Interest only on a loan or mortgage secured by the rental property.

(6) The eligibility agency shall count as income cash contributions from non-household members unless the parties sign a written agreement to repay the funds.

(7) The eligibility agency shall count as income the interest earned from payments under a sales contract or a loan agreement to the extent that the individual continues to receive these payments during the certification period.

(8) The eligibility agency shall count as income needs-based veteran's pensions. Nevertheless, the agency counts only the portion of a Veteran's Administration check to which the individual is legally entitled. Any portion of the payment for another family member counts solely as that family member's income.

(9) The eligibility agency shall count solely as the child's income the child support payments that a parent receives for a dependent child when that child lives in the home.

(10) The eligibility agency may only count in-kind income when a non-household member provides goods or services to an individual in exchange for services that the individual performs.

(11) The eligibility agency shall count as income supplemental security income and state supplemental payments.

(12) The eligibility agency may not count income that is

excluded under 20 CFR 416 Subpart K, Appendix, 2010 edition, which is incorporated by reference.

(13) The eligibility agency may not count as income payments that are prohibited under other federal laws from being counted to determine eligibility for federally-funded medical assistance programs.

(14) The eligibility agency may not count as income death benefits to the extent that the funds are spent on the deceased person's burial or last illness.

(15) The eligibility agency may not count as income a bona fide loan that an individual contracts in good faith and endorses in writing to repay.

(16) The eligibility agency may not count as income child care assistance under Title XX.

(17) The eligibility agency may not count as income reimbursements of Medicare premiums that an individual receives from the Social Security Administration.

(18) The eligibility agency may only count earned and unearned income of an eligible child who is under 19 years of age when the child is the head of the household. When the applicant or enrollee's spouse is under the age of 19, the agency may only count the spouse's earned and unearned income when the spouse under the age of 19 is the head of the household. The eligibility agency shall count income of a spouse over age 19.

(19) The eligibility agency may not count as income educational income, such as educational loans, grants, scholarships, and work-study programs. The individual must verify enrollment in an educational program.

(20) The eligibility agency may not count reimbursements for employee work expenses incurred by an individual.

(21) The eligibility agency may not count the value of food stamp assistance.

(22) The eligibility agency may not count income paid by the U.S. Census Bureau to a temporary census taker to prepare for and conduct the census.

R414-320-11. Budgeting.

(1) Subject to the limitations in Subsection R414-320-10(19), the eligibility agency shall count the gross income of the individual and the individual's spouse, or of an eligible child's parents to determine the eligibility of the applicant or enrollee, unless the income is excluded under this rule. The eligibility agency shall deduct from the gross income only those expenses that are required to make income available to the individual.

(2) The eligibility agency determines monthly income by taking into account the months of pay where an individual receives a fifth paycheck when paid weekly, or a third paycheck when paid every other week. The eligibility agency multiplies the weekly amount by 4.3 to obtain a monthly amount. The eligibility agency multiplies income paid biweekly by 2.15 to obtain a monthly amount.

(3) The eligibility agency determines an individual's eligibility prospectively for the upcoming certification period at the time of application and at each review for continuing eligibility. The eligibility agency determines prospective eligibility by using the best estimate of the household's average monthly income that is expected to be received or made available to the household during the upcoming certification period. The eligibility agency prorates income that is received less often than monthly over the certification period to determine an average monthly income. The eligibility agency may request earlier years' tax returns as well as current income information to determine a household's income.

(4) Methods of determining the best estimate are income averaging, income anticipating, and income annualizing. The eligibility agency may use a combination of methods to obtain the best estimate. The best estimate may be a monthly amount that the household expects to receive each month of the certification period, or an annual amount that is prorated over the certification period. The eligibility agency may use different methods for different types of income that a household receives.

(5) The eligibility agency determines farm and self-employment income by using the individual's most recent tax return forms. If tax returns are not available, or are not reflective of the individual's current farm or self-employment income, the eligibility agency may request income information from the most recent period that the individual had farm or self-employment income. The eligibility agency deducts 40% of the gross income as a deduction for business expenses to determine the countable income of the individual. For individuals who have business expenses greater than 40%, the eligibility agency may exclude more than 40% if the individual can demonstrate that the actual expenses were greater than 40%. The eligibility agency deducts the same expenses from gross income that the Internal Revenue Service allows as self-employment expenses.

(6) The eligibility agency may annualize income for any household and specifically for households that have self-employment income, receive income sporadically under contract or commission agreements, or receive income at irregular intervals throughout the year.

(7) The eligibility agency may request additional information and verification about how a household is meeting expenses if the average household income appears to be insufficient to meet the household's living expenses.

R414-320-12. Assets.

There is no asset test for eligibility in the UPP program.

R414-320-13. Application Procedure.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 435.907 and 435.908, 2010 ed., which are incorporated by reference.

(2) The applicant must complete and sign a written application or complete an application on-line to enroll in the UPP program. The provisions of Section R414-308-3 apply to applicants of the UPP program.

(3) The eligibility agency shall reinstate an UPP case without requiring a new application if the case closes in error.

(4) An applicant may withdraw an application any time before the eligibility agency completes an eligibility decision on the application.

(5) If an eligible household requests enrollment for a new household member, the application date for the new household member is the date of the request. A new application form is not required. However, the household shall provide the information necessary to determine eligibility for the new member, including information about access to creditable health insurance.

(a) The effective date of enrollment in UPP for the new household is defined in Section R414-320-15. Coverage continues through the end of the certification period.

(b) The eligibility agency may not require a new income test to add the new household member for the months remaining in the certification period.

(c) A household may add a new member only during an open enrollment period under Section R414-320-16. A child is not subject to the open enrollment period.

(d) The eligibility agency shall consider income of the new member at the next scheduled review.

R414-320-14. Eligibility Decisions and Eligibility Reviews.

(1) The Department adopts 42 CFR 435.911 and 435.912, 2010 ed., which are incorporated by reference.

(2) When an individual applies for UPP, the eligibility agency shall determine whether the individual is eligible for Medicaid.

(a) An individual who qualifies for Medicaid without paying a spenddown, a poverty level, pregnant woman asset

copayment, or an MWI premium cannot enroll in the UPP program. If the individual appears to qualify for Medicaid, but additional information is required to determine eligibility for Medicaid, the applicant must provide additional information requested by the eligibility worker. The eligibility agency shall deny the application if the individual does not provide the requested information.

(b) If the individual must pay a spenddown, a poverty-level, pregnant woman asset copayment or an MWI premium to qualify for Medicaid, the individual may choose to enroll in the employer-sponsored health insurance and the UPP program. The individual may enroll in UPP only during an open enrollment period, except that a child is not subject to an open enrollment period, and must meet all the eligibility criteria.

(c) At each review for UPP reenrollment, the eligibility agency shall decide whether the enrollee is eligible for Medicaid. If the individual qualifies for Medicaid without a spenddown, a poverty-level, pregnant woman asset copayment or an MWI premium, the individual cannot reenroll in the UPP program. If the individual appears to qualify for Medicaid, the applicant must provide additional information requested by the eligibility worker. The eligibility agency shall deny the review if the individual does not provide the requested information.

(3) To enroll in UPP, the individual must meet enrollment criteria during an open enrollment period under the provisions of Section R414-320-16, except that a child is not subject to open enrollments.

(4) The eligibility agency shall complete a determination of eligibility or ineligibility for each application unless:

(a) the applicant voluntarily withdraws the application and the eligibility agency sends a notice to the applicant to confirm the withdrawal;

(b) the applicant dies;

(c) the applicant cannot be located; or

(d) the applicant does not respond to requests for information within the 30-day application period or by the verification due date, if that date is later.

(5) The eligibility agency shall complete a periodic review of an enrollee's eligibility for medical assistance at least once every 12 months. The periodic review is a review of eligibility factors that may be subject to change. The eligibility agency uses available, reliable sources to gather necessary information to complete the review.

(6) The eligibility agency may ask the enrollee to respond to a request to complete the review process. The eligibility agency shall end the enrollee's eligibility effective at the end of the review month if the enrollee fails to respond to the request. The eligibility agency shall treat a response from the enrollee to complete the review or reapply as a new application if the enrollee responds to the review request or reapplies by the end of the month immediately following the review month. The application processing period applies for this new request for coverage.

(a) The eligibility agency may ask the enrollee for verification to redetermine eligibility.

(b) Upon receiving verification, the eligibility agency shall redetermine eligibility and notify the enrollee. The agency shall send a denial notice to the enrollee if the enrollee fails to return verification within the application processing period or if the agency determines that the enrollee is ineligible.

(c) The eligibility agency may not continue eligibility while it makes a new eligibility determination.

(d) The eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment period requirement and the requirement found at Subsection R414-320-7(2) if the enrollee completes the review process or reapplies in the calendar month immediately following the effective closure date.

(e) The new certification period begins the day after the closure date if the enrollee becomes eligible.

(7) The eligibility agency may request verification from the enrollee if the enrollee responds to the review request during the review month.

(a) The eligibility agency shall send a written request for the necessary verification.

(b) The enrollee has at least ten calendar days from the notice date to provide the requested verification to the eligibility agency.

(8) The eligibility agency shall determine eligibility and notify the enrollee of its decision if the enrollee responds to the review request on time and provides all verification by the verification due date.

(a) The eligibility agency shall send proper notice of an adverse decision when the decision affects eligibility for the month that follows the review month.

(b) The eligibility agency shall extend eligibility to the due process month when the agency does not send proper notice of an adverse change. The eligibility agency shall send proper notice of the adverse decision that becomes effective the first of the month after the due process month.

(9) The eligibility agency shall extend eligibility to the due process month if the enrollee responds to the review request during the review month and the verification due date is during the due process month. The enrollee must provide all verification by the verification due date.

(a) The eligibility agency shall determine eligibility and send proper notice of its decision when the enrollee provides all requested verification by the verification due date.

(b) The eligibility agency shall end eligibility effective the end of the month in which it sends proper notice of the closure date if the enrollee does not provide all requested verification by the verification due date.

(c) The eligibility agency shall treat the date that it receives all verification as a new application date if the enrollee returns all verification after the verification due date and before the effective closure date. The agency shall determine the enrollee's eligibility and notify the enrollee.

(d) The eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment period during the due process month, and for a reapplication received before the effective closure date. The eligibility agency also waives the requirement found at Subsection R414-320-7(2) if the enrollee completes the review or reapplies before the effective closure date.

(e) The eligibility agency may not continue eligibility while it makes an eligibility determination. If the agency determines that an enrollee is eligible, the new certification date for the application is the day after the effective closure date.

(10) The eligibility agency shall provide ten-day notice of a case closure if the agency determines that the enrollee is ineligible or if the enrollee fails to provide verification by the verification due date.

(11) The eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment period and the requirement found at Subsection R414-320-7(2) if an enrollee reapplies in the calendar month immediately following the effective closure date.

(12) The enrollee must reapply if the case closes for one or more calendar months and must meet all eligibility criteria.

R414-320-15. Effective Date of Enrollment, Change Reporting and Enrollment Period.

(1) Subject to Sections R414-320-7, R414-320-9 and R414-320-16 and the limitations in Section R414-306-6, the effective date of enrollment in the UPP program is the first day of the application month. An individual who is approved for the UPP program must enroll in the employer-sponsored health plan or COBRA continuation coverage within 30 days of receiving an approval notice from the eligibility agency. Eligibility for UPP is a qualifying event and employers must allow the individual to enroll in the health insurance plan upon approval.

(2) The Department may not reimburse the enrollee for premiums before the effective date of enrollment and not before the month in which the enrollee pays a health insurance or COBRA premium that the enrollee verifies to the eligibility agency.

(3) If the applicant does not enroll in the employer-sponsored health insurance or COBRA continuation coverage that meets the requirements of Subsection R414-320-2(14) within 30 days of the date that the eligibility agency sends the UPP approval notice, DWS shall deny the application. The individual may reapply during another open enrollment period, except that a child is not subject to the open enrollment period.

(4) The effective date of enrollment for a newborn or newly adopted child is the date of birth or the date that the child is placed for adoption if the newborn or newly adopted child is enrolled in the employer-sponsored health insurance or COBRA continuation coverage and the family requests UPP coverage within 30 days of the birth or placement for adoption. If the family makes the request after 30 days of the birth or placement for adoption, enrollment becomes effective on the first day of the month in which the date of report occurs.

(a) The requirement found at Subsection R414-320-7(2) does not apply if the request for UPP enrollment occurs during such 30 days.

(b) If the request for UPP enrollment is made more than 30 days after the date of birth or date of placement for adoption, the child must meet the requirements of Section R414-320-7.

(5) An enrollee may request to add a spouse to UPP coverage during the certification period.

(a) If the spouse had previous UPP coverage, but became eligible for Medicaid or PCN, the enrollee may add the spouse to UPP without waiting for an open enrollment period. Eligibility for the spouse becomes effective the month after coverage for Medicaid or PCN ends if there is no break in coverage. A spouse moving back to UPP from Medicaid may reenroll in UPP even if the spouse is enrolled in the employer-sponsored health insurance at the time of request and there is no break in coverage between Medicaid and UPP.

(b) If the spouse did not have previous UPP coverage, but is moving directly from PCN to UPP coverage, the effective date of enrollment is the first day of the month after PCN ends. The spouse does not have to wait for an open enrollment period. If the spouse is not moving directly from PCN to UPP coverage, the spouse may enroll in UPP during an open enrollment period. The eligibility agency shall determine the effective date of enrollment in accordance with Subsection R414-320-15(1).

(6) An enrollee may request to add a dependent child to UPP coverage during the certification period.

(a) If the child had previous UPP coverage, but became eligible for Medicaid or CHIP, the effective date of enrollment is the first day of the month after Medicaid or CHIP ends if there is no break in coverage.

(b) If the child is not moving from another medical assistance program to UPP, the eligibility agency shall determine the effective date of enrollment in accordance with Subsection R414-320-15(1).

(c) If the child is a newborn or has recently been placed for adoption with the enrollee, the provision in Subsection R414-320-15(4) applies.

(7) The effective date of reenrollment in UPP after the eligibility agency completes the periodic eligibility review, is the first day of the month after the review month, or the first day after the due process month. The eligibility agency shall complete the review as described in Subsection R414-320-14(8) or (9), and the enrollee must continue to meet eligibility criteria.

(8) An individual who becomes eligible for UPP is enrolled for a 12-month certification period that begins with the first month of eligibility. If the enrollee completes the review process and continues to be eligible, the recertification period continues for an additional 12 months, except that the eligibility agency may not count a due process month associated with a review in the new 12-month recertification period.

(9) The eligibility agency shall end eligibility before the end of a 12-month certification period for any of the following reasons:

(a) The individual turns 65 years of age;

(b) An enrolled child turns 19 years of age;

(c) The individual becomes entitled to receive Medicare;

(d) The individual becomes covered by VA Health Insurance, or fails to apply for VA health system coverage when potentially eligible;

(e) The individual dies;

(f) The individual moves out of state or cannot be located; or

(g) The individual enters a public institution or an Institution for Mental Disease.

(10) The eligibility agency shall end eligibility if an adult enrollee discontinues enrollment in employer-sponsored insurance or COBRA continuation coverage.

(a) The enrollee may switch to the PCN program for the rest of the certification period if the enrollee discontinues enrollment in employer-sponsored insurance involuntarily and does not enroll in COBRA continuation coverage, or if the individual discontinues COBRA coverage voluntarily or involuntarily. The individual must meet the PCN income test.

(b) The enrollee must notify the eligibility agency within ten calendar days after the enrollee's insurance coverage ends to be eligible to switch to PCN outside of an open enrollment period.

(c) The eligibility agency shall complete a new eligibility determination and the individual must pay a PCN enrollment fee for the new 12-month certification period if the change occurs in the last month of the UPP certification period.

(11) When the enrollee reports other changes, the eligibility agency shall determine the effect of the change and make the appropriate change in the enrollee's eligibility. The eligibility agency shall send proper notice of changes in eligibility. The agency may end eligibility if the enrollee fails to report changes within ten calendar days. Other changes that may affect eligibility or benefits occur when:

(a) an enrollee changes health insurance plans or has a COBRA qualifying event; or

(b) the amount of the premium changes that the enrollee pays for an employer-sponsored health insurance plan or COBRA continuation coverage.

(12) An enrollee who fails to report changes or return verification timely must repay any overpayment of benefits for which the enrollee is not eligible to receive.

(13) A child enrolled in UPP may discontinue employer-sponsored health insurance or COBRA continuation coverage and UPP, and move to direct coverage under CHIP at any time during the certification period without any ineligibility period.

(14) An individual who is enrolled in PCN or CHIP and who enrolls in an employer-sponsored health plan or COBRA continuation coverage may switch to the UPP program. The individual must report to the eligibility agency within ten calendar days of signing up for an employer-sponsored plan or COBRA continuation coverage, or within ten days after coverage begins, whichever is later.

(a) The eligibility agency shall add the individual for the rest of the certification period if the household has an open UPP case.

(b) The eligibility agency shall approve a new 12-month certification period if the household does not have an open UPP or PCN case. If the household has an open PCN case, eligibility under UPP continues through the end of the PCN certification period.

(15) If an UPP case closes for any reason, other than to

become covered by another Medicaid program, PCN or CHIP, and remains closed for one or more calendar months, the individual must submit a new application to the eligibility agency during an open enrollment period to reapply, except that a child is not subject to the open enrollment period. The individual must meet all the requirements of a new applicant.

(16) If an UPP case closes because the enrollee is eligible for another Medicaid program, PCN or CHIP, the individual may reenroll in UPP if there is no break in coverage between the programs, even when the eligibility agency stops enrollment under Subsection R414-320-16(2).

(a) The individual may reenroll during the current 12-month certification period for UPP, PCN or CHIP. The eligibility agency may not require the individual to complete a new application or have a new income eligibility determination.

(b) The individual may still reenroll in UPP if the previous 12-month certification period has ended and the individual is moving from Medicaid. The individual must meet eligibility and income guidelines for the new certification period.

(c) If there is a break in coverage of one or more calendar months between programs, the individual must reapply during an open enrollment period, except that a child is not subject to the open enrollment period.

(d) If the individual reapplies in the month immediately following the closure, the eligibility agency waives the open enrollment period and the provision in Subsection R414-320-7(2). The individual must meet all other UPP requirements.

(17) The eligibility agency shall end eligibility effective at the end of the month in which the agency sends proper notice if the agency requests verification of a reported change and the enrollee fails to return the verification. The eligibility agency shall treat the verification as a new application if the enrollee returns the verification within one calendar month after the effective closure date. The eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment period, and if the enrollee is eligible, continue eligibility for the rest of the certification period. The eligibility agency shall send a denial notice to the enrollee if the enrollee is ineligible.

(18) An enrollee may request a Medicaid determination of eligibility when there is a change of income during the certification period.

(a) The eligibility agency shall end UPP enrollment and change the enrollee's coverage to Medicaid if the enrollee asks for a Medicaid determination and the reported change makes the enrollee eligible for Medicaid without cost.

(b) If the enrollee asks for a Medicaid determination and the reported change makes the enrollee eligible for Medicaid with a spenddown, MWI premium or a poverty level, pregnant woman asset copayment, the enrollee may choose to remain on UPP.

R414-320-16. Open Enrollment Period.

(1) The eligibility agency accepts applications for enrollment at times when sufficient funding is available to justify enrollment of more individuals. The eligibility agency limits the number it enrolls according to the funds available for the program.

(2) The eligibility agency may stop enrollment of new individuals at any time based on availability of funds.

(3) The eligibility agency may not accept applications or maintain waiting lists during a period that it stops enrollment of new individuals.

(4) A child is not subject to the open enrollment requirement to enroll in UPP.

R414-320-17. Notice and Termination.

(1) The eligibility agency shall notify an applicant or enrollee in writing of the eligibility decision made on the application or the recertification.

(2) The eligibility agency shall end an individual's enrollment upon enrollee request or upon discovery that the individual is no longer eligible.

(3) The eligibility agency shall end an individual's enrollment if the individual fails to complete the periodic review process on time.

(4) The eligibility agency shall notify an enrollee in writing at least ten days before taking a proposed action adversely affecting the enrollee's eligibility. The notice must include:

(a) the action to be taken;

(b) the reason for the action;

(c) the regulations or policy that support an adverse action;

(d) the applicant's or enrollee's right to a hearing;

(e) how an applicant or enrollee may request a hearing; and

(f) the applicant or enrollee's right to represent himself, or use legal counsel, a friend, relative, or other spokesperson.

(5) The eligibility agency need not give ten-day notice of termination if:

(a) the enrollee is deceased;

(b) the enrollee moves out-of-state and is not expected to return; or

(c) the enrollee enters a public institution or institution for mental disease.

R414-320-18. Improper Medical Coverage.

(1) Improper medical coverage occurs when:

(a) an individual receives medical assistance for which the individual is not eligible, including benefits that an individual receives pending a fair hearing or during an undue hardship waiver if the enrollee fails to act as required by the eligibility agency;

(b) an individual receives a benefit or service that is not part of the benefit package for which the individual is eligible;

(c) an individual pays too much or too little for medical assistance benefits; or

(d) the Department pays too much or too little for medical assistance benefits on behalf of an eligible individual.

(2) An individual who receives benefits under the UPP program for which the individual is not eligible must repay the Department for the cost of the benefits that he receives.

(3) An overpayment of benefits includes all amounts paid by the Department for medical services or other benefits on behalf of an enrollee or for the benefit of the enrollee during a period that the enrollee is not eligible to receive the benefits.

R414-320-19. Benefits.

(1) The UPP program shall provide cash reimbursement to enrollees.

(2) The reimbursement may not exceed the amount that the enrollee pays toward the cost of the employer-sponsored health plan, employer-sponsored plans selected through UHE, or COBRA continuation coverage.

(3) The UPP program may reimburse an adult up to $150 each month.

(4) The UPP program may reimburse a child up to $120 each month for medical coverage. The UPP program will pay the child an additional $20 if the child elects to enroll in employer-sponsored dental coverage.

(a) When the employer-sponsored insurance does not include dental benefits, a child may receive cash reimbursement up to $120 for the medical insurance cost and may receive dental-only benefits through CHIP.

(b) When the employer also offers employer-sponsored dental coverage, the applicant may choose to enroll a child in the employer-sponsored dental coverage, in which case, the UPP program will pay the child an additional $20. The enrollee may also choose to only enroll the child in the employer-

sponsored health insurance and UPP, and not enroll the child in the employer-sponsored dental coverage, in which case the child may receive dental-only benefits through CHIP.

KEY: CHIP, Medicaid, PCN, UPP
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R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-509. Medicaid Autism Waiver Open Enrollment Process.
R414-509-1. Introduction and Authority.

(1) This rule defines the open enrollment process to enroll individuals in the Medicaid Autism Waiver program.

(2) This rule is authorized by Section 26-18-407. Waiver services are optional and provided in accordance with 42 CFR 440.225.

R414-509-2. Definitions.

(1) "Attrition" means the act of a waiver recipient leaving the waiver for any reason. Examples include the recipient moving out of state or the recipient turning six years of age.

(2) "Geographical Region" means a county or counties that are identified as belonging to one of the twelve Utah local health department districts.

(3) "Department" means the Department of Health.

(4) "Open enrollment" means the period during which the Department accepts waiver applications.

(5) "Opening" means the availability for an individual to participate in the Medicaid Autism Waiver program.

(6) "Waiver Operating Agency" means the Department of Human Services, which contracts with the Department of Health to implement defined waiver operations.

R414-509-3. Open Enrollment Eligibility Requirements.

To participate in the open enrollment process, the individual must meet the following eligibility requirements:

(1) The individual must have a diagnosis of an autism spectrum disorder from a licensed clinician. Diagnosis must be rendered by a clinician who is authorized under the scope of their licensure;

(2) On the final day of the open enrollment period, the individual must:

(a) have had his or her second birthday; and

(b) be no older than five years and six months of age; and

(3) The individual must meet the financial eligibility requirement defined in the Medicaid Autism Waiver program.

R414-509-4. Open Enrollment Periods.

The Department will determine when open enrollment periods are held and for what duration based on the availability of funds for the Medicaid Autism Waiver program.

R414-509-5. Open Enrollment Procedures.

(1) The Department accepts the following means of application during open enrollment periods:

(a) Online application, with a time and date stamp confirming that the application was received within the open enrollment period;

(b) Facsimile, with a time and date stamp confirming that the application was received within the open enrollment period; and

(c) Mail, with the postmark on applications dated no sooner than the first day of the open enrollment period and no later than the last day of the open enrollment period.

(2) The number of individuals who may enroll in the waiver program during an open enrollment period is based on the availability of funds.

(3) The Department enrolls all individuals who meet the requirements of Section R414-509-3 if the number of applications does not exceed the number of available openings when the open enrollment period ends.

(4) If the number of applications exceeds the number of available waiver openings, then the Department shall:

(a) Compile all applications that it receives during the open enrollment period;

(b) Assign each application a random number;

(c) Create lists of randomly numbered applications by assigned geographical region;

(d) Assure that rural and underserved regions of the state are represented. The Department assigns waiver openings by geographic regions as follows:

(i) The Department allocates openings to each geographical region based on the percentage of population of the State's population that resides within the geographical region. The Department obtains population information from the most recent United States Census Report;

(ii) if insufficient applications are present in a geographic region to fill all existing openings, the Department distributes the remaining waiver openings to an adjacent geographical region;

(e) Begin at the top of the randomized list and match the number of available geographical openings with the same number of applications;

(i) If a selected applicant does not meet the eligibility criteria described in Section R414-509-3, the Department selects the next application on the randomized list;

(f) Enroll the selected individuals into waiver services.

R414-509-6. Procedures for Filling Openings Created by Attrition.

Attrition is ongoing in the Medicaid Autism Waiver program because the waiver serves a child only through the end of the month in which the child turns six years of age.

(1) To fill waiver openings due to attrition outside of open enrollment periods, the Department develops an applicant pool.

(a) The Department determines the number of applicants available in the applicant pool for each geographical region by using the process described in Subsection R414-509-5(4)(d)(i) to determine the number of waiver openings and factoring that number by four;

(b) The Department requires the Waiver Operating Agency to inform the Department of all waiver openings within ten business days;

(c) The Department identifies the geographical region where each opening occurs;

(d) The Department identifies the next randomly numbered application available within that geographical region;

(e) The Department matches the randomly numbered application to the applicant name, and based on the applicant's age, evaluates whether the applicant continues to be eligible for the waiver.

(i) To be eligible for waiver enrollment on the date of identification, the applicant may not exceed five years and six months of age;

(ii) If the applicant is not eligible for waiver enrollment based on Subsection R414-509-6(1)(e)(i), the Department identifies the next randomly numbered application available within the geographical region until the Department can identify an eligible applicant.

(2) When the Department determines an open enrollment period is going to occur, it may suspend filling openings that arise through attrition.

KEY: Medicaid
October 1, 2012 **26-1-5**
26-18-3

R432. Health, Family Health and Preparedness, Licensing.
R432-270. Assisted Living Facilities.
R432-270-1. Legal Authority.

This rule is adopted pursuant to Title 26, Chapter 21.

R432-270-2. Purpose.

This rule establishes the licensing and operational standards for assisted living facilities Type I and Type II. Assisted living is intended to enable persons experiencing functional impairments to receive 24-hour personal and health-related services in a place of residence with sufficient structure to meet the care needs in a safe manner.

R432-270-3. Definitions.

(1) The terms used in these rules are defined in R432-1-3.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Assessment" means documentation of each resident's ability or current condition in the following areas:

(i) memory and daily decision making ability;

(ii) ability to communicate effectively with others;

(iii) physical functioning and ability to perform activities of daily living;

(iv) continence;

(v) mood and behavior patterns;

(vi) weight loss;

(vii) medication use and the ability to self-medicate;

(viii) special treatments and procedures;

(ix) disease diagnoses that have a relationship to current activities of daily living status, behavior status, medical treatments, or risk of death;

(x) leisure patterns and interests;

(xi) assistive devices; and

(xii) prosthetics.

(b) "Activities of daily living (ADL)" are the following:

(i) personal grooming, including oral hygiene and denture care;

(ii) dressing;

(iii) bathing;

(iv) toileting and toilet hygiene;

(v) eating during mealtime;

(vi) self administration of medication; and

(vii) independent transferring, ambulation and mobility.

(c) "Dependent" means a person who meets one or all of the following criteria:

(i) requires inpatient hospital or 24-hour continual nursing care that will last longer than 15 calendar days after the day on which the nursing care begins;

(ii) is unable to evacuate from the facility without the physical assistance of two persons.

(d) "Home-like" as used in statute and this rule means a place of residence which creates an atmosphere supportive of the resident's preferred lifestyle. Home-like is also supported by the use of residential building materials and furnishings.

(e) "Hospice patient" means an individual who is admitted to a hospice program or agency.

(f) "Licensed health care professional" means a registered nurse, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician licensed by the Utah Department of Commerce who has education and experience to assess and evaluate the health care needs of the resident.

(g) "Self-direct medication administration" means the resident can:

(i) recognize medications offered by color or shape; and

(ii) question differences in the usual routine of medications.

(h) "Semi-independent" means a person who is:

(i) physically disabled but able to direct his own care; or

(ii) cognitively impaired or physically disabled but able to evacuate from the facility or to a zone or area of safety with limited physical assistance of one person.

(i) "Service Plan" means a written plan of care for services which meets the requirements of R432-270-13.

(j) "Services" means activities which help the residents develop skills to increase or maintain their level of psycho-social and physical functioning, or which assist them in activities of daily living.

(k) "Significant change" means a major change in a resident's status that is self-limiting or impacts on more than one area of the resident's health status.

(l) "Significant assistance" means the resident is unable to perform any part of an ADL and is dependent upon staff or others to accomplish the ADL as defined in R432-270-3(2)(b).

(m) "Social care" means:

(i) providing opportunities for social interaction in the facility or in the community; or

(ii) providing services to promote independence or a sense of self-direction.

(n) "Unit" means an individual living space, including living and sleeping space, bathroom, and optional kitchen area.

R432-270-4. Licensing.

(1) A person that offers or provides care to two or more unrelated individuals in a residential facility must be minimally licensed as an assisted living facility if:

(a) the individuals stay in the facility for more than 24 hours; and

(b) the facility provides or arranges for the provision of assistance with one or more activity of daily living for any of the individuals.

(2) An assisted living facility may be licensed as a Type I facility if:

(a) the individuals under care are capable of achieving mobility sufficient to exit the facility without the assistance of another person.

(3) An assisted living facility must be licensed as a Type II facility if the individuals under care are capable of achieving mobility sufficient to exit the facility only with the limited assistance of one person;.

(4) A Type I assisted living facility shall provide social care to the individuals under care.

(5) A Type II assisted living facility shall provide care in a home-like setting that provides an array of coordinated supportive personal and health care services available 24 hours per day to residents who need any of these services as required by department rule.

(6) Type I and II assisted living facilities must provide each resident with a separate living unit. Two residents may share a unit upon written request of both residents.

(7) An individual may continue to remain in an assisted living facility provided:

(a) the facility construction can meet the individual's needs;

(b) the individual's physical and mental needs are appropriate to the assisted living criteria; and

(c) the facility provides adequate staffing to meet the individual's needs.

(8) Assisted living facilities may be licensed as large, small or limited capacity facilities.

(a) A large assisted living facility houses 17 or more residents.

(b) A small assisted living facility houses six to 16 residents.

(c) A limited capacity assisted living facility houses two to five residents.

R432-270-5. Licensee.

(1) The licensee must:

(a) ensure compliance with all federal, state, and local

laws;

(b) assume responsibility for the overall organization, management, operation, and control of the facility;

(c) establish policies and procedures for the welfare of residents, the protection of their rights, and the general operation of the facility;

(d) implement a policy which ensures that the facility does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, ancestry, or national origin in accordance with state and federal law;

(e) secure and update contracts for required services not provided directly by the facility;

(f) respond to requests for reports from the Department; and

(g) appoint, in writing, a qualified administrator who shall assume full responsibility for the day-to-day operation and management of the facility. The licensee and administrator may be the same person.

(2) The licensee shall implement a quality assurance program to include a Quality Assurance Committee. The committee must:

(a) consist of at least the facility administrator and a health care professional, and

(b) meet at least quarterly to identify and act on quality issues.

(3) If the licensee is a corporation or an association, it shall maintain an active and functioning governing body to fulfill licensee duties and to ensure accountability.

R432-270-6. Administrator Qualifications.

(1) The administrator shall have the following qualifications:

(a) be 21 years of age or older;

(b) have knowledge of applicable laws and rules;

(c) have the ability to deliver, or direct the delivery of, appropriate care to residents;

(d) successfully complete the criminal background screening process defined in R432-35; and

(e) for all Type II facilities, complete a Department approved national certification program within six months of hire.

(2) In addition to R432-270-6(1) the administrator of a Type I facility shall have an associate degree or two years experience in a health care facility.

(3) In addition to R432-270-6(1) the administrator of a Type II small or limited-capacity assisted living facility shall have one or more of the following:

(a) an associate degree in a health care field;

(b) two years or more management experience in a health care field; or

(c) one year's experience in a health care field as a licensed health care professional.

(4) In addition to R432-270-6(1) the administrator of a Type II large assisted living facility must have one or more of the following:

(a) a State of Utah health facility administrator license;

(b) a bachelor's degree in a health care field, to include management training or one or more years of management experience;

(c) a bachelor's degree in any field, to include management training or one or more years of management experience and one year or more experience in a health care field; or

(d) an associates degree and four years or more management experience in a health care field.

R432-270-7. Administrator Duties.

(1) The administrator must:

(a) be on the premises a sufficient number of hours in the business day, and at other times as necessary, to manage and administer the facility;

(b) designate, in writing, a competent employee, 21 years of age or older, to act as administrator when the administrator is unavailable for immediate contact. It is not the intent of this subsection to permit a de facto administrator to replace the designated administrator.

(2) The administrator is responsible for the following:

(a) recruit, employ, and train the number of licensed and unlicensed staff needed to provide services;

(b) verify all required licenses and permits of staff and consultants at the time of hire or the effective date of contract;

(c) maintain facility staffing records for the preceding 12 months;

(d) admit and retain only those residents who meet admissions criteria and whose needs can be met by the facility;

(e) review at least quarterly every injury, accident, and incident to a resident or employee and document appropriate corrective action;

(f) maintain a log indicating any significant change in a resident's condition and the facility's action or response;

(g) complete an investigation whenever there is reason to believe that a resident has been subject to abuse, neglect, or exploitation;

(h) report all suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation in accordance with Section 62A-3-305, and document appropriate action if the alleged violation is verified.

(i) notify the resident's responsible person within 24 hours of significant changes or deterioration of the resident's health, and ensure the resident's transfer to an appropriate health care facility if the resident requires services beyond the scope of the facility's license;

(j) conduct and document regular inspections of the facility to ensure it is safe from potential hazards;

(k) complete, submit, and file all records and reports required by the Department;

(l) participate in a quality assurance program; and

(m) secure and update contracts for required professional and other services not provided directly by the facility.

(3) The administrator's responsibilities shall be included in a written and signed job description on file in the facility.

R432-270-8. Personnel.

(1) Qualified competent direct-care personnel shall be on the premises 24 hours a day to meet residents needs as determined by the residents' assessment and service plans. Additional staff shall be employed as necessary to perform office work, cooking, housekeeping, laundering and general maintenance.

(2) The services provided or arranged by the facility shall be provided by qualified persons in accordance with the resident's written service plan.

(3) All personnel who provide personal care to residents in a Type I facility shall be at least 18 years of age and shall have related experience in the job assigned or receive on the job training.

(4) Personnel who provide personal care to residents in a Type II facility must be certified nurse aides or complete a state certified nurse aide program within four months of the date of hire.

(5) Personnel shall be licensed, certified, or registered in accordance with applicable state laws.

(6) The administrator shall maintain written job descriptions for each position, including job title, job responsibilities, qualifications or required skills.

(7) Facility policies and procedures must be available to personnel at all times.

(8) All personnel must receive documented orientation to the facility and the job for which they are hired. Orientation shall include the following:

(a) job description;
(b) ethics, confidentiality, and residents' rights;
(c) fire and disaster plan;
(d) policy and procedures; and
(e) reporting responsibility for abuse, neglect and exploitation.

(9) Each employee shall receive documented in-service training. The training shall be tailored to include all of the following subjects that are relevant to the employee's job responsibilities:

(a) principles of good nutrition, menu planning, food preparation, and storage;
(b) principles of good housekeeping and sanitation;
(c) principles of providing personal and social care;
(d) proper procedures in assisting residents with medications;
(e) recognizing early signs of illness and determining when there is a need for professional help;
(f) accident prevention, including safe bath and shower water temperatures;
(g) communication skills which enhance resident dignity;
(h) first aid;
(i) resident's rights and reporting requirements of Section 62A-3-201 to 312; and
(j) special needs of the Dementia/Alzheimer's resident.

(10) An employee who reports suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation shall not be subject to retaliation, disciplinary action, or termination by the facility for that reason alone.

(11) The facility shall establish a personnel health program through written personnel health policies and procedures which protect the health and safety of personnel, residents and the public.

(12) The facility must complete an employee placement health evaluation to include at least a health inventory when an employee is hired. Facilities may use their own evaluation or a Department approved form.

(a) A health inventory shall obtain at least the employee's history of the following:
(i) conditions that may predispose the employee to acquiring or transmitting infectious diseases; and
(ii) conditions that may prevent the employee from performing certain assigned duties satisfactorily.

(b) The facility shall develop employee health screening and immunization components of the personnel health program.

(c) Employee skin testing by the Mantoux Method or other FDA approved in-vitro serologic test and follow up for tuberculosis shall be done in accordance with R388-804, Special Measures for the Control of Tuberculosis.

(i) The licensee shall ensure that all employees are skin-tested for tuberculosis within two weeks of:
(A) initial hiring;
(B) suspected exposure to a person with active tuberculosis; and
(C) development of symptoms of tuberculosis.
(ii) Skin testing shall be exempted for all employees with known positive reaction to skin tests.

(d) All infections and communicable diseases reportable by law shall be reported to the local health department in accordance with the Communicable Disease Rule, R386-702-3.

(e) The facility shall comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Blood-borne Pathogen Standard.

R432-270-9. Residents' Rights.

(1) Assisted living facilities shall develop a written resident's rights statement based on this section.

(2) The administrator or designee shall give the resident a written description of the resident's legal rights upon admission, including the following:

(a) a description of the manner of protecting personal funds, in accordance with Section R432-270-20; and

(b) a statement that the resident may file a complaint with the state long term care ombudsman and any other advocacy group concerning resident abuse, neglect, or misappropriation of resident property in the facility.

(3) The administrator or designee shall notify the resident or the resident's responsible person at the time of admission, in writing and in a language and manner that the resident or the resident's responsible person understands, of the resident's rights and of all rules governing resident conduct and responsibilities during the stay in the facility.

(4) The administrator or designee must promptly notify in writing the resident or the resident's responsible person when there is a change in resident rights under state law.

(5) Resident rights include the following:

(a) the right to be treated with respect, consideration, fairness, and full recognition of personal dignity and individuality;
(b) the right to be transferred, discharged, or evicted by the facility only in accordance with the terms of the signed admission agreement;
(c) the right to be free of mental and physical abuse, and chemical and physical restraints;
(d) the right to refuse to perform work for the facility;
(e) the right to perform work for the facility if the facility consents and if:
(i) the facility has documented the resident's need or desire for work in the service plan,
(ii) the resident agrees to the work arrangement described in the service plan,
(iii) the service plan specifies the nature of the work performed and whether the services are voluntary or paid, and
(iv) compensation for paid services is at or above the prevailing rate for similar work in the surrounding community;
(f) the right to privacy during visits with family, friends, clergy, social workers, ombudsmen, resident groups, and advocacy representatives;
(g) the right to share a unit with a spouse if both spouses consent, and if both spouses are facility residents;
(h) the right to privacy when receiving personal care or services;
(i) the right to keep personal possessions and clothing as space permits;
(j) the right to participate in religious and social activities of the resident's choice;
(k) the right to interact with members of the community both inside and outside the facility;
(l) the right to send and receive mail unopened;
(m) the right to have access to telephones to make and receive private calls;
(n) the right to arrange for medical and personal care;
(o) the right to have a family member or responsible person informed by the facility of significant changes in the resident's cognitive, medical, physical, or social condition or needs;
(p) the right to leave the facility at any time and not be locked into any room, building, or on the facility premises during the day or night. Assisted living Type II residents who have been assessed to require a secure environment may be housed in a secure unit, provided the secure unit is approved by the fire authority having jurisdiction. This right does not prohibit the establishment of house rules such as locking doors at night for the protection of residents;
(q) the right to be informed of complaint or grievance procedures and to voice grievances and recommend changes in policies and services to facility staff or outside representatives without restraint, discrimination, or reprisal;
(r) the right to be encouraged and assisted throughout the period of a stay to exercise these rights as a resident and as a

citizen;

(s) the right to manage and control personal funds, or to be given an accounting of personal funds entrusted to the facility, as provided in R432-270-20 concerning management of resident funds;

(t) the right, upon oral or written request, to access within 24 hours all records pertaining to the resident, including clinical records;

(u) the right, two working days after the day of the resident's oral or written request, to purchase at a cost not to exceed the community standard photocopies of the resident's records or any portion thereof;

(v) the right to personal privacy and confidentiality of personal and clinical records;

(w) the right to be fully informed in advance about care and treatment and of any changes in that care or treatment that may affect the resident's well-being; and

(x) the right to be fully informed in a language and in a manner the resident understands of the resident's health status and health rights, including the following:

(i) medical condition;

(ii) the right to refuse treatment;

(iii) the right to formulate an advance directive in accordance with UCA Section 75-2a; and

(iv) the right to refuse to participate in experimental research.

(6) The following items must be posted in a public area of the facility that is easily accessible by residents:

(a) the long term care ombudsmen's notification poster;

(b) information on Utah protection and advocacy systems; and

(c) a copy of the resident's rights.

(7) The facility shall have available in a public area of the facility the results of the current survey of the facility and any plans of correction.

(8) A resident may organize and participate in resident groups in the facility, and a resident's family may meet in the facility with the families of other residents.

(a) The facility shall provide private space for resident groups or family groups.

(b) Facility personnel or visitors may attend resident group or family group meetings only at the group's invitation.

(c) The administrator shall designate an employee to provide assistance and to respond to written requests that result from group meetings.

R432-270-10. Admissions.

(1) The facility shall have written admission, retention, and transfer policies that are available to the public upon request.

(2) Before accepting a resident, the facility must obtain sufficient information about the person's ability to function in the facility through the following:

(a) an interview with the resident and the resident's responsible person; and

(b) the completion of the resident assessment.

(3) If the Department determines during inspection or interview that the facility knowingly and willfully admits or retains residents who do not meet license criteria, then the Department may, for a time period specified, require that resident assessments be conducted by an individual who is independent from the facility.

(4) The facility shall accept and retain only residents who meet the following criteria:

(a) Residents admitted to a Type I facility shall meet the following criteria before being admitted:

(i) be ambulatory or mobile and be capable of taking life saving action in an emergency;

(ii) have stable health;

(iii) require no assistance or only limited assistance in the activities of daily living; and

(iv) require and receive intermittent care or treatment in the facility from a licensed health care professional either through contract or by the facility, if permitted by facility policy.

(b) Residents admitted to a Type II facility may be independent and semi-independent, but shall not be dependent.

(5) Type I and Type II assisted living facilities shall not admit or retain a person who:

(a) manifests behavior that is suicidal, sexually or socially inappropriate, assaultive, or poses a danger to self or others; or

(b) has active tuberculosis or other chronic communicable diseases that cannot be treated in the facility or on an outpatient basis; or may be transmitted to other residents or guests through the normal course of activities; or

(c) requires inpatient hospital or long-term nursing care.

(6) A Type I facility may accept or retain residents who:

(a) do not require significant assistance during night sleeping hours;

(b) are able to take life saving action in an emergency without the assistance of another person; and

(c) do not require significant assistance from staff or others with more than two ADL's.

(7) A Type II facility may accept or retain residents who require significant assistance from staff or others in more than two ADL's, provided the staffing level and coordinated supportive health and social services meet the needs of the resident.

(8) The prospective resident or the prospective resident's responsible person must sign a written admission agreement prior to admission. The admission agreement shall be kept on file by the facility and shall specify at least the following:

(a) room and board charges and charges for basic and optional services;

(b) provision for a 30-day notice prior to any change in established charges;

(c) admission, retention, transfer, discharge, and eviction policies;

(d) conditions under which the agreement may be terminated;

(e) the name of the responsible party;

(f) notice that the Department has the authority to examine resident records to determine compliance with licensing requirements; and

(g) refund provisions that address the following:

(i) thirty-day notices for transfer or discharge given by the facility or by the resident,

(ii) emergency transfers or discharges,

(iii) transfers or discharges without notice, and

(iv) the death of a resident.

(9) A type I assisted living facility may accept and retain residents who have been admitted to a hospice program, under the following conditions:

(a) the facility keeps a copy of the physician's diagnosis and orders for care;

(b) the facility makes the hospice services part of the resident's service plan which shall explain who is responsible to meet the resident's needs; and

(c) a facility may retain hospice patient residents who are not capable to exit the facility without assistance upon the following conditions:

(i) the facility must assure that a worker or an individual is assigned solely to each specific hospice patient is on-site to assist the resident in emergency evacuation 24 hours a day, seven days a week;

(ii) the facility must train the assigned worker or individual to specifically assist in the emergency evacuation of the assigned hospice patient resident;

(iii) the worker or individual must be physically capable

of providing emergency evacuation assistance to the particular hospice patient resident; and

(iv) hospice residents who are not capable to exit the facility without assistance comprise no more than 25 percent of the facility's resident census.

(10) A type II assisted living facility may accept and retain hospice patient residents under the following conditions:

(a) the facility keeps a copy of the physician's diagnosis and orders for care;

(b) the facility makes the hospice services part of the resident's service plan which shall explain who is responsible to meet the resident's needs; and

(c) if a resident becomes dependent while on hospice care and the facility wants to retain the resident in the facility, the facility must:

(i) develop an emergency plan to evacuate the hospice resident in the event of an emergency; and

(ii) integrate the emergency plan into the resident's service plan.

R432-270-11. Transfer or Discharge Requirements.

(1) A resident may be discharged, transferred, or evicted for one or more of the following reasons:

(a) The facility is no longer able to meet the resident's needs because the resident poses a threat to health or safety to self or others, or the facility is not able to provide required medical treatment.

(b) The resident fails to pay for services as required by the admission agreement.

(c) The resident fails to comply with written policies or rules of the facility.

(d) The resident wishes to transfer.

(e) The facility ceases to operate.

(2) Prior to transferring or discharging a resident, the facility shall serve a transfer or discharge notice upon the resident and the resident's responsible person.

(a) The notice shall be either hand-delivered or sent by certified mail.

(b) The notice shall be made at least 30 days before the day on which the facility plans to transfer or discharge the resident, except that the notice may be made as soon as practicable before transfer or discharge if:

(i) the safety or health of persons in the facility is endangered; or

(ii) an immediate transfer or discharge is required by the resident's urgent medical needs.

(3) The notice of transfer or discharge shall:

(a) be in writing with a copy placed in the resident file;

(b) be phrased in a manner and in a language the resident can understand;

(c) detail the reasons for transfer or discharge;

(d) state the effective date of transfer or discharge;

(e) state the location to which the resident will be transferred or discharged;

(f) state that the resident may request a conference to discuss the transfer or discharge; and

(g) contain the following information:

(i) for facility residents who are 60 years of age or older, the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the State Long Term Care Ombudsman;

(ii) for facility residents with developmental disabilities, the mailing address and telephone number of the agency responsible for the protection and advocacy of developmentally disabled individuals established under part C of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; and

(iii) for facility residents who are mentally ill, the mailing address and telephone number of the agency responsible for the protection and advocacy of mentally ill individuals established under the Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act.

(4) The facility shall provide sufficient preparation and orientation to a resident to ensure a safe and orderly transfer or discharge from the facility.

(5) The resident or the resident's responsible person may contest a transfer or discharge. If the transfer or discharge is contested, the facility shall provide an informal conference, except where undue delay might jeopardize the health, safety, or well-being of the resident or others.

(a) The resident or the resident's responsible person must request the conference within five calendar days of the day of receipt of notice of discharge to determine if a satisfactory resolution can be reached.

(b) Participants in the conference shall include the facility representatives, the resident or the resident's responsible person, and any others requested by the resident or the resident's responsible person.

R432-270-12. Resident Assessment.

(1) A signed and dated resident assessment shall be completed on each resident prior to admission and at least every six months thereafter.

(2) In Type I and Type II facilities, the initial and six-month resident assessment must be completed and signed by a licensed health care professional.

(3) The resident assessment must include a statement signed by the licensed health care professional completing the resident assessment that the resident meets the admission and level of assistance criteria for the facility.

(4) The facility shall use a resident assessment form that is approved and reviewed by the Department to document the resident assessments.

(5) The facility shall revise and update each resident's assessment when there is a significant change in the resident's cognitive, medical, physical, or social condition and update the resident's service plan to reflect the change in condition.

R432-270-13. Service Plan.

(1) Each resident must have an individualized service plan that is consistent with the resident's unique cognitive, medical, physical, and social needs, and is developed within seven calendar days of the day the facility admits the resident. The facility shall periodically revise the service plan as needed.

(2) The facility shall use the resident assessment to develop, review, and revise the service plan for each resident.

(3) The service plan must be prepared by the administrator or a designated facility service coordinator.

(4) The service plan shall include a written description of the following:

(a) what services are provided;

(b) who will provide the services, including the resident's significant others who may participate in the delivery of services;

(c) how the services are provided;

(d) the frequency of services; and

(e) changes in services and reasons for those changes.

R432-270-14. Service Coordinator.

(1) If the administrator appoints a service coordinator, the service coordinator must have knowledge, skills and abilities to coordinate the service plan for each resident.

(2) The duties and responsibilities of the service coordinator must be defined by facility policy and included in the designee's job description.

(3) The service coordinator is responsible to document that the resident or resident's designated responsible person is encouraged to actively participate in developing the service plan.

(4) The administrator and designated service coordinator are responsible to ensure that each resident's service plan is implemented by facility staff.

R432-270-15. Nursing Services.

(1) The facility must develop written policies and procedures defining the level of nursing services provided by the facility.

(2) A Type I assisted living facility must employ or contract with a registered nurse to provide or delegate medication administration for any resident who is unable to self-medicate or self-direct medication management.

(3) A Type II assisted living facility must employ or contract with a registered nurse to provide or supervise nursing services to include:

(a) a nursing assessment on each resident;

(b) general health monitoring on each resident; and

(c) routine nursing tasks, including those that may be delegated to unlicensed assistive personnel in accordance with the Utah Nurse Practice Act R156-31B-701.

(4) A Type I assisted living facility may provide nursing care according to facility policy. If a Type I assisted living facility chooses to provide nursing services, the nursing services must be provided in accordance with R432-270-15(3)(a) through (c).

(5) Type I and Type II assisted living facilities shall not provide skilled nursing care, but must assist the resident in obtaining required services. To determine whether a nursing service is skilled, the following criteria shall apply:

(a) The complexity or specialized nature of the prescribed services can be safely or effectively performed only by, or under the close supervision of licensed health care professional personnel.

(b) Care is needed to prevent, to the extent possible, deterioration of a condition or to sustain current capacities of a resident.

(6) At least one certified nurse aide must be on duty in a Type II facility 24 hours per day.

R432-270-16. Secure Units.

(1) A Type II assisted living facility with approved secure units may admit residents with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's/dementia if the resident is able to exit the facility with limited assistance from one person.

(2) Each resident admitted to a secure unit must have an admission agreement that indicates placement in the secure unit.

(a) The secure unit admission agreement must document that a wander risk management agreement has been negotiated with the resident or resident's responsible person.

(b) The secure unit admission agreement must identify discharge criteria that would initiate a transfer of the resident to a higher level of care than the assisted living facility is able to provide.

(3) There shall be at least one staff with documented training in Alzheimer's/dementia care in the secure unit at all times.

(4) Each secure unit must have an emergency evacuation plan that addresses the ability of the secure unit staff to evacuate the residents in case of emergency.

R432-270-17. Arrangements for Medical or Dental Care.

(1) The facility shall assist residents in arranging access for ancillary services for medically related care including physician, dentist, pharmacist, therapy, podiatry, hospice, home health, and other services necessary to support the resident.

(2) The facility shall arrange for care through one or more of the following methods:

(a) notifying the resident's responsible person;

(b) arranging for transportation to and from the practitioner's office; or

(c) arrange for a home visit by a health care professional.

(3) The facility must notify a physician or other health care professional when the resident requires immediate medical attention.

R432-270-18. Activity Program.

(1) Residents shall be encouraged to maintain and develop their fullest potential for independent living through participation in activity and recreational programs.

(2) The facility shall provide opportunities for the following:

(a) socialization activities;

(b) independent living activities to foster and maintain independent functioning;

(c) physical activities; and

(d) community activities to promote resident participation in activities away from the facility.

(3) The administrator shall designate an activity coordinator to direct the facility's activity program. The activity coordinator's duties include the following:

(a) coordinate all recreational activities, including volunteer and auxiliary activities;

(b) plan, organize, and conduct the residents' activity program with resident participation; and

(c) develop and post monthly activity calendars, including information on community activities, based on residents' needs and interests.

(4) The facility shall provide sufficient equipment, supplies, and indoor and outdoor space to meet the recreational needs and interests of residents.

(5) The facility shall provide storage for recreational equipment and supplies. Locked storage must be provided for potentially dangerous items such as scissors, knives, and toxic materials.

R432-270-19. Medication Administration.

(1) A licensed health care professional must assess each resident to determine what level and type of assistance is required for medication administration. The level and type of assistance provided shall be documented on each resident's assessment.

(2) Each resident's medication program must be administered by means of one of the methods described in (a) through (d) in this section:

(a) The resident is able to self-administer medications.

(i) Residents who have been assessed to be able to self-administer medications may keep prescription medications in their rooms.

(ii) If more than one resident resides in a unit, the facility must assess each person's ability to safely have medications in the unit. If safety is a factor, a resident shall keep his medication in a locked container in the unit.

(b) The resident is able to self-direct medication administration. Facility staff may assist residents who self-direct medication administration by:

(i) reminding the resident to take the medication;

(ii) opening medication containers; and

(iii) reminding the resident or the resident's responsible person when the prescription needs to be refilled.

(c) Family members or a designated responsible person may administer medications. If a family member or designated responsible person assists with medication administration, they shall sign a waiver indicating that they agree to assume the responsibility to fill prescriptions, administer medication, and document that the medication has been administered. Facility staff may not serve as the designated responsible person.

(d) For residents who are unable to self-administer or self-direct medications, facility staff may administer medications

only after delegation by a licensed health care professional under the scope of their practice.

(i) If a licensed health care professional delegates the task of medication administration to unlicensed assistive personnel, the delegation shall be in accordance with the Nurse Practice Act and R156-31B-701.

(ii) The medications must be administered according to the prescribing order.

(iii) The delegating authority must provide and document supervision, evaluation, and training of unlicensed assistive personnel assisting with medication administration.

(iv) The delegating authority or another registered nurse shall be readily available either in person or by telecommunication.

(3) The facility must have a licensed health care professional or licensed pharmacist review all resident medications at least every six months.

(4) Medication records shall include the following:

(a) the resident's name;

(b) the name of the prescribing practitioner;

(c) medication name including prescribed dosage;

(d) the time, dose and dates administered;

(e) the method of administration;

(f) signatures of personnel administering the medication; and

(g) the review date.

(5) The licensed health care professional or licensed pharmacist should document any change in the dosage or schedule of medication in the medication record. When changes in the medication are documented by the facility staff the licensed health care professional must co-sign within 72 hours. The licensed health care professional must notify all unlicensed assistive personnel who administer medications of the medication change.

(6) Each resident's medication record must contain a list of possible reactions and precautions for prescribed medications.

(7) The facility must notify the licensed health care professional when medication errors occur.

(8) Medication error incident reports shall be completed when a medication error occurs or is identified.

(9) Medication errors must be incorporated into the facility quality improvement process.

(10) Medications shall be stored in a locked central storage area to prevent unauthorized access.

(a) If medication is stored in a central location, the resident shall have timely access to the medication.

(b) Medications that require refrigeration shall be stored separately from food items and at temperatures between 36 - 46 degrees Fahrenheit.

(c) The facility must develop and implement policies for the security and disposal of narcotics. Any disposal of controlled substances by a licensee or facility staff shall be consistent with the provisions of 21 CFR 1307.21.

(11) The facility shall develop and implement a policy for disposing of unused, outdated, or recalled medications.

(a) The facility shall return a resident's medication to the resident or to the resident's responsible person upon discharge.

(b) The administrator shall document the return to the resident or the resident's responsible person of medication stored in a central storage.

R432-270-20. Management of Resident Funds.

(1) Residents have the right to manage and control their financial affairs. The facility may not require residents to deposit their personal funds or valuables with the facility.

(2) The facility need not handle residents' cash resources or valuables. However, upon written authorization by the resident or the resident's responsible person, the facility may hold, safeguard, manage, and account for the resident's personal funds or valuables deposited with the facility, in accordance with the following:

(a) The licensee shall establish and maintain on the residents' behalf a system that assures a full, complete, and separate accounting according to generally accepted accounting principles of each resident's personal funds entrusted to the facility. The system shall:

(i) preclude any commingling of resident funds with facility funds or with the funds of any person other than another resident, and preclude facility personnel from using residents' monies or valuables as their own;

(ii) separate residents' monies and valuables intact and free from any liability that the licensee incurs in the use of its own or the facility's funds and valuables;

(iii) maintain a separate account for resident funds for each facility and not commingle such funds with resident funds from another facility;

(iv) for records of residents' monies which are maintained as a drawing account, include a control account for all receipts and expenditures and an account for each resident and supporting receipts filed in chronological order;

(v) keep each account with columns for debits, credits, and balance; and

(vi) include a copy of the receipt that it furnished to the residents for funds received and other valuables entrusted to the licensee for safekeeping.

(b) The facility shall make individual financial records available on request through quarterly statements to the resident or the resident's legal representative.

(c) The facility shall purchase a surety bond or otherwise provide assurance satisfactory to the Department that all resident personal funds deposited with the facility are secure.

(d) The facility shall deposit, within five days of receipt, all resident monies that are in excess of $150 in an interest-bearing bank account, that is separate from any of the facility's operating accounts, in a local financial institution.

(i) Interest earned on a resident's bank account shall be credited to the resident's account.

(ii) In pooled accounts, there shall be a separate accounting for each resident's share, including interest.

(e) The facility shall maintain a resident's personal funds that do not exceed $150 in a non-interest-bearing account, interest-bearing account, or petty cash fund.

(f) Upon discharge of a resident with funds or valuables deposited with the facility, the facility shall that day convey the resident's funds, and a final accounting of those funds, to the resident or the resident's legal representative. Funds and valuables kept in an interest-bearing account shall be accounted for and made available within three working days.

(g) Within 30 days following the death of a resident, except in a medical examiner case, the facility shall convey the resident's valuables and funds entrusted to the facility, and a final accounting of those funds, to the individual administering the resident's estate.

R432-270-21. Facility Records.

(1) The facility must maintain accurate and complete records. Records shall be filed, stored safely, and be easily accessible to staff and the Department.

(2) Records shall be protected against access by unauthorized individuals.

(3) The facility shall maintain personnel records for each employee and shall retain such records for at least three years following termination of employment. Personnel records must include the following:

(a) employee application;

(b) date of employment;

(c) termination date;

(d) reason for leaving;

(e) documentation of CPR and first aid training;
(f) health inventory;
(g) food handlers permits;
(h) TB skin test documentation; and
(i) documentation of criminal background screening.
(4) The facility must maintain in the facility a separate record for each resident that includes the following:
(a) the resident's name, date of birth, and last address;
(b) the name, address, and telephone number of the person who administers and obtains medications, if this person is not facility staff;
(c) the name, address, and telephone number of the individual to be notified in case of accident or death;
(d) the name, address, and telephone number of a physician and dentist to be called in an emergency;
(e) the admission agreement;
(f) the resident assessment; and
(g) the resident service plan.
(5) Resident records must be retained for at least three years following discharge.

R432-270-22. Food Services.
(1) Facilities must have the capability to provide three meals a day, seven days a week, to all residents, plus snacks.
(a) The facility shall maintain onsite a one-week supply of nonperishable food and a three day supply of perishable food as required to prepare the planned menus.
(b) There shall be no more than a 14 hour interval between the evening meal and breakfast, unless a nutritious snack is available in the evening.
(c) The facility food service must comply with the following:
(i) All food shall be of good quality and shall be prepared by methods that conserve nutritive value, flavor, and appearance.
(ii) The facility shall ensure food is palatable, attractively served, and delivered to the resident at the appropriate temperature.
(iii) Powdered milk may only be used as a beverage, upon the resident's request, but may be used in cooking and baking.
(2) The facility shall provide adaptive eating equipment and utensils for residents as needed.
(3) A different menu shall be planned and followed for each day of the week.
(a) All menus must be approved and signed by a certified dietitian.
(b) Cycle menus shall cover a minimum of three weeks.
(c) The current week's menu shall be posted for residents' viewing.
(d) Substitutions to the menu that are actually served to the residents shall be recorded and retained for three months for review by the Department.
(4) Meals shall be served in a designated dining area suitable for that purpose or in resident rooms upon request by the resident.
(5) Residents shall be encouraged to eat their meals in the dining room with other residents.
(6) Inspection reports by the local health department shall be maintained at the facility for review by the Department.
(7) If the facility admits residents requiring therapeutic or special diets, the facility shall have an approved dietary manual for reference when preparing meals. Dietitian consultation shall be provided at least quarterly and documented for residents requiring therapeutic diets.
(8) The facility shall employ food service personnel to meet the needs of residents.
(a) While on duty in food service, the cook and other kitchen staff shall not be assigned concurrent duties outside the food service area.
(b) All personnel who prepare or serve food shall have a current Food Handler's Permit.
(9) Food service shall comply with the Utah Department of Health Food Service Sanitation Regulations, R392-100.
(10) If food service personnel also work in housekeeping or provide direct resident care, the facility must develop and implement employee hygiene and infection control measures to maintain a safe, sanitary food service.

R432-270-23. Housekeeping Services.
(1) The facility shall employ housekeeping staff to maintain both the exterior and interior of the facility.
(2) The facility shall designate a person to direct housekeeping services. This person shall:
(a) post routine laundry, maintenance, and cleaning schedules for housekeeping staff.
(b) ensure all furniture, bedding, linens, and equipment are clean before use by another resident.
(3) The facility shall control odors by maintaining cleanliness.
(4) There shall be a trash container in every occupied room.
(5) All cleaning agents, bleaches, insecticides, or poisonous, dangerous, or flammable materials shall be stored in a locked area to prevent unauthorized access.
(6) Housekeeping personnel shall be trained in preparing and using cleaning solutions, cleaning procedures, proper use of equipment, proper handling of clean and soiled linen, and procedures for disposal of solid waste.
(7) Bathtubs, shower stalls, or lavatories shall not be used as storage places.
(8) Throw or scatter rugs that present a tripping hazard to residents are not permitted.

R432-270-24. Laundry Services.
(1) The facility shall provide laundry services to meet the needs of the residents, including sufficient linen supply to permit a change in bed linens for the total number of licensed beds, plus an additional fifty percent of the licensed bed capacity.
(2) The facility shall inform the resident or the resident's responsible person in writing of the facility's laundry policy for residents' personal clothing.
(3) Food may not be stored, prepared, or served in any laundry area.
(4) The facility shall make available for resident use, the following:
(a) at least one washing machine and one clothes dryer; and
(b) at least one iron and ironing board.

R432-270-25. Maintenance Services.
(1) The facility shall conduct maintenance, including preventive maintenance, according to a written schedule to ensure that the facility equipment, buildings, fixtures, spaces, and grounds are safe, clean, operable, in good repair and in compliance with R432-6.
(a) Fire rated construction and assemblies must be maintained in accordance with R710-3, Assisted Living Facilities.
(b) Entrances, exits, steps, and outside walkways shall be maintained in a safe condition, free of ice, snow, and other hazards.
(c) Electrical systems, including appliances, cords, equipment call lights, and switches shall be maintained to guarantee safe functioning.
(d) Air filters installed in heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems must be inspected, cleaned or replaced in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

(2) A pest control program shall be conducted in the facility buildings and on the grounds by a licensed pest control contractor or a qualified employee, certified by the State, to ensure the absence of vermin and rodents. Documentation of the pest control program shall be maintained for Department review.

(3) The facility shall document maintenance work performed.

(4) Hot water temperature controls shall automatically regulate temperatures of hot water delivered to plumbing fixtures used by residents. The facility shall maintain hot water delivered to public and resident care areas at temperatures between 105 - 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

R432-270-26. Disaster and Emergency Preparedness.

(1) The facility is responsible for the safety and well-being of residents in the event of an emergency or disaster.

(2) The licensee and the administrator are responsible to develop and coordinate plans with state and local emergency disaster authorities to respond to potential emergencies and disasters. The plan shall outline the protection or evacuation of all residents, and include arrangements for staff response or provisions of additional staff to ensure the safety of any resident with physical or mental limitations.

(a) Emergencies and disasters include fire, severe weather, missing residents, death of a resident, interruption of public utilities, explosion, bomb threat, earthquake, flood, windstorm, epidemic, or mass casualty.

(b) The emergency and disaster response plan shall be in writing and distributed or made available to all facility staff and residents to assure prompt and efficient implementation.

(c) The licensee and the administrator must review and update the plan as necessary to conform with local emergency plans. The plan shall be available for review by the Department.

(3) The facility's emergency and disaster response plan must address the following:

(a) the names of the person in charge and persons with decision-making authority;

(b) the names of persons who shall be notified in an emergency in order of priority;

(c) the names and telephone numbers of emergency medical personnel, fire department, paramedics, ambulance service, police, and other appropriate agencies;

(d) instructions on how to contain a fire and how to use the facility alarm systems;

(e) assignment of personnel to specific tasks during an emergency;

(f) the procedure to evacuate and transport residents and staff to a safe place within the facility or to other prearranged locations;

(g) instructions on how to recruit additional help, supplies, and equipment to meet the residents' needs after an emergency or disaster;

(h) delivery of essential care and services to facility occupants by alternate means;

(i) delivery of essential care and services when additional persons are housed in the facility during an emergency; and

(j) delivery of essential care and services to facility occupants when personnel are reduced by an emergency.

(4) The facility must maintain safe ambient air temperatures within the facility.

(a) Emergency heating must have the approval of the local fire department.

(b) Ambient air temperatures of 58 degrees F. or below may constitute an imminent danger to the health and safety of the residents in the facility. The person in charge shall take immediate action in the best interests of the residents.

(c) The facility shall have, and be capable of implementing, contingency plans regarding excessively high ambient air temperatures within the facility that may exacerbate the medical condition of residents.

(5) Personnel and residents shall receive instruction and training in accordance with the plans to respond appropriately in an emergency. The facility shall:

(a) annually review the procedures with existing staff and residents and carry out unannounced drills using those procedures;

(b) hold simulated disaster drills semi-annually;

(c) hold simulated fire drills quarterly on each shift for staff and residents in accordance with Rule R710-3; and

(d) document all drills, including date, participants, problems encountered, and the ability of each resident to evacuate.

(6) The administrator shall be in charge during an emergency. If not on the premises, the administrator shall make every effort to report to the facility, relieve subordinates and take charge.

(7) The facility shall provide in-house all equipment and supplies required in an emergency including emergency lighting, heating equipment, food, potable water, extra blankets, first aid kit, and radio.

(8) The following information shall be posted in prominent locations throughout the facility:

(a) The name of the person in charge and names and telephone numbers of emergency medical personnel, agencies, and appropriate communication and emergency transport systems; and

(b) evacuation routes, location of fire alarm boxes, and fire extinguishers.

R432-270-27. First Aid.

(1) There shall be one staff person on duty at all times who has training in basic first aid, the Heimlich maneuver, certification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and emergency procedures to ensure that each resident receives prompt first aid as needed.

(2) First aid training refers to any basic first aid course approved by the American Red Cross or Utah Emergency Medical Training Council.

(3) The facility must have a first aid kit available at a specified location in the facility.

(4) The facility shall have a current edition of a basic first aid manual approved by the American Red Cross, the American Medical Association, or a state or federal health agency.

(5) The facility must have a clean up kit for blood borne pathogens.

R432-270-28. Pets.

(1) The facility may allow residents to keep household pets such as dogs, cats, birds, fish, and hamsters if permitted by local ordinance and by facility policy.

(2) Pets must be kept clean and disease-free.

(3) The pets' environment shall be kept clean.

(4) Small pets such as birds and hamsters shall be kept in appropriate enclosures.

(5) Pets that display aggressive behavior are not permitted in the facility.

(6) Pets that are kept at the facility or are frequent visitors must have current vaccinations.

(7) Upon approval of the administrator, family members may bring residents' pets to visit.

(8) Each facility with birds shall have procedures which prevent the transmission of psittacosis. Procedures shall ensure the minimum handling and placing of droppings into a closed plastic bag for disposal.

(9) Pets are not permitted in central food preparation, storage, or dining areas or in any area where their presence would create a significant health or safety risk to others.

R432-270-29. Respite Services.

(1) Assisted Living facilities may offer respite services and are not required to obtain a respite license from the Utah Department of Health.

(2) The purpose of respite is to provide intermittent, time limited care to give primary caretakers relief from the demands of caring for a person.

(3) Respite services may be provided at an hourly rate or daily rate, but shall not exceed 14-days for any single respite stay. Stays which exceed 14 days shall be considered a non-respite assisted living facility admission, subject to the requirements of R432-270.

(4) The facility shall coordinate the delivery of respite services with the recipient of services, case manager, if one exists, and the family member or primary caretaker.

(5) The facility shall document the person's response to the respite placement and coordinate with all provider agencies to ensure an uninterrupted service delivery program.

(6) The facility must complete a service agreement to serve as the plan of care. The service agreement shall identify the prescribed medications, physician treatment orders, need for assistance for activities of daily living and diet orders.

(7) The facility shall have written policies and procedures approved by the Department prior to providing respite care. Policies and procedures must be available to staff regarding the respite care clients which include:

(a) medication administration;

(b) notification of a responsible party in the case of an emergency;

(c) service agreement and admission criteria;

(d) behavior management interventions;

(e) philosophy of respite services;

(f) post-service summary;

(g) training and in-service requirement for employees; and

(h) handling personal funds.

(8) Persons receiving respite services shall be provided a copy of the Resident Rights documents upon admission.

(9) The facility shall maintain a record for each person receiving respite services which includes:

(a) a service agreement;

(b) demographic information and resident identification data;

(c) nursing notes;

(d) physician treatment orders;

(e) records made by staff regarding daily care of the person in service;

(f) accident and injury reports; and

(g) a post-service summary.

(10) Retention and storage of respite records shall comply with R432-270-21(1), (2), and (5).

(11) If a person has an advanced directive, a copy shall be filed in the respite record and staff shall be informed of the advanced directive.

R432-270-29b. Adult Day Care Services.

(1) Assisted Living Facilities Type I and II may offer adult day care services and are not required to obtain a license from Utah Department of Human Services. If facilities provide adult day care services, they shall submit policies and procedures for Department approval.

(2) "Adult Day Care" means the care and support to three or more functionally impaired adults through a comprehensive program that provides a variety of social, recreational and related support services in a licensed health care setting.

(3) A qualified Director shall be designated by the governing board to be responsible for the day to day program operation.

(4) The Director shall have written records on-site for each consumer and staff person, to include the following:

(a.) Demographic information;

(b.) An emergency contact with name, address and telephone number;

(c.) Consumer health records, including the following:

(i) record of medication including dosage and administration;

(ii) a current health assessment, signed by a licensed practitioner; and

(iii) level of care assessment.

(d.) Signed consumer agreement and service plan.

(e) Employment file for each staff person which includes:

(i) health history;

(ii) background clearance consent and release form;

(iii) orientation completion, and

(iv) in-service requirements.

(5) The program shall have written eligibility, admission and discharge policy to include the following:

(a) Intake process;

(b) Notification of responsible party;

(c) Reasons for admission refusal which includes a written, signed statement;

(d) Resident rights notification; and

(e) Reason for discharge or dismissal.

(6) Before a program admits a consumer, a written assessment shall be completed to evaluate current health and medical history, immunizations, legal status, and social psychological factors.

(7) A written consumer agreement, developed with the consumer, the responsible party and the Director or designee, shall be completed, signed by all parties include the following:

(a) Rules of the program;

(b) Services to be provided and cost of service, including refund policy; and

(c) Arrangements regarding absenteeism, visits, vacations, mail, gifts and telephone calls.

(8) The Director, or designee, shall develop, implement and review the individual consumer service plan. The plan shall include the specification of daily activities and services. The service plan shall be developed within three working days of admission and evaluated semi-annually.

(9) There shall be written incident and injury reports to document consumer death, injuries, elopement, fights or physical confrontations, situations which require the use of passive physical restraint, suspected abuse or neglect, and other situations or circumstances affecting the health, safety or well-being of a consumer while in care. Each report will be reviewed by the Director and responsible party. The reports will be kept on file.

(10) There shall be a daily activity schedule posted and implemented as designed. (11) Consumers shall receive direct supervision at all times and be encouraged to participate in activities.

(12) There shall be a minimum of 50 square feet of indoor floor space per consumer designated for adult day care during program operational hours.

(a) Hallways, office, storage, kitchens, and bathrooms shall not be included in computation.

(b) All indoor and outdoor areas shall be maintained in a clean, secure and safe condition.

(c) There shall be at least one bathroom designated for consumers use during business hours. For facilities serving more than 10 consumers, there shall be separate male and female bathrooms designated for consumer use.

(13) Staff supervision shall be provided continually when consumers are present.

(a) When eight or fewer consumers are present, one staff person shall provide direct supervision.

(b) When 9-16 consumers are present, two staff shall provide direct supervision at all time. The ratio of one staff per

eight consumers will continue progressively.

(c) In all programs where one-half or more of the consumers are diagnosed by a physician's assessment with Alzheimer, or related dementia, the ratio shall be one staff for each six consumers.

R432-270-30. Penalties.

Any person who violates any provision of this rule may be subject to the penalties enumerated in 26-21-11 and R432-3-6 and be punished for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-21-16.

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R450. Heritage and Arts, Administration.
R450-1. Government Records Access And Management Act Rules.
R450-1-1. Purpose.
The purpose of the following rule is to provide procedures for access to government records.

R450-1-2. Authority.
The authority for the following rule is Section 63G-2-204 and Section 63A-12-104 of the Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA), effective July 1, 1992.

R450-1-3. Allocation of Responsibility within DCC.
DCC and its agencies shall be considered a single government entity and the Executive Director of DCC or designee shall be considered the chief administrative officer of DCC and its agencies for purposes of Section 63G-2-401.

R450-1-4. Requests for Access.
(1) Requests for access to government records of the Department of Community and Culture (DCC) and its agencies must be made in writing. Except as provided for in Subsection R450-1-4(1)(a) below, record access requests must be directed to the records officer of the DCC agency holding the requested record. The response to a request may be delayed if not properly directed. See Subsections 63G-2-204(2), (6). Record access requests must be directed as set forth below:
(a) Media and other expedited requests must be addressed to the DCC Public Information Officer, located at the DCC Administrative Office in Salt Lake City.
(b) All other requests must be addressed to the Records Officer, located at the main Salt Lake City office of the appropriate DCC agency listed below:
(i) DCC Administration, which includes all other DCC agencies not specifically referenced below;
(ii) Housing and Community Development;
(iii) Office of Ethnic Affairs, which includes Asian Affairs, Black Affairs, Hispanic/Latino Affairs, and Pacific Island Affairs;
(iv) Division of Arts and Museums;
(v) Division of Indian Affairs;
(vi) Division of State History; and
(vii) Division of State Library.

R450-1-5. Fees.
A fee schedule for the direct and indirect costs of duplicating or compiling a record may be obtained from DCC by contacting Executive Assistant to the Executive Director, DCC Administration, located at the DCC Administrative Office in Salt Lake City. DCC and its agencies may require payment of past fees and future estimated fees before beginning to process a request if fees are expected to exceed $50.00 or if the requester has not paid fees from previous requests.

R450-1-6. Waiver of Fees.
Fees for duplication and compilation of a record may be waived under certain circumstances described in Subsection 63G-2-203(3). Requests for waiver of fees are made to DCC Executive Assistant to the Executive Director, located at the DCC Administrative Office in Salt Lake City.

R450-1-7. Request for Access for Research Purposes.
Access to private or controlled records for research purposes is allowed by Subsection 63G-2-202(8). Requests for access to such records for research purposes may be made directly to the records officer of the DCC agency from which the record is sought as set forth in R450-1-4.

R450-1-8. Requests for Records Containing Intellectual Property Rights.
If the department owns an intellectual property right contained within records being requested, it shall duplicate and distribute such materials in accordance with Subsection 63G-2-201(10). Initial decisions with regard to these rights will be made by the records officer of the DCC agency from which the record is sought as set forth in R450-1-4.

R450-1-9. Requests to Amend a Record.
(1) An individual may contest the accuracy or completeness of a document pertaining to him pursuant to Section 63G-2-603. All such requests to amend a record shall be made in writing and include the following: 1) the requester's name, mailing address, and daytime telephone number; and 2) a brief statement explaining why DCC should amend the record. Such requests shall be made and directed to the appropriate DCC agency director as set forth below:
(a) Requests to amend records held by DCC Administration or by DCC agencies not specifically referenced below shall be addressed to the Executive Director, located at the DCC Administrative Office in Salt Lake City.
(b) Requests to amend records held by the following listed DCC agencies shall be addressed to the Executive Director, located at the main Salt Lake City office of the applicable agency:
(i) Housing and Community Development;
(ii) Office of Ethnic Affairs, which includes Asian Affairs, Black Affairs, Hispanic/Latino Affairs, and Pacific Island Affairs;
(iii) Division of Arts and Museums;
(iv) Division of Indian Affairs;
(v) Division of State History; and
(vi) Division of State Library.
(2) Adjudicative proceedings resulting from requests to amend a record shall be conducted informally. Pursuant to Section 63G-4-203, the following procedures are established by rule to govern such proceedings:
(a) The Director of a DCC agency may delegate the responsibility to respond to a request to amend a record.
(b) An individual making a request to amend a record may also request a meeting to present information or evidence. The agency Director, or designee, receiving the request shall determine whether a meeting with the petitioner will be required to fairly respond to the request.
(c) The Director, or designee, receiving a request to amend a record shall respond to the request in writing within a reasonable time following receipt of the request. In the event a meeting with the petitioner is necessary to fairly evaluate the merits of a request, a written response shall be made within a reasonable time following the conclusion of any such meeting. The response shall contain the following information:
(i) The decision reached.
(ii) The reasons for the decision.
(iii) A notice of the requester's right to appeal to the Executive Director of DCC, or designee, within 30 days of the date of the response, pursuant to Section 63G-4-301.

R450-1-10. Appeals to Agency Head.
Review of an order denying a request to amend a record may be taken to the Executive Director of DCC, or designee, located at the DCC Administrative Office in Salt Lake City. Such review shall be conducted pursuant to the procedures outlined in Section 63G-4-301 of the Utah Code.

R450-1-11. Time Periods Under GRAMA.
The provisions of Rule 6 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure shall apply to calculate time periods specified in GRAMA.

R450-1-12. Forms.

(1) All forms described in this Section are available from the records officer of the DCC agency from which the record is sought as set forth in R182-1-4. The forms described as follows or a document prepared by the requester containing substantially similar information to that requested in the DCC forms, shall be completed by requester in connection with records requests:

(a) DCC Record Access Request form is for use by all entities requesting records from DCC or its agencies. This form is intended to assist entities, who request records, to comply with the requirements of Subsection 63G-2-204(1) regarding the contents of a request. If a request is made through a written document other than a completed DCC Record Access Request form, the document must be legible and include the following information: the requester's name; mailing address; daytime telephone number (if available); a description of the records requested that identifies the record with reasonable specificity; and if the request is for a record which is not public, information regarding the requester's status.

(b) DCC Request For Protected Record Status form is for use by all entities providing records to DCC or its agencies. This form is intended to comply with the Section 63G-2-309 regarding business confidentiality claims. If a request for protected records status is made through a written document other than a DCC Request For Protected Record Status form, the document must contain a claim of business confidentiality and a concise statement of reasons supporting the claim of business confidentiality.

(c) DCC Disclosure and Agreement form is for use when another government entity, political subdivisions of the state and their designated economic development agencies request controlled, private or protected records from DCC or its agencies, pursuant to Subsection 63G-2-206. This form discloses to the government entity certain information regarding restrictions on access, and obtains the written agreement of the entity to abide with those restrictions.

(d) DCC Certification by Requesting Government Entity form is for use by another government entity requesting controlled or private records from DCC or its agencies, pursuant to Subsection 63G-2-206. This form requires the information found in the DCC Record Access Request form, as well as certain representations required from the government entity, if the information sought is not public.

(2) DCC or its agencies may use forms to respond to requests for records.

KEY: government documents, freedom of information, public records

1992 63G-2-204

Notice of Continuation October 14, 2011 63A-12-104

R450. Heritage and Arts, Administration.
R450-2. Preservation Pro Fee.
R450-2-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to establish the procedure regarding user fees for the Preservation Pro tool that is maintained online by the Division of State History within the Department of Heritage and Arts.

The department is committed to maintaining Preservation Pro in order to streamline the cultural resource management processes. Therefore, the fees collected will contribute, along with ongoing digitization funds, to the ongoing operation, maintenance, and improvement of the application.

R450-2-2. Authority.

The department may make, amend, or repeal rules for the conduct of its business in accordance with Subsection 63G-3-201(2), Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

R450-2-3. Definitions.

(1) "Preservation Pro" is an online tool intended to help stakeholders manage Utah's cultural resources data. It contains both public and protected information. Access to protected information will be governed according to 63G-2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

(2) "Department" is the Utah Department of Heritage and Arts.

(3) "Executive Director" is the director of the Department of Heritage and Arts.

(4) "Division" is the Utah Division of State History in the Department of Heritage and Arts.

(5) "Director" is the director of the Division of State History.

R450-2-4. Fee.

(1) The Preservation Pro fee will be established annually through the legislative appropriations process.

(2) Fees can be remitted to the Department of Heritage and Arts, Director of Finance, 300 S. Rio Grande, SLC, UT, 84101. Other payment options may be available. Contact the Director for details.

(3) Fees are assessed annually, and are due on the first day of July. Only entities that have paid their fee or received a fee waiver from the department will be allowed access to Preservation Pro.

(4) The annual fee will be prorated by month for entities who request access mid-year.

R450-2-5. Fee Waiver Process.

(1) Organizations that provide grants or data to maintain and improve the application and the database may receive full or partial waivers.

(2) Other requests for fee waivers may also be considered.

(a) A waiver request application is available from the division.

(b) Individuals or organizations seeking a fee waiver should submit their application to the Director, 300 S. Rio Grande, SLC, UT, 84101.

(c) Each request shall include justification for the waiver.

(d) The Director shall review and determine all fee waivers. In doing so, the Director shall convene a committee that consists of the department's Finance Director, as well as representatives from the division and the Department of Technology Services.

(i) This committee will review all waiver requests, and the Director will make the final determination.

(ii) The division will then notify the applicant of the decision within 10 business days.

(iii) Appeals of decisions shall be made to the Department of Heritage and Arts, Executive Director, 300 S. Rio Grande, SLC, UT, 84101.

KEY: archaeology, preservation pro, user fee, cultural resources
August 31, 2012 9-1-201

R460. Housing Corporation, Administration.
R460-1. Authority and Purpose.
R460-1-1. Authority.

The rules under R460 are promulgated under authority granted to the Utah Housing Corporation under Sections 9-4-910 and 9-4-911.

R460-1-2. Purpose.

The rules under R460 govern the activities of the Utah Housing Corporation and the public with whom it deals, to carry into effect its powers and purposes and the conduct of its operations.

KEY: housing finance
1990 9-4-910
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2012 9-4-911

R460. Housing Corporation, Administration.
R460-2. Definitions of Terms Used Throughout R460.
R460-2-1. Terms Which are Defined in Section 9-4-903.

(1) Bonds;
(2) Corporation;
(3) Financial assistance;
(4) Housing sponsor;
(5) Low and moderate income persons;
(6) Mortgage lender;
(7) Mortgage loan;
(8) Mortgage;
(9) President;
(10) Residential housing;
(11) State.

R460-2-2. Additional Defined Terms.

(1) "Act" means the Utah Housing Corporation Act, set forth in Section 9-4-901 through 9-4-926.

(2) "ADA coordinator" means UHC's coordinator or his designee who has responsibility for investigating and providing prompt and equitable resolution of complaints filed by qualified individuals with disabilities.

(3) "ADA state coordinating committee" means the committee with that title appointed by the Utah Governor.

(4) "Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the regulations of the United States Treasury Department promulgated thereunder.

(5) "Complainant" means a person who has a disability and who alleges in a complaint filed with UHC according to this rule, that an act of discrimination occurred by UHC, and satisfies one or more of the following:

(a) who meets the essential eligibility requirement for the receipt of services or the participation in programs or activities provided by UHC;

(b) who would otherwise be an eligible applicant for vacant UHC employment positions;

(c) who is an employee of UHC.

(6) "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.

(7) "Federal" means of, pertaining to, or designating the government of the United States of America.

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

(9) "Multifamily" means residential housing consisting of five or more rental dwelling units located on a single tract of land.

(10) "Participant" means a person, natural or otherwise, who is involved in or has a critical influence on or substantive control over a transaction which involves a UHC program, including any of the following:

(a) appraisers and inspectors;
(b) real estate agents and brokers;
(c) management and marketing agents;
(d) attorneys;
(e) title insurance companies;
(f) escrow and closing agents;
(g) project owners;
(h) builders and contractors involved in the construction or rehabilitation of properties financed by UHC, or receiving UHC funds, directly or indirectly;
(i) individuals who are applicants for or borrowers under UHC mortgage loans, or members of their families;
(j) employees or agents of any of the above.

(11) "Servicer" means a mortgage lender who collects and accounts for monthly mortgage loan payments from borrowers and performs other related services on behalf of UHC.

(12) "Single-Family" means residential housing consisting of one dwelling unit occupied by the fee simple owner of the dwelling unit.

(13) "UHC" means Utah Housing Corporation.

KEY: housing finance
1993 9-4-910
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2012 9-4-911

R460. Housing Corporation, Administration.
R460-3. Programs of UHC.
R460-3-1. Single-Family Mortgage Program.

(1) Eligible mortgage lender.

(a) To be eligible to participate in the single-family mortgage program, a mortgage lender must have as one of its principal purposes the origination of mortgage loans in its usual and regular course of business.

(b) UHC may establish criteria that mortgage lenders must meet relating to approved mortgagee status by the Federal Housing Administration, Rural Housing Service or Department of Veterans Affairs, the financial condition of the mortgage lender, the number of mortgage loan originations during a period specified by UHC, the length of time a mortgage loan origination office has been maintained in the state, seller/servicer approval by the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and other criteria as UHC deems necessary to maintain a safe and sound program and to establish that mortgage loans are a part of a mortgage lender's usual and regular business activities and that the mortgage lender possesses the capability to make and to have adequate financial resources to fund mortgage loans.

(c) UHC may require that mortgage lenders, from time to time, furnish to UHC evidence as UHC may request to confirm a mortgage lender's eligibility to participate in the single-family mortgage program.

(d) A mortgage lender shall employ and maintain qualified personnel to carry out the obligations arising under contracts with UHC.

(e) All transactions between a mortgage lender and UHC shall be subject to the relevant single-family mortgage program contract documents which may include the following: participation agreement, selling supplement, mortgage purchase agreement ("MPA"), notice of availability of funds, MPA request, and other documents deemed necessary by UHC ("Program Documents").

(2) Mortgage purchase agreement request; mortgage purchase agreement.

(a) UHC may distribute to mortgage lenders via any electronic, digital, or written means, any interest rate and/or program changes affecting single-family mortgage loans.

(b) Mortgage lenders may submit one or more mortgage purchase agreement requests to UHC via electronic, digital or written means as specified by UHC, in which an amount of funds is requested for a specific mortgage loan that the mortgage lender is processing.

(c) UHC may require that each mortgage purchase agreement request submitted by a mortgage lender be accompanied by an application or other fee in an amount specified by UHC in its Program Documents. The fee shall not be refunded or accrue interest payable by UHC, unless otherwise specified by UHC in the Program Documents.

(d) Upon receipt of a mortgage purchase agreement request, UHC may deliver to the mortgage lender a mortgage purchase agreement confirming UHC's commitment to purchase the specified mortgage loan. The mortgage purchase agreement shall terminate automatically if the mortgage lender fails to deliver all necessary Program Documents with respect to the mortgage loan to UHC on or prior to the date specified in the Program Documents.

(3) Single-family mortgage loans.

(a) From time to time, UHC may develop individualized single-family mortgage programs designed to meet the needs of certain populations. In such cases, UHC shall establish maximum fees that may be charged or collected, final mortgage delivery date, interest rate, and loan term. Fee requirements shall be uniformly applied to all mortgage lenders, without preference of one mortgage lender over another.

(b) All mortgage loans shall be made to finance single-family residential housing located in the state which conform to the requirements of the single-family mortgage program or any other requirements specified in the Program Documents.

(c) UHC may provide priority allocations to make mortgage financing available to persons qualified for any of UHC's single-family programs or in targeted, rural, inner city or other areas experiencing difficulty securing mortgage loans to make housing available to persons of low and moderate income.

(d) Each mortgage loan purchased by UHC shall conform to the credit underwriting, property valuation, hazard insurance, title insurance, mortgage insurance, security and collateralization, and all other requirements of the Program Documents. Closings or deliveries must occur on or before the date established in Program Documents. UHC shall have the right to decline to finance any mortgage loan if, in the reasonable opinion of UHC, the mortgage loan does not meet all requirements of the Program Documents.

(4) Income limits of borrowers.

UHC shall establish and may amend maximum income limits for low and moderate income persons eligible as borrowers. The limits shall not exceed 140% of median income as determined by UHC. UHC shall establish and may amend the limits in open public meetings of UHC for which UHC shall give public notice as required by state law. UHC shall make information concerning the limits available to interested persons, including potential borrowers, and shall incorporate the limits as terms of the Program Documents.

(5) Acquisition cost limits.

UHC shall establish and may amend maximum acquisition cost limits for residential housing qualified for UHC financing. The acquisition cost of residential housing is the cost of acquiring a completed residential housing unit and shall include all amounts paid in cash or in kind for all structures, fixtures, improvements, and land. UHC shall establish and may amend the limits in open public meetings of UHC for which UHC shall give public notice as required by state law. UHC shall make information concerning the maximum acquisition cost limits available to interested persons including loan applicants and potential mortgagors, and shall incorporate the limits as terms of the Program Documents.

(6) Assumption of single-family mortgage loans.

(a) UHC shall establish and may amend conditions and requirements for the assumption of mortgage loans. The conditions and requirements for the assumption of mortgage loans may vary between the different series of bonds and mortgage insurers or guarantors under which the various mortgage loans have been purchased.

(b) Conditions and requirements for the assumption of mortgage loans may include the following: acquisition cost limits for the residential housing; income limits for the assuming purchaser; the establishment of a limit, expressed as a percentage of the assuming purchaser's income, of the purchaser's monthly housing expenses; a requirement that the purchaser not own any other properties financed under any other UHC program; and any other requirements and qualifications deemed necessary or advisable by UHC. Purchasers, who assume mortgage loans, shall generally be required to satisfy the same requirements that applied to the original borrower.

(c) UHC may impose limits on the maximum amount of assumption fees that may be charged in connection with the assumption of mortgage loans.

(d) UHC may require the continuing liability of the original borrowers in connection with the assumption of mortgage loans.

(e) The required documentation for the assumption of mortgage loans may include documents deemed necessary by UHC, applicable to the particular program.

(7) Limitation of frequency of loan applications.

UHC may establish limitations on the frequency with

which a Mortgage Lender, on behalf of a particular mortgage applicant or co-applicant, may request a mortgage purchase agreement or otherwise apply for a reservation of mortgage loan funds if UHC deems a limitation to be necessary to ensure the efficient and equitable allocation of funds.

(8) Definitions.

(a) As used herein, "Mortgage Lender" shall mean a mortgage lender that UHC has determined to be an eligible mortgage lender in accordance with this Rule.

(b) As used herein, "Mortgage Loan" shall mean a loan secured by a deed of trust or mortgage on a single-family residence that UHC has determined to be an eligible mortgage loan in accordance with this Rule.

R460-3-2. Multifamily Mortgage Programs.

(1) No Standard Program.

(a) UHC does not have a standard financing program for bond financed multifamily rental housing. It is the developer's responsibility to engage professionals to assist in obtaining adequate bond credit enhancement and in structuring a sale or placement of the bonds. UHC, as issuer, reserves the right to approve or disapprove the terms of any proposed project or the bond financing enhancement or structure.

(b) The sole source of repayment of the bonds, including all interest and any premiums, for a multifamily rental housing project shall be the revenue sources related to the project financed by the bonds. Neither the bonds nor any interest or premium shall constitute a general indebtedness of UHC.

(c) One or more national rating services must rate publicly offered bonds issued by UHC. A minimum rating as determined by UHC is required, unless specifically waived for good cause. A type of credit enhancement backing the bonds must be in place to increase the probability that the bond holders will be repaid even if the project and its underlying mortgage loan defaults. UHC reserves the right to approve all forms of credit enhancement for the bonds. With certain restrictions, UHC may permit bonds privately placed with institutional investors to be unrated.

(d) Publicly offered bonds issued by UHC shall be sold to underwriter(s) with the financial backing and capability to generate cash at closing equal to the amount of the bonds, regardless of whether the bonds have been resold to investors. UHC may appoint underwriters requested by the developer; however, UHC reserves the right to approve any underwriter, and may appoint co-underwriters, as it deems appropriate.

(2) Legal Opinions.

(a) UHC appoints bond counsel to render any opinion with respect to the tax exemption of the interest on the bonds.

(b) Any other opinions regarding UHC that may be required by other parties to a bond transaction will be rendered by counsel appointed by UHC but paid for by the developer.

(3) Income limits of qualifying tenants.

UHC shall establish and may amend maximum income limits for low and moderate income persons eligible as qualifying tenants of multifamily developments. The limits shall not exceed 130% of median income as determined by UHC. UHC shall establish and may amend the limits in open public meetings of UHC for which UHC shall give public notice as required by state law. UHC shall make information concerning the limits available to interested persons including potential renters and developers and shall incorporate the limits into appropriate documents.

(4) Eligible developers/owners.

(a) To be eligible to participate in the multifamily financings, the mortgagor/owner may be an individual, a limited liability company, a partnership or a corporation having the legal capacity and authority to borrow money for the purposes of constructing, owning and operating a multifamily development.

(b) UHC may establish criteria relating to the credit worthiness and the financial, construction and operating capacity of the developer/owner as UHC deems necessary to maintain a secure program and to provide decent, safe and sanitary rental housing. Alternatively, in situations where UHC will be issuing bonds the proceeds of which will be loaned to the developer/owner, UHC may rely on the due diligence of the underwriters or purchasers of the bonds and/or the issuer of the credit enhancement for the bonds in making the determination that the developer/owner possesses sufficient creditworthiness and sufficient financial, construction and operating capacity.

(5) Fees and Expenses.

The developer shall be responsible for all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of any bonds. UHC may charge a developer a fee for issuing the bonds or for performing any services required by UHC.

R460-3-3. Home Improvement Loan Programs (Reserved).

(1) Reserved.

R460-3-4. Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program.

(1) Application procedures.

(a) UHC shall prepare a low-income housing tax credit allocation plan that provides the administration procedures, allocation procedures, and compliance monitoring procedures that UHC will follow in administering the low income housing tax credit program for the state. The allocation plan may be amended by UHC as is necessary to comply with amendments to section 42 of the code or as deemed necessary by UHC to maintain a sound program. UHC shall prepare an application form that shall be used to request an allocation of both federal and state low income housing tax credits for a proposed residential housing development. The allocation plan and application form shall be made available electronically via UHC's website or upon request.

(b) UHC may establish and collect fees payable by low income housing tax credit applicants to cover administrative and legal expenses of UHC incurred in processing and reviewing applications, allocating tax credits, monitoring compliance with the provisions of section 42 of the code, and other program requirements.

(2) Reservation of credits.

(a) UHC shall score and rank all applications according to the procedures set forth in the allocation plan. A reservation of low income housing tax credits allocated to an applicant shall be in an amount determined by UHC and shall be based upon the facts, circumstances, and representations made by the applicant in the application.

(b) UHC may condition a reservation of low-income housing tax credits to an applicant upon any restrictions and conditions UHC believes are consistent with the purpose and intent of the program, and those which will ensure the completion of the residential housing development.

(c) No reservation of low-income housing tax credits may be transferred by an applicant unless the specific written approval of UHC is obtained before the proposed transfer. Any transfer shall be made in writing, with copies of all written documents provided to UHC.

(d) Applicants shall provide UHC with any information that may be requested by UHC in performing its duties and responsibilities required under the low-income housing tax credit program and the allocation plan.

(3) Allocation.

(a) UHC shall enter into an agreement for the carry-over allocation of low-income housing tax credits, or make a final allocation of low-income housing tax credits, to applicants who have received a reservation of low-income housing tax credits upon satisfaction to UHC of all of the conditions to the reservation of the low-income housing tax credits and

satisfaction of all other requirements under section 42 of the code and the allocation plan.

(b) UHC may disclose the application materials, or any allocating documents, to the Rural Housing Service, Department of Housing and Urban Development or other state or federal agency as is necessary to comply with state or federal law requiring the review of financial subsidies to low-income housing developments.

(c) As a condition to making any allocation of low-income housing tax credits, UHC may require an applicant to make a deposit, or provide other guarantees of performance, in an amount and manner as determined by UHC to ensure the completion of the residential housing development. Circumstances under which deposits or performance guarantees will be returned or forfeited, in whole or in part, shall be made known to applicants in the allocation plan before the collection of the deposit or performance guarantee.

(d) UHC may reserve or allocate low-income housing tax credits in amounts that are less than amounts requested by housing credit applicants. UHC may also forward-reserve credits from the following calendar year to complete the reservation of credits for an applicant that scored well enough to receive a partial reservation of the current year credits.

(4) Compliance monitoring.

(a) UHC shall prepare a compliance monitoring plan which satisfies the requirements of section 42 of the code.

(b) Recipients of low-income housing tax credits shall provide to UHC documentation, certifications and other evidences of compliance with the provisions of section 42 of the code as required in the compliance monitoring plan or other guidance issued by the IRS.

(c) UHC may establish and collect fees payable by recipients of low income housing tax credits to cover administrative and legal expenses of UHC incurred in on-site and/or office-based physical and file compliance reviews, associated documentation review and data input, internal and external reporting of compliance results, maintenance and updating of IT systems which support the program, or other requirements required under section 42 of the code.

(d) If an applicant for low income housing tax credits is considered not in good standing, as detailed in the allocation plan, UHC may disallow any application in which a disqualified individual or entity is participating in any way. UHC may bar individuals or entities considered not in good standing from submitting low income housing tax credit applications for a period of time not to exceed two continuous tax-credit cycles.

R460-3-5. Housing Development Program.

(1) Financial assistance to housing sponsors.

UHC may provide financial assistance to a housing sponsor for the purpose of financing the construction, development, rehabilitation, purchase or operations of residential housing.

(a) UHC shall determine that the project proposed by the housing sponsor increases or maintains the supply of affordable, well-planned, well-designed, permanent, temporary transitional or emergency housing for low and moderate income persons.

(b) The housing sponsor shall agree to provide a specified number of units of residential housing for persons whose income do not exceed the maximum income limits established by UHC. The limits shall not exceed 120% of area median income as determined by UHC. UHC shall establish and may amend the limits in open public meetings of UHC for which UHC shall give public notice as required by state law. UHC may require that the income limits for a project be lower than the maximum income limits.

(c) The amount of the financial assistance shall not exceed the amount required to achieve financial feasibility in providing affordable housing for the intended occupants of the residential housing development.

(d) In determining the amount of financial assistance, UHC shall determine that the costs, including developer fees and reserves, incurred by the housing sponsor with respect to a residential housing development, are not excessively greater than similar housing developments.

(e) The housing sponsor shall agree to the controls and procedures required by UHC to ensure that the financial assistance is used only for the approved purposes.

(f) The housing sponsor shall agree to the continued availability and affordability of the residential housing to low and moderate income persons, pursuant to an enforceable covenant running with the land which is prepared by UHC and recorded with the real estate records of the county in which the residential housing is located.

(g) UHC shall determine that the housing sponsor has the necessary competence, experience and financial capability to complete or operate the residential housing development through an internal review of a sponsor's previous projects and/or through interviews of individuals involved with the sponsor in previous projects.

(h) UHC shall require security for any loan in a form and amount as UHC determines is reasonably necessary to secure repayment. The security shall include a lien on the project property and may also include an irrevocable letter of credit, personal guarantees, security interests in unrelated real or personal property of the developer, assignments of contract rights and interests related to proposed development of the project, and/or power of attorney to replace manager, general partner or other principals of the developer. The lien on the project property may be subordinate to other financing of the project. Loans to non-profit or governmental entities are not required to be secured by personal guarantees.

(i) In the event that UHC makes a loan that is funded by or subject to any federal or state program, the terms of the loan shall be consistent with the requirements of the applicable program, notwithstanding any inconsistency with this Rule.

(j) As used herein, the "amount of financial assistance" means the principal amount of the loan together with the benefit of loan terms that are not typically available in the market, such as low (or no) interest rate, a long maturity date and/or a deferred (or no) amortization period.

(2) Financial assistance to low and moderate income persons.

UHC may provide financial assistance to low and moderate income persons for the purpose of construction, rehabilitation, purchase, and/or financing of residential housing.

(a) UHC shall determine that, in order to make homeownership feasible for certain low and moderate income persons, financial assistance is necessary to reduce the cost of constructing, rehabilitating, purchasing and/or financing the residential housing.

(b) UHC shall establish and may amend maximum income limits for low and moderate income persons eligible to receive the financial assistance. The limits shall not exceed 120% of median income as determined by UHC. UHC shall establish and may amend the limits in open public meetings of UHC for which UHC shall give public notice as required by state law. UHC may require that the income limits for a project be lower than the maximum income limits.

(c) The financial assistance will be provided only to assist with the construction, rehabilitation, purchase, and/or financing of residential housing which does not exceed the maximum acquisition cost and appraised value limits established by UHC. The acquisition cost of residential housing is the cost of acquiring a completed residential housing unit and shall include all amounts paid in such or in kind for all structures, fixtures, and land. UHC shall establish and may amend the limits in open public meetings of UHC for which UHC shall have given public notice as required by state law.

(d) UHC may condition the financial assistance provided to the home-buyer upon its repayment, with or without interest, to UHC.

(3) UHC may agree to provide any financial assistance pursuant to such additional conditions, terms and restrictions to ensure that the financial assistance is used as specified by UHC.

(4) UHC may establish application procedures and forms of applications and may collect fees payable by housing sponsors and/or low and moderate income persons to cover administrative and legal expenses of UHC incurred in processing and reviewing applications.

(5) UHC may provide financial assistance only if sufficient funds exist for that purpose and the financial assistance can be provided without jeopardizing the financial self-sufficiency of UHC.

(6) UHC may provide financial assistance to any subsidiary of UHC for any of the purposes set forth in this rule provided the applicable conditions for such financial assistance are satisfied.

(7) For financial assistance provided under a program established by the Trustees of UHC, the general terms of the financial assistance shall be consistent with the requirements of the program and the specific terms shall be determined by the President or another officer designated by the President. For all other financial assistance, the general terms shall be determined by the Trustees and the specific terms shall be determined by the President consistent with the terms determined by the Trustees.

R460-3-6. State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program.

(1) Application procedures.

(a) UHC shall incorporate in the low-income housing tax credit allocation plan prepared by UHC pursuant to R460-3-4 criteria and allocation procedures that UHC will follow in administering state low-income housing tax credits.

(b) UHC shall designate the form of application which shall be used to request an allocation of state low-income housing tax credits.

(2) Reservation of credits.

(a) UHC shall evaluate all applications according to the procedures set forth in the allocation plan, however, the applications will not be scored and ranked for purposes of reserving state low-income housing tax credits. A reservation of state low-income housing tax credits allocated to an applicant shall be in an amount determined by UHC and shall be based upon the facts, circumstances, and representations contained in the application. UHC may reserve state low-income housing tax credits to projects either in conjunction with the reservation of federal low-income housing tax credits or at a later date to a project not yet placed-in-service that previously received a reservation of federal low-income housing tax credits.

(b) UHC may condition a reservation of state low-income housing tax credits to an applicant upon any restrictions and conditions UHC believes are consistent with the purpose and intent of the program, and those which will ensure the completion of the residential housing development.

(c) No reservation of state low-income housing tax credits may be transferred by an applicant unless the specific written approval of UHC is obtained before the proposed transfer. Any transfer shall be made in writing, with copies of all written documents provided to UHC.

(d) Applicants shall provide UHC with any information that may be requested by UHC in performing its duties and responsibilities required under the low-income housing tax credit program and the allocation plan.

(3) Allocation.

(a) UHC shall enter into an agreement for the carry-over allocation of state low-income housing tax credits, or make a final allocation of state low-income housing tax credits, to applicants who have received a reservation of state low-income housing tax credits upon satisfaction to UHC of all of the conditions to the reservation of the state and federal low-income housing tax credits.

(b) As a condition to making any allocation of state low-income housing tax credits, UHC may require an applicant to make a deposit, or provide other guarantees of performance, in an amount and manner as determined by UHC to ensure the completion of the residential housing development. Circumstances under which deposits or performance guarantees will be returned or forfeited, in whole or in part, shall be made known to applicants before the collection of the deposit or performance guarantee.

(c) UHC may reserve or allocate state low-income housing tax credits in amounts that are less than amounts requested by applicants.

KEY: housing finance
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R460. Housing Corporation, Administration.
R460-4. Additional Servicing Rules.
R460-4-1. Transfers of Servicing.

UHC may establish criteria relating to the transfer of mortgage loan servicing from one servicer to another eligible servicer to ensure that acceptable levels of servicing performance will be achieved and to preserve UHC's rights with respect to the transferor mortgage lender and servicer. UHC may require that the transferor servicer and transferee servicer enter into a written agreement with UHC with respect to the transfer and the obligations of the parties.

R460-4-2. Default Servicers.

UHC may contract with eligible servicers to assume the servicing obligations of another servicer upon the termination of the latter servicer's eligibility to service mortgage loans. The default servicing contracts may be on terms as UHC deems necessary to ensure the efficient collection of and preservation of the value of mortgage loans which are the subject of the servicing.

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1990 9-4-910
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2012 9-4-911

R460. Housing Corporation, Administration.
R460-5. Termination of Eligibility to Participate in Programs.
R460-5-1. Mortgage Lenders.

UHC may terminate the eligibility of a mortgage lender to participate in UHC's programs if UHC finds that a mortgage lender:

(1) has failed to comply with the provisions of the act or the rules, guidelines, policies or procedures adopted thereunder;

(2) has failed to perform any one or more of its obligations arising under any contractual agreement with UHC;

(3) has failed to qualify and maintain itself as an eligible servicer as defined in the agreements between the servicer and UHC or has assigned the servicing of mortgage loans without the prior written consent of UHC;

(4) has commenced a voluntary case under any chapter of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, or has consented to, or has failed to controvert in a timely manner, the commencement of an involuntary case against the mortgage lender under such code, or has initiated or suffered any proceeding of insolvency under any other federal or state receivership law, or made any common law assignment for the benefit of creditors or written admission of its inability to pay debts generally as they become due;

(5) has failed to comply with any state or federal regulatory requirement relating to the mortgage lender's financial condition or operating performance;

(6) has suffered the appointment, by decree or order of a court, agency or supervisory authority having jurisdiction in the premises, of a conservator, receiver or liquidator in any insolvency, readjustment of debt, marshalling of assets and liabilities or similar proceeding affecting the mortgage lender or substantially all of its properties, or for the termination or liquidation of its affairs;

(7) has consented to the appointment of a conservator, receiver or liquidator in any insolvency, readjustment of debt, marshalling of assets and liabilities or similar proceeding affecting the mortgage lender or substantially all of its properties.

R460-5-2. Servicers.

UHC may terminate the eligibility of a servicer to participate in UHC's programs and order the servicer to transfer its servicing rights to another eligible servicer if UHC finds that a servicer:

(1) has failed to comply with the provisions of the act or the rules, guidelines, policies or procedures adopted thereunder;

(2) has failed to perform any one or more of its obligations arising under any contractual agreement with UHC;

(3) has commenced a voluntary case under any chapter of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, or has consented to, or has failed to controvert in a timely manner, the commencement of an involuntary case against the servicer under such code, or has initiated or suffered any proceedings of insolvency or reorganization under any other federal or state receivership law, or made any common law assignment for the benefit of creditors or written admission of its inability to pay debts generally as they become due;

(4) has failed to comply with any state or federal regulatory requirement relating to its financial condition or operating performance;

(5) has suffered the appointment, by decree or order of a court, agency or supervisory authority having jurisdiction in the premises, of a conservator, receiver or liquidator in any insolvency, readjustment of debt, marshalling of assets and liabilities or similar proceeding affecting the servicer or substantially all of its properties, or for the termination or liquidation of its affairs;

(6) has consented to the appointment of a conservator, receiver or liquidator in any insolvency, readjustment of debt, marshalling of assets and liabilities or similar proceeding affecting the servicer or substantially all of its properties.

R460-5-3. Other Participants.

(1) UHC may terminate the eligibility of a participant to participate in UHC's programs if UHC finds that a participant:

(a) has made or procured to be made any false statement for the purpose of influencing in any way an action of UHC or any other participant;

(b) has falsely advertised, made misleading or false offers, or otherwise attempted to induce persons to participate in agency programs when program requirements cannot be met or have not been represented accurately;

(c) has represented, either orally or in writing or advertising, that agency mortgage loans are available at a specified interest rate when such participant either knew or reasonably should have known that UHC mortgage loans are not available at such rate, or are available only with the financial assistance of such participant, for example an interest rate buy down;

(d) has provided funds, whether by gift or by loan, to unqualified borrowers to enable such borrowers to obtain a mortgage loan or other benefits of a UHC program;

(e) has violated a law, regulation or procedure relating to an application for a mortgage loan or other benefits of a UHC program or relating to the performance of obligations incurred pursuant to a grant of financial assistance or pursuant to a conditional or final commitment to insure or guarantee;

(f) has been debarred or suspended or issued a limited denial of participation from a federal housing program;

(g) has been convicted of or held liable in a civil judgment for any of the following:

(i) commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public or private agreement or transaction;

(ii) forgery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, making false claims, or obstruction of justice;

(iii) commission of any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty that seriously and directly affects the present responsibility of a person.

(2) For purposes of determining the scope of ineligibility, conduct may be imputed as follows:

(a) The fraudulent, criminal or other seriously improper conduct of any officer, director, shareholder, employee, partner, joint venturer or other individual associated with a participant may be imputed to the participant when the conduct occurred in connection with the individual's performance of duties for or on behalf of the participant, or with the participant's knowledge, approval, or acquiescence. The participant's acceptance of the benefits derived from the conduct shall be evidence of such knowledge, approval, or acquiescence.

(b) The fraudulent, criminal, or other seriously improper conduct of a participant may be imputed to any officer, director, shareholder, employee, partner, joint venturer or other individual associated with the participant who participated in, knew of, or had reason to know of the participant's conduct.

(3) The eligibility of an affiliate or organizational element of a participant may be terminated solely on the basis of its affiliation, and regardless of its knowledge of or participation in the acts providing cause for the action. The burden of proving that a particular affiliate or organizational element is currently responsible and not controlled by the primary sanctioned party, or by an entity that itself is controlled by the primary sanctioned party, is on the affiliate or organizational element.

(4) Ineligibility shall be for a period commensurate with the seriousness of the cause. Ineligibility generally should not exceed three years. Where circumstances warrant, a longer period of ineligibility may be imposed. If a suspension precedes a determination of ineligibility, the suspension period shall be

considered in determining the ineligibility period.

(5) The president of UHC may suspend a participant for any of the causes set forth in R460-5-3.1 which shall immediately exclude a participant from participating in transactions involving UHC programs for a temporary period not to exceed 12 months.

(a) Suspension is a serious action to be imposed only when there exists adequate evidence of one or more of the causes set out in R460-5-3.1 and immediate action is necessary to protect the public interest.

(b) In assessing the adequacy of the evidence, the president of UHC shall consider how much information is available, the credibility of the evidence given the circumstances, whether or not important allegations are corroborated, and what inferences can reasonable by drawn as a result of all available evidence.

(c) All suspensions shall be for a temporary period pending the completion of an investigation and such legal or ineligibility proceedings as may ensue but in any event shall be for no longer than 12 months.

(d) Suspension shall be made effective by advising the participant, and any specifically named affiliates, by certified mail, return receipt requested of each of the following:

(i) that suspension is being imposed;

(ii) of the cause relied upon under R460-5-3.1 for imposing suspension;

(iii) that the suspension is for a temporary period pending the completion of an investigation and such legal or ineligibility proceedings as may ensue:

(iv) of the right to request within 30 days, in writing, a hearing, either oral or on the basis of any written submissions by the respondent.

(e) Within 30 days of receipt of a notice of suspension, a suspended participant, including any affiliate, desiring a hearing shall file a written request for a hearing with UHC. If a hearing is requested, it shall be held in accordance with R460-6-3.3.

(6) UHC shall compile, maintain, and distribute a list of all persons whose eligibility to participate in UHC's programs has been terminated or suspended. The list shall include the following items:

(a) the names and addresses of all ineligible and suspended persons, in alphabetical order, with cross-references when more than one name is involved in a single action;

(b) the type of action;

(c) the cause for the action;

(d) the scope of the action;

(e) any termination date for each listing;

(f) the name and telephone number of UHC point of contact for the action.

(7) Before resorting to adjudicative proceedings under R460-6, UHC may issue a cease and desist order, advising a participant of present actions by the participant that violate this rule, and ordering the participant to cease and desist such actions, subject to further sanctions.

(8) UHC may also refer a case involving a participant to the Utah Department of Commerce, or any other state or federal agency, for further action.

(9) UHC may settle a case at any time.

(10) UHC and a participant may agree to a voluntary exclusion of a participant from a specific program or project.

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R460. Housing Corporation, Administration.
R460-6. Adjudicative Proceedings.
R460-6-1. Nature of Proceeding.

Any proceeding to terminate the eligibility of a mortgage lender, servicer, or participant as contemplated in R460-5, or any other adjudicative proceeding conducted by UHC, shall be conducted as an informal adjudicative proceeding, as provided for in Section 63G-4-203. The presiding officer of an adjudicative proceeding may be the chairman, vice chairman, acting chairman or president of UHC pursuant to Section 9-4-904 and 9-4-905.

R460-6-2. Notice of Adjudicative Proceeding.

Not less than twenty days prior to any proposed agency action, UHC shall file and serve notice of the adjudicative proceeding upon the affected party, which notice shall be in writing, shall be mailed postage paid by first-class mail, shall designate the presiding officer, shall be signed by the president of UHC and otherwise shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 63G-4-201.

R460-6-3. Procedures for Informal Adjudicative Proceeding.

(1) No answer or pleading responsive to the notice of adjudicative proceeding need be filed by the affected party.

(2) No hearing shall be held unless the affected party requests a hearing in writing. The written request for a hearing must be received by UHC no more than ten days after the service of the notice of adjudicative proceeding.

(3) If a hearing is requested by the affected party, it will be held no sooner than ten days after notice is mailed to the affected party. The affected party shall be permitted to testify, present evidence, and comment on the proposed agency action. Prior to the hearing, the affected party may have access to information contained in UHC's files and to all materials and information gathered in any investigation relevant to the adjudicative proceeding, but discovery is prohibited. UHC may issue subpoenas or other discovery orders.

(4) Intervention is prohibited.

(5) All informal adjudicative proceedings shall be open to all parties.

R460-6-4. Decision of UHC.

Within thirty days after any hearing requested by an affected party, or after the party's failure to request a hearing within the time prescribed under R460-6-3, UHC shall issue a signed order in writing stating UHC's decision and such other information as is required by Section 63G-4-203. An order of default may be issued by UHC if circumstances described in Section 63G-4-209(1) shall occur.

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R460. Housing Corporation, Administration.
R460-7. Public Petitions For Declaratory Orders.
R460-7-1. Purpose.

(1) As required by Section 63G-4-503, this rule provides the procedures for submission, form, content, filing, review, and disposition of petitions for agency declaratory orders regarding the applicability of statutes, rules, and orders governing or issued by UHC.

(2) The procedures governing agency declaratory orders shall be applied in the following order:

(a) the applicable procedures of Section 63G-4-503;

(b) the procedures specified in this R460-7;

(c) the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure;

(d) the applicable procedures of other governing state and federal law.

R460-7-2. Definitions.

Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 63G-4-103, and in addition:

(1) "Applicability" means a determination if a statute, rule or order should be applied, and if so, how the law stated should be applied to the facts.

(2) "Declaratory order" means an administrative interpretation or explanation of rights, status, and other legal relations under a statute, rule or order.

(3) "Order" is defined in Section 63G-3-102.

R460-7-3. Petition Form Content and Filing.

(1) The petition shall be addressed and delivered to the president of UHC, who shall mark the petition with the date of receipt.

(2) The petition shall:

(a) be clearly designated as a request for a UHC declaratory order;

(b) identify the specific statute, rule or order which is in question or to be reviewed;

(c) describe the reason or need for the applicability review, addressing, in particular, why the review should not be considered frivolous;

(d) include an address and telephone number where the petitioner can be contacted during regular work days;

(e) declare whether the petitioner has participated in a completed or on-going adjudicative proceeding concerning the same issue within the past 12 months;

(f) be signed by the petitioner.

(3) Any letter that expressly states the intent to request an agency declaratory ruling and substantially complies with the information required in this subsection shall be treated as fulfilling the requirements of this subsection even though a technical deficiency may exist in the letter.

R460-7-4. Reviewability.

(1) UHC shall review and consider the petition and may issue a declaratory order.

(2) UHC shall not review a petition for declaratory order that is:

(a) not within the jurisdiction of UHC;

(b) irrelevant or immaterial;

(c) subject to the restrictions of Section 63G-4-503.

R460-7-5. Petition Review and Disposition.

(1) In promptly reviewing and considering the petition UHC may:

(a) meet with the petitioner;

(b) consult with counsel;

(c) take any action consistent with law that UHC deems necessary to provide the petition adequate review and due consideration.

(2) After consideration of a petition for a declaratory order, UHC may issue a written order:

(a) declaring the applicability of the statute, rule or order in question to the specified circumstances;

(b) which declines to issue a declaratory order and stating the reasons for its action;

(c) agreeing to issue a declaratory order within a specified time.

(3) A declaratory order shall contain:

(a) the names of all parties to the proceeding on which it is based;

(b) the particular facts on which it is based;

(c) the reasons for its conclusion.

(4) A copy of all orders issued in response to a request for a declaratory order shall be mailed promptly to the petitioner and any other parties.

(5) If UHC sets the matter for an adjudicative proceeding under Section 63G-4-503(6)(a)(ii), the proceeding shall be designated as informal, pursuant to R460-6, and shall follow the appropriate procedures of Section 63G-4.

R460-7-6. Administrative Review.

A petitioner may seek review or reconsideration of a declaratory order by petitioning UHC under the procedures of Sections 63G-4-301 and 302 or as otherwise provided by law.

R460-7-7. Extension of Time.

Unless the petitioner and UHC agree in writing to an extension, if UHC has not issued a declaratory order within 60 days after receipt of the request for a declaratory order, the petition is denied.

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R460. Housing Corporation, Administration.
R460-8. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Complaint Procedures.
R460-8-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) UHC, pursuant to 28 CFR 35.107 adopts and publishes within this rule, complaint procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints filed according to Title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act.

(2) The provision of 28 CFR 35 implements the provisions 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.

R460-8-2. Filing of Complaints.

(1) The complaint shall be filed timely to assure prompt, effective assessment and consideration of the facts, but no later than 60 days from the date of the alleged act of discrimination.

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

(3) Each complaint shall include the following:

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

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

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

(d) a description of the action and accommodation desired; and

(e) a signature of the complainant or by his or her 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.

R460-8-3. Investigation of Complaint.

(1) The ADA coordinator shall investigate 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 R460-8-2(3) if it is not made available by the complainant.

(2) When conducting the investigation, the ADA coordinator may seek assistance from UHC's legal counsel and human resource staff in determining what action, if any, shall be taken on the complaint. The coordinator will consult with the president and the ADA state coordinating committee before making any decision that would involve any of the following:

(a) an expenditure of funds;

(b) facility modifications; or

(c) modification of an employment classification.

R460-8-4. Issuance of Decision.

(1) Within 45 days after receiving the complaint, the ADA coordinator shall issue a decision outlining in writing or in another suitable format stating what action, if any, shall be taken on the complaint.

(2) If the ADA coordinator is unable to reach a decision within the 45 day period, he shall notify the complainant in writing or by another suitable format why the decision is being delayed and what additional time is needed to reach a decision.

R460-8-5. Appeals.

(1) The complainant 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 president or a designee other than the ADA coordinator.

(3) The filing of an appeal shall be considered as authorization by the complainant to allow review of all information, including information classified as private or controlled, by the president or designee.

(4) The appeal shall describe in sufficient detail why the ADA coordinator's decision is in error, is incomplete or ambiguous, is not supported by the evidence, or is otherwise improper.

(5) The president or designee shall review the factual findings of the investigation and the complainant's statement regarding the inappropriateness of the ADA 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. The president may consult with the state ADA coordinating committee before making any decision that would involve any of the following:

(a) an expenditure of funds;

(b) facility modifications; or

(c) modification of an employment classification.

(6) The decision shall be issued within 45 days after receiving the appeal and shall be in writing or in another suitable format to the individual.

(7) If the president or his designee is unable to reach a decision within the 45 day period, he shall notify the complainant in writing or by another suitable format why the decision is being delayed and the additional time needed to reach a decision.

R460-8-6. 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, president or their designees issue the decision at which time any portions of the record that 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 ADA coordinator, president or their designees shall be classified as public information.

R460-8-7. Relationship to Other Laws.

This rule does not prohibit or limit the use of remedies available to individuals under the Utah Antidiscrimination Act (34A-5-101); the Federal ADA Complaint Procedures (28 CFR Subpart F, beginning with Part 35.170, 1991 edition); or any other Utah or federal law that provides equal or greater protection for the rights of individuals with disabilities.

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R539. Human Services, Services for People with Disabilities.
R539-1. Eligibility.
R539-1-1. Purpose.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to provide:

(a) procedures and standards for the determination of eligibility for Division services as required by Title 62A, Chapter 5, Part-1; and

(b) notice to Applicants of hearing rights and the hearing process.

R539-1-2. Authority.

(1) This rule establishes procedures and standards for the determination of eligibility for Division services as required by Title 62A, Chapter 5, Part-1.

(2) The procedures of this rule constitute the minimum requirements for eligibility for Division funding. Additional procedures may be required to comply with any other governing statute, federal law, or federal regulation.

R539-1-3. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 62A-5-101.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Agency Action" means an action taken by the Division that denies, defers, or changes services to an Applicant applying for, or a person receiving, Division funding;

(b) "Applicant" means an individual or a representative of an individual applying for determination of eligibility;

(c) "Brain Injury" means any acquired injury to the brain and is neurological in nature. This would not include those with deteriorating diseases such as Multiple Sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, Huntington's chorea, ataxia, or cancer, but would include cerebral vascular accident;

(d) "Department" means the Department of Human Services;

(e) "Division" means the Division of Services for People with Disabilities;

(f) "Form" means a standard document required by Division rule or other applicable law;

(g) "Guardian" means someone appointed by a court to be a substitute decision maker for a person deemed to be incompetent of making informed decisions;

(h) "Hearing Request" means a written request made by a person or a person's representative for a hearing concerning a denial, deferral or change in service;

(i) "ICF/ID" means Intermediate Care Facility for People with Intellectual Disability;

(j) "Person" means someone who has been found eligible for Division funding for support services due to a disability and who is waiting for or receiving services at the present time;

(k) "Region" means one of four geographical areas of the State of Utah referred to as central, eastern, northern or western;

(l) "Region Office" means the place Applicants apply for services and where support coordinators, supervisors and region directors are located;

(m) "Related Conditions" means a severe, chronic disability that meets the following conditions:

(i) It is attributable to:

(A) Cerebral palsy or epilepsy; or

(B) Any other condition, other than mental illness, found to be closely related to intellectual disability because this condition results in impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior similar to that of people with intellectual disability, and requires treatment or services similar to those required for these persons.

(ii) It is manifest before the person reaches age 22.

(iii) It is likely to continue indefinitely.

(iv) It results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity:

(A) Self-care.

(B) Understanding and use of language.

(C) Learning.

(D) Mobility.

(E) Self-direction

(F) Capacity for independent living.

(n) "Representative" means the person's legal representative including the person's parents if the person is a minor child, a court appointed guardian or a lawyer retained by the person;

(o) "Resident" is an Applicant or Guardian who is physically present in Utah and provides a statement of intent to reside in Utah.;

(p) "Support" is assistance for portions of a task allowing a person to independently complete other portions of the task or to assume increasingly greater responsibility for performing the task independently;

(q) "Support Coordinator" means an employee of the Division who completes written documentation of supports and determination of eligibility and support needs;

(r) "Team Member" means members of the person's circle of support who participate in the planning and delivery of services and supports with the Person. Team members may include the Person applying for or receiving services, his or her parents, Guardian, the support coordinator, friends of the Person, and other professionals and Provider staff working with the Person; and

(s) "Waiver" means the Medicaid approved plan for a state to provide home and community-based services to persons with disabilities in lieu of institutionalization in a Title XIX facility, the Division administers three such waivers; the intellectual disabilities or related conditions waiver, the brain injury waiver and physical disabilities waiver.

R539-1-4. Non-Waiver Services for People with Intellectual Disabilities or Related Conditions.

(1) The Division will serve those Applicants who meet the definition of a person with a disability in Subsections 62A-5-101(9).

(2) When determining functional limitations in the areas listed below for Applicants ages 7 and older, age appropriate abilities must be considered.

(a) Self-care - An Applicant who requires assistance, training and/or supervision with eating, dressing, grooming, bathing or toileting.

(b) Expressive and/or Receptive Language - An Applicant who lacks functional communication skills, requires the use of assistive devices to communicate, or does not demonstrate an understanding of requests or is unable to follow two-step instructions.

(c) Learning - An Applicant who has a valid diagnosis of mental retardation based on the criteria found in the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).

(d) Mobility - An Applicant with mobility impairment who requires the use of assistive devices to be mobile and who cannot physically self-evacuate from a building during an emergency without the assistive device.

(e) Capacity for Independent Living - An Applicant (age 7-17) who is unable to locate and use a telephone, cross streets safely, or understand that it is not safe to accept rides, food or money from strangers. An adult who lacks basic survival skills in the areas of shopping, preparing food, housekeeping, or paying bills.

(f) Self-direction - An Applicant (age 7-17) who is significantly at risk in making age appropriate decisions. An adult who is unable to provide informed consent for medical/health care, personal safety, legal, financial, habilitative, or residential issues and/or who has been declared

legally incompetent. A person who is a significant danger to self or others without supervision.

(g) Economic self-sufficiency - (This area is not applicable to children under 18.) An adult who receives disability benefits and who is unable to work more than 20 hours a week or is paid less than minimum wage without employment support.

(3) Applicant must be diagnosed with intellectual disability as per R539-1-3 or related conditions.

(a) Applicants who have a primary diagnosis of mental illness, hearing impairment and/or visual impairment, learning disability, behavior disorder, substance use disorder or personality disorder do not qualify for services under this rule.

(4) The Applicant, parent of a minor child, or the Applicant's Guardian must be a resident of the State of Utah prior to the Division's final determination of eligibility.

(5) The Applicant or Applicant's Representative shall be provided with information about all service options available through the Division as well as a copy of the Division's Guide to Services.

(6) It is the Applicant's or Applicant's Representative's responsibility to ensure that the appropriate documentation is provided to the intake worker to determine eligibility.

(7) The following documents are required to determine eligibility for non-waivered intellectual disability or related conditions services.

(a) A Division Eligibility for Services Form 19 completed by the designated staff within each region office. For children under seven years of age, Eligibility for Services Form 19C, completed by the designated staff within each region office, will be accepted in lieu of the Eligibility for Services Form 19. The staff member will indicate on the Eligibility for Services Form 19C that the child is at risk for substantial functional limitation in three areas of major life activity due to intellectual disability or related conditions; that the limitations are likely to continue indefinitely; and what assessment provides the basis of this determination.

(b) Inventory for Client and Agency Planning (ICAP) assessment shall be completed by the Division;

(c) Social History completed by or for the Applicant within one year of the date of application;

(d) Psychological Evaluation provided by the Applicant or, for children under seven years of age, a Developmental Assessment may be used as an alternative; and

(e) Supporting documentation for all functional limitations identified on the Division Eligibility for Services Form 19 or Division Eligibility for Services Form 19C shall be gathered and filed in Applicant's record. Additional supporting documentation shall be required when eligibility is not clearly supported by the above-required documentation. Examples of supporting documentation include, but are not limited to, mental health assessments, educational records, neuropsychological evaluations, and medical health summaries.

(8) If eligibility documentation is not completed within 90 calendar days of initial contact, a written notification letter shall be sent to Applicant or Applicant's Representative indicating that the intake case will be placed in inactive status.

(a) The Applicant or Applicant's Representative may activate the application at anytime thereafter by providing the remaining required information.

(b) The Applicant or Applicant's Representative shall be required to update information.

(9) When all necessary eligibility documentation is received from the Applicant or Applicant's Representative, Region staff shall determine the Applicant eligible or ineligible for funding for non-waiver intellectual disability or related conditions services within 90 days of receiving the required documentation.

(10) A Notice of Agency Action, Form 522-I, and a Hearing Request, Form 490S, shall be mailed to each Applicant or Applicant's Representative upon completion of the determination of eligibility or ineligibility for funding. The Notice of Agency Action, Form 522-I, shall inform the Applicant or Applicant's Representative of eligibility determination and placement on the waiting list. The Applicant or Applicant's Representative may challenge the Notice of Agency Action by filing a written request for an administrative hearing before the Department of Human Services, Office of Administrative Hearings.

(11) People receiving services will have their eligibility re-determined on an annual basis. If people are determined to no longer be eligible for services, a transition plan will be developed to discontinue services and ensure health and safety needs are meet.

(12) This rule does not apply to Applicants who meet the separate eligibility criteria for physical disability and brain injury outlined in Rule 539-1-6 and Rule 539-1-8 respectively.

(13) Persons not participating in a Waiver or Persons participating in a Waiver but receiving non-Waiver services may have reductions in non-Waiver service packages or be discharged from non-Waiver services completely, due to budget shortfalls, reduced legislative allocations and/or reevaluations of eligibility.

R539-1-5. Medicaid Waiver for People with Intellectual Disability or Related Conditions.

(1) Pursuant to R414-61-2, matching federal funds may be available through the Medicaid Home and Community-Based Waiver for People with Intellectual Disabilities or Related Conditions to provide an array of home and community-based services that an eligible individual needs.

(a) A Notice of Agency Action, Form 522-F, and a Hearing Request, Form 490S, shall be mailed to each Applicant or Applicant's Representative upon completion to inform of the determination of eligibility or ineligibility for the Waiver. The Applicant or Applicant's Representative may challenge the Notice of Agency Action by filing a written request for an administrative hearing before the Department of Health.

(2) Applicants who are found eligible for Waiver funding may choose to participate in the Medicaid Waiver. If the Applicant chooses not to participate in the Waiver, their funding will be equivalent to the State portion of the Waiver budget they would have received had they participated in the Waiver.

R539-1-6. Non-Waivered Services for People with Physical Disabilities.

(1) The Division will serve those Applicants who meet the eligibility requirements for physical disabilities services. To be determined eligible for non-waivered Physical Disabilities Services, the Applicant must:

(a) Have the functional loss of two or more limbs;

(b) Be 18 years of age or older;

(c) Have at least one personal attendant trained or willing to be trained and available to provide support services in a residence that is safe and can accommodate the personnel and equipment (if any) needed to adequately and safely care for the Person; and

(d) Be medically stable, have a physical disability and require in accordance with the Person's physician's written documentation, at least 14 hours per week of personal assistance services in order to remain in the community and prevent unwanted institutionalization.

(e) Have their physician document that the Person's qualifying disability and need for personal assistance services are attested to by a medically determinable physical impairment which the physician expects will last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months and which has resulted in the individual's functional loss of two or more limbs, to the extent that the assistance of another trained person is required in order

to accomplish activities of daily living/instrumental activities of daily living;

(f) Be capable, as certified by a physician, of selecting, training and supervising a personal attendant;

(g) Be capable of managing personal financial and legal affairs; and

(h) Be a resident of the State of Utah.

(2) Applicants seeking non-Waiver funding for physical disabilities services from the Division shall apply directly to the Division's State Office, by submitting a completed Physical Disabilities Services Application Form 3-1 signed by a licensed physician.

(3) If eligibility documentation is not completed within 90 calendar days of initial contact, a written notification letter shall be sent to the Applicant indicating that the intake case will be placed in inactive status.

(a) The Applicant may activate the application at anytime thereafter by providing the remaining required information.

(b) The Applicant shall be required to update information.

(4) When all necessary eligibility documentation is received from the Applicant and the Applicant is determined eligible, the Applicant will be assessed by a Nurse Coordinator, according to the Physical Disabilities Needs Assessment Form 3-2 and the Minimum Data Set-Home and Community-based (MDS-HC), and given a score prior to placing a Person into services. The Physical Disabilities Nurse Coordinator shall:

(a) use the Physical Disabilities Needs Assessment Form 3-2 to evaluate each Person's level of need;

(b) determine and prioritize needs scores;

(c) rank order the needs scores for every Person eligible for service, and

(d) if funding is unavailable, enter the Person's name and score on the Physical Disabilities wait list.

(5) The Physical Disabilities Nurse Coordinator assures that the needs assessment score and ranking remain current by updating the needs assessment score as necessary. A Person's ranking may change as needs assessments are completed for new Applicants found to be eligible for services.

(6) A Notice of Agency Action, Form 522-I, and a Hearing Request, Form 490S, shall be mailed to each Applicant upon completion of the determination of eligibility or ineligibility for funding. The Notice of Agency Action, Form 522-I, shall inform the Applicant of eligibility determination and placement on the pending list. The Applicant may challenge the Notice of Agency Action by filing a written request for an administrative hearing before the Department of Human Services, Office of Administrative Hearings.

(7) This does not apply to Applicants who meet the separate eligibility criteria for intellectual disability or related condition and brain injury outlined in Rule 539-1-4 and Rule 539-1-8 respectively.

(8) Persons not participating in a waiver or Persons participating in a waiver but receiving non-waiver services may have reductions in service packages or be discharged from services completely, due to budget shortfalls, reduced legislative allocations and/or reevaluations of eligibility.

R539-1-7. Medicaid Waiver for People with Physical Disabilities.

(1) Pursuant to R414-61-2, matching federal funds may be available through the Medicaid Home and Community-Based Waiver for People with Physical Disabilities to provide an array of home and community-based services that an eligible individual needs.

(2) Applicants who are found eligible for the Home and Community-Based Waiver for People with Physical Disabilities funding but who choose not to participate in the Home and Community-Based Waiver for People with Physical Disabilities, will receive only the state paid portion of services.

R539-1-8. Non-Waiver Services for People with Brain Injury.

(1) The Division will serve those Applicants who meet the eligibility requirements for brain injury services. To be determined eligible for non-waiver brain injury services the Applicant must:

(a) have a documented acquired neurological brain injury (by a licensed physician) according to the International Classifications of Diseases, 9th Revision, (ICD 9 CM). The following codes listed below qualify for ABI services:

047.9--aseptic meningitis (unspecified viral meningitis)

290 - 294 Codes not accepted as stand alone diagnosis (needing additional diagnosis)

290.4--vascular dementia

290.10 Prehensile dementia, uncomplicated

293.9--psychotic, post traumatic brain injury syndrome

294.0--amnesia

294.9--unspecified persistent mental disorders due to conditions classified elsewhere

294.9--with psychotic reaction

294.10-294.11--dementia without and with behavior disturbance Aggression, combative violent behaviors and wandering off

310.0 - 310.9 nonpsychotic disorder, brain damage

310.0--frontal lobe syndrome

310.1--mild memory loss or lack following organic brain damage

310.1--personality change due to conditions classified elsewhere

310.2--post concussion syndrome

310.2--post contusion syndrome, includes encephalopathy

310.2--post contusion syndrome, includes TBI

310.2--post contusion syndrome, includes TBI

310.2--post traumatic brain injury

310.2--post traumatic brain injury syndrome

310.8 - 310.9--other nonpsychotic mental disorder, following organic brain damage

310.8--other specified mental disorder following organic brain damage

310.8--other specified nonpsychotic mental disorders following organic brain damage

310.9--organic brain syndrome

310.9--Organic brain syndrome

310.9--organic brain syndrome (chronic or acute)

310.9--unspecified nonpsychotic mental disorder following organic brain damage

320.9--meningitis, bacterial

322.0--meningitis, nonpyogenic

322.2--meningitis, chronic

322.9--meningitis

323.0 - 323.82--choose to pick cause of encephalitis, not 323.9

324.0 - 324.9--Intracranial and intraspinal abscess

325 Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of intracranial venous sinuses

326 Late effects of intracranial abscess or pyogenic infection

348.0--arachnoid cyst, brain; not as stand alone diagnosis (needs additional diagnosis)

348.1--anoxic brain damage

349.82 Toxic encephalopathy

430--subarachnoid hemorrhage

431--intracerebral hemorrhage

432.0--hematoma, non-traumatic brain

432.1--subdural hematoma

432--other and unspecified intracranial hemorrhage

433 Occlusion and stenosis of precerebral arteries (only if 5th digit is 1)

434 Occlusion of cerebral arteries (only if 5th digit is 1)

436--brain or cerebral, acute seizure; need another diagnosis in combination

438 - 438.89 Late effects of cerebrovascular disease (excluding 438.9)

780.93--Memory loss amnesia -only in combination with an E Code - (excludes 310.1 Mild Memory Disturbance due to organic brain damage) need an E code secondary to cause

List codes from 800 - 804 then 5th digit list only those that are 2 - 9 exclude 0 to 1(excluding 802's)

800.0--closed skull fracture, vault (parietal, frontal, vertex)

800.1 Fracture skull vault (frontal parietal) closed with laceration and contusion

800.1--closed skull fracture, vault with cerebral contusion

800.2 closed head injury with subarachnoid, subdural, and extradural hemorrhage

800.2 Closed skull fracture, with subarachnoid, subdural, and extradural hemorrhage

800.2--closed skull fracture, vault with epidural, extradural hemorrhage

800.2--closed skull vault fracture with subdural hemorrhage

800.3--closed skull fracture, vault with intracranial hemorrhage

800.3--Closed skull fx with other and unspecified intracranial hemorrhage

800.4--closed skull fracture, vault with intracranial injury

800.4--closed skull fx with intracranial injury of other and unspecified nature

800.5 - 800.9--Open skull fracture, vault (parietal or frontal area)

800.6--open skull fx with cerebral laceration and contusion

800.7--open skull fx with subarachnoid, subdural, and extra dural hemorrhage

800.7--open skull vault fracture with subdural hemorrhage

800.8--open skull fx other and unspecified intracranial hemorrhage

800.9--Open skull fx with intracranial injury of other and unspecified nature

800.9--open vault fracture with intracranial injury of other and unspecified nature

801.0 - 801.9 Fracture of base of skull

801.0--closed skull fracture, base

801.1--closed skull fracture, with cerebral hemorrhage

801.2--closed skull base fracture with subdural hemorrhage

801.2--closed skull fracture with epidural hemorrhage

801.3 - 801.4--closed skull fracture, base with intracranial hemorrhage

801.5 - 801.9--open skull fracture, base of skull

801.7--open skull base fracture with subdural hemorrhage

803.0 - 804.9--Other and unqualified skull fractures (includes single or multiple fx)

803.0--closed skull fracture with facial injuries

803.1--closed skull fracture with cerebral contusion

803.2--closed skull fracture with epidural, extradural hemorrhage

803.2--closed skull fracture, with subachnoid, subdural, and extradural hemorrhage

803.2--other and unqualified skull fractures, closed, subdural hemorrhage

803.3--closed skull fracture with intracranial hemorrhage

803.4--closed skull fracture with intracranial injury

803.5 - 803.9--open skull fracture, other and unqualified

803.7--other and unqualified skull fractures, open, subdural hemorrhage

804.2--multiple fractures skull and face, closed, subdural hemorrhage

804.5 - 804.9--Open skull fracture, multiple fractures skull and face

804.7--multiple fractures skull and face, open, subdural hemorrhage

List codes from 850-854 then 5th digit list only those that are 2 - 9 exclude 0 to 1

850.1 - 850.5--concussion with loss of conscious

851.0 - 851.9--cerebral laceration and contusion, open or closed, specifies site

851.0--cerebral contusion without mention open wound

851.2--cerebral laceration without mention of open wound

851.4 or 851-6--cerebral or brain stem contusion s mention open wnd

851.4--contusion brain stem

851.8--cerebral contusion (851.0 - 851.9--specify site, open, closed)

851.8--contusion brain

851.8--other and unspecified cerebral contusion

851.8--other unspecified cerebral s mention open wound

852.0, 852.2, 854.4 hemorrhage s mention open wound

852.0 - 852.5--Subarachnoid, subdural, and extradural hemorrhage following injury

852.0--subarachnoid hemorrhage

852.2 - 852.3--subdural hemorrhage, injury, without mention open, open

852.2--subdural hemorrhage following injury, s mention open wound

852.2--traumatic brain injury, subdural

852.3--subdural hemorrhage following injury, with open wound

852.4 - 852.5--extradural hemorrhage injury, without mention open

853.0 other intracranial hemorrhage after injury s mention open wound

853.0 - 853.1--other and unspecified intracranial hemorrhage following injury

853.0--hematoma, traumatic brain

854.0 - 854.1--Intracranial injury of other and unspecified nature

854.0--injury intracranial

854.0--intracranial hemorrhage due to injury

854.1--intracranial injury of other and unspecified nature s mention open w

905.0 Late effects of fracture of skull and face bones (5th digit list only those that are 2 - 9 exclude 0 - 1)

906.0 Late effects of open wound of head, neck, and trunk (5th digit list only those that are 2 - 9 exclude 0 - 1)

907.0--late effect of intracranial injury (5th digit list only those that are 2 - 9 exclude 0 - 1);

(b) Be 18 years of age or older;

(c) score between 40 and 120 on the Comprehensive Brain Injury Assessment Form 4-1.

(d) meet at least three of the functional limitations listed under number (4).

(2) Applicants with functional limitations due solely to mental illness, substance use disorder or deteriorating diseases like Multiple Sclerosis, Muscular Dystrophy, Huntington's Chorea, Ataxia or Cancer are ineligible for non-waiver services.

(3) Applicants with intellectual disability or related conditions are ineligible for these non-waiver services.

(4) In addition to the definitions in Section 62A-5-101(3) and (5), eligibility for brain injury services will be evaluated according to the Applicant's functional limitations as described in the following definitions:

(a) Memory or Cognition means the Applicant's brain injury resulted in substantial problems with recall of information, concentration, attention, planning, sequencing, executive level skills, or orientation to time and place.

(b) Activities of Daily Life means the Applicant's brain injury resulted in substantial dependence on others to move, eat, bathe, toilet, shop, prepare meals, or pay bills.

(c) Judgment and Self-protection means the Applicant's

brain injury resulted in substantial limitation of the ability to:

(i) provide personal protection;

(ii) provide necessities such as food, shelter, clothing, or mental or other health care;

(iii) obtain services necessary for health, safety, or welfare;

(iv) comprehend the nature and consequences of remaining in a situation of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

(d) Control of Emotion means the Applicant's brain injury resulted in substantial limitation of the ability to regulate mood, anxiety, impulsivity, agitation, or socially appropriate conduct.

(e) Communication means the Applicant's brain injury resulted in substantial limitation in language fluency, reading, writing, comprehension, or auditory processing.

(f) Physical Health means the Applicant's brain injury resulted in substantial limitation of the normal processes and workings of the human body.

(g) Employment means the Applicant's brain injury resulted in substantial limitation in obtaining and maintaining a gainful occupation without ongoing supports.

(5) The Applicant shall be provided with information concerning service options available through the Division and a copy of the Division's Guide to Services.

(6) The Applicant or the Applicant's Guardian must be physically present in Utah and provide evidence of residency prior to the determination of eligibility.

(7) It is the Applicant's or Applicant's Representative's responsibility to provide the intake worker with documentation of brain injury, signed by a licensed physician;

(8) The intake worker will complete or compile the following documents as needed to make an eligibility determination:

(a) Comprehensive Brain Injury Assessment Form 4-1, Part I through Part VII; and

(b) Brain Injury Social History Summary Form 824L, completed or updated within one year of eligibility determination;

(9) If eligibility documentation is not completed within 90 calendar days of initial contact, a written notification letter shall be sent to the Applicant or the Applicant's Representative indicating that the intake case will be placed in inactive status.

(a) The Applicant or Applicant's Representative may activate the application at anytime thereafter by providing the remaining required information.

(b) The Applicant or Applicant's Representative shall be required to update information.

(10) When all necessary eligibility documentation is received from the Applicant or Applicant's Representative, region staff shall determine the Applicant eligible or ineligible for funding for brain injury supports.

(11) A Notice of Agency Action, Form 522-I, and a Hearing Request, Form 490S, shall be mailed to each Applicant or Applicant's Representative upon completion of the determination of eligibility or ineligibility for funding. The Notice of Agency Action, Form 522, shall inform the Applicant or Applicant's Representative of eligibility determination and placement on the waiting list. The Applicant or Applicant's Representative may challenge the Notice of Agency Action by filing a written request for an administrative hearing before the Department of Human Services, Office of Administrative Hearings.

(12) Persons receiving Brain Injury services will have their eligibility re-determined on an annual basis. Persons who are determined to no longer be eligible for services will have a transition plan developed to discontinue services and ensure that health and safety needs are met.

R539-1-9. Medicaid Waiver for People with Acquired Brain Injury.

(1) Pursuant to R414-61-2, matching federal funds may be available through the Medicaid Home and Community-Based Waiver for People with Acquired Brain Injury to provide an array of home and community-based services that an eligible individual needs.

(2) Applicants who are found eligible for the Home and Community-Based Waiver for People with Brain Injury funding but who choose not to participate in the Home and Community-Based Waiver for People with Brain Injury, will receive only the state paid portion of services.

(3) A Notice of Agency Action, Form 522-F, and a Hearing Request, Form 490S, shall be mailed to each Applicant or Applicant's Representative upon completion to inform of the determination of eligibility or ineligibility for the Waiver. The Applicant or Applicant's Representative may challenge the Notice of Agency Action by filing a written request for an administrative hearing before the Department of Health.

R539-1-10. Graduated Fee Schedule.

(1) Pursuant to Utah Code 62A-5-105 the Division establishes a graduated fee schedule for use in assessing fees to individuals. The graduated fee schedule shall be applied to Persons who do not meet the Medicaid eligibility requirements listed in the Intellectual Disability or Related Conditions Waiver, the Traumatic Brain Injury Waiver or the Physical Disabilities Waiver. Family size and gross income shall be used to determine the fee. This rule does not apply to Persons who qualify for Medicaid waiver funding but who choose to have funding reduced to the state match per R539-1-5(2), R539-1-7(2), and R539-1-9(2) rather than participate in the Medicaid Waiver.

(a) Persons who do not participate in a Medicaid Waiver who do not meet Waiver level of care must apply for a Medicaid Card within 30 days of receiving notice of this rule. Persons who do not participate in a Medicaid Waiver who meet Waiver level of care must apply for determination of financial eligibility using Form 927 within 30 days of receiving notice of this rule. Persons who do not participate in a Medicaid Waiver shall provide the Support Coordinator or Nurse Coordinator with the financial determination letter within 10 days of the receipt of such documentation. Persons who do not participate in a Medicaid Waiver and who fail to comply with these requirements shall have funding reduced to the state match rate.

(b) Persons who do not participate in a Medicaid Waiver due to financial eligibility, must be reduced to the state match rate.

(c) Persons who only meet the general eligibility requirements, as per R539-1-4, R539-1-6, and R539-1-8, must report all cash assets (stocks, bonds, certified deposits, savings, checking and trust amounts), annual income and number of family members living together using Division Form 2-1G. Persons with Discretionary Trusts are exempt from the Graduated Fee Schedule as per Subsection 62A-5-110(6). The Form 2-1G shall be reviewed at the time of the annual planning meeting. The Person / family shall return Form 2-1G to the support coordinator prior to delivery of new services. Persons / families currently receiving services will have 60 days from receiving notice of this rule to return a completed and signed Form 2-1G to the Division. Persons / families who complete the Division Graduated Fee Assessment Form 2-1G shall be assessed a fee no more than 3% of their income. If the form is not received within 60 days of receiving notice of this rule, the Person will have funding reduced to the state match rate.

(d) Cash assets, income and number of family members will be used to calculate available income (using the formula: (assets + income) / by the total number of family members = available income). Available income will be used to determine the fee percent (0 percent to 3 percent). The annual fee amount will be calculated by multiplying available income by the fee percent. Persons who do not participate in a Medicaid Waiver,

who only meet general eligibility requirements, and have available incomes below 300 percent of the poverty level will not be assessed a fee. Persons with available incomes between 300 and 399 percent of poverty will be assessed a 1 percent fee, Persons with available incomes between 400 and 499 percent of poverty will be assessed a 2 percent fee and those with available income over 500 percent of poverty will be assessed a 3 percent fee.

(e) No fee shall be assessed for a Person who does not participate in a Medicaid Waiver and who receives funding for less than 31 percent of their assessed need. A multiplier shall be applied to the fee of Persons who do not participate in a Medicaid Waiver and who receive 31 to 100% percent of their assessed need.

(f) If a Person's annual allocation is at the state match rate, they will not be assessed a fee.

(g) Only one fee will be assessed per family, regardless of the number of children in the family receiving services. Persons who do not participate in a Medicaid Waiver under the age of 18 shall be assessed a fee based upon parent income. Persons who do not participate in a Medicaid Waiver over the age of 18 shall be assessed a fee based upon individual income and assets.

(h) If the Person is assessed a fee, the Person shall pay the Division of Services for People with Disabilities or designee 1/12th of the annual fee by the end of each month, beginning the following month after the notice of this rule was sent to the Person.

(i) If the Person fails to pay the fee for six months, the Division may reduce the Person's next year annual allocation to recover the amount due. If a Person can show good cause why the fee cannot be paid, the Division Director may grant exceptions on a case-by-case basis.

R539-1-11. Social Security Numbers.

(1) The Division requires persons applying for services to provide a valid Social Security Number. The Division adopts the same standard as Utah Administrative Code, Rule R414-302-5 and 42 CFR 435.910, 1997 ed., which is incorporated by reference.

KEY: human services, disabilities, social security numbers
April 1, 2008 62A-5-103
Notice of Continuation November 29, 2007 62A-5-105

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-130. Rules Governing Advertisements of Insurance.
R590-130-1. Authority.

This rule is adopted pursuant to Subsection 31A-2-201(3), which authorizes rules to implement the Insurance Code, and Section 31A-23a-402, which authorizes the commissioner to define unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the business of insurance.

R590-130-2. Purpose.

This rule is designed to help assure the clear and truthful disclosure of the benefits, limitations and exclusions of policies sold as insurance. This is intended to be accomplished by the establishment of guidelines and standards of conduct in the advertising of insurance in a manner which prevents unfair, deceptive and misleading advertising and which is conducive to accurate presentation and description to the insurance buying public through the advertising media and material used by insurance producers and companies.

R590-130-3. Applicability.

A. This rule shall apply to any insurance "advertisement" as that term is defined herein unless otherwise specified in these rules, which the licensee knows or reasonably should know is intended for presentation, distribution or dissemination in this state when such presentation, distribution or dissemination is made either directly or indirectly by or on behalf of an insurer or producer, as those terms are defined in the Insurance Code of this state.

B. Advertising materials reproduced in quantity shall be identified by form numbers or other identifying means. Such identification shall be sufficient to distinguish an advertisement from any other advertising materials, policies, applications or other materials used by the insurer or advertiser.

R590-130-4. Definitions.

A (1) An "Advertisement" for the purpose of this rule shall include:

(a) printed and published material, audio or visual material, and descriptive literature of an insurer used in direct mail, newspapers, magazines, radio scripts, TV scripts, websites, emails, billboards and similar displays; and

(b) prepared sales talks, presentations and material for use by producers and solicitors whether prepared by the insurer or the producer or solicitor, when used for members of the insurance buying public, whether mailed or delivered in person.

(2) The definition of advertisement includes promotional material included with a policy when the policy is delivered as well as material used in the solicitation of renewals and reinstatements.

B. "Institutional Advertisement" for the purpose of this rule shall mean an advertisement having as its sole purpose the promotion of the reader's, viewer's or listener's interest in the concept of insurance, or the promotion of the insurer as a seller of insurance.

C. "Invitation to Contract" for the purpose of this rule shall mean an advertisement regarding a specific insurance product and which describes one or more of the provisions of the contract for that product.

D. "Invitation to Inquire" for the purpose of this rule shall mean an advertisement having as its objective the creation of a desire to inquire further about insurance and which is limited to a brief description of coverage, and which shall contain a provision in the following or substantially similar form:

"This policy has (exclusions) (limitations) (reduction of benefits) (terms under which the policy may be continued in force or discontinued). For costs and complete detail of the coverage, call (or write) your insurance agent or the company (whichever is applicable)."

E. "Preneed funeral contract" shall mean an agreement by or for an individual before the individual's death relating to the purchase or provision of specific funeral or cemetery merchandise or services, which is funded, at least in part, by insurance.

R590-130-5. Method of Disclosure of Required Information.

All information required to be disclosed by this rule shall be set out conspicuously and in close conjunction with the statements to which such information relates or under appropriate captions of such prominence that it may not be minimized, rendered obscure or presented in an ambiguous fashion or intermingled with the context of the advertisements so as to be confusing or misleading.

R590-130-6. Form and Content of Advertisements.

A. The format and content of an insurance advertisement shall be sufficiently complete and clear to avoid deceiving or misleading the reader, viewer, or listener. Whether an advertisement is misleading or deceiving shall be determined from the overall impression that the advertisement may reasonably be expected to create upon a person of average education or intelligence within the segment of the public to which it is directed.

B. Advertisements shall be truthful and not misleading in fact or in implication. Words or phrases, the meaning of which is clear only by implication or by familiarity with insurance terminology, may not be used without a clear explanation of such words or phrases.

C. An insurer must clearly identify its insurance policy as an insurance policy. A policy trade name must be followed by the words "Insurance Policy" or similar words clearly identifying the fact that an insurance policy or, in the case of health maintenance organizations, prepaid health plans and other direct service organizations, a health benefits product is being offered.

D. No insurer, producer, solicitor or other person may solicit residents of this state for the purchase of insurance through the use of a name that is deceptive or misleading with regard to the status, character, or proprietary or representative capacity of such person, or the true purpose of the advertisement.

R590-130-7. Advertisements of Benefits Payable, Losses Covered or Premiums Payable.

A. Deceptive Words, Phrases or Illustrations Prohibited:

(1) No advertisement may omit information, or use words, phrases, statements, references or illustrations if the omission of such information, or use of such words, phrases, statements, references or illustrations has the effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers or prospective purchasers as to the nature or extent of any policy benefit payable, loss covered, or premium payable. The fact that the policy offered is made available to a prospective insured for inspection prior to consummation of the sale or an offer is made to refund the premium if the purchaser is not satisfied, does not negate this requirement.

(2) No advertisement may contain or use words or phrases such as "all," "full," "complete," "comprehensive," "unlimited," "up to," "as high as," "this policy will help fill some of the gaps that Medicare and your present insurance leave out," "the policy will help to replace your income" (when used to express loss of time benefits), or similar words and phrases, in a manner which exaggerates the extent of any policy benefit when the policy is viewed as a whole.

(3) An advertisement which also is an invitation to join an association, trust or discretionary group must solicit insurance coverage on a separate and distinct application which requires separate signatures for each application. The separate and

distinct applications required shall be on separate documents. The insurance program must be presented so as to disclose to the prospective members that they are purchasing insurance as well as applying for membership, if that is the case. Refundability of a membership fee must be fully disclosed, as well as the complete identity of the underwriter.

(4) An advertisement may not contain descriptions of policy limitations, exceptions or reductions, worded in a positive manner to imply that it is a benefit such as describing a waiting period as a "benefit builder" or stating "even preexisting conditions are covered after two years." Words and phrases used in an advertisement to describe such policy limitations, exceptions and reductions shall fairly and accurately describe the negative features of such limitations, exceptions and reductions of the policy offered.

(5) No advertisement of a benefit for which payment is conditional upon confinement in a hospital or similar facility may use words or phrases such as "tax-free," "extra cash," "extra income," "extra pay," or substantially similar words or phrases because such words and phrases have the capacity, tendency or effect of misleading the public into believing that the policy advertised will, in some way, enable them to make a profit from being hospitalized.

(6) No advertisement of confinement indemnity benefits shall advertise weekly or monthly benefits without also, with equal prominence, explaining that these benefits are based upon an accumulated daily pro rata benefit, if that is in fact the case.

(7) No advertisement of a policy covering only one disease or a list of specified diseases may imply coverage beyond the terms of the policy. Synonymous terms may not be used to refer to any disease so as to imply broader coverage than is the fact.

(8) An advertisement for a policy providing benefits for specified illnesses only, such as cancer, or for specified accidents only, such as automobile accidents, shall clearly and conspicuously in prominent type state the limited nature of the policy. The statement shall be worded in language identical to or substantially similar to the following: "THIS IS A LIMITED POLICY," "THIS IS A CANCER ONLY POLICY," or "THIS IS AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT ONLY POLICY."

(9) An advertisement for the solicitation or sale of a preneed funeral contract, which is funded or to be funded by a life insurance policy or annuity contract, shall adequately disclose the fact that a life insurance policy or annuity contract is involved or being used to fund such arrangement.

(10) An advertisement may not use as the name or title of a life insurance policy any phrase which does not include the words "life insurance" unless accompanied by other language clearly indicating it is life insurance.

B. Exceptions, Reductions and Limitations

(1) An advertisement which is an invitation to contract shall disclose those exceptions, reductions and limitations affecting the basic provisions of the policy.

(2) When a policy contains a waiting, elimination, probationary or similar time period between the effective date of the policy and the effective date of coverage under the policy or at a time period between the date of loss and the date benefits begin to accrue for such loss, an advertisement which is an invitation to contract shall disclose the existence of such periods.

(3) An advertisement may not use the words "only" "just," "merely," "minimum," "necessary" or similar words or phrases to describe the applicability of any exceptions, reductions, limitations or exclusions in any way so as to minimize the apparent effect of such exceptions, reductions, limitations, or exclusions.

C. Preexisting Conditions:

(1) An advertisement which is an invitation to contract shall, in negative terms, disclose the extent to which any loss is not covered if the cause of such loss is traceable to a condition existing prior to the effective date of the policy. The use of the term "preexisting condition" must be accompanied by a description or definition.

(2) When a disability insurance policy does not cover losses resulting from preexisting conditions, no advertisement of the policy may state or imply that the applicant's physical condition or medical history will not affect the issuance of the policy or payment of a claim. This rule prohibits the use of the phrase "no medical examination required" and phrases of similar import, but does not prohibit explaining "automatic issue." If an insurer requires a medical examination for a specified policy, the advertisement, if it is an invitation to contract, shall disclose that a medical examination is required.

(3) When an advertisement contains an application form to be completed by the applicant and returned by mail, such application form shall contain a question or statement which reflects the preexisting condition provisions of the policy immediately preceding the blank space for the applicant's signature or preceding the statement regarding the truthfulness of information provided in the application. For example, such an application form shall contain a question or statement substantially as follows: Do you understand that this policy will not pay benefits during the first (insert period of time) after the issue date for a disease or physical condition which you now have or have had in the past? YES .

Or substantially the following statement: I understand that the policy applied for will not pay benefits for any loss incurred during the first (insert period of time) after the issue date on account of disease or physical condition which I now have or have had in the past.

R590-130-8. Necessity for Disclosing Policy Provisions Relating to Renewability, Cancelability and Termination.

An advertisement which is an invitation to contract shall disclose the provisions relating to renewability, cancelability and termination, and any modification of benefits, losses covered, or premiums, in a manner which may not minimize or render obscure the qualifying conditions.

The terms "noncancelable" or "noncancelable and guaranteed renewable" may be used only to advertise a policy in which the insured has the right to continue in force by the timely payment of premiums set forth in the policy at least to age 65 or to eligibility for Medicare, during which period the insurer has no right to unilaterally make any change in any provision of the policy while the policy is in force; provided, however, any disability or accident only policy which provides for periodic payments, weekly or monthly, for a specified period during the continuance of disability resulting from accident or sickness may provide that the insured has the right to continue the policy at least to age 60 if, at age 60, the insured has the right to continue the policy in force at least to age 65 while actively and regularly employed.

The term "guaranteed renewable" may be used only to advertise a policy in which the insured has the right to continue in force by the timely payment of premiums at least to the age of 65 or to eligibility for Medicare, during which period the insurer has no right to unilaterally make any change in any provision of the policy while the policy is in force, except that the insurer may make changes in premium rates by classes; provided, however, any disability or accident only policy which provides for periodic payments, weekly or monthly, for a specified period during the continuance of disability resulting from accident or sickness may provide that the insured has the right to continue the policy at least to age 60 if, at age 60, the insured has the right to continue the policy in force at least to age 65 while actively and regularly employed.

R590-130-9. Testimonials or Endorsements by Third Parties.

A. A person shall be deemed a "spokesperson" if the person making the testimonial or endorsement:

(1) Has a financial interest in the insurer or a related entity as a stockholder, director, officer, employee or otherwise; or

(2) Has been formed by the insurer, is owned or controlled by the insurer, its employees, or the person or persons who own or control the insurer; or

(3) Has any person in a policy making position who is affiliated with the insurer in any of the above described capacities; or

(4) Is in any way directly or indirectly compensated for making a testimonial or endorsement.

B. The fact of a financial interest or the proprietary or representative capacity of a spokesperson shall be disclosed in an advertisement and shall be accomplished in the introductory portion of the testimonial or endorsement in the same form and with equal prominence thereto. If a spokesperson is directly or indirectly compensated for making a testimonial or endorsement, such fact shall be disclosed in the advertisement by language substantially as follows: "Paid Endorsement." The requirement of this disclosure may be fulfilled by use of the phrase "Paid Endorsement" or words of similar import in a type style and size at least equal to that used for the spokesperson's name or the body of the testimonial or endorsement, whichever is larger. In the case of non-print advertising, the required disclosure must be accomplished in the introductory portion of the advertisement and must be given prominence.

C. An advertisement may not state or imply that an insurer or an insurance policy has been approved or endorsed by any individual, group of individuals, society, association or other organizations, unless such is the fact, and unless any proprietary relationship between an organization and the insurer is disclosed. If the entity making the endorsement or testimonial has been formed by the insurer or is owned or controlled by the insurer or the person or persons who own or control the insurer, such fact shall be disclosed in the advertisement. If the insurer or an officer of the insurer formed or controls the association, or holds any policy making position in the association, that fact must be disclosed.

D. When a testimonial refers to benefits received under an insurance policy, the specific claim data, including claim number, date of loss and other pertinent information shall be retained by the insurer for inspection for a period of three years after the last use of said testimonial in any advertisement. The use of testimonials which do not correctly reflect the present practices of the insurer or which are not applicable to the policy or benefit being advertised is prohibited.

E. An advertisement may not imply that approval, endorsement or accreditation of policy forms or advertising has been granted by any division or agency of any state or federal government. "Approval" or filing of either policy forms or advertising may not be used by an insurer to state or imply that a governmental agency has endorsed or recommended the insurer, its policies, advertising or its financial condition.

R590-130-10. Use of Statistics and Exaggerations.

A. An advertisement may not represent or imply that claim settlements by the insurer are "liberal" or "generous," or use words of similar import, or that claim settlements are or will be beyond the actual terms of the contract. An unusual amount paid for a unique claim under the policy advertised is misleading and may not be used.

B. The source of any statistics used in an advertisement shall be identified in such advertisement.

R590-130-11. Identification of Plan or Number of Policies.

A. When a choice of the amount of benefits is referred to, an advertisement which is an invitation to contract shall disclose that the amount of benefits provided depends upon the plan selected and that the premium will vary with the amount of the benefits selected.

B. When an advertisement which is an invitation to contract refers to various benefits which may be obtained only through two or more policies, other than group master policies, the advertisement shall disclose that such benefits are provided only through a combination of such policies.

R590-130-12. Identity of Insurer.

A. The name of the actual insurer shall be stated in all advertisements. The form number or numbers of the policy advertised shall be stated in an advertisement which is an invitation to contract. An advertisement may not use a trade name, any insurance group designation, name of a parent company of the insurer, name of a particular division of the insurer, service mark, slogan, symbol or other device without disclosing the name of the actual insurer if the advertisement would be misleading or deceiving as to the true identity of the insurer.

B. No advertisement may use any combination of words, symbols, or physical materials which by their content, phraseology, shape, color or other characteristics are so similar to combination of words, symbols or physical materials used by agencies of the federal government or of any state, or otherwise appear to be of such a nature that it would confuse or mislead prospective insureds into believing that the solicitation is in some manner connected with an agency of any municipal, state or federal government.

C. Advertisements, envelopes or stationery which employ words, letters, initials, symbols or other devices that are so similar to those used in governmental agencies or by other insurers are not permitted if they may lead the public to believe:

(1) that the advertised coverages are somehow provided by or are endorsed by a governmental agency or such other insurers.

(2) that the advertiser is the same as, is connected with, or is endorsed by a governmental agency or such other insurers.

D. No advertisement may use the name of a state or political subdivision thereof in a policy name or description, unless the company name contains the same state or political subdivision name.

E. No advertisement in the form of envelopes or stationery of any kind may use any name, service mark, slogan, symbol or any device in such a manner that implies that the insurer or the policy advertised, or any producer who may call upon the consumer in response to the advertisement is connected with a governmental agency, such as the Social Security Administration.

F. No advertisement may incorporate the word "Medicare" in the title of the plan or policy being advertised unless, where ever it appears, said word is qualified by language differentiating it from Medicare. Such an advertisement, however, may not use the phrase "( ) Medicare Department of the ( ) Insurance Company," or language of similar import.

G. No advertisement may imply that the reader may lose a right or privilege or benefit under federal, state or local law if he fails to respond to the advertisement.

H. The use of letters, initials, or symbols of the corporate name or trademark that would have the tendency or capacity to mislead or deceive the public as to the true identity of the insurer is prohibited unless the true, correct and complete name of the insurer is in close conjunction and in the same size type as the letters initials or symbols of the corporate name or trademark.

I. The use of the name of an agency or "( ) Underwriters" or "( ) Plan" in type, size and location so as to mislead or deceive as to the true identity of the insurer or advertiser is prohibited.

J. The use of an address that is misleading or deceiving as

to the true identity of the insurer or advertiser, its location or licensing status is prohibited.

K. No insurer or advertiser may use, in the trade name of its insurance policy, any terminology or words so similar to the name of a governmental agency or governmental program that will confuse, deceive or mislead the prospective purchaser regarding governmental sponsorship, endorsement, or connection with the insurance policy or the insurer.

R590-130-13. Group or Quasi-Group Implications.

A. An advertisement of a particular policy may not state or imply that prospective insureds become group or quasi-group members covered under a group policy and as such enjoy special rates or underwriting privileges, unless such is the fact and renewal rates are also given special or preferred status.

B. This rule prohibits the solicitations of a particular class such as governmental employees, by use of advertisements which state or imply that their occupational status entitles them to reduced rates on a group or other basis when, in fact, the policy being advertised is sold only on an individual basis at regular rates.

R590-130-14. Enforcement Procedures.

Advertising File. Each insurer or advertiser shall maintain at its home or principal office a complete file containing every printed, published or prepared advertisement of its individual policies and typical printed, published or prepared advertisements of its blanket, franchise and group policies hereafter disseminated in this or any other state, whether or not licensed in such other state, with a notation attached to each such advertisement which shall indicate the manner and extent of distribution and the form number of any policy advertised. Such file shall be subject to regular and periodic inspection by this Department. All such advertisements shall be maintained in said file for a period of three years from date of last use.

R590-130-15. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner shall begin enforcing the revised provisions of this rule on the effective date.

R590-130-16. Severability Provision.

If any provision or clause of this rule or the application of it to any person or situation is held to be invalid, that invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of this rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provision of this rule are declared to be severable.

R590-130-17. Filing for Prior Review.

The commissioner may, at his discretion, require the filing with the department, for review prior to use, of advertising material, for informational purposes only.

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R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-225. Submission of Property and Casualty Rate and Form Filings.
R590-225-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated by the insurance commissioner pursuant to Subsections 31A-2-201(3), 31A-2-201.1, 31A-2-202(2), and 31A-19a-203.

R590-225-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to set forth procedures for submitting:

(a) property and casualty and title form filings required by Section 31A-21-201;

(b) property and casualty and title rates, and supplementary information under Section 31A-19a-203;

(c) service contract form filings required by Subsection 31A-6a-103(2)(a); and

(d) bail bond form filings required by Sections 31A-35-607 and Rule R590-196.

(e) guaranteed asset protection waiver filings required by 31A-6b-202(b) and 31A-6b-203.

(2) This rule applies to all lines of property and casualty insurance, including title insurance, bail bond, service contracts, and guaranteed asset protection waivers.

R590-225-3. Documents Incorporated by Reference.

(1) The department requires that the documents described in this rule shall be used for all filings.

(a) Actual copies may be used or you may adapt them to your word processing system.

(b) If adapted, the content, size, font, and format must be similar.

(2) The following filing documents are hereby incorporated by reference and are available on the department's web site, http://www.insurance.utah.gov.

(a) "NAIC Uniform Property and Casualty Transmittal Document", dated January 1, 2009;

(b) "NAIC Property and Casualty Transmittal Document (Instructions)", dated January 1, 2009;

(c) "NAIC Uniform Property and Casualty Coding Matrix", dated January 1, 2009;

(d) "Utah Insurer Loss Cost Multiplier and Expense Constant Supplement Filing Forms", dated October 2003;

(e) "Utah Workers Compensation Insurer Loss Cost Multiplier Filing Form", dated October 2003.

R590-225-4. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Sections 31A-1-301 and 31A-19a-102, the following definitions shall apply for the purpose of this rule:

(1) "Certification" means a statement that the filing being submitted is in compliance with Utah laws and rules.

(2) "Electronic Filing" means a:

(a) filing submitted via the Internet by using the System for Electronic Rate and Form Filings, SERFF, or

(b) filing submitted via an email system.

(3) "File And Use" means a filing can be used, sold, or offered for sale after it has been filed with the department.

(4) "File Before Use" means a filing can be used, sold, or offered for sale after it has been filed with the department and a stated period of time has elapsed from the date filed.

(5) "Filer" means a person who submits a filing.

(6) "Filing Objection Letter" means a letter issued by the commissioner when a review has determined the filing fails to comply with Utah law and rules. The filing objection letter may, in addition to requiring correction of non-compliant items, request clarification or additional information pertaining to the filing.

(7) "Letter of authorization" means a letter signed by an officer of the licensee on whose behalf the filing is submitted that designates filing authority to the filer.

(8) "Order to Prohibit Use" means an order issued by the commissioner that prohibits the use of a filing.

(9) "Rejected" means a filing is:

(a) not submitted in accordance with applicable laws and rules;

(b) returned to the filer by the department with the reasons for rejection; and

(c) not considered filed with the department.

(10) "Type of Insurance" means a specific line of property and casualty insurance including general liability, commercial property, workers compensation, automobile, homeowners, title, bail bond, service contracts, and guaranteed asset protection waivers.

(11) "Use And File" means a filing can be used, sold, or offered for sale if it is filed within a stated period of time after its initial use.

(12) "Utah Filed Date" means the date provided to a filer by the Utah Insurance Department that indicates a filing has been accepted.

R590-225-5. General Filing Information.

(1) Each filing submitted must be accurate, consistent, complete, and contain all required documents in order for the filing to be processed in a timely and efficient manner. The commissioner may request any additional information deemed necessary.

(2) Licensee and filer are responsible for assuring that a filing is in compliance with Utah laws and rules. A filing not in compliance with Utah laws and rules is subject to regulatory action under Section 31A-2-308.

(3) Rates, supplementary information, and forms applying to a specific program or product may be submitted as one filing.

(4) A filing that does not comply with this rule will be rejected and returned to the filer. A rejected filing:

(a) is not considered filed with the department;

(b) must be submitted as a new filing;

(c) will not be reopened for purposes of resubmission.

(5) A prior filing will not be researched to determine the purpose of the current filing.

(6) The department does not review or proofread every filing.

(a) A filing may be reviewed:

(i) when submitted;

(ii) as a result of a complaint;

(iii) during a regulatory examination or investigation; or

(iv) at any other time the department deems necessary.

(b) If a filing is reviewed and is not in compliance with Utah laws and rules, A Filing Objection Letter or an Order To Prohibit Use will be issued to the filer. The commissioner may require the licensee to disclose deficiencies in forms or rating practices to affected consumers.

(7) Filing correction:

(a) Filing corrections are considered informational.

(b) Filing corrections must be submitted within 15 days of the date the original filing was submitted to the department. The filer must reference the original filing.

(c) A new filing is required if a filing correction is made more than 15 days after the date the original filing was submitted to the department. The filer must reference the original filing in the filing description.

(8) If responding to a Response to Filing Objection Letter or an Order to Prohibit Use, refer to section R590-225-12 for instructions.

(9) Filing withdrawal. A filer must notify the department when withdrawing a previously filed form, rate, or supplementary information.

R590-225-6. Filing Submission Requirements.

(1) All filings must be submitted as an electronic filing.

(a) All filers must use SERFF to submit a filing.

(b) EXCEPTION: bail bond agencies, service contract providers, and guaranteed asset protection providers may choose to use email instead of SERFF to submit a filing.

(2) A filing must be submitted by market type and type of insurance, not by annual statement line number.

(3) A filing may not include more than one type of insurance, unless the filing is a commercial or personal inter-line form filing. The inter-line use of a form must be explained in the Filing Description.

(4) A filer may submit a filing for more than one insurer if all applicable companies are listed.

(5) SERFF Filing.

(a) Filing Description. Do not submit a cover letter. On the General Information tab, complete the Filing Description Section with the following information, presented in the order shown below.

(i) Certification.

(A) The filer must certify that a filing has been properly completed AND is in compliance with Utah laws and rules.

(B) The following statement must be included in the filing description: "BY SUBMITTING THIS FILING I CERTIFY THAT THE ATTACHED FILING HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH UTAH ADMINISTRATIVE RULE R590-225 AND IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE UTAH LAWS AND RULES".

(C) A filing will be rejected if the certification is false, missing, or incomplete.

(D) A certification that is false may subject the licensee to administrative action.

(ii) Provide a description of the filing including:

(A) the intent of the filing; and

(B) the purpose of each document within the filing.

(iii) Indicate if the filing:

(A) is new;

(B) is replacing or modifying a previous submission; if so, describe the changes made, if previously rejected the reasons for rejection, and previous filing's Utah Filed Date;

(C) includes forms for informational purposes; if so, provide the Utah Filed Date; or

(D) does not include the base policy; if so, provide the Utah Filed Date of the base policy and describe the effect on the base policy.

(iv) Identify if any of the provisions are unusual, controversial, or have been previously objected to, or prohibited, and explain why the provision is included in the filing.

(b) Letter of Authorization.

(i) When the filer is not the licensee, a letter of authorization from the licensee must be attached to the Supporting Documentation tab.

(ii) The licensee remains responsible for the filing being in compliance with Utah laws and rules.

(c) Items being submitted for filing.

(i) All forms must be attached to the Form Schedule tab.

(ii) All rates and supplementary rating information must be attached to the Rate/Rule Schedule tab.

(d) Refer to each applicable section of this rule for additional procedures on how to submit forms, rates, and supplementary information.

(6) A complete EMAIL filing consists of the following when submitted by a bail bond agent, a service contract provider, or a guaranteed asset protection provider:

(a) The title of the EMAIL must display the company name only.

(b) Transmittal. The NAIC Uniform Property and Casualty Transmittal Document, as provided in section R590-225-3(2), must be properly completed.

(i) COMPLETE THE TRANSMITTAL BY USING THE FOLLOWING:

(A) "NAIC Coding Matrix;"

(B) "NAIC Instruction Sheet;" and

(C) "Utah Property and Casualty Content Standards."

(ii) Do not submit the documents described in (A), (B), and (C) with the filing.

(c) Filing Description. Filing Description. Do not submit a cover letter. In section 21 of the transmittal, complete the Filing Description with the following information, presented in the order shown below.

(i) Certification.

(A) The filer must certify that a filing has been properly completed AND is in compliance with Utah laws and rules.

(B) The following statement must be included in the filing description: "BY SUBMITTING THIS FILING I CERTIFY THAT THE ATTACHED FILING HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH UTAH ADMINISTRATIVE RULE R590-225 AND IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE UTAH LAWS AND RULES".

(C) A filing will be rejected if the certification is false, missing, or incomplete.

(D) A certification that is false may subject the licensee to administrative action.

(ii) Provide a description of the filing including:

(A) the intent of the filing; and

(B) the purpose of each document within the filing.

(iii) Indicate if the filing:

(A) is new;

(B) is replacing or modifying a previous submission; if so, describe the changes made, if previously rejected the reasons for rejection, and previous filing's Utah Filed Date;

(C) includes forms for informational purposes; if so, provide the Utah Filed Date; or

(iv) Identify if any of the provisions are unusual, controversial, or have been previously objected to, or prohibited, and explain why the provision is included in the filing.

(d) Letter of Authorization.

(i) When the filer is not the licensee, a letter of authorization from the licensee must be attached to the supplementary documentation tab.

(ii) The licensee remains responsible for the filing being in compliance with Utah laws and rules.

(e) Refer to each applicable Section of this rule for additional procedures on how to submit forms, rates, and supplementary information.

(f) Items being submitted for filing. Any items submitted for filing must be submitted in PDF format.

R590-225-7. Procedures for Form Filings.

(1) Forms in general:

(a) Forms are "File And Use" filings. EXCEPTION: service contracts, bail bonds, and guaranteed asset protection waivers are "File Before Use".

(b) Each form must be identified by a unique form number. The form number may not be variable.

(c) A form must be in final printed form or printer's proof format. A draft may not be submitted.

(2) If you have authorized a Rate Service Organization (RSO) to make form filings on your behalf, no filing by you is required if you implement the filings as submitted by the RSO.

(a) A filing is required if you delay the effective date, non-adopt or alter the filing in any way.

(b) Your filing must be received by the department before the RSO effective date.

(c) We do not require that you attach copies of the RSO's forms when you reference a filing.

(3) If you have NOT authorized an RSO to file forms on your behalf, you must include, in your filing a letter stating your intent to adopt any RSO forms for your use.

(a) Copies of the RSO forms are not required.

(b) Your filing must include a complete list of the RSO forms you intend to adopt by form number, title/name and filing identification number of the RSO.

(4) A "Me Too" filing, referencing a filing submitted by another insurer, bail bond agency, or service contract provider is not permitted.

(5) If a previously filed Utah amendatory endorsement will be used in connection with the form being filed, explain this in the Filing Description section of the transmittal form and include a copy with the filing.

(6) If the filing is for more than one insurer and all insurers included in the filing have submitted a transmittal:

(a) only one copy of each form is required;

(b) If the name of each respective company or unique insurer logo is printed on each separate set of the form, then a separate form must be filed for each insurer.

(7) Since a form may be used once it is "Filed" and must be "Filed" before it can be used, sold or offered for sale, you do not need to re-file or notify the department if the implementation date of the original filing changes.

R590-225-8. Procedures for Rate and Supplementary Information Filings.

(1) Rates and supplementary information in general.

(a) Rates and supplementary information are "Use And File" filings. EXCEPTION: title and workers compensation rates and supplementary information are "File Before Use" filings.

(b) Service contract providers, bail bond agencies, and guaranteed asset protection providers are exempt from this section.

(2) If you have authorized a Rate Service Organization (RSO) to make a prospective loss cost, supplementary information filing, or both, on your behalf, no filing by you is required if you implement the filing as submitted by the RSO.

(a) A filing is required if you delay the effective date, non-adopt, or alter the filing in any way.

(b) Any such filing must be received by the department within 30 days of the effective date established by the RSO.

(c) We do not require that you attach copies of the RSO's manual pages when you reference an RSO filing.

(3) If you have NOT authorized an RSO to file the prospective loss cost, supplementary rating information, or both, on your behalf

(a) you must include in your filing a letter stating your intent to adopt the RSO prospective loss cost, supplementary rating information filing, or both.

(b) You must file copies of any manual pages as if they were your own and provide your actuarial justification.

(4) A "Me Too" filing, referencing a filing submitted by another licensee, is not permitted.

(5) If the filing is for more than one insurer and all insurers included in the filing have submitted a transmittal and the supporting data and manual pages are identical for each insurer included in the filing, only one copy of the supporting data and manual pages are required to be submitted.

(6) Rate and supplementary information filings must be supported and justified by each insurer.

(a) Justification must include:

(i) submission of all factors used in determining initial supplementary information and rates or changes in existing supplementary information and rates; and

(ii) a complete explanation as to the extent to which each factor has been used.

(b) Underwriting criteria are not required unless they directly affect the rating of the policy.

(c) Underwriting criteria used to differentiate between rating tiers is required.

(7) When submitting a filing for any kind of rating plan, rating modification plan, or credit and debit plan, an insurer must include in the filing:

(a) a statement identifying the arithmetic process to be used and whether factors will be added or multiplied when applying them to base rates; and

(b) justification for the method used.

(c) A filing will be rejected as incomplete if it fails to specifically provide this information.

(8) Utah and countrywide statistical data for the latest three years available must be submitted with each filing.

(a) This data should include earned premiums, incurred losses, loss ratios, establishment of expense factors, and expected loss ratios.

(b) Calculations involved in establishing rates from loss experience are to be exhibited including the establishment of trend factors, loss development factors, etc.

(c) If any of the above information is not available, a detailed explanation of why must be provided with the filing.

(9) Rate deviation, prospective loss cost, and loss cost multiplier.

(a) In the past, a rate deviation filing was common.

(i) A rate deviation consisted of a modification, usually a percentage decrease or increase, to a RSO manual rate or supplementary information.

(ii) The justification was that an individual insurer could demonstrate experience, expense and profit factors different from the average experience, expense and profit contemplated in the RSO's manual rate.

(b) With the promulgation of a prospective loss cost, rate deviation ceased to exist.

(i) There are no longer manual rates from which to deviate.

(ii) Once an insurer has filed to implement the RSO prospective loss cost for a given line, company deviations previously filed became null and void.

(iii) A filing of a straight percentage deviation is no longer applicable.

(c) Loss cost multiplier.

(i) An individual insurer adjustment to the RSO prospective loss cost must be made as part of the calculation of the loss cost multiplier and must be included in the "Utah Insurer Loss Cost Multiplier Filing Forms."

(ii) This form allows for the inclusion of an individual insurer modification of the RSO prospective loss cost.

(10) Procedures for Reference Filings to Advisory Prospective Loss Cost.

(a) An RSO does not usually file an advisory rate that contains provisions for expenses, other than loss adjustment expenses.

(i) An RSO develops and files with the commissioner a "Reference Filing" containing advisory prospective loss cost and supporting actuarial and statistical data.

(ii) Each insurer must individually determine the rates it will file and the effective date of any rate changes.

(b) If an insurer that is a member, subscriber or service purchaser of any RSO determines to use the prospective loss cost in an RSO Reference Filing in support of its own filing, the insurer must make a filing using the "Utah Insurer Loss Cost Multiplier Filing Forms."

(c) The insurer's filed rates are the combination of the RSO's prospective loss cost and the loss cost multiplier contained in the "Utah Insurer Loss Cost Multiplier Filing Forms."

(d) An insurer may file a modification of the prospective loss cost in the RSO Reference Filing based on its own anticipated experience.

(e) Actuarial justification is required for a modification, upwards or downwards, of the prospective loss cost in the Reference Filing.

(f) An insurer may request to have its loss cost adjustments remain on file and reference all subsequent RSO prospective loss cost Reference Filings.

(i) Upon receipt of subsequent RSO Reference Filings, the insurer's filed rates are the combination of the RSO's prospective loss cost and the loss cost adjustments contained in the "Utah Insurer Loss Cost Multiplier Filing Forms" on file with the commissioner, and will be effective on the effective date of the prospective loss cost.

(ii) The insurer need not file anything further with the commissioner.

(g) If the filer wants to have its filed loss cost adjustments remain on file with the commissioner, but intends to delay, modify, or not adopt a particular RSO's Reference Filing, the filer must make an appropriate filing with the commissioner.

(h) An insurer's filed loss cost adjustments will remain in effect until the filer withdraws them or files a revised "Utah Insurer Loss Cost Multiplier Filing Form."

(i) A filer may file such other information the filer deems relevant.

(j) If an insurer wishes to use minimum premiums, it must file the minimum premiums it proposes to use.

(11) Supplementary Rate Information.

(a) The RSO files with the commissioner RSO filings containing a revision of rules, relativities and supplementary rate information. These RSO filings include:

(i) policy-writing rules;

(ii) rating plans;

(iii) classification codes and descriptions; and

(iv) territory codes, descriptions, and rules, which include factors or relativities such as, increased limits factors, classification relativities or similar factors.

(b) These filings are made by the RSO on behalf of those insurers that have authorized the RSO to file rules, relativities and supplementary rating information on their behalf.

(c) An RSO may print and distribute a manual of rules, relativities and supplementary rating information.

(d) If an insurer has authorized an RSO to file on its behalf and the insurer decides to use the revisions and effective date then the insurer does NOT file anything with the commissioner.

(e) If an insurer has authorized an RSO to file on its behalf and the insurer decides to use the revisions as filed, BUT with a different effective date, then the insurer must notify the commissioner of the insurer's effective date within 30 days after the RSO's effective date.

(f) If an insurer has authorized an RSO to file on its behalf, but the insurer decides not to use the revision, then the insurer must notify the commissioner within 30-days after the RSO's effective date.

(g) If an insurer has authorized an RSO to file on its behalf, but the insurer decides to use the revision with modification, then within 30-days of the RSO's effective date the insurer must file the modification specifying the basis for the modification and the insurer's effective date.

(12) Consent-to-rate Filing.

(a) Subsection 31A-19a-203(6) allows an insurer to file a written application for a particular risk stating the insurer's reasons for using a higher rate than that otherwise applicable to a risk.

(b) The Filing Description must indicate that it is a consent-to-rate filing, show the filed rate, the proposed rate, and the reasons for the difference.

(13) Individual Risk Filing.

(a) R590-127, "Rate Filing Exemptions", provides for those circumstances when an Individual Risk filing is permitted.

(b) An individual risk filing must be filed with the commissioner.

(i) The filing shall consist of a copy of the Declarations Page, copies of any pertinent coverage forms and rating schedules, and premium development.

(ii) The Filing Description must indicate that it is an individual risk filing, and contain the underwriter's explanation for the filing.

(14) Information Regarding Dividend Plan.

(a) Sections 31A-19a-210 and 31A-21-310 allow for dividend distributions.

(b) A plan or schedule for the distribution of a dividend developed AFTER THE INCEPTION of a policy is NOT considered a rating plan and does not have to be filed according to the provisions of this rule.

(c) A plan or schedule for the distribution of a dividend applicable to an insurance policy FROM ITS INCEPTION are required to be filed pursuant to Section 31A-21-310.

(15) The Utah Insurance Code allows tiered rating plans within one insurer or insurer group with common ownership.

(a) A filing must show that the tiers are based on mutually exclusive underwriting rules, which are based on clear, objective criteria that would lead to a logical distinguishing of potential risk.

(b) A filing must provide supporting information that shows a clear distinction between the expected losses and expenses for each tier.

(c) If an insurer group is using a tiered rating structure, the group of insurers cannot all file the same loss cost multiplier and then file standard percentage deviations.

(i) A difference must be demonstrated in the loss cost multiplier formula, either as a modification of the RSO prospective loss cost or in the insurer expense factor.

(ii) An individual insurer adjustment or modification must be supported by actuarial data which establishes a reasonable standard for measuring probable insurer variations in historical or prospective experience, underwriting standards, expense and profit factors.

R590-225-9. Additional Procedures for Workers Compensation Rate Filings.

The following are additional procedures for workers' compensation rate filings:

(1) Rates and supplementary information must be filed 30 days before they can be used.

(2)(a) Each insurer must individually determine the rates it will file.

(b) Filed rates.

(i) An insurer's workers' compensation filed rates are the combination of the most current prospective loss cost filed by the designated rate service organization and the insurers loss cost adjustment, known as the loss cost multiplier (LCM), as calculated and filed using the "Utah Worker's Compensation Insurer Loss Cost Multiplier Filing Form."

(ii) Each insurer must implement the designated rate service organization's current prospective loss cost on the effective date assigned by the designated rate service organization. INSURERS MAY NOT DEFER NOR DELAY ADOPTION.

(iii) An insurer's filed loss cost multiplier will remain in effect until the insurer withdraws it or files a new loss cost multiplier.

(iv) Upon receipt of subsequent designated rate service organization reference filings, the insurer's filed rates are the combination of the designated RSO's prospective loss cost and the loss cost multiplier contained in the insurer's most current "Utah Loss Cost Multiplier Filing Form" on file with the department.

(3) An insurer may file a modification to the designated rate service organization prospective loss cost in the subject

reference filing based on its own anticipated experience. Supporting documentation will be required for any modifications, upwards or downwards, of the designated rate service organization prospective loss cost.

(4) An insurer may vary expense loads by individual classification or grouping. An insurer may use variable or fixed expense loads or a combination of these to establish its expense loadings. However, an insurer is required to file data in accordance with the uniform statistical plan filed by the designated rate service organization.

(5) When submitting a filing for a workers compensation rating plan, a rating modification plan, or a credit and debit plan, an insurer must include in the filing the following or it will be rejected as incomplete:

(a) a statement identifying the arithmetic process to be used and whether factors will be added or multiplied when applying them to base rates; and

(b) justification for the method used.

(6) To the extent that an insurer's rates are determined solely by applying its loss cost multiplier, as presented in the "Utah Worker's Compensation Insurer Loss Cost Multiplier Filing Forms" to the prospective loss cost contained in a designated rate service organization reference filing and printed in the designated rate service organization's rating manual, the insurer need not develop or file its rate pages with the commissioner. If an insurer chooses to print and distribute rate pages for its own use, based solely upon the application of its filed loss cost multiplier, the insurer need not file those pages with the insurance commissioner.

R590-225-10. Additional Procedures for Title Rate Filings.

(1) Title rate and a supplementary information filing are "File Before Use" filings. Rates and supplementary information shall be filed with the commissioner 30 days prior to use.

(2) Each change or amendment to any schedule of rates shall state the effective date of the change or amendment, which may not be less than 30 days after the date of filing. Any change or amendment remains in force for a period of at least 90 days from its effective date.

(3) Supplementary information and rate filings must be supported and justified by each insurer. Justification must include submission of all factors used in determining initial supplementary information and rates or changes in existing supplementary information and rates along with a complete explanation as to the extent to which each factor has been used.

(4) Rates that vary by risk classification such as extended coverage or standard coverage, and all discount factors, such as refinance, subdivision, or construction for purpose of resale discounts, must be supported by differences in expected losses or expenses.

(5) No rate may be filed or used which would require the title insurer or any title agency or producer to operate at less than the cost of doing business or adequately underwriting the title insurance policies.

R590-225-11. Classification of Documents.

(1) The Department will not classify as protected, certain information in property and casualty rate filings unless these procedures are complied with.

(2) Utah Code Ann. Section 31A-19a-204 requires rates, and supplementary rate information to be open for public inspection. Supporting information in a rate filing is not designated under Utah Code Ann. Section 31A-19a-204 as public information, however, under the Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA)supporting information in a rate filing would be considered open for public inspection unless it is classified as private, controlled, or protected. Under GRAMA the Department may classify certain information in a record as private, controlled, or protected. It is clear that the only category applicable to rate, rule and form filings other than as a public record is as a protected record. If a record is classified as protected, the Department may not disclose the information in the record to third persons specifically and to the public generally.

(3) The only information the Department may classify as protected, absent clear documentation otherwise, in accordance with Utah Code Ann. Section 63G-2-305 is the following items:

(a) Information deemed to be trade secret. Trade secret means information, including a formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, or process, that:

(i) derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use; and

(ii) is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

(b) "Commercial Information and non-individual financial information obtained from a person which:"

(i) disclosure of the information could reasonably be expected to result in unfair competitive injury to the person submitting the information or would impair the ability of the governmental entity to obtain necessary information in the future ; and

(ii) the person submitting the information has a greater interest in prohibiting access than the public in obtaining access.

(4) The person submitting the information under either section R590-225-11(3)(a) and or (b) above and claiming that such is or should be protected has provided the governmental entity with the information in Utah Code Ann. Section 63G-2-309(1)(a)(i).

(5) The department will handle supporting information a filer submits as part of a rate filing in the following manner:

(a) The filer will need to request which specific document the filer believes qualifies under GRAMA section 63G-2-305(1) or (2) or both when the filing is submitted; and

(b) the document must include a written statement of reasons supporting the request that the information should be classified as protected.

(c) If the filer does not request the information in the document to be classified as protected, the document will be classified as public.

(d) The Department will not automatically classify any document in a filing as protected.

(e) The Department will not re-open a filing to permit a company to request protected classification of previously filed documents.

(6) Once the filing has been received, the Department will review the documents the filer has requested to be classified as protected to see if it meets the requirements of Utah Code Ann. Section 63G-2-305(1)or(2).

(a) If all the information in the document meets the requirements for being classified as protected and the required statement is included, the document will be classified as protected, and the information will not be available to the public or third parties.

(b) If all the information in the document does not meet the requirements for being classified as protected, the Department will notify the filer of the denial, the reasons therefore, and of the filer's right under GRAMA to appeal the denial. The filer will have 30 days to appeal the denial as allowed by Utah Code Ann. 63G-2-401. Despite the denial of classifying the information as protected, the Department, pursuant to GRAMA, will nonetheless treat the information as if it had been classified as protected until:

(i) the filer has notified the Department that the filer withdraws the request for designation as protected; or

(ii) the 30 day time limit for an appeal to the Commissioner has expired; or

(iii) the filer has exhausted all appeals under GRAMA and the documentation has been found to be a public document.

(c) If the filer combines in the same document, information it wishes to be classified as protected with information that is public, the document will be classified as public.

(7) Filings submitted that show a pattern of requesting non-qualifying items as a protected document may be considered a violation of this rule. This would include putting both protected and public information in one document.

R590-225-12. Correspondence, and Status Checks.

(1) Correspondence. When corresponding with the department, provide sufficient information to identify the original filing:

(a) type of insurance;

(b) date of filing; and

(c) Submission method, SERFF, or email; and

(d) tracking number

(2) Status Checks.

(a) A complete filing is usually processed within 45 days of receipt.

(b) A filer can request the status of its filing 60 days after the date of submission. A response will not be provided to a status request prior to 60 days.

R590-225-13. Responses.

(1) Response to a Filing Objection Letter. When responding to a Filing Objection letter a filer must:

(a) provide an explanation identifying all changes made;

(b) include an underline and strikeout version for each revised document;

(c) a final version of revised documents that incorporates all changes; and

(d) for filings submitted in SERFF, attach the documents in Subsections R590-225-12(1)(b) and (c) to the appropriate Form Schedule or Rate/Rule Schedule tabs.

(3) Response to an Order to Prohibit Use.

(a) An Order to Prohibit Use becomes final 15 days after the date of the Order.

(b) Use of the filing must be discontinued not later than the date specified in the Order.

(c) To contest an Order to Prohibit Use, the commissioner must receive a written request for a hearing no later than 15 days after the date of the Order.

(d) A new filing is required if the licensee chooses to make the requested changes addressed in the Filing Objection Letter. The new filing must reference the previously prohibited filing.

R590-225-14. Penalties.

A person found to be in violation of this rule shall be subject to penalties as provided under Section 31A-2-308.

R590-225-15. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing the revised provisions of this rule 15 days from the effective date of this rule.

R590-225-16. Severability.

If any provision of this rule or its application to any person or situation is held to be invalid, that invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of this rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

KEY: property casualty insurance filing

September 10, 2012	**31A-2-201**
Notice of Continuation March 12, 2009	**31A-2-201.1**
	31A-2-202
	31A-19a-203

R592. Insurance, Title and Escrow Commission.
R592-5. Title Insurance Product or Service Approval for a Dual Licensed Title Licensee.
R592-5-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to Sections 31A-2-404 and 31A-2-405, which direct the Title and Escrow Commission to make rules to administer the provisions related to title insurance.

R592-5-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to set forth the requirements for a dual licensed title licensee to obtain:

(a) approval from the insurance commissioner pursuant to Subsection 31A-2-405(2); and

(b) expedited approval from the Title and Escrow Commission pursuant to Subsection 31A-2-405(3).

(2) This rule applies to all title licensees and applicants for a title insurance license or renewal of a title insurance license.

R592-5-3. Definitions.

For the purposes of this rule, the commissioner adopts the definitions in Sections 31A-1-301, 31A-2-402, and the following:

(1)(a) "Dual licensed title licensee" has the same meaning as set forth in 31A-2-402.

(b) "Dual licensed title licensee" does not mean:

(i) a title licensee who holds an inactive license under 31A-2-402(3)(b)(i), (ii) and (iii); or

(ii) a title licensee who holds an education provider certificate.

(2) "Need for expedited approval" means a significant hardship to the buyer or seller in the transaction.

(3) "Principal" means a person from whom a dual licensee has received compensation for submitting a transaction under one or more of his or her dual licenses. Examples include, but are not limited to, a mortgage company, a real estate broker, a title agency, a builder, or a developer.

(4) "Title insurance product" means the insuring, guaranteeing, or indemnifying of owners of real or personal property or the holders of liens or encumbrances on that property, or others interested in the property against loss or damage suffered by reason of liens or encumbrances upon, defects in, or the unmarketability of the title to the property, or invalidity or unenforceability of any liens or encumbrances on the property.

(5) "Title insurance service" has the same meaning as the definition of "escrow" found in Subsection 31A-1-301(56).

R592-5-4. Filing Requirements, Processes and Procedures.

(1) Only a dual licensed title licensee can file a request for approval for the provision of a title insurance product or service.

(2) A complete filing consists of:

(a) a filing fee pursuant to Section 31A-3-103; and either

(b) a "Dual Licensee Request For Approval for the Provision of a Title Insurance Product or Service" form; or

(c) a "Dual Licensee Request For Expedited Approval for the Provision of a Title Insurance Product or Service" form.

(3) A filing to request approval of a "Dual Licensee Request for Approval for the Provision of a Title Insurance Product or Service" form must:

(a) be sent electronically to the commissioner via email to pcforms.uid@utah.gov; and

(b) include credit card information in the payment section of the form.

(4) An expedited filing to request approval of a "Dual Licensee Request for Expedited Approval for the Provision of a Title Insurance Product or Service" form must:

(a) include a completed Section 6, Reason for Requesting Expedited Approval, on the "Dual Licensee Request for Expedited Approval for the Provision of a Title Insurance Product or Service" form;

(b) be sent electronically to the Chair of the Title and Escrow Commission via email to pcforms.uid@utah.gov; and

(c) include credit card information in the payment section of the form.

(5) Approval or disapproval will be sent to the filer via return email.

R592-5-5. Severability.

If any section, term, or provision of this rule shall be adjudged invalid for any reason, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate any other section, term, or provision of this rule and the remaining sections, terms, and provisions shall be and remain in full force.

R592-5-6. Penalties.

A person found, after a hearing or other regulatory process, to be in violation of this rule shall be subject to penalties as provided under Sections 31A-2-308 and 31A-2-405.

R592-5-7. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing this rule 15 days after the rule's effective date.

KEY: title dual licensees
October 26, 2007 **31A-2-404**
Notice of Continuation September 27, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-100. General Provisions.
R641-100-100. Scope of Rules.

These rules will be known as "Rules of Practice and Procedure Before the Board of Oil, Gas and Mining" and will govern all proceedings before the Board of Oil, Gas and Mining or any hearing examiner designated by the Board. These rules provide the procedures for formal adjudicative proceedings. The rules for informal adjudicative proceedings are in the Coal Program Rules, the Oil and Gas Conservation Rules and the Mineral Rules.

R641-100-200. Definitions.

For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

"Adjudicative proceeding" means a Board action or proceeding that determines the legal rights, duties, privileges, immunities, or other legal interests of one or more identifiable persons, including all Board actions to grant, deny, revoke, suspend, modify, annul, withdraw, or amend an authority, right, or license; and judicial review of all such actions. Those matters not governed by Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, of the Utah Code Annotated (1953, as amended) shall not be included within this definition.

"Board" means the Utah Board of Oil, Gas and Mining. The Board shall hear all appeals of adjudicative proceedings which commenced before the Division as well as all adjudicative proceedings and other proceedings which commence before the Board. The Board may appoint a hearing examiner for its hearings in accordance with these rules. Unless the context of these rules requires otherwise, references to the Board shall be deemed to refer to the hearing examiner when so appointed.

"Division" means the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining.

"Intervenor" means a person permitted to intervene in a proceeding before the Board.

"Legally Protected Interest" means the interest of any "owner" or "producer" as defined in Section 40-6-2 Utah Code Annotated (1953, as amended), or as defined by the rules of the Board.

"Party" means the Board, Division or other person commencing a proceeding, all respondents, all persons permitted by the Board to intervene in the proceeding, and all persons authorized by statute or agency rule to participate as parties in a proceeding.

"Person" means an individual, group of individuals, partnership, corporation, association, political subdivision or its units, governmental subdivision or its units, public or private organization or entity of any character, or other agency.

"Petitioner" means a person who requests the initiation of any proceeding (Request for Agency Action).

"Proceeding" means an adjudicative proceeding or other proceeding.

"Respondent" means any person against whom a proceeding is initiated or whose property interests may be affected by a proceeding initiated by the Board or any other person.

"Staff" means the Division staff. The Staff will have the same rights as other parties to the proceedings.

R641-100-300. Liberal Construction.

These rules will be liberally construed to secure just, speedy, and economical determination of all issues presented to the Board.

R641-100-400. Deviation from Rules.

When good cause appears, the Board may permit a deviation from these rules insofar as it may find compliance therewith to be impractical or unnecessary or in the furtherance of justice or the statutory purposes of the Board. Notwithstanding this, in no event may the Board permit a deviation from a rule when such rule is mandated by law.

R641-100-500. Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

All rights, powers and authority described in Title 63G, Chapter 4, "Utah Administrative Procedures Act," of the Utah Code Annotated (1953, as amended), are hereby reserved to the Board. These rules shall be construed to be in compliance with the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

KEY: administrative procedures
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-101. Parties.
R641-101-100. Division as a Party.

The Division will be considered a party to a proceeding before the Board or its designated hearing examiner.

R641-101-200. Rights of Parties.

Subject to such limitations as the Board will impose in the interests of conducting orderly and efficient proceedings, each party to a proceeding will be entitled to introduce evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses, make arguments, and generally participate in the proceeding.

KEY: administrative procedure
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-102. Appearances and Representations.
R641-102-100. Natural Persons.

A natural person may appear on his or her own behalf and represent himself or herself at hearings before the Board.

R641-102-200. Attorneys.

Except as provided in R641-102-100, representation at hearings before the Board will be by attorneys licensed to practice law in the state of Utah or attorneys licensed to practice law in another jurisdiction which meet the rules of the Utah State Bar for practicing law before the courts of the State of Utah.

KEY: administrative procedure
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-103. Intervention.
R641-103-100. Order Granting Leave to Intervene Required.

Any person, not a party, desiring to intervene in a formal proceeding will obtain an order from the Board granting leave to intervene before being allowed to participate. The hearing examiner shall not have the authority to grant a leave to intervene. Such order will be requested by means of a signed, written petition to intervene which shall be filed with the Board by the Response Date and copy promptly mailed to each party by the petitioner. Any petition to intervene or materials filed after the date a response is due under R641-105-200 may be considered at the Board's next regularly scheduled meeting only upon separate motion of the intervenor made at or before the hearing for good cause shown.

110. Content of Petition. Petitions for leave to intervene must identify the proceeding by title and by docket and cause number, to the extent determinable. The petition must contain a statement of facts demonstrating that the petitioner's legal rights or interests are substantially affected by the formal adjudicative proceedings, or that the petitioner qualifies as an intervenor under any provision of law. Additionally, the petition shall include a statement of the relief, including the basis thereof, that the petitioner seeks from the Board.

120. Response to Petition. Any party to a proceeding in which intervention is sought may make an oral or written response to the petition for intervention. Such response will state the basis for opposition to intervention and may suggest limitations to be placed upon the intervenor if intervention is granted. The response must be presented or filed at or before the hearing.

130. Granting of Petition. The Board shall grant a petition for intervention if it determines that:

131. The petitioner's legal interests may be substantially affected by the formal adjudicative proceedings, and

132. The interests of justice and the orderly and prompt conduct of the adjudicative proceedings will not be materially impaired by allowing the intervention.

140. Order Requirements.

141. Any order granting or denying a petition to intervene shall be in writing and sent by mail to the petitioner and each party.

142. An order permitting intervention may impose conditions on the intervenor's participation in the adjudicative proceeding that are necessary for a just, orderly, and prompt conduct of the adjudicative proceeding.

143. The Board may impose conditions at any time after the intervention.

144. If it appears during the course of the proceeding that an intervenor has no direct or substantial interest in the proceeding and that the public interest does not require the intervenor's participation therein, the Board may dismiss the intervenor from the proceeding.

145. In the interest of expediting a hearing, the Board may limit the extent of participation from an intervenor. Where two or more intervenors have substantially like interests and positions, the Board may at any time during the hearing limit the number of intervenors who will be permitted to testify, cross-examine witnesses or make and argue motions and objections.

KEY: administrative procedure
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-104. Pleadings.
R641-104-100. Pleadings Enumerated.

Pleadings before the Board will consist of a Notice of Agency Action, a Request for Agency Action (also referred to herein as a "petition"), responses, and motions, together with affidavits, briefs and memoranda of law and fact in support thereof.

120. Initiation. Except as otherwise permitted by R641-109-400 regarding emergency orders, all adjudicative proceedings shall be commenced by either:

121. A Notice of Agency Action, if proceedings are commenced by the Board or Division; or

122. A Request for Agency Action, if proceedings are commenced by persons other than the Board or Division.

130. Notice of or Request for Agency Action. A Notice of Agency Action and a Request for Agency Action shall be filed and served according to the following requirements:

131. Notice of Agency Action. A Notice of Agency Action shall be in writing and shall be signed on behalf of the Board if the proceedings are commenced by the Board; or by or on behalf of the Division Director if the proceedings are commenced by the Division. A Notice shall include:

131.100 The names and mailing addresses of all respondents and other persons to whom notice is being given by the Board or Division, and the name, title, and mailing address of any attorney or employee who has been designated to appear for the Board or Division;

131.200 The name of the proceeding and the file number or other reference number;

131.300 The date that the Notice of Agency Action was mailed;

131.400 A statement that such proceeding is to be conducted formally according to the provisions of these rules and Sections 63G-4-204 to 63G-4-209 of the Utah Code Annotated (1953, as amended), if applicable;

131.500 If a response is required, a statement that a written response must be filed within 20 days of the mailing date of the Notice of Agency Action;

131.600 A statement of the time and place of the 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;

131.700 A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the proceeding is to be maintained;

131.800 The name, title, mailing address, and telephone number of the Board and the Division; and

131.900 A statement of the purpose of the adjudicative proceeding and, to the extent known by the Board or Division, the questions to be decided.

132. Unless Waived, the Division shall:

132.100 Mail the Notice of Agency Action to each party; and

132.200 Publish the Notice of Agency Action if required by statute or rule.

133. Persons other than the Board or Division may petition for Board action. Such request may be for rulemaking, an appeal of a Division determination in an adjudicative proceeding before the Division, a right, permit, approval, license, authority or other affirmative relief from the Board. That petitioner's Request for Agency Action shall be in writing and signed by the person invoking the jurisdiction of the Board, or by his or her attorney, and shall include:

133.100 The names and addresses of all persons to whom a copy of the Request for Agency Action is being sent;

133.200 A space for the Board's file number or other reference number;

133.300 The name of the proceeding, if known;

133.400 Certificate of mailing of the Request for Agency Action;

133.500 A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which Board action is requested;

133.600 A statement of the relief sought from the Board; and

133.700 A statement of the facts and reasons forming the basis for relief.

134. Two or more grounds of complaint concerning the same subject matter may be included in one Request for Agency Action (petition) but should be numbered and stated separately. Two or more petitioners may join in one request if their respective complaints are against the same person and deal substantially with the same violation of law, rule, regulation or order of the Board.

135. A Request for Agency Action and other pleadings shall be in the form prescribed in R641-104-200. The person requesting agency action shall file the request with the Division and shall, unless waived, send a copy by mail to each person known to have a direct interest in the requested agency action.

136. After receiving a Request for Agency Action, the Division shall, unless waived, insure that notice by mail has been given to all parties. The Division shall also provide notice by publication if required by below. The written notice shall:

136.100 Give the Board's file number or other reference number;

136.200 Give the name of the proceeding;

136.300 Designate that the proceeding is to be conducted formally according to these rules and the provisions of Sections 63G-4-204 to 63G-4-209 of the Utah Code Annotated (1953, as amended), if applicable;

136.400 If a response is required, state that a written response must be filed within twenty (20) days of the mailing or publication date of the Request for Agency Action;

136.500 State the time and place of the 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

136.600 Give the name, title, mailing address, and telephone number of the Board and Division.

137. If the purpose of the adjudicative proceeding is to award a license or other privilege as to which there are multiple competing applicants, the Board may, by rule or order, conduct a single adjudicative proceeding to determine the award of that license or privilege.

140. Responses.

141. In all formal adjudicative proceedings, the respondent shall file and serve a written response signed by the respondent or his/her representative with twenty (20) days of the mailing date of the Notice of Agency Action or the Request for Agency Action that shall include:

141.100 The Board's file number or other reference number;

141.200 The name of the adjudicative proceeding;

141.300 A statement of the relief that the respondent seeks;

150. Default.

151. The Board may enter an order of default against a party if:

151.100 A party fails to attend or participate in a hearing; or

151.200 A respondent fails to file a response under R641-140 above.

152. The order shall include a statement of the ground for default and shall be mailed to all parties.

153. A defaulted party may seek to have the Board set aside the default order according to procedures outlined in the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

154. After issuing the order of default, the Board shall conduct any further proceedings necessary to complete the

proceeding without the participation of the party in default and shall determine all issues in the proceeding, including those affecting the defaulting party.

160. Motions. Motions may be submitted for the Board's decision on either written or oral argument and the filing of affidavits in support or contravention thereof may be permitted. Any written motion will be accompanied by a supporting memorandum of fact and law.

170. Exhibits. Exhibits will be clearly marked to show the docket and cause numbers, the party proffering the exhibit, and the number of the exhibit.

R641-104-200. Form.

210. Request for Agency Action (petition) will contain a title which will be substantially in the following form:

TABLE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF UTAH

In the Matter of the Request for Agency Action of John Doe, Petitioner for	Docket No. Cause No.

or

TABLE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF UTAH

John Doe,	Petitioner,	Request for Agency Action
v.		Docket No.
Richard Doe,	Respondent.	Cause No.

220. Docket and Cause Number. Upon the filing of a Request for Agency Action (petition), the secretary of the Board will assign a docket and a cause number to the matter. The secretary will enter the docket and cause numbers for the matter, together with the date of filing, on a separate docket provided for that purpose. Thereafter, all pleadings offered in the same proceeding will bear the docket and cause numbers assigned and will be noted with the filing date upon the docket page assigned.

230. Content and Size of Pleadings. Pleadings should be double-spaced and typed on plain, white, 8-1/2" x 11" paper. They must identify the proceeding by title and by docket and cause number, if known. All pleadings will contain a clear and concise statement of the matter relied upon as a basis for the pleading, together with an appropriate prayer for relief when relief is sought.

240. Amendments to Pleadings. The Board may, upon motion of the responsible party made at or before the hearing, allow any pleadings to be amended or corrected. Defects which do not substantially prejudice any of the parties will be disregarded.

250. Signing of Pleadings. Pleadings will be signed by the party or the party's attorney and will show the signer's address and telephone number. The signature will be deemed to be a certification by the signer that he or she has read the pleading and that, he or she has taken reasonable measures to assure its truth.

KEY: administrative procedures
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-105. Filing and Service.
R641-105-100. Requests for Agency Action (Petitions).

All Requests for Agency Action filed by the 10th day of each calendar month may be considered by the Board for inclusion in the schedule of matters to be heard at its regularly scheduled meeting during the following calendar month. At the time the request is filed, petitioner will also file any motions, affidavits, briefs, or memoranda intended to be offered by petitioner in support of said petition or motion. Petitioner will file with the petition a list of the names and last known addresses of all persons required by statute to be served or whose legally protected interest may be affected thereby. This rule will apply to all matters initiated by the Board on its own motion as well as to statements, briefs, or memoranda in support thereof prepared by the Division or by the Staff. Any petition or other materials filed after the 10th day of any calendar month may be considered by the Board at its regularly scheduled meeting during the following month only upon separate motion of petitioner made at or before the hearing for good cause shown.

R641-105-200. Responses.

All responses to petitions, responses to motions by petitioner, and motions by respondent, together with all affidavits, briefs, or memoranda in support thereof, filed by the 10th day of the month or two weeks before the scheduled hearing, whichever is earlier, in the month in which the hearing on the matter is scheduled (the "Response Date") may be considered by the Board at its regularly scheduled meeting during that month. This rule will apply to all statements, briefs, or memoranda prepared by the Division or by the Staff in response to any petition or motion by petitioner. Any responses or other materials filed after the Response Date may be considered at the Board's regularly scheduled meeting for that month only upon separate motion of respondent made at or before the hearing for good cause shown.

R641-105-300. Motions.

All motions or responses to motions available to a petitioner or respondent at the time his or her Request for Agency Action or response is filed will be filed and served with the petition or response as provided in R641-105-100 and R641-105-200. Subsequent written motions, other than motions for exceptions to the filing requirements of these rules, must be filed by the time the response is due under R641-105-200. Oral responses and written responses to motions may be presented or filed at or before the hearing. Oral motions and responses to oral motions may be presented at the hearing.

R641-105-500. Exhibits.

Any exhibits intended to be offered by petitioners will be filed at least thirty days prior to the date of the hearing for which the exhibits are intended. Respondents and intervenors will supply exhibits with their respective pleadings. Any exhibits intended to be offered by the parties in rebuttal of evidence presented at the hearing will be presented at the hearing. The Board, on its own motion, may order the continuance of any proceeding until the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board in order to allow adequate time for the Staff to evaluate any evidence presented during the hearing.

R641-105-600. Place of Filing.

An original and 14 copies of all pleadings, affidavits, briefs, memoranda and exhibits will be filed with the secretary of the Board. The Board may direct any party to provide additional copies as needed.

R641-105-700. Temporary Procedural Rulings.

The Chairman or designated Acting Chairman of the Board may issue temporary rulings on procedural motions that arise between Board hearings dates. These rulings will be reviewed and decided upon by the Board at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

R641-105-800. Computation of Time.

In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these rules, or by the Board, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run will not be included. The last day of the period so computed will be included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday. When the period of time prescribed or allowed is less than seven days, intervening Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays will be excluded in the computation.

KEY: administrative procedure
October 1, 2001 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-106. Notice and Service.
R641-106-100. Notice.

Except as otherwise provided by law, before any rule, regulation, or order, or amendment thereof, will be made by the Board, notice of a hearing thereon will be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the city of Salt Lake and county of Salt Lake, Utah, and in any newspapers of general circulation published in the county where the land affected or some part thereof is situated. Such notice will be issued in the name of the state and will be signed by the Board or its secretary. The notice will specify the title and docket and cause numbers of the proceeding, the time and place of hearing and whether the case is set for hearing before the Board or its designated hearing examiner. The notice will briefly state the purpose of the proceeding and general nature of the order, rule, or regulation to be promulgated or effected. The notice will also state the name(s) of the petitioner and respondent, if any, and, unless the order, rule, or regulation is intended to apply to and affect the entire state, the notice will specify the land or resource affected by such order, rule, or regulation. In addition to published notice, the Board will give notice by mail to all parties. Such notice will be given by the 1st day of the month in which the hearing is held, but in no event less than fifteen days before the hearing.

R641-106-200. Personal Service of Request (Petition) and Related Pleadings.

210. In addition to the notice required by R641-106-100, wherever personal service is required by applicable law, the petitioner, or the Board in any proceeding initiated by the Board, will personally serve a copy of the petition and all pleadings filed with the secretary of the Board at the same time as the petition, other than exhibits, on any person required by statute to be served and on any respondent. The Board, on its own motion, may at any time also require petitioner to effect personal service on any other person whose legally protected interests may, in the opinion of the Board, be affected by the proceedings. In such event the Board will prescribe the schedule for service of the request and any response thereto.

220. Personal service under this rule will be accomplished no later than the 15th day of the month preceding the month in which the first hearing in the matter is held.

230. Personal service may be made by any person authorized by law to serve summons in the same manner and extent as is provided by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure for the service of summons in civil actions in the district courts in this state. Proof of service will be in the form required by law with respect to service of process in civil actions. Persons otherwise entitled to personal service under these rules may be served by publication or mail in accordance with Rule 4(f) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. In such a case, any member of the Board may consider ex parte and rule upon the verified motion of any person seeking to accomplish service by publication or mail.

R641-106-300. Service of Other Pleadings.

A copy of all pleadings filed subsequent to the Request for Agency Action or Notice of Agency Action, which are not required to be personally served pursuant to R641-106-200, will be served by mailing a copy thereof, postage prepaid, to all parties at the same time such pleadings are filed with the secretary of the Board. Exhibits need not be served on all parties, but may be examined by any party during the normal business hours of the Division by arrangement with the secretary of the Board.

R641-106-400. Service on Attorney or Representative.

When any party has appeared by attorney or other authorized representative, service upon such attorney or representative constitutes service upon the party he or she represents.

R641-106-500. Proof of Service.

There will appear on all documents required to be served a certificate of service in substantially the following form:

I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing instrument upon all parties of record in this proceeding (by delivering a copy thereof in person to) (by mailing a copy thereof, properly addressed, with postage prepaid, to).

Dated at , this day of , 19 .

Signature

or

I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing document by publication of a notice thereof in the (name of newspaper), a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake City and County and in (name of newspaper(s)), (a) newspaper(s) of general circulation in the County of . Copies of the notices are attached to this certification.

Dated at , this day of , 19 .

Signature

R641-106-600. Additional Notices Upon Request.

Any person desiring notification by mail from the Board or the Division of all matters before the Board will request the same in writing by filing with the Board or Division his or her name and address and designating the area or areas in which he or she has an interest and in which he or she desires to receive such notice. The Division may designate an annual fee, payable in advance, for such notice.

R641-106-700. Continuance of Hearing Without New Service.

Any hearing before the Board held after due notice may be continued by the person presiding at such hearing to a specified time and place without the necessity of notice of the same being again served or published. In the event of any continuance, a statement thereof will be made in the record of the hearing which is continued. If a hearing (not the deliberation or decision) is continued indefinitely, the Board will provide new notice in accordance with these rules before hearing the matter.

KEY: administrative procedure
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-107. Prehearing Conference.
R641-107-100. Conference.

The Board, may in its discretion, on its own motion or motion of one of the parties made on or before the date the response is due, direct the parties or their representatives to appear at a specified time and place for a prehearing conference. At the conference, consideration will be given to:

110. Simplification or formulation of the issues;

120. The possibility of obtaining stipulations, admissions of facts, and agreements to the introduction of documents;

130. Limitation of the number of expert witnesses;

140. Arranging for the exchange of proposed exhibits or prepared expert testimony; and

150. Any other matters which may expedite the proceeding.

R641-107-200. Order.

The Board will issue an order based upon its own findings or upon the recommendation of its designated hearing examiner, which recites the action taken at the conference and the agreements made as to any of the matters considered, and which limits the issues for hearing to those not disposed of by admissions or agreements. Such order will control the subsequent course of the proceeding before the Board unless modified by subsequent order for good cause shown.

KEY: administrative procedure
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-108. Conduct of Hearings.
R641-108-1. Conduct of Hearings.

Except as may otherwise be provided by law, hearings before the Board will be conducted as follows:

R641-108-100. Public Hearings.

All hearings before the Board will be open to the public, unless otherwise ordered by the Board for good cause shown. All hearings shall be open to all parties.

101. Full Disclosure. The Board shall regulate the course of the hearing to obtain full disclosure of relevant facts and to afford all the parties reasonable opportunity to present their positions.

R641-108-200. Rules of Evidence.

The Board shall use as appropriate guides the Utah Rules of Evidence insofar as the same may be applicable and not inconsistent with these rules. Notwithstanding this, on its own motion or upon objections of a party, the Board:

201. May exclude evidence that is irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious.

202. Shall exclude evidence privileged in the courts of Utah.

203. May receive documentary evidence in the form of a copy of excerpt if the copy or excerpt contains all pertinent portions of the original document.

204. May take official notice of any facts that could be judicially noticed under the Utah Rules of Evidence, of the record or other proceedings before the Board, and of technical or scientific facts within the Board's specialized knowledge.

R641-108-300. Testimony.

Testimony presented to the Board in a hearing will be sworn testimony under oath or affirmation.

R641-108-400. Failure to Appear.

When a party to a proceeding fails to appear at a hearing after due notice has been given, the Board may dismiss or continue the matter or decide the matter against the interest of the party who fails to appear.

R641-108-500. Order of Presentation of Evidence.

Unless otherwise directed by the Board at the hearing, the order of procedure and presentation of evidence will be as follows:

510. Hearings upon Petition:
511. Petitioner
512. Respondent, if any
513. Staff
514. Intervenors
515. Rebuttal by Petitioner
520. Hearings upon motion of the Board:
521. Staff
522. Respondent
523. Rebuttal by Staff

R641-108-600. Oral Argument and Briefs.

Upon the conclusion of the taking of evidence, the Board may, in its discretion, permit the parties to make oral arguments or submit additional briefs or memoranda upon a schedule to be designated by the Board.

R641-108-700. Record of Hearing.

The Board will cause an official record of the proceedings to be made in all hearings as follows:

710. The record may be made by means of a certified shorthand reporter employed by the Board or by a party desiring to employ a certified shorthand reporter at its own cost in the event that the Board chooses not to employ the reporter. If a party employs a certified shorthand reporter, the original transcript of the hearing will be filed with the Board. Parties desiring a copy of the certified shorthand reporter's transcript may purchase it from the reporter.

720. The record of the proceedings may also be made by means of a tape recorder or other recording device if the Board determines that it is unnecessary or impracticable to employ a certified shorthand reporter and the parties do not desire to employ a certified shorthand reporter.

730. If the Board deems it unnecessary, it will not have the record of a hearing transcribed unless requested to do so by a party. Whenever a transcript or tape recording of a hearing is made, it will be available at the office of the Board for the use of the parties, but may not be withdrawn therefrom.

R641-108-800. Summons and Fees.

810. Summons. The Board may issue summons on its own motion or upon request of a party for the attendance of witnesses and the production of any pertinent paper, book, record, document, or other evidence.

820. Witness Fees. Each witness who appears before the Board will be entitled to receive the same fees and mileage allowed by law to witnesses in a district court, which amount will be paid by the party at whose request the witness is subpoenaed. Witnesses appearing at the request of the Board will be paid from the funds appropriated for the use of the Board. Any witness summoned by a party other than the Board may, at the time of service of the summons, demand one day's witness fee and mileage in advance and unless such fee is tendered, the witness will not be required to appear.

R641-108-900. Discovery.

Upon the motion of a party and for good cause shown, the Board may authorize such manner of discovery against another party, including the Division or the Staff, as may be prescribed by and in the manner provided by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

KEY: administrative procedure
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-109. Decisions and Orders.
R641-109-100. Board Decision.

Upon reaching a final decision in any proceeding, the Board will prepare a decision to include findings of fact, conclusions of law, and an order. The Board may direct the prevailing party to prepare proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and an order, which will be completed within five days of the direction, unless otherwise instructed by the Board. Copies of the proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and order will be served by the prevailing party upon all parties of record before being presented to the Board for signature. Notice of objection thereto will be submitted to the Board and all parties of record within five days after service.

R641-109-200. Entry of Order.

The Chairman or designated Acting Chairman of the Board will sign the order on any matter no later than 30 days following the end of the hearing on that matter, and cause the same to be entered and indexed in books kept for that purpose. The order will be effective on the date it is signed, unless otherwise provided in the order. Upon petition of a person subject to the order and for good cause shown, the Board may extend the time for compliance fixed in its order.

R641-109-300. Notice.

The Board will notify all parties to the proceeding of its decision. A copy of the order with accompanying findings of fact and conclusions of law will be delivered or mailed to each party.

R641-109-400. Emergency Orders.

Notwithstanding the other provisions of these regulations, the Director of the Division or any member of the Board is authorized to issue an emergency order without notice or hearing, in accordance with the applicable statute. The emergency order will remain in effect no longer than until the next regular meeting of the Board, or such shorter period of time as will be prescribed by statute.

KEY: administrative procedure
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-110. Rehearing and Modification of Existing Orders.
R641-110-100. Time for filing.

Any person affected by a final order or decision of the Board may file a petition for rehearing. Unless otherwise provided, a petition for rehearing must be filed no later than the 10th day of the month following the date of signing of the final order or decision for which the rehearing is sought. A copy of such petition will be served on each other party to the proceeding no later than the 15th day of that month.

R641-110-200. Contents of Petition.

A petition for rehearing will set forth specifically the particulars in which it is claimed the Board's order or decision is unlawful, unreasonable, or unfair. If the petition is based upon a claim that the Board failed to consider certain evidence, it will include an abstract of that evidence. If the petition is based upon newly discovered evidence, then the petition will be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth the nature and extent of such evidence, its relevancy to the issues involved, and a statement that the party could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered the evidence prior to the hearing.

R641-110-300. Response to Petition.

All other parties to the proceeding upon which a rehearing is sought may file a response to the petition at any time prior to the hearing at which the petition will be considered by the Board. Such responses will be served on the petitioner at or before the hearing.

R641-110-400. Action on the Petition.

The Board will act upon the petition for a rehearing at its next regularly scheduled meeting following the date of its filing. If no action is taken by the Board within such time, the petition will be deemed to be denied. The Board may set a time for a hearing on said petition or may summarily grant or deny the petition.

R641-110-500. Modification of Existing Orders.

A request for modification or amendment of an existing order of the Board will be treated as a new petition for purposes of these rules.

KEY: administrative procedure
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-111. Declaratory Rulings.
R641-111-100. Petition for Declaratory Rulings.

Any person may by a Request for Agency Action filed in accordance with these rules, petition the Board for a declaratory ruling on the applicability of any statute, rule, regulation or order to the operations or activities of that person. The petition will include the questions and answers sought and reasons in support of or in opposition to the applicability of the statute or rule or regulation involved.

R641-111-200. Ruling.

The Board will consider the petition, and will:

210. Notify the person that no declaratory ruling will be issued;

220. Issue a nonbinding declaratory ruling; or

230. Decide that a binding declaratory ruling affecting the petitioner or any other person may be proper, and initiate a proceeding under R641-104 which will be conducted according to these rules.

KEY: administrative procedure
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-112. Rulemaking.
R641-112-1. Rulemaking.

The Board will promulgate rules using the procedure described in the "Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act," Section 63G-3-101 et seq. and under the authority provided at Sections 40-6-5, 40-8-6(1), and 40-10-6(1).

KEY: administrative procedures
1994 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-113. Hearing Examiners.
R641-113-100. Designation of Hearing Examiner.

The Board may, in its discretion, on its own motion or motion of one of the parties, designate a hearing examiner for purposes of taking evidence and recommending findings of fact and conclusions of law to the Board. Any member of the Board, Division Staff, or any other person designated by the Board may serve as a hearing examiner.

R641-113-200. Powers.

The order appointing a hearing examiner may specify or limit the hearing examiner's powers and may direct the hearing examiner to report only upon particular issues; to do or perform particular acts or to receive and report evidence only; and to fix the time and place for beginning and closing the hearing and for filing a report. Unless the hearing examiner's authority is limited, the hearing examiner will be vested with general authority to conduct hearings in an orderly and judicial matter, including authority to:

210. Summon and subpoena witnesses;

220. Administer oaths, call and question witnesses;

230. Require the production of records, books and documents;

240. Take such other action in connection with the hearing as may be prescribed by the Board in referring the case for hearing; and

250. Make evidentiary rulings and propose findings of fact and conclusions of law.

R641-113-300. Conduct of Hearings.

Except as limited by the Board's order, hearings will be conducted under the same rules and in the same manner as hearings before the Board, as more fully described in R641-108.

R641-113-400. Rules, Findings, and Conclusions of Hearing Examiner.

During the hearing, objections to evidence will be ruled upon by the hearing examiner. Where a ruling sustains objections to an admission of evidence, the party affected may insert in the record, as a tender of proof, a summary written statement of the evidence excluded and the objecting party may then make an offer of proof in rebuttal. Upon completion of the hearing, the hearing examiner will prepare a written summary of all such rulings and will make proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law in a proposed order in conformance with R641-109. All such proposed rulings, findings, and conclusions will be distributed to the parties and filed with the Board.

R641-113-500. Board Final Order.

No later than the 10th day of the month following filing of the proposed rulings, findings, and conclusions by the hearing examiner, any party may file with the Board such briefs or statements as they may desire regarding the proposals made by the hearing examiner, but no party will offer additional evidence without good cause shown and an accompanying request for de novo hearing before the Board. The Board will then consider the hearing examiner's proposed rulings, findings, and conclusions and such additional materials as filed by the parties and may accept, reject, or modify such proposed rulings, findings, and conclusions in whole or in part or may remand the case to the hearing examiner for further proceedings, or the Board may set aside the proposed ruling, findings, and conclusions of the hearing examiner and grant a de novo hearing before the Board. If a Board member acted as the hearing examiner, then said Board member will not participate in the Board's determination.

KEY: administrative procedures

1988 **40-6-1 et seq.**
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-114. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies.
R641-114-100. Requirement.

Persons must exhaust their administrative remedies in accordance with Section 63G-4-401, Utah Code Annotated (1953, as amended), prior to seeking judicial review.

200. Informal Adjudicative Proceedings before the Division. In any informal proceeding before the Division, there is an opportunity given to request an informal hearing before the Division. If a timely request is made, the Division will conduct an informal hearing and issue a decision thereafter. Only those aggrieved parties that participated in any hearing or an applicant who is aggrieved by a denial or an approval with conditions will then be entitled to appeal such Division decision to the Board within ten (10) days of issuance of the Division order. Such appeal shall be treated as a contested case which is processed as a formal proceeding under these rules. Such rights to request an informal hearing before the Division or to appeal the Division order and have the matter be contested and processed "formally" are available and adequate administrative remedies and should be exercised prior to seeking judicial review.

300. Formal Adjudicative Proceedings. In any formal adjudicative proceeding before the Board, there is an opportunity for affected parties to respond and participate. Only those aggrieved parties that so exhausted these available and adequate remedies before the Board may be allowed to seek judicial review of the final Board action.

KEY: administrative procedures
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-115. Deadline for Judicial Review.
R641-115-100. Filing.

A party shall file a petition for judicial review of final Board action within 30 days after the date that the order constituting the final Board action is issued. The petition shall name the Board and all other appropriate parties as respondents and shall meet the form requirements specified in Title 63G, chapter 4 of the Utah code annotated (1953, as amended).

KEY: administrative procedures
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-116. Judicial Review of Formal Adjudicative Proceedings.
R641-116-110.

Judicial review of formal adjudicative proceedings shall be conducted in conformance with Sections 63G-4-403 through 63G-4-405 of the Utah Code Annotated (1953, as amended).

KEY: administrative procedures
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-117. Civil Enforcement.
R641-117-100. Agency Action.

In addition to other remedies provided by law and other rules of this Board, the Board or Division may seek enforcement of an order by seeking civil enforcement in the district courts subject to the following:

110. The action seeking civil enforcement must name, as defendants, each alleged violator against whom civil enforcement is sought.

120. Venue for an action seeking civil enforcement shall be determined by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

130. The action may request, and the court may grant, any of the following:

131. declaratory relief;

132. temporary or permanent injunctive relief;

133. any other civil remedy provided by law; or

134. any combination of the foregoing.

200. Individual Action. Any person whose interests are directly impaired or threatened by the failure of an agency to enforce its order may timely file a complaint seeking civil enforcement of that order. The complaint must name as defendants, the agency whose order is sought to be enforced, the agency that is vested with the power to enforce the order, and each alleged violator against whom the plaintiff seeks civil enforcement. The action may not be commenced:

210. Until at least 30 days after the plaintiff has given notice of its intent to seek civil enforcement of the alleged violation to the Board, the attorney general, and to each alleged violator against whom the petitioner seeks civil enforcement;

220. If the Board or Division has filed and is diligently prosecuting a complaint seeking civil enforcement of the same order against the same or similarly situated defendant; or

230. If a petition for judicial review of the same order has been filed and is pending in court.

KEY: administrative procedure
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-118. Waivers.
R641-118-1. Waivers.

Notwithstanding any other provision of these rules, any procedural matter, including any right to notice or hearing, may be waived by the affected person(s) by a signed, written waiver in a form acceptable to the Division.

KEY: administrative procedure
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R641. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining Board.
R641-119. Severability.
R641-119-1. Severability.

In the event that any provision, section, subsection or phrase of these rules is determined by a court or body of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, unconstitutional, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions, sections, subsections or phrases shall remain in full force and effect.

KEY: administrative procedures
1988 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 18, 2012

R649. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining; Oil and Gas.
R649-3. Drilling and Operating Practices.
R649-3-1. Bonding.

1. An owner or operator shall furnish a bond to the division prior to approval of a permit to drill a new well, reenter an abandoned well or assume responsibility as operator of existing wells.

1.1. An owner or operator shall furnish a bond to the division on Form 4, for wells located on lands with fee or privately owned minerals.

1.2. An owner or operator shall furnish evidence to the division that a bond has been filed in accordance with state, federal or Indian lease requirements and approved by the appropriate agency for all wells located on state, federal or Indian leases.

2. A bond furnished to the division shall be payable to the division and conditioned upon the faithful performance by the operator of the duty to plug each dry or abandoned well, repair each well causing waste or pollution, and maintain and restore the well site.

3. Bond liability shall be for the duration of the drilling, operating and plugging of the well and restoration of the well site.

3.1. The bond for drilling or operating wells shall remain in full force and effect until liability thereunder is released by the division.

3.2. Release of liability shall be conditioned upon compliance with the rules and orders of the Board.

4. For all drilling or operating wells, the bond amounts for individual wells and blanket bonds required in subsections 5. and 6. represent base amounts adjusted to year 2002 average costs for well plugging and site restoration. The base amounts are effective immediately upon adoption of this bonding rule, subject to division notification as described in subsection 4.1.

4.1. The division shall provide written notification to each operator of the need to revise or establish bonds in amounts required by this bonding rule.

4.2. Within 120 days of such notification by the division, the operator shall post a bond with the division in compliance with this bonding rule.

4.3. If the division finds that a well subject to this bonding rule is in violation of Rule R649-3-36., Shut-in and Temporarily Abandoned Wells, the division shall require a bond amount for the applicable well in the amount of actual plugging and site restoration costs.

4.4. The division shall provide written notification to an operator found in violation of Rule R649-3-36., and identify the need to establish increased bonding for shut-in wells.

4.4.1. Within 30 days of notification by the division, the operator shall submit to the division an estimate of plugging and site restoration costs for division review and approval.

4.4.2. Upon review and approval of the cost estimate, the division will provide a notice of approval back to the operator specifying the approved bond amount for shut-in wells.

4.4.3. Within 120 days of receiving such notice of approval, the operator shall post a bond with the division in compliance with this bonding rule.

5. The bond amount for drilling or operating wells located on lands with fee or privately owned minerals shall be one of the following:

5.1. For wells of less than 1,000 feet in depth, an individual well bond in the amount of at least $1,500, for each such well.

5.2. For wells of more than 1,000 feet in depth but less than 3,000 feet in depth, an individual well bond in the amount of at least $15,000 for each such well.

5.3. For wells of more than 3,000 feet in depth but less than 10,000 feet in depth, an individual well bond in the amount of at least $30,000 for each such well.

5.4. For wells of more than 10,000 feet in depth, an individual well bond in the amount of at least $60,000 for each such well.

6. If, prior to the July 1, 2003 revision of this bonding rule, an operator is drilling or operating more than one well on lands with fee or privately owned minerals, and a blanket bond was furnished and accepted by the division in lieu of individual well bonds, that operator shall remain qualified for a blanket bond with the division subject to the amounts described by this bonding rule.

6.1. A blanket bond shall be conditioned in a manner similar to individual well bonds and shall cover all wells that the operator may drill or operate on lands with fee or privately owned minerals within the state.

6.2. For wells of less than 1,000 feet in depth, a blanket bond in the amount of at least $15,000 shall be required.

6.3. For wells of more than 1,000 feet in depth, a blanket bond in the amount of at least $120,000 shall be required.

6.4. Subsequent to the July 1, 2003 revision of this rule, operators who desire to establish a new blanket bond that consists either fully or partially of a collateral bond as described in subsection 10.2. shall be qualified by the division for such blanket bond.

6.4.1. Operators who elect to establish a surety bond as a blanket bond shall not require qualification by the division.

6.4.2. In those cases where operator qualification for blanket bond is required, the division will review the following criteria and make a written finding of the operator's adequacy to meet the criteria before accepting a new blanket bond:

6.4.3. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities shall be 1.20 or greater, as evidenced by audited financial statements for the previous two years and the most current quarterly financial report.

6.4.4. The ratio of total liabilities to stockholder's equity shall be 2.50 or less, as evidenced by audited financial statements for the previous two years and the most current quarterly financial report.

7. If an operator desires bond coverage in a lesser amount than required by these rules, the operator may file a Request for Agency Action with the Board for a variance from the requirements of these rules.

7.1. Upon proper notice and hearing and for good cause shown, the Board may allow bond coverage in a lesser amount for specific wells.

8. If after reviewing an application to drill or reenter a well or when reviewing a change of operator for a well, the division determines that bond coverage in accordance with these rules will be insufficient to cover the costs of plugging the well and restoring the well site, the division may require a change in the form or the amount of bond coverage. In such cases, the division will support its case for a change of bond coverage in the form of written findings to the operator of record of the well and provide a schedule for completion of the requisite changes.

8.1 Appeals of mandated bond amount changes will follow procedures established by Rule R649-10., Administrative Procedures.

9. The bond shall provide a mechanism for the surety or other guarantor of the bond, to provide prompt notice to the division and the operator of any action alleging the insolvency or bankruptcy of the surety or guarantor, or alleging any violations that would result in suspension or revocation of the suretys or guarantor's charter or license to do business.

9.1. Upon the incapacity of the surety or guarantor to guarantee payment of the bond by reason of bankruptcy, insolvency, or suspension or revocation of a charter or license, the operator shall be deemed to be without bond coverage.

9.2. Upon notification of insolvency or bankruptcy, the division shall notify the operator in writing and shall specify a

reasonable period, not to exceed 90 days, to provide bond coverage.

9.3. If an adequate bond is not furnished within the allowed period, the operator shall be required to cease operations immediately, and shall not resume operations until the division has received an acceptable bond.

10. The division shall accept a bond in the form of a surety bond, a collateral bond or a combination of these bonding methods.

10.1. A surety bond is an indemnity agreement in a sum certain payable to the division, executed by the operator as principal and which is supported by the performance guarantee of a corporation authorized to do business as a surety in Utah.

10.1.1. A surety bond shall be executed by the operator and a corporate surety authorized to do business in Utah that is listed in "A.M. Best's Key Rating Guide" at a rating of A- or better or a Financial Performance Rating (FPR) of 8 or better, according to the "A.M. Best's Guide". All surety companies also will be continuously listed in the current issue of the U.S. Department of the Treasury Circular 570. Operators who do not have a surety bond with a company that meets the standards of subsection 10.1.1. will have 120 days from the date of division notification after enactment of the changes to subsection 10.1.1., or face enforcement action. When the division in the course of examining surety bonds notifies an operator that a surety company guaranteeing its performance does not meet the standards of subsection 10.1.1., the operator has 120 days after notice from the division by mail to correct the deficiency, or face enforcement action.

10.1.2. Surety bonds shall be noncancellable during their terms, except that surety bond coverage for wells not drilled may be canceled with the prior consent of the division.

10.1.3. The division shall advise the surety, within 30 days after receipt of a notice to cancel a bond, whether the bond may be canceled on an undrilled well.

10.2. A collateral bond is an indemnity agreement in a sum certain payable to the division, executed by the operator that is supported by one or more of the following:

10.2.1. A cash account.

10.2.1.1. The operator may deposit cash in one or more accounts at a federally insured bank authorized to do business in Utah, made payable upon demand only to the division.

10.2.1.2. The operator may deposit the required amount directly with the division.

10.2.1.3. Any interest paid on a cash account shall be retained in the account and applied to the bond value of the account unless the division has approved the payment of interest to the operator.

10.2.1.4. The division shall not accept an individual cash account in an amount in excess of $100,000 or the maximum insurable amount as determined by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

10.2.2. Negotiable bonds of the United States, a state, or a municipality.

10.2.2.1. The negotiable bond shall be endorsed only to the order of and placed in the possession of the division.

10.2.2.2. The division shall value the negotiable bond at its current market value, not at face value.

10.2.3. Negotiable certificates of deposit.

10.2.3.1. The certificates shall be issued by a federally insured bank authorized to do business in Utah.

10.2.3.2. The certificates shall be made payable or assigned only to the division both in writing and upon the records of the bank issuing the certificate.

10.2.3.3. The certificates shall be placed in the possession of the division or held by a federally insured bank authorized to do business in Utah.

10.2.3.4. If assigned, the division shall require the banks issuing the certificates to waive all rights of setoff or liens against those certificates.

10.2.3.5. The division shall not accept an individual certificate of deposit in an amount in excess of $100,000 or the maximum insurable amount as determined by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

10.2.4. An irrevocable letter of credit.

10.2.4.1. Letters of credit shall be placed in the possession of and payable upon demand only to the division.

10.2.4.2. Letters of credit shall be issued by a federally insured bank authorized to do business in Utah.

10.2.4.3. Letters of credit shall be irrevocable during their terms.

10.2.4.4. Letters of credit shall be automatically renewable or the operator shall ensure continuous bond coverage by replacing letters of credit, if necessary, at least 30 days before their expiration date with other acceptable bond types or letters of credit.

11. The required bond amount specified in subsections 5. and 6. of all collateral posted as assurance under this section shall be subject to a margin determined by the division which is the ratio of the face value of the collateral to market value, as determined by the division.

11.1. The margin shall reflect legal and liquidation fees, as well as value depreciation, marketability and fluctuations that might affect the net cash available to the division to complete plugging and restoration.

12. The market value of collateral may be evaluated at any time, and in no case shall the market value of collateral be less than the required bond amount specified in subsections 5. and 6.

12.1. Upon evaluation of the market value of collateral by the division, the division will notify the operator of any required changes in the amount of the bond and shall allow a reasonable period, not to exceed 90 days, for the operator to establish acceptable bond coverage.

12.2. If an adequate bond is not furnished within the allowed period the operator shall be required to cease operations immediately and shall not resume operations until the division has received an acceptable bond.

13. Persons with an interest in collateral posted as a bond, and who desire notification of actions pursuant to the bond, shall request the notification in writing from the division at the time collateral is offered.

14. The division may allow the operator to replace existing bonds with other bonds that provide sufficient coverage.

14.1. Replacement of a bond pursuant to this section shall not constitute a release of bond under subsection15.

14.2. The division shall not allow liability to cease under an existing bond until the operator has furnished, and the division has approved, an acceptable replacement bond.

14.3. When the operator of wells covered by a blanket bond changes, the division will review the financial eligibility of a new operator for blanket bonding as described in subsection 6.4., and the division will make a written finding concerning the applicability of blanket bonding to the prospective new operator.

14.4. Transfer of the ownership of property does not cancel liability under an existing bond until the division reviews and approves a change of operator for any wells affected by the transfer of ownership.

14.5. If a transfer of the ownership of property is made and an operator wishes to request a change to a new operator of record for the affected wells, then the following requirements shall be met:

14.5.1. The operator shall notify the division in writing when ownership of any well associated with the property has been transferred to a named transferee, and the operator shall request a change of operator for the affected wells.

14.5.2. The request shall describe each well by reference to

its well name and number, API number, and its location, as described by the section, township, range, and county, and shall also include a proposed effective date for the operator change.

14.5.3. The request shall contain the endorsement of the new operator accepting such change of operator.

14.5.4. The request shall contain evidence of the new operator's bond coverage.

14.5.5. The request may include a request to cancel liability for the well(s) included in the operator change that are listed under the existing operator's bond upon approval by the division of an adequate replacement bond in the name of the new operator.

14.6. Upon receipt of a request for change of operator, the division will review the proposed new operator's bond coverage, and if bond coverage is acceptable, the division will issue a notice of approval of the change of operator.

14.6.1. If the division determines that the new operator's bond coverage will be insufficient to cover the costs of plugging and site restoration for the applicable well(s), the division may deny the change of operator, or the division may require a change in the form and amount of the new operator's bond coverage in order to approve the change of operator. In such cases, the division will support its case for a change of the new operator's bond coverage in the form of written findings, and the division will provide a schedule for completion of the requisite changes in order to approve the operator change. The written findings and schedule for changes in bond coverage will be sent to both the operator of record of the applicable well(s) and the proposed new operator.

14.7. If the request for operator change included a request to cancel liability under the existing operator's bond in accordance with subsection 14.5.5., and the division approves the operator change, then the division will issue a notice of approval of termination of liability under the existing bond for the wells included in the operator change. When the division has approved the termination of liability under a bond, the original operator is relieved from the responsibility of plugging or repairing any wells and restoring any well site affected by the operator change.

14.8. If all of the wells covered by a bond are affected by an operator change, the bond may be released by the division in accordance with subsection 15.

15. Bond release procedures are as follows:

15.1. Requests for release of a bond held by the division may be submitted by the operator at any time after a subsequent notice of plugging of a well has been submitted to the division or the division has issued a notice of approval of termination of liability for all wells covered by an existing bond.

15.1.1. Within 30 days after a request for bond release has been filed with the division, the operator shall submit signed affidavits from the surface landowner of any previously plugged well site certifying that restoration has been performed as required by the mineral lease and surface agreements.

15.1.2. If such affidavits are not submitted, the division shall conduct an inspection of the well site in preparation for bond release as explained in subsection 15.2.

15.1.3. Within 30 days after a request for bond release has been filed with the division, the division shall publish notice of the request in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the city and county of Salt Lake and in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the proposed well is located.

15.1.4. If a written objection to the request for bond release is not received by the division within 15 days after publication of the notice of request, the division may release liability under the bond as an administrative action.

15.1.5. If a written objection to the request for bond release is received by the division within 15 days after publication of the notice of request, the request shall be set for hearing and notice thereof given in accordance with the procedural rules of the Board.

15.2. If affidavits supporting the bond release application are not received by the division in accordance with subsection 15.1.1., the division shall within 30 days or as soon thereafter as weather conditions permit, conduct an inspection and evaluation of the well site to determine if restoration has been adequately performed.

15.2.1. The operator shall be given notice by the division of the date and time of the inspection, and if the operator is unable to attend the inspection at the scheduled date and time, the division may reschedule the inspection to allow the operator to participate.

15.2.2. The surface landowner, agent or lessee shall be given notice by the operator of such inspection and may participate in the inspection; however, if the surface landowner is unable to attend the inspection, the division shall not be required to reschedule the inspection in order to allow the surface landowner to participate.

15.2.3. The evaluation shall consider the adequacy of well site restoration, the degree of difficulty to complete any remaining restoration, whether pollution of surface and subsurface water is occurring, the probability of future occurrence of such pollution, and the estimated cost of abating such pollution.

15.2.4. Upon request of any person with an interest in bond release, the division may arrange with the operator to allow access to the well site or sites for the purpose of gathering information relevant to the bond release.

15.2.5. The division shall retain a record of the inspection and the evaluation, and if necessary and upon written request by an interested party, the division shall provide a copy of the results.

15.3. Within 60 days from the filing of the bond release request, if a public hearing is not held pursuant to subsection 15.1.5., or within 30 days after such public hearing has been held, the division shall provide written notification of the decision to release or not release the bond to the following parties:

15.3.1. The operator.

15.3.2. The surety or other guarantor of the bond.

15.3.3. Other persons with an interest in bond collateral who have requested notification under R649-3-1.13.

15.3.4. The persons who filed objections to the notice of application for bond release.

15.4. If the decision is made to release the bond, the notification specified in subsection 15.3. shall also state the effective date of the bond release.

15.5. If the division disapproves the application for release of the bond or portion thereof, the notification specified in subsection 15.3. shall also state the reasons for disapproval, recommending corrective actions necessary to secure the release, and allowing an opportunity for a public hearing.

15.6. The division shall notify the municipality in which the well is located by certified mail at least 30 days prior to the release of the bond.

16. The following guidelines will govern the Forfeiture of Bonds.

16.1. The division shall take action to forfeit the bond if any of the following occur:

16.1.1. The operator refuses or is unable to conduct plugging and site restoration.

16.1.2. Noncompliance as to the conditions of a permit issued by the division.

16.1.3. The operator defaults on the conditions under which the bond was accepted.

16.2. In the event forfeiture of the bond is necessary, the matter will be considered by the Board.

16.3. For matters of bond forfeiture, the division shall send written notification to the parties identified in subsection

15.3., in addition to the notice requirements of the Board procedural rules.

16.4. After proper notice and hearing, the Board may order the division to do any of the following:

16.4.1. Proceed to collect the forfeited amount as provided by applicable laws for the collection of defaulted bonds or other debts.

16.4.2. Use funds collected from bond forfeiture to complete the plugging and restoration of the well or wells to which bond coverage applies.

16.4.3. Enter into a written agreement with the operator or another party to perform plugging and restoration operations in accordance with a compliance schedule established by the division as long as such party has the ability to perform the necessary work.

16.4.4. Allow a surety to complete the plugging and restoration, if the surety can demonstrate an ability to complete the plugging and restoration.

16.4.5. Any other action the Board deems reasonable and appropriate.

16.5. In the event the amount forfeited is insufficient to pay for the full cost of the plugging and restoration, the division may complete or authorize completion of plugging and restoration and may recover from the operator all costs of plugging and restoration in excess of the amount forfeited.

16.6. In the event the amount of bond forfeited was more than the amount necessary to complete plugging and restoration, the unused funds shall be returned by the division to the party from whom they were collected.

16.7. In the event the bond is forfeited and there exists any unplugged well or wells previously covered under the forfeited bond, then the operator must establish new bond coverage in accordance with these rules.

16.8. If the operator requires new bond coverage under the provisions of subsection 16.7., then the division will notify the operator and specify a reasonable period, not to exceed 90 days, to establish new bond coverage.

R649-3-2. Location And Siting of Vertical Wells and Statewide Spacing for Horizontal Wells.

1. In the absence of special orders of the board establishing drilling units or authorizing different well density or location patterns for particular pools or parts thereof, each oil and gas well shall be located in the center of a 40 acre quarter-quarter section, or a substantially equivalent lot or tract or combination of lots or tracts as shown by the most recent governmental survey, with a tolerance of 200 feet in any direction from the center location, a "window" 400 feet square.

1.1.No oil or gas well shall be drilled less than 920 feet from any other well drilling to or capable of producing oil or gas from the same pool.

1.2. No oil or gas well shall be completed in a known pool unless it is located more than 920 feet from any other well completed in and capable of producing oil or gas from the same pool.

2. The division shall have the administrative authority to determine the pattern location and siting of wells adjacent to an area for which drilling units have been established or for which a request for agency action to establish drilling units has been filed with the board and adjacent to a unitized area, where there is sufficient evidence to indicate that the particular pool underlying the drilling unit or unitized area may extend beyond the boundary of the drilling unit or unitized area and the uniformity of location patterns is necessary to ensure orderly development of the pool.

3. In the absence of special orders of the Board, no portion of the horizontal interval within the potentially productive formation shall be closer than six hundred-sixty (660) feet to a drilling or spacing unit boundary, federally unitized area boundary, uncommitted tract within a unit, or boundary line of a lease not committed to the drilling of such horizontal well.

4. The surface location for a horizontal well may be anywhere on the lease.

5. Any horizontal interval shall not be closer than one thousand three hundred and twenty (1,320) feet to any vertical well completed in and producing from the same formation. Vertical wells drilled to and completed in the same formation as in a horizontal well are subject to applicable drilling unit orders of the board or the other conditions of this rule that do not specifically pertain to horizontal wells and may be drilled and produced as provided therein.

6. A temporary six hundred and forty (640) acre spacing unit, consisting of the governmental section in which the horizontal well is located, is established for the orderly development of the anticipated pool.

7. In addition to any other notice required by the statute or these rules, notice of the Application for Permit to Drill for a horizontal well shall be given by certified mail to all owners within the boundaries of the designated temporary spacing unit.

8. Horizontal wells to be located within federally supervised units are exempt from the above referenced conditions of 5, 6 and 7.

9. Exceptions to any of the above referenced conditions of 3 through 7 may be approved upon proper application pursuant to R649-3-3, Exception to Location and Siting of Wells, or R649-10, Administrative Procedures.

10. Additional horizontal wells may be approved by order of the Board after hearing brought upon by a Request for Agency Action (Petition) filed in accordance with the Board's Procedural Rules.

R649-3-3. Exception to Location and Siting of Wells.

1. The division shall have the administrative authority to grant an exception to the locating and siting requirements of R649-3-2 or an order of the board establishing oil or gas well drilling units after receipt from the operator of the proposed well of the following items:

1.1. Proper written application for the exception well location.

1.2. Written consent from all owners within a 460 foot radius of the proposed well location when such exception is to the requirements of R649-3-2, or;

1.3. Written consent from all owners of directly or diagonally offsetting drilling units when such exception is to an order of the board establishing oil or gas well drilling units.

2. If for any reason the division shall fail or refuse to approve such an exception, the board may, after notice and hearing, grant an exception.

3. The application for an exception to R649-3-2 or board drilling unit order shall state fully the reasons why such an exception is necessary or desirable and shall be accompanied by a plat showing:

3.1. The location at which an oil or gas well could be drilled in compliance with R649-3-2 or Board drilling unit order.

3.2. The location at which the applicant requests permission to drill.

3.3. The location at which oil or gas wells have been drilled or could be drilled, in accordance with R649-3-2 or board drilling unit order, directly or diagonally offsetting the proposed exception.

3.4. The names of owners of all lands within a 460 foot radius of the proposed well location when such exception is to the requirements of R649-3-2, or

3.5. The names of owners of all directly or diagonally offsetting drilling units when such exception is to an order of the board establishing oil or gas drilling units.

4. No exception shall prevent any owner from drilling an

oil or gas well on adjacent lands, directly or diagonally offsetting the exception, at locations permitted by R649-3-2, or any applicable order of the board establishing oil or gas well drilling units for the pool involved.

5. Whenever an exception is granted, the board or the division may take such action as will offset any advantage that the person securing the exception may obtain over other producers by reason of the exception location.

R649-3-4. Permitting of Wells to be Drilled, Deepened or Plugged-Back.

1. Prior to the commencement of drilling, deepening or plugging back of any well, exploratory drilling such as core holes and stratigraphic test holes, or any surface disturbance associated with such activity, the operator shall submit Form 3, Application for Permit to Drill, Deepen, or Plug Back and obtain approval. Approval shall be given by the division if it appears that the contemplated location and operations are not in violation of any rule or order of the board for drilling a well.

2. The following information shall be included as part of the complete Application for Permit to Drill, Deepen, or Plug Back.

2.1. The telephone number of the person to contact if additional information is needed.

2.2. Proper identification of the lease as state, federal, Indian, or fee.

2.3. Proper identification of the unit, if the well is located within a unit.

2.4. A plat or map, preferably on a scale of one inch equals 1,000 feet, prepared by a licensed surveyor or engineer, that shows the proposed well location. For directional wells, both surface and bottomhole locations should be marked.

2.5. A copy of the Division of Water Rights approval or the identifying number of the approval for use of water at the drilling site.

2.6. A drilling program containing the following information shall also be submitted as part of a complete APD.

2.6.1. The estimated tops of important geologic markers.

2.6.2. The estimated depths at which the top and the bottom of anticipated water, oil, gas, or other mineral-bearing formations are expected to be encountered, and the owner's or operator's plans for protecting such resources.

2.6.3. The owner's or operator's minimum specifications for pressure control equipment to be used and a schematic diagram thereof showing sizes, pressure ratings or API series, proposed testing procedures and testing frequency.

2.6.4. Any supplementary information more completely describing the drilling equipment and casing program as required by Form 3, Application for Permit to Drill, Deepen, or Plug Back.

2.6.5. The type and characteristics of the proposed circulating medium or mediums to be employed in drilling, the quantities and types of mud and weighting material to be maintained, and the monitoring equipment to be used on the mud system.

2.6.6. The anticipated type and amount of testing, logging, and coring.

2.6.7. The expected bottomhole pressure and any anticipated abnormal pressures or temperatures or potential hazards, such as hydrogen sulfide, H_2S rules are found in R649-3-12 expected to be encountered, along with contingency plans for mitigating such identified hazards.

2.6.8. Any other facets of the proposed operation that the lessee or operator desires to point out for the division's consideration of the application.

2.6.9. If an Application for Permit to Drill, Deepen, or Plug Back is for a proposed horizontal well, a horizontal well diagram clearly showing the well bore path from the surface through the terminus of the lateral shall be submitted.

2.7. Form 5, Designation of Agent or Operator shall be filed when the operator is a person other than the owner.

2.8. If located on State or Fee surface, an APD will not be approved until an Onsite Predrill Evaluation is performed as outlined in R649-3-18.

3. Two legible copies, carbon or otherwise, of the APD filed with the appropriate federal agency may be used in lieu of the forms prescribed by the board.

4. Approval of the APD shall be valid for a period of 12 months from the date of such approval. Upon approval of an APD, a well will be assigned an API number by the division. The API number should be used to identify the permitted well in all future correspondence with the division.

5. If a change of location or drilling program is desired, an amended APD shall be filed with the division and its approval obtained. If the new location is at an authorized location in the approved drilling unit, or the change in drilling program complies with the rules for that area, the change may be approved verbally or by telegraph. Within five days after obtaining verbal or telegraphic authorization, the operator shall file a written change application with the division.

6. After a well has been completed or plugged and abandoned, it shall not be reentered without the operator first submitting a new APD and obtaining the division's approval. Approval shall be given if it appears that a bond has been furnished or waived, as required by R649-3-1, Bonding, and the contemplated work is not in violation of any rule or order of the board.

7. An operator or owner who applies for an APD in an area not subject to a special order of the board establishing drilling units, may contemporaneously or subsequently file a Request for Agency Action to establish drilling units for an area not to exceed the area reasonably projected by the operator or owner to be underlaid by the targeted reservoir.

8. An APD for a well within the area covered by a proper Request for Agency Action that has been filed by an interested person, or the division or the board on its own motion, for the establishment of drilling units or the revision of existing drilling units for the spacing of wells shall be held in abeyance by the division until such time as the matter has been noticed, fully heard and determined.

9. An exception to R649-3-4-8 shall be made and a permit shall be issued by the division if an owner or operator files a sworn statement demonstrating to the division's satisfaction that on and after the date the Request for Agency Action requesting the establishment of drilling units was filed, or the action of the division or board was taken; and

9.1. The owner or operator has the right or obligation under the terms of an existing contract to drill the requested well; or

9.2. The owner or operator has a leasehold estate or right to acquire a leasehold estate under a contract that will be terminated unless he is permitted to commence the drilling of the required well before the matter can be fully heard and determined by the board.

R649-3-5. Identification.

1. Every drilling and producible well shall be identified by a sign posted on the derrick or in a conspicuous place near the well.

2. The sign shall be of durable construction. The lettering on the sign shall be kept in a legible condition and shall be large enough to be legible under normal conditions at a distance of 25 feet.

3. The wells on each lease or property shall be numbered in nonrepetitive, logical, and distinctive sequence. Each sign shall show the number or name of the well, the name of the owner or operator, the lease name, and the location of the well by quarter section, township, and range.

R649-3-6. Drilling Operations.

1. Drilling operations shall be conducted according to the drilling program submitted on the original APD and as approved by the division. Any change of plans to the original drilling program shall be submitted to the division by using Form 9, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells and shall receive division approval prior to implementation. A change of plans necessary because of emergency conditions may be implemented without division approval. The operator shall provide the division with verbal notice of the emergency change within 24 hours and written notice within five days.

2. An operator of a drilling well as designated in R649-2-4 shall comply with reporting requirements as follows:

2.1. The spudding in of a well shall be reported to the division within 24 hours. The report should include the well name and number, drilling contractor, rig number and type, spud date and time, the date that continuous drilling will commence, the name of the person reporting the spud, and a contact telephone number.

2.2. The operator shall file Form 6, Entity Action Form with the division within five working days of spudding in a well. The division will assign the well an entity number that will identify the well on the operator's monthly oil and gas production and disposition reports.

2.3. The operator shall notify the division 24 hours in advance of all testing to be performed on the blowout preventer equipment on a well.

2.4. The operator shall submit a monthly status report for each drilling well on Form 9, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells. The report should include the well depth and a description of the operations conducted on the well during the month. The report shall be submitted no later than the fifth day of the following calendar month until such time as the well is completed and the well completion report is filed.

2.5. The operator shall notify the division 24 hours in advance of all casing tests performed in accordance with R649-3-13.

2.6. The operator shall report to the division all fresh water sand encountered during drilling on Form 7, Report of Water Encountered During Drilling. The report shall be filed with Form 8, Well Completion or Recompletion Report and Log.

R649-3-7. Well Control.

1. When drilling in wildcat territory, the owner or operator shall take all reasonably necessary precautions for keeping the well under control at all times and shall provide, at the time the well is started, proper high pressure fittings and equipment. All pressure control equipment shall be maintained in good working condition at all times.

2. In all proved areas, the use of blowout prevention equipment "BOPE" shall be in accordance with the established and approved practice in the area. All pressure control equipment shall be maintained in good working condition at all times.

3. Upon installation, all ram type BOPE and related equipment, including casing, shall be tested to the lesser of the full manufacturer's working pressure rating of the equipment, 70% of the minimum internal yield pressure of any casing subject to test, or one psi/ft of the last casing string depth. Annular type BOPE are to be tested in conformance with the manufacturer's published recommendations. The operator shall maintain records of such testing until the well is completed and will submit copies of such tests to the division if required.

4. In addition to the initial pressure tests, ram and annular type preventers shall be checked for physical operation each trip. All BOPE components, with the exception of an annular type blowout preventer, shall be tested monthly to the lesser of 50% of the manufacturer's rated pressure of the BOPE, the maximum anticipated pressure to be contained at the surface, one psi/ft of the last casing string depth, or 70% of the minimum internal yield pressure of any casing subject to test.

5. If a pressure seal in the assembly is disassembled, a test of that seal shall be conducted prior to the resumption of any drilling operation. A shell test of the affected seal shall be adequate. If the affected seal is integral with the BOP stack, either pipe or blind ram, necessitating a test plug to be set in order to test the seal, the division may grant approval to proceed without testing the seal if necessary for prudent operations.

6. All tests of BOPE shall be noted on the driller's log, IADC report book, or equivalent and shall be available for examination by the director or an authorized agent during routine inspections.

7. BOPE used in possible or probable hydrogen sulfide or sour gas formations shall be suitable for use in such areas.

R649-3-8. Casing Program.

1. The method of cementing casing in the hole shall be by pump and plug method, displacement method, or other method approved by the division.

2. When drilling in wildcat territory or in any field where high pressures are probable, the conductor and surface strings of casing must be cemented throughout their lengths, unless another procedure is authorized or prescribed by the division, and all subsequent strings of casing must be securely anchored.

3. In areas where the pressures and formations to be encountered during drilling are known, sufficient surface casing shall be run to:

3.1. Reach a depth below all known or reasonably estimated, utilizable, domestic, fresh water levels.

3.2. Prevent blowouts or uncontrolled flows.

4. The casing program adopted must be planned to protect any potential oil or gas horizons penetrated during drilling from infiltration of waters from other sources and to prevent the migration of oil, gas, or water from one horizon to another.

R649-3-9. Protection of Upper Productive Strata.

1. No well shall be deepened for the purpose of producing oil or gas from a lower stratum until all upper productive strata are protected, either permanently by casing and cementing or temporarily through the use of tubing and packer, to the satisfaction of the division.

2. In any well that appears to have defective, poorly cemented, or corroded casing that will permit or may create underground waste or may contaminate underground or surface fresh water, the operator shall proceed with diligence to use the appropriate method and means to eliminate such hazard of underground waste or contamination of fresh water. If such hazard cannot be eliminated, the well shall be properly plugged and abandoned.

3. Natural gas that is encountered in substantial quantities in any section of a drilled hole above the ultimate objective shall be shut off with reasonable diligence, either by mudding, casing or other approved method, and shall be confined to its original source to the satisfaction of the division.

R649-3-10. Tolerances for Vertical Drilling.

1. Deviation from the vertical for short distances is permitted in the drilling of a well without special approval to straighten the hole, sidetrack junk, or correct other mechanical difficulties.

2. All wells shall be drilled such that the surface location of the well and all points along the intended well bore shall be within the tolerances allowed by R649-3-2, Location and Siting of Vertical Wells and Statewide Spacing for Horizontal Wells, or the appropriate board order.

R649-3-11. Directional Drilling.

1. Except for the tolerances allowed under R649-3-10, no

well may be intentionally deviated unless the operator shall first file application and obtain approval from the division.

1.1. An application for directional drilling may be approved by the division without notice and hearing when the applicant is the owner of all the oil and gas within a radius of 460 feet from all points along the intended well bore, or the applicant has obtained the written consent of the owner to the proposed directional drilling program.

1.2. An application for directional drilling may be included as part of the initial APD for a proposed well.

2. An application for directional drilling shall include the following information:

2.1. The name and address of the operator.

2.2. The lease name, well number, field name, reservoir name, and county where the proposed well is located.

2.3. A plat or sketch showing the distance from the surface location to section and lease lines, the target location within the intended producing interval, and any point along the intended well bore outside the 460 foot radius for which the consent of the owner has been obtained.

2.4. The reason for the intentional deviation.

2.5. The signature of designated agent or representative of operator.

3. Within 30 days following completion of a directionally drilled well, a complete angular deviation and directional survey of the well obtained by an approved well survey company shall be filed with the division, together with other regularly required reports.

R649-3-12. Drilling Practices for Hydrogen Sulfide H_2S Areas and Formations.

1. This rule shall apply to drilling, redrilling, deepening, or plugging back operations in areas where the formations to be penetrated are known to contain or are expected to contain H_2S in excess of 20 ppm and to areas where the presence or absence thereof is unknown.

2. A written contingency plan, providing details of actions to be taken to alert and protect operating personnel and members of the public in the event of an accidental release of H_2S gas shall be submitted to the division as part of the initial APD for a well or as a sundry notice.

3. All proposed drill site locations shall be planned to obtain the maximum safety benefits consistent with the rig configuration, terrain, prevailing winds, etc.

3.1. The drilling rig shall, where possible, be situated so that prevailing winds blow across the rig in a direction toward the reserve pit and away from escape routes.

3.2. On-site trailers shall be located to allow reasonably safe distances from both the well and the outlet of the flare line.

4. At least two cleared areas shall be designated as crew briefing or safety areas.

4.1. Both areas shall be located at least 200 feet from the well, with at least one area located generally upwind from the well.

5. Protective equipment shall be provided by the operator or its drilling contractor for operating personnel and shall include the following:

5.1. An adequate number of positive pressure type self-contained breathing apparatus to allow all personnel normally involved on a drilling location immediate access to such equipment, with a minimum of one working apparatus available for the immediate use of each rig hand in emergencies.

5.2. Chalk boards or note pads to be used for communication when wearing protective breathing apparatus.

5.3. First aid supplies.

5.4. One resuscitator complete with medical oxygen.

5.5. A litter or stretcher.

5.6. Harnesses and lifelines.

5.7. A telephone, radio, mobile phone, or other communication device that provides emergency two-way communication from a safe area near the well location.

6. Each drill site shall have an H_2S detection and monitoring system that activates audible and visible alarms when the concentration of H_2S reaches the threshold limit of 20 ppm in air. This equipment shall have a rapid response time and be capable of sensing a minimum of ten ppm H_2S in air, with at least three sensing points, located at the shale shaker, on the derrick floor, and in the cellar. Other sensing points shall be located at other critical areas where H_2S might accumulate. Portable H_2S detection equipment capable of sensing an H_2S concentration of 20 ppm shall be available for all working personnel and shall be equipped with an audible warning signal.

7. Equipment to indicate wind direction at all times shall be installed at prominent locations. At least two wind socks or streamers shall be located at separate elevations at the well location and shall be easily visible from all areas of the location. Windsocks or streamers shall be located in illuminated areas for night operations.

8. When H_2S is encountered during drilling, well marked, highly visible warning signs shall be displayed at the rig and along all access routes to the well location.

8.1. The signs shall warn of the presence of H_2S and shall prohibit approach to the well location when red flags are displayed.

8.2. Red flags shall be displayed when H_2S is present in concentrations greater than 20 ppm in air as measured on the equipment required under R649-3-12-6.

9. Unless adequate natural ventilation is present, portable fans or ventilation equipment shall be located in work areas to disperse H_2S when it is encountered.

10. A flare system shall be utilized to safely gather and burn H_2S bearing gas.

10.1. Flare lines shall be located as far from the operating site as feasible and shall be located in a manner to compensate for wind changes.

10.2. The outlets of all flare lines shall be located at least 150 feet from the well head unless otherwise approved by the division.

11. Sufficient quantities of additives shall be maintained on location to add to the mud system to scavenge or neutralize H_2S.

R649-3-13. Casing Tests.

1. In order to determine the integrity of the casing string set in the well, the operator shall, unless otherwise requested by the division, perform a pressure test of the casing to the pressures specified under R649-3-7.4 before drilling out of any casing string, suspending drilling operations, or completing the well.

R649-3-14. Fire Hazards on the Surface.

1. All rubbish or debris that might constitute a fire hazard shall be removed to a distance of a least 100 feet from the well location, tanks, separator, or any structure. All waste oil or gas shall be burned or disposed of in a manner to avert creation of a fire hazard.

2. Any gas other than poisonous gas escaping from the well during drilling operations shall be, so far as practicable, conducted to a safe distance from the well site and burned in a suitable flare.

R649-3-15. Pollution and Surface Damage Control.

1. The operator shall take all reasonable precautions to avoid polluting lands, streams, reservoirs, natural drainage ways, and underground water.

1.1. The owner or operator shall carry on all operations and maintain the property at all times in a safe and workmanlike manner having due regard for the preservation and conservation

of the property and for the health and safety of employees and people residing in close proximity to those operations.

1.2. At a minimum, the owner or operator shall:

1.2.1. Take reasonable steps to prevent and shall remove accumulations of oil or other materials deemed to be fire hazards from the vicinity of well locations, lease tanks and pits.

1.2.2. Remove from the property or store in an orderly manner, all scrap or other materials not in use.

1.2.3. Provide secure workmanlike storage for chemical containers, barrels, solvents, hydraulic fluid, and other non-exempt materials.

1.2.4. Maintain tanks in a workmanlike manner that will preclude leakage and provide for all applicable safety measures, and construct berms of sufficient height and width to contain the quantity of the largest tank at the storage facility.

1.2.4.1. The use of crude or produced water storage tanks without tops is strictly prohibited except during well testing operations.

1.2.5. Catch leaks and drips, contain spills, and cleanup promptly.

1.2.6. Waste reduction and recycling should be practiced in order to help reduce disposal volumes.

1.2.7. Produced water, tank bottoms and other miscellaneous waste should be disposed of in a manner that is in compliance with these rules and other state, federal, or local regulations or ordinances.

1.2.8. In general, good housekeeping practices should be used.

R649-3-16. Reserve Pits and Other On-site Pits.

1. Small onsite oil field pits including, but not limited to, reserve pits, emergency pits, workover and completion pits, storage pits, pipeline drip pits, and sumps shall be located and constructed in such a manner as to contain fluids and not cause pollution of waters and soils. They shall be located and constructed according to the Division guidelines for onsite pits. See Ranking Criteria for Reserve and Onsite Pit Liner Requirements, on the Oil, Gas and Mining web page.

2. Reserve pit location and construction requirements including liner requirements will be discussed at the predrill site evaluation. Special stipulations concerning the reserve pit will be included as part of the Division's approval to drill.

3. Following drilling and completion of the well the reserve pit shall be closed within one year, unless permission is granted by the Division for a longer period.

4. Pit contents shall meet the Division's Cleanup Levels (guidance document for numeric clean-up levels) or background levels prior to burial.

5. The contents may require treatment to reduce mobility and/or toxicity in order to meet cleanup levels.

6. The alternative to meeting cleanup levels would be transporting of material to an appropriate disposal facility.

R649-3-17. Inspection.

1. Inspection of wells shall be performed by the division to determine operator compliance with the rules and orders of the board.

2. The inspection shall not interfere with the mechanical operation of facilities or equipment used in drilling and production operations.

3. Inspections of operations involving a safety hazard shall not be conducted, nor shall an inspection be conducted that may cause a safety hazard.

R649-3-18. On-site Predrill Evaluation.

1. An on-site predrill evaluation of drilling operations located on state or private land shall be scheduled and conducted by the division prior to approval of an APD and no later than 30 days after receipt by the division of a complete APD.

1.1. An on-site predrill evaluation may be performed by the division prior to submittal of a complete APD at the written request of the operator.

1.2. The division, the operator, and other persons associated with the surface management or construction of the well site shall attend the predrill evaluation.

1.3. When appropriate, the operator's surveyor and archaeologist may also participate in the predrill evaluation.

1.4. When the surface of the land involved is privately owned, the operator shall include in the APD the name, address, and telephone number of the private surface owner as shown on the real property records of the county where the well is located.

1.5. The surface owner shall be invited by the division to attend the predrill evaluation.

1.6. The surface owner's inability to attend the predrill evaluation shall not delay the scheduled evaluation.

2. Special stipulations concerning surface use or justifications for well spacing exceptions may be addressed and developed at the predrill evaluations.

2.1. Special stipulations shall be incorporated as conditions of the approved APD, together with any additional conditions determined by the division to be necessary following a review of the complete application.

R649-3-19. Well Testing.

1. Each operator shall conduct a stabilized production test of at least 24 hours duration not later than 15 days following the completion or recompletion of any well for the production of oil or gas.

1.1. The results of the test shall be reported in writing to the division within 15 days after completion of the test.

1.2. Additional tests shall be made as requested by the division.

2. The division may request subsurface pressure measurements on a sufficient number of wells in any pool to provide adequate data to determine reservoir characteristics.

3. Upon written request, the division may waive or extend the time for conducting any test.

4. A gas-oil ratio "GOR" test shall be conducted not later than 15 days following the completion or recompletion of each well in a pool that contains both oil and gas.

4.1. The average daily oil production, the average daily gas production and the average GOR shall be recorded.

4.2. The results of the GOR test shall be reported in writing to the division within 15 days after completion of the test.

4.3. A GOR test of at least 24 hours duration shall satisfy the requirements of R649-3-19-1.

5. When the results of a multipoint test or other approved test for the determination of gas well potential have not been submitted to the division within 30 days after completion or recompletion of any producible gas well, the division may order this test to be made.

5.1. All data pertinent to the test shall be submitted to the division in legible, written form within 15 days after completion of the test.

5.2. The performance of a multipoint or other approved test shall satisfy the requirements of R649-3-19-1.

6. All tests of any producible gas well will be taken in accordance with the Manual of Back-Pressure Testing of Gas Wells published by the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, with necessary modifications as approved by the division.

R649-3-20. Gas Flaring or Venting.

1. Produced gas from an oil well, also known as associated gas or casinghead gas, may be flared or vented only in the following amounts:

1.1. Up to 1,800 MCF of oil well gas may be vented or flared from an individual well on a monthly basis at any time without approval.

1.2. During the period of time allowed for conducting the stabilized production test or other approved test as required by R649-3-19, the operator may vent or flare all produced oil well gas as needed for conducting the test.

1.2.1. The operator shall not vent or flare gas that is not necessary for conducting the test or beyond the time allowed for conducting the test.

1.3. During the first calendar month immediately following the time allowed for conducting the initial stabilized production test as required by R649-3-19.1, the operator may vent or flare up to 3,000 MCF of oil well gas without approval.

1.4. Unavoidable or short-term oil well gas venting or flaring may occur without approval in accordance with R649-3-20.4, 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3.

2. Produced gas from a gas well may be vented or flared only in the following amounts:

2.1. During the period of time allowed for conducting the stabilized production test, the multipoint test, or other approved test as required by R649-3-19, the operator may vent or flare all produced gas well gas as needed for conducting the test.

2.2. The operator shall not vent or flare gas which is not necessary for conducting the tests or beyond the time allowed for conducting the tests.

2.3. Unavoidable or short-term gas well gas venting or flaring may occur without approval in accordance with R649-3-20.4, 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3.

3. If an operator desires to produce a well for the purpose of testing and evaluation beyond the time allowed by R649-3-19 and vent or flare gas in excess of the aforementioned limits of gas venting or flaring, the operator shall make written request for administrative action by the division to allow gas venting or flaring during such testing and evaluation.

3.1. The operator shall provide any information pertinent to a determination of whether marketing or otherwise conserving the produced gas is economically feasible.

3.2. Upon such request and based on the justification information presented, the division may authorize gas venting or flaring at unrestricted rates for up to 30 days of testing or no more than 50 MMCF of gas vented or flared, whichever is less.

4. Once a well is completed for production and gas is being transported or marketed, the operator is allowed unavoidable or short-term gas venting or flaring without approval only in the following cases:

4.1. Gas may be vented or released from oil storage tanks or other low pressure oil production vessels unless the division determines that the recovery of such vapors is warranted.

4.2. Gas may be vented or flared from a well during periods of line failures, equipment malfunctions, blowouts, fires, or other emergencies if shutting in or restricting production from the well would cause waste or create adverse impact on the well or producing reservoir.

4.3. The operator shall provide immediate notification to the division in all such cases in accordance with R649-3-32, Reporting of Undesirable Events.

4.4. Upon notification, the division shall determine if gas venting or flaring is justified and specify conditions of approval if necessary.

4.5. Gas may be vented or flared from a well during periods of well purging or evaluation tests not exceeding a period of 24 hours or a maximum of 144 hours per month.

4.6. The operator shall provide subsequent written notification to the division in all such cases.

5. If an operator wishes to flare or vent a greater amount of produced gas than allowed by this rule, the operator must submit a Request for Agency Action to the board to be considered as a formal board docket item. The request should include the following items:

5.1. A statement justifying the need to vent or flare more than the allowable amount.

5.2. A description of production test results.

5.3. A chemical analysis of the produced gas.

5.4. The estimated oil and gas reserves.

5.5. A description of the reinjection potential or other conservation oriented alternative for disposition of the produced gas.

5.6. A description of the amount of gas used in lease operations.

5.7. An economic evaluation supporting the operator's determination that conservation of the gas is not economically viable. The evaluation should utilize any engineering or geologic data available and should consider total well production, not just gas production, in presenting the profitability and costs for beneficial use of the gas.

5.8. Any other information pertinent to a determination of whether marketing or otherwise conserving the produced gas is economically feasible.

6. Upon review of the request for approval to vent or flare gas from a well, the board may elect to:

6.1. Allow the requested venting or flaring of gas.

6.2. Restrict production until the gas is marketed or otherwise beneficially utilized.

6.3. Take any other action the board deems appropriate in the circumstances.

7. When gas venting or flaring from a well has not been approved by the division or the magnitude and duration of venting or flaring exceeds the amounts specified in these rules or any division or board approval, then the board may issue a formal order to alleviate the noncompliance and/or require the operator to appear before the board to provide justification of such venting or flaring. The division shall notify the appropriate governmental taxing and royalty agencies of any unapproved venting or flaring and of any subsequent board action.

8. No extraction plant processing gas in Utah shall flare or vent such gas unless such venting or flaring is made necessary by mechanical difficulty of a very limited temporary nature or unless the gas vented or flared is of no commercial value.

9. In the event of a more prolonged mechanical difficulty or in the event of plant shut-downs or curtailment because of scheduled or nonscheduled maintenance or testing operations or other reasons, or in the event a plant is unable to accept, process, and market all of the casinghead gas produced by wells connected to its system, the plant operator shall notify the division as soon as possible of the full details of such shut-down or curtailment, following which the division shall take such action as is necessary.

R649-3-21. Well Completion and Filing of Well Logs.

1. For the purposes of this rule only, a well shall be determined to be completed when the well has been adequately worked to be capable of producing oil or gas or when well testing as required by the division is concluded.

2. Within 30 days after the completion of any well drilled or redrilled for the production of oil or gas, Form 8, Well Completion or Recompletion Report and Log, shall be filed with the division, together with a copy of the electric and radioactivity logs, if run.

3. In addition, one copy of all drillstem test reports, formation water analyses, porosity, permeability or fluid saturation determinations, core analyses and lithologic logs or sample descriptions if compiled, shall be filed with the division.

4. As prescribed under R649-2-12, Test and Surveys, the directional, deviation and/or measurement-while-drilling (MWD) survey for a horizontal well shall be filed within 30 days of being run. Such directional, deviation and/or MWD survey specifically related to well location or well bore path

shall not be held confidential. Other MWD survey data that presents well log, or other geological, geophysical, or engineering information may be held confidential as provided in R649-2-11, Confidentiality of Well Log Information.

R649-3-22. Completion Into Two or More Pools.

1. The completion of a single well into more than one pool may be permitted by submitting an application to the division and securing its approval.

1.1. The application shall be submitted on Form 9, Sundry Notice and Report and shall be accompanied by an exhibit showing the location of all wells on contiguous oil and gas leases or drilling units overlying the pool.

1.2. The application shall set forth all material facts involved and the manner and method of completion proposed.

2. If oil or gas is to be produced from two or more pools open to each other through the same string of casing so that commingling will take place, the application must also be accompanied by a description of the method used to account for and to allocate production from each pool so commingled.

3. The application shall include an affidavit showing that the operator has provided a copy of the application to the owners of all contiguous oil and gas leases or drilling units overlying the pool.

3.1. If none of these owners file a written objection to the application within 15 days after the date the application is filed with the division, the application may be considered and approved by the division without a hearing.

3.2. If a written objection is filed that cannot be resolved administratively, the application may be approved only after notice and hearing by the board.

R649-3-23. Well Workover and Recompletion.

1. Requests for approval of a notice of intention to perform a workover or recompletion shall be filed by an operator with the division on Form 9, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, or if the operation includes substantial redrilling, deepening, or plugging back of an existing well, on Form 3, Application for Permit to Drill, Deepen or Plug Back.

2. The division shall review the proposed workover or recompletion for conformance with the Oil and Gas Conservation General Rules and advise the operator of its decision and any necessary conditions of approval.

3. Recompletions shall be conducted in a manner to protect the original completion interval(s) and any other known productive intervals.

4. The same tests and reports are required for any well recompletion as are required following an original well completion.

5. The applicant shall file a subsequent report of workover on Form 9, Sundry Notices and Reports, or a subsequent report of recompletion on Form 8, Well Completion or Recompletion Report and Log, within 30 days after completing the workover or recompletion operations.

6. For the purpose of qualifying for a tax credit under Utah Code Ann. Section 59-5-102(6), the operator on his behalf and on behalf of each working interest owner must file a request with the division on Form 15, Designation of Workover or Recompletion. The request must be filed within 90 days after completing the workover or recompletion operations.

7. A workover which may qualify under Utah Code Ann. Section 59-5-102(6) shall be downhole operations conducted to maintain, restore or increase the producibility or serviceability of a well in the geologic interval(s) that the well is currently completed in, but shall not include:

7.1. Routine maintenance operations such as pump changes, artificial lift equipment or tubing repair, or other operations that do not involve changes to the wellbore configuration or the geologic interval(s) that it penetrates and that do not stimulate production beyond that which would be anticipated as the result of routine maintenance.

7.2. Operations to convert any well for use as a disposal well or other use not associated with enhancing the recovery of hydrocarbons.

7.3. Operations to convert a well to a Class II injection well for enhanced recovery purposes may qualify if the secondary or enhanced recovery project has received the necessary board approval.

8. A recompletion that may qualify under Utah Code Ann. Section 59-5-102(6) shall be downhole operations conducted to reestablish producibility or serviceability of a well in any geologic interval(s).

9. The division shall review the request for designation of a workover or recompletion and advise the operator and the State Tax Commission of its decision to approve or deny the operations for the purposes of Utah Code Ann. Section 59-5-102(6).

10. The division is responsible for approval of workover and recompletion operations that qualify for the tax credit.

10.1. If the operator disagrees with the decision of the division, the decision may be appealed to the board.

10.2. Appeals of all other workover and recompletion tax credit decisions should be made to the State Tax Commission.

R649-3-24. Plugging and Abandonment of Wells.

1. Before operations are commenced to plug and abandon any well the owner or operator shall submit a notice of intent to plug and abandon to the division for its approval.

1.1. The notice shall be submitted on Form DOGM-9, Sundry Notice and Report on Wells.

1.2. A legible copy of a similar report and form filed with the appropriate federal agency may be used in lieu of the forms prescribed by the board.

1.3. In cases of emergency the operator may obtain verbal or telegraphic approval to plug and abandon.

1.4. Within five days after receiving verbal or telegraphic approval, the operator shall submit a written notice of intent to plug and abandon on Form 9.

2. Both verbal and written notice of intent to plug and abandon a well shall contain the following information:

2.1. The location of the well described by section, township, range, and county.

2.2. The status of the well, whether drilling, producing, injecting or inactive.

2.3. A description of the well bore configuration indicating depth, casing strings, cement tops if known, and hole size.

2.4. The tops of known geologic markers or formations.

2.5. The plugging program approved by the appropriate federal agency if the well is located on federal or Indian land.

2.6. An indication of when plugging operations will commence.

3. A dry or abandoned well must be plugged so that oil, gas, water, or other substance will not migrate through the well bore from one formation to another.

3.1. Unless a different method and procedure is approved by the division, the method and procedure for plugging the well shall be as follows:

3.2. The bottom of the hole shall be filled to, or a bridge shall be placed at, the top of each producing formation open to the well bore, and a cement plug not less than 100 feet in length shall be placed immediately above each producing formation open to the well bore.

3.3. A solid cement plug shall be placed from 50 feet below a fresh water zone to 50 feet above the fresh water zone, or a 100 foot cement plug shall be centered across the base of the fresh water zone and a 100 foot plug shall be centered across the top of the fresh water zone.

3.4. At least ten sacks of cement shall be placed at the

surface in a manner completely plugging the entire hole. If more than one string of casing remains at the surface, all annuli shall be so cemented.

3.5. The interval between plugs shall be filled with noncorrosive fluid of adequate density to prevent migration of formation water into or through the well bore.

3.6. The hole shall be plugged up to the base of the surface string with noncorrosive fluid of adequate density to prevent migration of formation water into or through the well bore, at which point a plug of not less than 50 feet of cement shall be placed.

3.7. Any perforated interval shall be plugged with cement and any open hole porosity zone shall be adequately isolated to prevent migration of fluids.

3.8. A cement plug not less than 100 feet in length shall be centered across the casing stub if any casing is cut and pulled, a second plug of the same length shall be centered across the casing shoe of the next larger casing.

4. An alternative method of plugging, required under a federal or Indian lease, will be accepted by the division.

5. Within 30 days after the plugging of any well has been accomplished, the owner or operator shall file a subsequent report of plugging with the division. The report shall give a detailed account of the following items:

5.1. The manner in which the plugging work was carried out, including the nature and quantities of materials used in plugging and the location, nature, and extent by depths, of the plugs.

5.2. Records of any tests or measurements made.

5.3. The amount, size, and location, by depths of any casing left in the well.

5.4. A statement of the volume of mud fluid used.

5.5. A complete report of the method used and the results obtained, if an attempt was made to part any casing.

6. Upon application to and approval by the division, and following assumption of liability for the well by the surface owner, a well or other exploratory hole that may safely be used as a fresh water well need not be filled above the required sealing plugs set below the fresh water formation. The owner of the surface of the land affected may assume liability for any well capable of conversion to a water well by sending a letter assuming such liability to the division and by filing an application with and obtaining approval for appropriation of underground water from the Division of Water Rights.

7. Unless otherwise approved by the division, all abandoned wells shall be marked with a permanent monument showing the well number, location, and name of the lease. The monument shall consist of a portion of pipe not less than four inches in diameter and not less than ten feet in length, of which four feet shall be above the ground level and the remainder shall be securely embedded in cement. The top of the pipe must be permanently sealed.

8. If any casing is to be pulled after a well has been abandoned, a notice of intent to pull casing must be filed with the division and its approval obtained before the work is commenced.

8.1. The notice shall include full details of the contemplated work. If a log of the well has not already been filed with the division, the notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the log showing all casing seats as well as all water strata and oil and gas shows.

8.2. Where the well has been abandoned and liability has been terminated with respect to the bond previously furnished under R649-3-1, a $10,000 plugging bond shall be filed with the division by the applicant.

R649-3-25. Underground Disposal of Drilling Fluids.

1. Operators shall be permitted to inject and dispose of reserve pit drilling fluids downhole in a well upon submitting an application for such operations to the division and obtaining its approval. Injection of reserve pit fluids shall be considered by the division on a case-by-case basis.

2. Each proposed injection procedure will be reviewed by the division for conformance to the requirements and standards for permitting disposal wells under R649-5-2 to assure protection of fresh-water resources.

3. The subsurface disposal interval shall be verified by temperature log, or suitable alternative, during the disposal operation.

4. The division shall designate other conditions for disposal, as necessary, in order to ensure safe, efficient fluid disposal.

R649-3-26. Seismic Exploration.

1. Form 1, Application for Permit to Conduct Seismic Exploration shall be submitted to the division by the seismic contractor at least seven days prior to commencing any type of seismic exploration operations. In cases of emergency, approval may be obtained either verbally or by telegraphic communication.

1.1. Changes of plans or line locations may be implemented in an emergency situation without division approval.

1.2. Within five days after the change is performed, the seismic contractor shall submit written notice of the change to the division.

1.3. The permit may be revoked at any time by the division for failure to comply with the rules and orders of the board.

1.4. Any request to deviate from the general plugging and operations procedures of these rules shall be included on the permit application.

1.5. The name, address, and telephone number of the seismic contractor's local contact shall be submitted to the division as soon as determined if not available when the permit application is submitted.

1.6. After review of the application for a seismic permit, the division may require written permission of the owner of the surface of the affected land if it is determined that the seismic operation may significantly impact any building, pipeline, water well, flowing spring, or other cultural or natural feature in the area.

1.7. The permit will be in effect for six months from the date of approval. The permit may be extended upon application to and approval by the division.

2. Bonding shall not be required for seismic exploration requiring the drilling of shot holes.

3. Seismic contractors shall give the division at least 24 hours advance notice of the plugging of seismic holes. The notice shall include the date and time the plugging activities are expected to commence, the name and address of the seismic contractor responsible for the holes, and, if different, the name and address of the hole plugging company.

4. Unless the seismic contractor can prove to the satisfaction of the division that another method will provide adequate protection to ground water resources and other man-made or natural features and will provide long-term land stability, the following procedures shall be required for the conduct of seismic operations and hole plugging:

4.1. Seismic contractors shall take reasonable precautions to avoid conducting shot hole operations closer than 1,320 feet to any building, pipeline, water well, flowing spring, or other cultural/natural feature, e.g., a historical monument, marker, or structure, that may be adversely affected by the seismic operations.

4.2. When nonartesian water is encountered while drilling seismic shot holes, the holes shall be filled from the bottom up with a high grade bentonite/water slurry mixture.

4.3. The slurry shall have a density that is at least four

percent greater than the density of fresh water and shall have a marsh funnel viscosity of at least 60 seconds per quart.

4.4. The density and viscosity of the slurry are to be measured prior to adding cuttings. Cuttings not added to the slurry are to be disposed of in accordance with R649-3-26-4.6.

4.5. Upon approval by the division, any other suitable plugging material commonly used in the industry may be substituted for the bentonite/water slurry as long as the physical characteristics of the substitute plugging material are at least comparable to those of the bentonite/water slurry.

4.6. The hole shall be filled with the substitute plugging material from the bottom up to a depth of three feet below ground level.

4.7. A nonmetallic permaplug shall be set at a depth of three feet. The remaining hole shall be filled and tamped to the surface with cuttings and native soil.

4.8. The permaplug shall be imprinted with an approved identification number or mark.

4.9. When drilling with air only, and in completely dry holes, plugging may be accomplished by returning the cuttings to the holes, tamping the returned cuttings to the depth of three feet below ground level, and setting the permaplug topped with more cuttings and soil. A small mound shall be left over the hole for settling allowance.

4.10. If artesian flow, water flowing at the surface, is encountered in the drilling of any seismic hole, cement shall be used to seal off the water flow to prevent cross-flow, erosion, or contamination of fresh water supplies.

4.11. Unless severe weather conditions prevent access, the holes shall be cemented immediately.

4.12. Approval may be granted to seismic operator to plug a flowing hole in another manner, if it is proved to this division that the alternate method will provide adequate protection to ground water resources and provide long term land stability.

4.13. The owner of the surface of the land affected may assume liability for a seismic hole capable of conversion to a water well by sending a letter assuming such liability to the division and by filing an application with and obtaining approval for appropriation of underground water from the Division of Water Rights.

4.14. Shotholes shall be properly plugged and abandoned as soon as practical after the shot has been fired.

4.15. No shothole shall be left unplugged for more than 30 days without approval of the division.

4.16. Until properly plugged, shotholes shall be covered with a tin hat or other similar cover.

4.17. The hats shall be imprinted with the seismic contractor's name or initials.

4.18. Any slurry, drilling fluids, or cuttings that are deposited on the surface around the seismic hole shall be raked or otherwise spread out to a height of not more than one inch above the surface, so that the growth of the natural grasses or foliage will not be impaired.

4.19. Restoration plans required by the Mined Land Reclamation Act, Chapter 8 of Title 40, or by any other surface management agency will be accepted by the division.

4.20. The surface area around each seismic shothole shall be reclaimed and reseeded to its original condition insofar as such restoration is practical and is required by the surface management agency.

4.21. All flagging, stakes, cables, cement, or mud sacks shall be removed from the drill site and disposed of in an acceptable manner.

5. Upon application to the division, approval may be obtained for preplugging of shotholes using coarse bentonite material or a suitable alternative used in the industry. Preplugging of holes in this manner shall be performed according to the following procedures:

5.1. A sales receipt indicating proof of purchase of an adequate amount of coarse bentonite to properly plug all shotholes shall be submitted to the division upon request.

5.2. For shotholes drilled with air that are completely dry, the seismic contractor shall have the option of preplugging with the coarse bentonite material or of using an alternate plugging material under R649-3-26-4.3.

5.3. For conventionally drilled, wet holes, enough approved material shall be used to cover the initial water level, i.e., the depth of the initial water level in the hole prior to adding coarse bentonite material shall be equal to the final plug depth.

5.4. An additional ten feet of approved material shall be placed above this depth and hole cuttings shall be used to fill the remainder of the hole to a depth of three feet below ground level.

5.5. A nonmetallic plug imprinted with an approved identification number or mark shall be installed at this depth.

5.6. The remaining three feet of hole shall be filled and tamped to the surface with cuttings and native soil.

5.7. The remaining cuttings shall be raked or spread to a height not to exceed one inch above ground level.

5.8. When using heliportable drills and insufficient cuttings are available, the hole shall be preplugged with bentonite plugging material or an approved alternate material to a depth of three feet below ground level.

5.9. Installation of a nonmetallic plug and filling the remainder of the hole shall be performed as required by R649-3-26-5.3.

5.10. The coarse bentonite plugging material shall have the following specifications - chemically unaltered sodium bentonite, coarse ground, three quarter inch maximum size, not more than 19% moisture content and not more than 15% inert solids by volume.

6. Form 2, Seismic Exploration Completion Report shall be submitted to the Division within 60 days after completion of each seismic exploration project. The report shall include: Certification by the seismic contractor that all shot holes have been plugged as prescribed by the division.

R649-3-27. Multiple Mineral Development.

1. Drilling operations conducted in areas designated by the board for multiple mineral development shall comply with all rules or orders of the board for drilling, casing, cementing, and plugging except as the general rules or orders may be modified by this rule.

2. It is the policy of the division to promote the development of all mineral resources on land under its jurisdiction. Consistent with that policy, operators engaged in oil and gas operations on lands on which operators are exploring for and developing mineral resources other than oil and gas may enter into a cooperative agreement with these other operators with respect to multiple mineral development. The agreement shall define:

2.1. The extent and limits of liability when one operator, either intentionally or unintentionally, interferes with or damages the deposits of another.

2.2. The coordination of access to and development of the area.

2.3. Mitigation of surface impact including but not limited to issues pertaining to relocation of natural gas pipeline gathering and distribution systems and other surface facilities occasioned by placement of a spent shale pile; phased or coordinated surface occupancy so as to allow each operator to enjoy his respective mineral estate with the least disruption of operations and damage to the oil and gas deposits, either directly or indirectly, through waste; and limitation of oil and gas operations in areas of concentrated surface oil shale facilities.

2.4. Mitigation of subsurface impact including but not

limited to issues pertaining to the interface in the underground environment of oil shale mining operations with other mineral operations.

2.5. The extent of exchange of geological, engineering, and production data.

2.6. Other cooperative efforts consistent with multiple mineral development under the rules and orders of the board pertaining to oil and gas operations, oil shale operations, and mined land reclamation.

3. The division, together with the Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands, and School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration shall be signatory to the agreement, where applicable.

4. In the event the operators cannot agree on cooperative development of their respective mineral deposits, or having once entered into a cooperative agreement subsequently disagree on the application of the terms and provisions thereof, any operator whose oil and gas or mining operation or deposit may be adversely affected or damaged by the operations of another operator may apply to the board for, or the board may on its own motion enter an order, after notice and hearing, delineating the respective rights and obligations of all operators with respect to development of all minerals concerned.

5. After notice and hearing the board may modify its order to more effectively carry out the policies of multiple mineral development.

R649-3-28. Designated Potash Areas.

1. In any area designated as a potash area, either by the board, or an appropriate state or federal government agency, all wells shall be drilled, cased, cemented, and plugged in accordance with the rules and orders of the board. The following minimum requirements and definitions shall also apply to the drilling, logging, casing, and plugging operations within the Salt Section to protect against migration of oil, gas, or water into or within any formation or zone containing potash. As used in this rule, Salt Section shall mean the Paradox Salt Section of Pennsylvanian Age.

2. Any drilling media used through the Salt Section shall be such that sodium chloride is not soluble in the media at normal temperatures.

3. Gamma ray-neutron, gamma ray-sonic or other appropriate logs shall be run promptly through the Salt Section. One field copy of the log through the Salt Section shall be submitted to the division within ten days, or upon the request of the division, whichever is the earlier.

4. A directional survey shall be run from a point at least 20 feet below the Salt Section to the surface. The survey shall be filed with the division prior to completion or plugging and abandonment of the well.

5. In addition to the requirements of the R649-3-8, any casing set into or through the Salt Section shall be cemented solidly through the Salt Section above the casing shoe.

6. Any cement used in setting casing or in plugging that comes in contact with the Salt Section shall be of such chemical composition as to avoid dissolution of the Salt Section and to provide weight, strength, and physical properties sufficient to protect uphole formations and prevent blowouts or uncontrolled flows.

7. If a well is dry, cement plugs at least 200 feet in length shall be placed across the top and the base of the Salt Section, across any oil, gas or water show, and across any potash zone.

7.1. Plugs shall not be required inside a properly cemented casing string. The division shall approve the location of the plugs after examining the appropriate logs, drilling and testing records for the well.

7.2. No well shall be temporarily abandoned with open hole in the Salt Section.

8. The division may inspect the drilling operations at all times, including any mining operations that may affect any drilling or producing well bores. A potash owner, if contributing by agreement to the logging and directional survey costs of a well, may inspect the well for compliance with this rule.

9. Before commencing drilling operations for oil or gas on any land within designated potash area, the operator shall furnish by registered mail, a copy of the APD, together with the plat or map required under R649-3-4, to all potash owners and lessees whose interests are within a radius of 2,640 feet of the proposed well.

10.After proper notice and hearing, the board may modify this rule for a particular well or area by requiring that greater or lesser precautions be taken to prevent the escape of oil, gas, or water from one stratum into another. The board may also expand or contract from the designated potash areas.

R649-3-29. Workable Coal Beds.

1. Prior to commencing drilling operations for oil and gas on any lands where there are mine workings, the operator shall furnish a copy of the APD, a plat or map as required under R649-3-4, and a designation of the proposed angle and direction of the well, if the well is to be deviated substantially from a vertical course, to all coal owners and lessees whose interests are within a radius of 5,280 feet of the proposed well.

2. A well penetrating one or more workable coal beds or mine workings shall be drilled to a depth and shall be of a size, to permit the placing of casing in the hole at the points and in the manner necessary to exclude all oil, gas or gas pressure from the coal bed, other than oil, gas or gas pressure originating in the coal bed.

3. Unless otherwise authorized by the division, the casing run through a coal bed shall be seated at least 50 feet into the closest impervious formation below the coal bed. The casing shall be cemented solidly through the coal bed to a height at least 50 feet into the closest impervious formation above the coal bed.

4. A directional survey or a cement bond log shall be performed and furnished to the division upon written request by the division.

5. Upon penetrating a coal bed the operator shall notify the division, in writing, before completing or plugging and abandoning the well.

R649-3-30. Underground Mining Operations.

1. Prior to commencing drilling operations for oil and gas on any land where there are known or suspected underground mining operations, solution mining operations or surface mining operations, including solar evaporation ponds, the operator shall include in the APD or in a separate cover letter, any information known to the operator concerning the name and address of the owner or operator of the mining workings.

2. The division may, with the concurrence of the operator, change the surface location of the proposed well if there appears to be any possibility of interference between the proposed well bore and the mine workings.

R649-3-31. Designated Oil Shale Areas.

1. Designated oil shale areas are subject to the general drilling, plugging and other performance standards described in this section, except where the board has adopted, by order, specific standards for individual oil shale areas. As of June 8, 2001, the board has adopted specific standards for individual oil shale areas by board orders in Cause Nos. 190-5(b), 190-3, and 190-13. The board may adopt specific standards in other areas, or modify the above orders, in the future.

2. Lands may be designated as an oil shale area by the board, either upon its own motion, or upon the petition of an interested person following notice and hearing.

3. As used in this rule, oil shale section means the

sequence of strata containing oil shale beds, including any interbedded strata not containing oil shale, consisting of the Parachute Creek Member of the Green River Formation of Tertiary Age, defined as the stratigraphic equivalent of the interval between 1,428 feet and 2,755 feet below the Kelly Bushing on the induction-electrical log of the Ute Trail No. 10 API No. 43-047-15382 well drilled by Dekalb Agricultural Association, Inc. and located in the NE 1/4 of Section 34, Township 9 South, Range 21 East, S.L.M., Uintah County, Utah. The Mahogany Zone is defined as the stratigraphic equivalent of the interval between 2,230 feet and 2,360 feet below the Kelly Bushing on the induction-electrical log of the well cited above.

4. For purposes of identifying the oil shale intervals, an appropriate electrical log shall be run through the oil shale section. One field copy of the log through the oil shale section shall be made available to the division pursuant to R649-3-23 or upon written request by the division.

5. On all wells that are intentionally deviated from the vertical within the oil shale section, pursuant to the provisions of R649-3-10 and R649-3-11, a directional survey shall be run from a point at least 20 feet below the oil shale section to the surface and shall thereafter be filed with the division within 20 days after reaching total depth.

6.Any oil shale lessee or operator whose oil shale mine workings reach a distance of 2,640 feet from a producing well or any oil and gas lessee or operator whose producing well is approached by oil shale mine workings within a distance of 2,640 feet shall request agency action with the board. The board may promulgate an order after notice and hearing with respect to the running of a directional survey through the oil shale section, the cost and potential resource loss liability and responsibility as to the oil and gas operator and the oil shale lessee or operator and any other issues regarding multiple mineral development.

7. The directional survey shall be the confidential property of the parties paying for the survey and shall be kept confidential until released by said parties or the division.

8. In addition to the requirements pertaining to the cementing of casing contained in the R649-3-8, any casing set into or through the oil shale section shall be cemented over the entire oil shale section.

9. If a well is dry, junked or abandoned, a cement plug shall be placed across that portion of the oil shale section extending 200 feet above and 200 feet below the longitudinal center of the Mahogany Zone. The cement plug shall not be required inside a casing cemented in accordance with R649-3-31-8. When the casing is cemented, cement plugs 200 feet in length shall be centered across the top and across the base of the Parachute Creek Member of the Green River Formation.

10. In the event the casing is not cemented in accordance with R649-3-31-8, the division shall approve the method and procedure to prevent the migration of oil, gas, and other substances through the wellbore from one formation to another.

11. The division shall approve the adequacy and location of the cement plugs after examining the appropriate logs and drilling and testing records for the well, to ensure that the oil shale section is adequately protected.

12. Upon written request of the owner or operator under R649-8-6, the division shall keep all well logs confidential. The division may inspect the drilling operations at all times, including any mining operations that may affect drilling or producing well bores.

13. Before commencing drilling operations for oil or gas on any land within a designated oil shale area, the operator shall furnish a copy of the APD, together with a plat or map as directed under R649-3-4, to all oil shale owners or their lessees whose interests are within a radius of 2,640 feet of the proposed well. The operator shall furnish a notice of intention to plug and abandon any well in the oil shale area, as required under R649-3-24-1, to the owners or their lessees prior to commencement of plugging operations.

14. The operator shall use generally accepted techniques for vertical or directional drilling as defined under R649-3-10 and R649-3-11 to maintain the well bore within an intact core of a mine pillar. Within 20 days of reaching the total depth or before completion of the well, whichever is the earlier, a directional survey shall be run as prescribed by this rule.

R649-3-32. Reporting of Undesirable Events.

1. The division shall be notified of all fires, leaks, breaks, spills, blowouts, and other undesirable events occurring at any oil or gas drilling, producing, or transportation facility, or at any injection or disposal facility.

2. Immediate notification shall be required for all major undesirable events as outlined in R649-3-32-5.

2.1. Immediate notification shall mean a verbal report submitted to the division as soon as practical but within a maximum of 24 hours after discovery of an undesirable event.

2.2. A complete written report of the incident shall also be submitted to the division within five days following the conclusion of an undesirable event.

2.3. The requirements for written reports are specified in R649-3-32-4.

3. Subsequent notification shall be required for all minor undesirable events as outlined in R649-3-32-6.

3.1. Subsequent notification shall mean a complete written report of the incident submitted to the division within five days following the conclusion of an undesirable event.

3.2. The requirements for written reports are specified in R649-3-32-4.

4. Complete written reports of undesirable events may be submitted on Form 9, Sundry Notice and Report on Wells. The report shall include:

4.1. The date and time of occurrence and, if immediate notification was required, the date and time the occurrence was reported to the Division.

4.2. The location where the incident occurred described by section, township, range, and county.

4.3. The specific nature and cause of the incident.

4.4. A description of the resultant damage.

4.5. The action taken, the length of time required for control or containment of the incident, and the length of time required for subsequent cleanup.

4.6. An estimate of the volumes discharged and the volumes not recovered.

4.7. The cause of death if any fatal injuries occurred.

5. Major undesirable events include the following:

5.1. Leaks, breaks or spills of oil, salt water or oil field wastes that result in the discharge of more than 100 barrels of liquid, that are not fully contained on location by a wall, berm, or dike.

5.2. Equipment failures or other accidents that result in the flaring, venting, or wasting of more than 500 Mcf of gas.

5.3. Any fire that consumes the volumes of liquid or gas specified in R649-3-32-5.1 and R649-3-32-5.2.

5.4. Any spill, venting, or fire, regardless of the volume involved, that occurs in a sensitive area stipulated on the approval notice of the initial APD for a well, e.g., parks, recreation sites, wildlife refuges, lakes, reservoirs, streams, urban or suburban areas.

5.5. Each accident that involves a fatal injury.

5.6. Each blowout, loss of control of a well.

6. Minor undesirable events include the following:

6.1. Leaks, breaks or spills or oil, salt water, or oil field wastes that result in the discharge of more than ten barrels of liquid and are not considered major events in R649-3-32-5.

6.2 Equipment failures or other accidents that result in the

flaring, venting or wasting of more than 50 Mcf of gas and are not considered major events in R649-3-32-5.

6.3. Any fire that consumes the volumes of liquid or specified in R649-3-32-6.1 and R649-3-32-6.2.

6.4. Each accident involving a major or life-threatening injury.

R649-3-33. Drilling Procedures in the Great Salt Lake.

1. For all drilling activities proposed within the Great Salt Lake, the APD required by R649-3-4 shall be filed at least 30 days prior to the date on which the operator intends to commence operations. As part of the APD, the operator shall include:

1.1. The name of the drilling contractor and the number and type of rig to be used.

1.2. An illustration of the boundaries of all state or federal parks, wildlife refuges, or waterfowl management areas within one mile of the proposed well location.

1.3. An illustration of the locations of all evaporation pits, producing wells, structures, buildings, and platforms within one mile of the proposed well location.

1.4.An oil spill emergency contingency plan.

2. Unless permitted by the board after notice and hearing, no well shall be drilled that has a surface location:

2.1. Within 1,320 feet from an evaporation pit without the consent of the operator of such pit.

2.2. Within one mile from the boundary of a state or federal park, wildlife refuge, or waterfowl management area without the consent of the appropriate state or federal regulatory agency.

2.3. Within three miles of Gunnison Island during the Pelican nesting season (March 15 through September 30) or within one mile from said island at any other time.

2.4. Within any area south of the Salt Lake Base Meridian Line.

2.5. Within any area north of Township 10 North.

2.6. Within one mile inside of what would be the water's edge if the water level of the Great Salt Lake were at the elevation of 4,193.3 feet above sea level.

3. Well casing and cementing shall be subject to the following special requirements for the purpose of this rule, the several casing strings in order of normal installation are drive or structural casing, conductor casing, surface casing, intermediate casing, and production casing. All depths refer to true vertical depth:

3.1. The drive or structural casing shall be set by drilling, driving or jetting to a minimum depth of 50 feet below the floor of the lake bed or to such greater depth required to support unconsolidated deposits and to provide hole stability for initial drilling operations. If drilled in, the drilling fluid shall be a type that will not pollute the lake; in addition, a quantity of cement sufficient to fill the annular space back to the lake floor with returns circulated, must be used.

3.2. The conductor casing shall be set at a minimum depth of 200 feet below the floor of the lake, and shall be cemented with a quantity sufficient to fill the annular space back to the lake surface with returns circulated.

3.3. The surface casing shall be set at a minimum depth of 500 feet if the proposed depth of the well is less than 7,000 feet; or 1,000 feet if the proposed depth is over 7,000 feet but less than 11,000 feet; or 1,500 feet if the depth is 11,000 feet. The casing shall be cemented with a quantity sufficient to fill the annular space back to the lake surface with returns circulated, and the bottom of the casing shall be in competent rock.

3.4. The intermediate and production casing shall be set at any time when drilling below the surface casing and hole conditions justify setting casing. This casing will be cemented in such a manner that all hydrocarbons, water aquifers, lost-circulation or zones of significant porosity and permeability, significant beds containing priority minerals, and abnormal pressure intervals are covered or isolated.

3.5. Prior to drilling the plug after cementing, all casing strings except the drive or structural casing, shall be pressure tested. This test shall not exceed the rated working pressure of the casing. If the pressure declines more than ten percent in 30 minutes, or if there are other indications of a leak, corrective measures must be taken until a satisfactory test is obtained. All casing pressure tests shall be recorded on the driller's log.

4. Blowout preventers and related well control equipment shall be installed, and tested in a manner necessary to prevent blowouts and shall be subject to the following special conditions:

4.1. Prior to drilling below the surface casing, blowout prevention equipment shall be installed and maintained ready for use until drilling operations are completed.

4.2. An inside blowout preventer assembly and a full opening string safety valve in the open position shall be maintained on the rig floor at all times while drilling operations are being conducted.

4.2.1. Valves shall be maintained on the rig floor to fit all pipe in the drill string.

4.2.2. A top kelly cock shall be installed below the swivel and another at the bottom of the kelly of such design that it can be run through the blowout preventers.

4.3. Before drilling below the surface casing the blowout prevention equipment shall include a minimum of:

4.3.1. Three remotely and manually controlled, hydraulically operated blowout preventers with a rated working pressure that exceeds the maximum anticipated surface pressure, including one equipped with pipe rams, one with blind rams and one hydril type.

4.3.2. A drilling spool with side outlets, if side outlets are not provided in the blowout preventer body.

4.3.3. A choke manifold.

4.3.4. A kill line.

4.3.5. A fill-up line.

4.4. Ram-type blowout preventers and related control equipment shall be tested to the rated working pressure of the stack assembly or to the working pressure of the casing, whichever is the lesser, at the following times:

4.4.1. When installed.

4.4.2. Before drilling out after each string of casing is set.

4.4.3. Not less than once each week while drilling.

4.4.4. Following repairs that require disconnecting a pressure seal in the assembly.

4.5. The hydril-type blowout preventer shall be tested to 70 percent of the pressure testing requirements of ram-type blowout preventers. The hydril-type blowout preventer shall be actuated on the drill pipe once each week.

4.6. Accumulators or accumulators and pumps shall maintain a reserve capacity at all times to provide for repeated operation of hydraulic preventers.

4.7. A blowout prevention drill shall be conducted weekly for each drilling crew to insure that all equipment is operational and that crews are properly trained to carry out emergency duties. All blowout preventer tests and crew drills shall be recorded on the driller's log.

5. The characteristics and use of drilling mud and the conduct of related drilling procedures shall be such as are necessary to maintain the well in a safe condition to prevent uncontrolled blowouts of any well. Quantities of mud materials sufficient to insure well control shall be maintained and readily accessible for use at all times.

6. Mud testing equipment shall be maintained on the derrick floor at all times, and mud tests consistent with good operating practice shall be performed daily, or more frequently as conditions warrant. The following mud system monitoring equipment must be installed, with derrick floor indicators, and

used throughout the period of drilling after setting and cementing the surface casing:

6.1. A recording mud pit level indicator including a visual and audio warning device to determine mud pit volume gains and losses.

6.2. A mud return indicator to determine when returns have been obtained, or when they occur unintentionally, and additionally to determine that returns essentially equal the pump discharge rate.

7. In the conduct of all oil and gas operations, the operator shall prevent pollution of the waters of the Great Salt Lake. The operator shall comply with the following pollution prevention requirements:

7.1. Oil in any form, liquid or solid wastes containing oil, shall not be disposed of into the waters of the lake.

7.2. Liquid or solid waste materials containing substances that may be harmful to aquatic life or wildlife, or injurious in any manner to life and property, or that in any way unreasonably adversely affects the chemicals or minerals in the lake shall not be disposed of into the waters of the lake.

7.3. Waste materials, exclusive of cuttings and drilling media, shall be transported to shore for disposal.

8. All spills or leakage of oil and liquid or solid pollutants shall be immediately reported to the division. A complete written statement of all circumstances, including subsequent clean-up operation, shall be forwarded to said agencies within 72 hours of such occurrences.

9. Standby pollution control equipment consistent with the state of the art, shall be maintained by, and shall be immediately available to, each operator.

R649-3-34. Well Site Restoration.

1. The operator of a well shall upon plugging and abandonment of the well restore the well site in accordance with these rules.

2. For all land included in the well site for which the surface is federal, Indian, or state ownership, the operator shall meet the well site restoration requirements of the appropriate surface management agency.

3. For all land included in the well site for which the surface is fee or private ownership, the operator shall meet the well site restoration requirements of the private landowner or the minimum well site restoration requirements established by the division.

4. Well site restoration on lands with fee or private ownership shall be completed within one (1) year following the plugging of a well unless an extension is approved by the division for just and reasonable cause.

5. These rules shall not preclude the opportunity for a private landowner to assume liability for the well as a water well in accordance with R649-3-24.6.

6. The operator shall make a reasonable effort to establish surface use agreements with the owners of land included in the well site prior to the commencement of the following actions on fee or private surface:

6.1. Drilling a new well.

6.2. Reentering an abandoned well.

6.3. Assuming operatorship of existing wells.

7. Upon application to the division to perform any of the aforementioned and prior to approval of such actions by the division, the operator shall submit an affidavit to the division stating whether appropriate surface use agreements have been established with and approved by the surface landowners of the well site.

8. If necessary and upon request by the division, the operator shall submit a copy of the established surface use agreements to the division.

9. If no surface use agreement can be established, the division shall establish minimum well site restoration requirements for any well located on fee or private surface for the purposes of final bond release.

10. Established surface use agreements may be modified or terminated at any time by mutual consent of the involved parties; however, the operator shall notify the division if such is the case and if a surface use agreement is terminated without a new agreement established, the division shall establish minimum well site reclamation requirements.

11. The operator shall be responsible for meeting the requirements of any surface use agreement, and it shall be assumed by the division until notified otherwise that surface use agreements remain in full force and effect until all the requirements of the agreement are satisfied or until the agreement has been terminated by mutual consent of the involved parties.

12. The surface use agreement shall stipulate the minimum well site restoration to be performed by the operator in order to allow final release of the bond.

13. The final bond release by the division shall include a determination by the division whether or not the operator has met the requirements of an established surface use agreement, and the division may suspend final bond release until the operator has completed all the requirements of the surface use agreement.

14. The agreement may state requirements for well site grading, contouring, scarification, reseeding, and abandonment of any equipment or facilities for which the landowner agrees to assume liability.

15. The agreement shall not address operations regulated by the rules and orders of the board such as:

15.1. Disposal of drilling fluid, produced fluid, or other fluid waste associated with the drilling and production of the well.

15.2. Reclamation or treating of waste crude oil.

15.3. Any other operation or condition for which the board has jurisdiction.

16. If the operator cannot establish surface use agreements then the operator shall so notify the division.

17. Within 30 days of the notification or as soon as weather conditions permit, the division shall conduct an inspection and evaluation of the well site in order to establish minimum well site restoration requirements for the purpose of final bond release.

18. The operator shall be given notice by the division of the date and time of the inspection, and if the operator cannot attend the inspection at the scheduled date and time, the division may reschedule the inspection to allow the operator to participate.

19. The surface landowner, agent or lessee shall be given notice by the operator of such inspection and may participate in the inspection; however, if the surface landowner cannot attend the inspection, the division shall not be required to reschedule the inspection in order to allow the surface landowner to participate.

20. The evaluation shall consider the condition of the land prior to disturbance, the extent of proposed disturbance, the degree of difficulty to conduct complete restoration, the potential for pollution, the requirements for abating pollution, and the possible land use after plugging and restoration are completed.

21. Within 30 days after performing the inspection, the division shall provide the operator with the results of the inspection and the evaluation listing the minimum well site restoration requirements established by the division.

22. The division shall retain a record of the inspection and the evaluation, and if necessary and upon written request by an interested party, the division shall provide a copy of the minimum well site restoration requirements established by the division.

23. If any person disagrees with the results of the inspection and the evaluation and desires a reconsideration of the minimum well site restoration requirements established by the division, such person may submit a request to the board for a hearing and order to modify the requirements.

24. The board, after proper notice and hearing, may issue an order modifying the minimum well site restoration requirements established by the division.

25. The minimum well site restoration requirements established by the division or by board order shall be considered part of any permit granted by the division to conduct operations at a well site, and the inability of the operator to meet such requirements shall be considered grounds for forfeiture of the bond.

26.If the minimum well site restoration requirements suggest to the division that bond coverage for a well should be increased, the division shall take action as stated in R649-3-1.

R649-3-35. Wildcat Wells.

1. For purposes of qualifying for a severance tax exemption under Section 59-5-102(5)(b), an operator must file an application with the division for designation of a wildcat well.

1.1. The application may be filed prior to drilling the well, and a tentative determination of the wildcat designation will be issued at that time. An application or request for final designation of wildcat status as appropriate, must be filed at the time of filing of Form 8, Well Completion or Recompletion Report and Log.

1.2. The application shall contain, where applicable, the following information:

1.2.1. A plat map showing the location of the well in relation to producing wells within a one mile radius of the wellsite.

1.2.2. A statement concerning the producing formation or formations in the wildcat well and also the producing formation or formations of the producing wells in the designated area, including completion reports and other appropriate data.

1.2.3. Stratigraphic cross sections through the producing wells in the designated area and the proposed wildcat well.

1.2.4. A statement as to whether the well is in a known geologic structure. However, whether the well is in a known geologic structure shall not be the sole basis of determining whether the well is a wildcat.

1.2.5. Bottomhole pressures, as applicable, in a wildcat well compared to the wells producing in the designated area from the same zone.

1.2.6. Any other information deemed relevant by the applicant or requested by the division.

2. Information derived from well logs, including certain information in completion reports, stratigraphic cross sections, bottomhole pressure data, and other appropriate data provided in R649-3-35-1 will be held confidential in accordance with R649-2-11 at the request of the operator.

3. The division shall review the submitted information and advise the operator and the State Tax Commission of its decision regarding the wildcat well designation as related to Section 59-5-102(5)(b).

4. The division is responsible for approval of a request for designation of a well as a wildcat well. If the operator disagrees with the decision of the division, the decision maybe appealed to the board. Appeals of all other tax-related decisions concerning wildcat wells should be made to the State Tax Commission.

R649-3-36. Shut-in and Temporarily Abandoned Wells.

1. Wells may be initially shut-in or temporarily abandoned for a period of twelve (12) consecutive months. If a well is to be shut-in or temporarily abandoned for a period exceeding twelve (12) consecutive months, the operator shall file a Sundry Notice providing the following information:

1.1. Reasons for shut-in or temporarily abandonment of the well,

1.2. The length of time the well is expected to be shut-in or temporarily abandoned, and

1.3. An explanation and supporting data, for showing the well has integrity, meaning that the casing, cement, equipment condition, static fluid level, pressure, existence or absence of Underground Sources of Drinking Water and other factors do not make the well a risk to public health and safety or the environment.

2. After review the Division will either approve the continued shut-in or temporarily abandoned status or require remedial action to be taken to establish and maintain the well's integrity.

3. After five (5) years of nonactivity or nonproductivity, the well shall be plugged in accordance with R649-3-24, unless approval for extended shut-in time is given by the Division upon a showing of good cause by the operator.

4. If after a five (5) year period the well is ordered plugged by the Division, and the operator does not comply, the operator shall forfeit the drilling and reclamation bond and the well shall be properly plugged and abandoned under the direction of the Division.

R649-3-37. Enhanced Recovery Project Certification.

1. In order for incremental production achieved from an enhanced recovery project to qualify for the severance tax rate reduction provided under Subsection 59-5-102(7), the operator on behalf of the producers shall present evidence demonstrating that the recovery technique or techniques utilized qualify for an enhanced recovery determination and the Board must certify the project as an enhanced recovery project.

2. For enhanced recovery projects certified by the Board after January 1, 1996:

2.1. As part of the process of certifying incremental production that qualifies for a reduction in the severance tax rate under Subsection 59-5-102(7), the operator shall furnish the Division:

2.1.1. An extrapolation (projection) and tabulation of expected non-enhanced recovery of oil and gas production from the project.

2.1.2. The projection shall be for not less than seventy-two (72) months commencing with the first month following the project certification by the Board.

2.1.3. The projection shall be based on production history of all wells within the project area for not less than twelve (12) months immediately preceding either certification or commencement of the project; reservoir and production characteristics; and the application of generally accepted petroleum engineering practices.

2.1.4. The projected production volumes approved by the division shall serve as the base level production for purposes of determining the incremental oil and gas production that qualifies for a reduction in the severance tax rate.

2.2. The operator shall provide a statement as to all assumptions made in preparing the projection and any other information concerning the project that the division may reasonably require in order to evaluate the operator's projection.

2.3. An operator's request for incremental production certification may be approved administratively by the Director or authorized agent. The Director or authorized agent shall review the request within 30 days after its receipt and advise the operator of the decision. If the operator disagrees with the Director or authorized agent's decision, the operator may request a hearing before the Board at its next regularly scheduled hearing. The Director or authorized agent may also refer the matter to the Board if a decision is in doubt.

2.4. Upon approval of a request for incremental production certification, the Director or authorized agent shall forward a copy of the certification to the Utah Tax Commission.

KEY: oil and gas law
July 1, 2003 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation February 3, 2012

R651. Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation.
R651-227. Boating Safety Course Fees.
R651-227-1. Boating Safety Course Fees.

(1) The fee for the Division's personal watercraft education course is $12.

(2) The fee to replace a lost or stolen Boating Education Certificate is $5.00.

(3) The fee for issuance of a state issued Boating Education Certificate is $5.00.

KEY: boating, safety, course, fee
July 23, 2012 73-18-15(7)(a)
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2012

R651. Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation.
R651-410. Off-Highway Vehicle Safety Equipment.
R651-410-1. Safety Flags Required on Designated Sand Dunes.

Safety flags that meet the requirements of UCA Section 41-22-10.7, are required to be mounted on OHV's at Coral Pink Sand Dunes, Big Sand Mountain Recreation Management Area, and the Little Sahara Special Recreation Management Area, which areas have boundaries as defined below:

A. Coral Pink Sand Dunes.

Beginning at the junction of Hancock Road and San Springs Road, thence west along Hancock Road to Yellowjacket Road; thence south along Yellowjacket Road to Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park South Boundary Road. Thence south along the South Boundary Road to the Utah-Arizona state line. Thence east along the Utah-Arizona stateline to the east side of Moquith Mountain. Thence north along the east side of Moquith Mountain to Sand Springs Road. Thence north along Sand Springs Road to the junction of Hancock Road and Sand Springs Road.

B. Big Sand Mountain Special Recreation Management Area - Sand dunes located within that portion of Washington County bounded by the following: Starting at the intersection of the county-maintained Washington Dam road and the main jeep road that runs east of and parallel to Warner Ridge. Thence south along the main jeep road to its intersection with the Warner Valley road. Thence south and east along the Warner Valley road to its intersection with the Hurricane Cliffs road. Thence north along the Hurricane Cliffs road to the north township line of Township 43 South, Salt Lake Meridian. Thence west along the township line and public land boundary to the southeast corner of Section 31, Township 42 South, Range 13 West, Salt lake Meridian. Thence north along the section line and thereafter following the boundary of the proposed San Hollow Recreation Area to the principal OHV access road off the northwest corner of the recreation area. Thence northwest along the principal OHV access road to the Washington Dam road. Thence west along the Washington Dam road to the beginning.

C. Little Sahara Special Recreation Management Area - Sand dunes located within that portion of Juab County lying within the fenced boundary of the Little Sahara Recreation area.

KEY: parks, off-highway vehicles
May 19, 2003 **41-22-31**
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2012 **41-22-32**
41-22-33

R652. Natural Resources; Forestry, Fire and State Lands.
R652-121. Wildland Fire Suppression Fund.
R652-121-100. Authority.

This rule implements Article XVIII of the Utah Constitution and provides for administration of the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund under the authority of Section 65A-8-207.

R652-121-200. Normal Fire Suppression Costs.

1. Under the terms of a cooperative fire protection agreement, the state forester shall file an annual budget for operation of a cooperative district with each participating county. The county shall budget an amount for actual fire suppression costs determined to be normal by the state forester.

2. Normal fire suppression costs are defined as the actual costs identified by annual audits of a participating county's financial records and costs paid by the state in the county's behalf under the terms of Sections 65A-8-203 and 65A-8-205. The most recent seven-year record will be used. The highest year and lowest year will be deducted and the remaining five years averaged.

3. The seven years of fire suppression costs will be in constant dollars, which allows for the effect of inflation.

4. The minimum county budget for fire suppression costs shall be $5,000. The effect of inflation will be considered every three years. An amount equal to the accumulated inflation over this period will be added to this base budget for fire suppression. This time period began January 1, 1999.

R652-121-300. Annual Sign Up, Effective Payment Period, Annual Assessment Payments and Capitalization.

1. The annual sign up period will be from November 1 through January 10 of the following year.

2. The effective period for payments out of the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund will be June 1 through October 31 of each year. Should the state forester determine the need to extend the fire season as specified in Section 65A-8-211 due to fire severity, all suppression costs incurred during that extension period will be eligible. A participating county may petition the state forester in writing requesting use of the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund to cover wildland fire suppression costs incurred outside the normal fire season.

3. A participating county shall make its assessment fee and any required equity payment by March 15 of each year.

R652-121-400. Determination of Unincorporated Acreage.

1. The unincorporated acreage to be used in determining a portion of the assessment fee for participation in the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund will be the private acreage provided by the county from its ownership records. The acreage figure will be updated by the county every three years.

2. A county shall report all of the unincorporated private acreage within the county in order to participate in the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund.

R652-121-500. Determination of Property Values.

1. The taxable value of property in the unincorporated area of a county will be the locally assessed value of real property provided by the county to the Utah State Tax Commission, Property Tax Division on an annual basis.

2. Value of real property means:

(a) the value of real estate, including patented mining claims as reported pursuant to Section 59-2-322.

(b) the value of improvements as reported pursuant to section 59-2-322.

3. The county must adhere to Utah State Tax Commission policy for periodic reassessment of property. A county that is found to be in arrears on meeting this requirement will be penalized by increasing the current taxable value of property by 25% in determining the county's assessment fee.

R652-121-600. Determination of Equity Payments.

1. Unless waived by the legislature, an equity payment is required if a county elects to participate in the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund after the initial sign up period or to reestablish participation in the fund after a county's participation was terminated at the county's choice or for revocation by the state forester. The initial sign up period ended on May 31, 1998.

2. The equity payment is based on what the county's annual assessment fee would have been for the previous three years. In no case will the equity payment exceed three years of assessment.

3. If a county elects to join the suppression fund for the first time after May 31, 2000, an equity payment will be required that is equal to the previous three years' assessment fees.

4. If a county elects to withdraw from the fund or participation is revoked by the state forester, the county may request permission in writing to re-establish participation. Upon acceptance, the county must make an equity payment equal to what its assessment fees would have been for each year it was out of the fund, not to exceed three years.

R652-121-700. Definition of Eligible Suppression and Presuppression Costs.

1. After the County's approved fire suppression budget has been depleted, all fire suppression costs that occur during the fire season, as defined in R652-121-300, directly related to the control of wildfires on forest, range and watershed lands within the unincorporated area of a participating county are eligible for coverage by the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund. The costs of resources directly involved in fire suppression efforts that are paid from the county's wildland fire suppression account are eligible. The county must notify the state forester in writing when the county's budget for normal fire suppression costs has been expended. Area managers will verify to the state forester in writing that a county's fire suppression budget has been depleted.

2. A good faith effort must be made by the counties to recover suppression costs for human caused fires. If the county has evidence that indicates a responsible party for a fire and chooses not to proceed, suppression cost for that fire is not eligible for reimbursement from the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund. After consultation between the county and state, the state forester will determine if a good faith effort has been made to recover suppression cost.

3. Wildland Fire suppression costs recovered under Section 65A-3-4 will be repaid to the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund.

4. Presuppression projects may be funded from the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund when approved in advance by the state forester.

R652-121-900. Clarification of The State's Financial Obligation For Suppression Costs.

If the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund is not adequate to pay all eligible fire suppression costs, prorated expenditure payments will be made to affected counties. The remaining county liability will be shared between the county and state as provided by the current agreement.

R652-121-1000. Agreement For County Participation in Fund.

Pursuant to Section 65A-8-205 a county legislative body may enter into a written agreement with the state forester to participate in the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund. The written agreement to authorize a county's participation in the fund may

be an addendum to the current cooperative wildland fire agreement between a county and the state forester.

R652-121-1100. Revocation of Participation in Fund.

1. A county's eligibility to participate in the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund may be revoked for failure to:

(a) pay the required assessment or equity fees when due after being notified by the state forester as specified in Subsection R652-121-1100(2).

(b) provide documented unincorporated acreage figures for assessment determination; or

(c) provide total taxable value of unincorporated property as provided annually to the Utah State Tax Commission, Property Tax Division for the assessment determination.

2. The state forester will apprise a county in writing of any deficiency in Subsection R652-121-1100(1) within 30 days following the due date. Deficiencies not remedied within 60 days shall result in revocation of a county's participation in the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund.

R652-121-1200. Definition of Presuppression Activities.

Presuppression activities are those activities related to wildfire prevention, preparedness and mitigation to reduce hazard or risk on eligible lands. Presuppression activities include fuel treatment, fuel breaks, defensible space, codes and ordinances, presuppression plans, wildland fire protection capability, wildland fire suppression training and other practices which reduce hazards or risks in the eligible areas.

R652-121-1300. Application Process For Presuppression Projects.

1. Presuppression project proposals must be submitted to the state forester in writing prior to implementation. The written proposal shall detail:

(a) the location of the project,
(b) the purpose of the project,
(c) the methods of accomplishing the project,
(d) the time line for completion of the project,
(e) the resources needed and their availability,
(f) itemized estimated cost for the project, and
(g) other data required by the state forester.

2. Presuppression project proposals may be submitted by the counties to the state forester from March 1 through April 1 and August 1 through September 1 of each year. The counties will be notified by May 1 or October 1 of the state forester's decision on the proposed projects.

R652-121-1400. Limitation on Presuppression And Fire Management Incentives.

1. The cost of a county's approved presuppression projects shall not exceed 75% of that county's annual assessment fee for the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund.

2. Presuppression projects may be cost shared at a rate between 25% and 75% of the total cost of the project. The cost share rate will be determined by the state forester for each project category on an annual basis. These cost share rates will be communicated to the counties by January 30 of each year

3. Presuppression projects may be proposed for multi-year funded projects. These multi-year funded projects may not exceed three years. Annual cost share payments to a county for a multi-year project may not exceed 75% of that county's annual assessment fee. Project proposals will be developed to reflect annual work plans and payments to complete the project over a specified number of years.

4. The costs that may be reimbursed for presuppression projects may be limited by legislative appropriation. The Division shall not authorize payments for presuppression projects that exceed 75% of the total annual assessment fees paid into the fund by participating counties.

R652-121-1450. Payment for Presuppression Projects.

1. Cost share payment for presuppression projects will be made to the counties when:

(a) the project is completed, inspected and certified by the area manager; and

(b) the county makes a written request for reimbursement with documented costs.

R652-121-1600. State Land Exclusion.

Wildland fire suppression costs on state-owned lands are not eligible to be covered from the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund.

KEY: administrative procedures, wildland fire fund
January 4, 2002 65A-8-207
Notice of Continuation September 25, 2012

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-3. Collection, Importation, Transportation, and Possession of Animals.
R657-3-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under Title 23, Wildlife Resources Code of Utah and in accordance with a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Agriculture and Food, Department of Health, and the Division of Wildlife Resources, this rule governs the collection, importation, exportation, transportation, and possession of animals and their parts.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall be construed as superseding the provisions set forth in Title 23, Wildlife Resources Code of Utah. Any provision of this rule setting forth a criminal violation that overlaps a section of that title is provided in this rule only as a clarification or to provide greater specificity needed for the administration of the provisions of this rule.

(3) In addition to this rule, the Wildlife Board may allow the collection, importation, transportation, propagation and possession of species of animal species under specific circumstances as provided in Rules R657-4 through R657-6, R657-9 through R657-11, R657-13, R657-14, R657-16, R657-19, R657-20 through R657-22, R657-33, R657-37, R657-38, R657-40, R657-41, R657-43, R657-44, R657-46 and R657-52 through R657-60. Where a more specific provision has been adopted, that provision shall control.

(4) The importation, distribution, relocation, holding in captivity or possession of coyotes and raccoons in Utah is governed by the Agricultural and Wildlife Damage Prevention Board and is prohibited under Section 4-23-11 and Rule R657-14, except as permitted by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

(5) This rule does not apply to division employees acting within the scope of their assigned duties.

(6) The English and scientific names used throughout this rule for animals are, at the time of publication, the most widely accepted names. The English and the scientific names of animals change, and the names used in this rule are to be considered synonymous with names in earlier use and with names that, at any time after publication of this rule, may supersede those used herein.

R657-3-2. Species Not Covered by This Rule.

The following species of animals are not governed by this rule:

(1) Alpaca (Lama pocos);
(2) Ass or donkey (Equus asinus);
(3) American bison, privately owned (Bos bison);
(4) Camel (Camelus bactrianus and Camelus dromedarius);
(5) Cassowary (All species)(Casuarius);
(6) Cat, domestic, including breeds that are recognized by The International Cat Association as Preliminary New, Advanced New, Non-championship, and Championship Breeds (Felis catus);
(7) Cattle (Bos taurus taurus);
(8) Chicken (Gallus gallus);
(9) Chinchilla (Chinchilla laniger);
(10) Dog, domestic including hybrids between wild and domestic species and subspecies (Canis familiaris);
(11) Ducks distinguishable morphologically from wild birds (Anatidae);
(12) Elk, privately owned (Cervus elaphus canadensis);
(13) Emu (Dromaius novaehollandiae);
(14) Ferret or polecat, European (Mustela putorius);
(15) Fowl (guinea) (Numida meleagris);
(16) Fox, privately owned, domestically bred and raised (Vulpes vulpes);
(17) Geese, distinguishable morphologically from wild geese (Anatidae);
(18) "Gerbils" or Mongolian jirds (Meriones unguiculatus);
(19) Goat (Capra hircus);
(20) Hamster (All species) (Mesocricetus spp.);
(21) Hedgehog (white bellied)(Erinaceideae atelerix albiventris)
(22) Horse (Equus caballus);
(23) Llama (Lama glama);
(24) American Mink, privately owned, ranch-raised (Neovison vision);
(25) Mouse, house (Mus musculus);
(26) Mule and hinny (hybrids of Equus caballus and Equus asinus);
(27) Ostrich (Struthio camelus);
(28) Peafowl (Pavo cristatus);
(29) Pig, guinea (Cavia porcellus);
(30) Pigeon (Columba livia);
(31) Rabbit, European (Oryctolagus cuniculus);
(32) Rats, Norway and Black (Rattus norvegicus and Rattus rattus);
(33) Rhea (Rhea americana);
(34) Sheep (Ovis aries);
(35) Sugar glider (Petaurus breviceps);
(36) Swine, domestic (Sus scrofa domesticus);
(37) Turkey, privately owned, pen-raised domestic varieties (Meleagris gallopavo). Domestic varieties means any turkey or turkey egg held under human control and which is imprinted on other poultry or humans and which does not have morphological characteristics of wild turkeys;
(38) Water buffalo (Bubalis arnee);
(39) Yak (Bos mutus); and
(40) Zebu, or "Brahma" (Bos taurus indicus)

R657-3-3. Cooperative Agreements with Department of Health and Department of Agriculture and Food -- Agency Responsibilities.

(1) The division, the Department of Agriculture and Food, and the Department of Health work cooperatively through memorandums of understanding to:

(a) protect the health, welfare, and safety of the public;

(b) protect the health, welfare, safety, and genetic integrity of wildlife, including environmental and ecological impacts; and

(c) protect the health, welfare, safety, and genetic integrity of domestic livestock, poultry, and other animals.

(2) The division is responsible for:

(a) issuing certificates of registration for the collection, possession, importation, and transportation of animals;

(b) maintaining the integrity of wild and free-ranging protected wildlife;

(c) determining the species of animals that may be imported, possessed, and transported within the state;

(d) preventing the outbreak and controlling the spread of disease-causing pathogens among aquatic animals in public aquaculture facilities;

(e) preventing the spread of disease-causing pathogens from aquatic animals in, to be deposited in, or harvested from public aquaculture facilities and private ponds to aquatic wildlife, other animals, and humans;

(f) preventing the spread of disease-causing pathogens from aquatic animals to other aquatic animals transferred from one site to another in the wild;

(g) investigating and preventing the outbreak and controlling the spread of disease-causing pathogens in terrestrial wildlife;

(h) preventing the spread of disease-causing pathogens from terrestrial animals to other terrestrial animals transferred from one site to another; and

(i) enforcing laws and rules made by the Wildlife Board governing the collection, importation, transportation, and

possession of animals.

(3)(a) The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is responsible for eliminating, reducing, and preventing the spread of diseases among livestock, fish, poultry, wildlife, and other animals by providing standards for:

(i) the importation of livestock, fish, poultry, and other animals, including wildlife, as provided in Section R58-1-4;

(ii) the control of predators and depredating animals as provided in Title 4, Chapter 23, Agriculture and Wildlife Damage Prevention Act;

(iii) enforcing laws and rules made by the Wildlife Board governing species of animals which may be imported into the state or possessed or transported within the state that are applicable to aquaculture or fee fishing facilities;

(iv) preventing the outbreak and controlling the spread of disease-causing pathogens among aquatic animals in aquaculture and fee fishing facilities; and

(v) preventing the spread of disease-causing pathogens from aquatic animals in, to be deposited in, or harvested from aquaculture or fee fishing facilities to aquatic wildlife, or other animals, and humans.

(b) The Department of Agriculture and Food may quarantine any infected domestic animal or area within the state to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease as provided in Title 4, Chapter 31, Section 17.

(c) In addition to the authority and responsibilities listed in Subsection (3)(a) and (b), the Department of Agriculture and Food may make recommendations to the division concerning the collection, importation, transportation, and possession of animals if a disease is suspected of endangering livestock, fish, poultry, or other domestic animals.

(4) The Utah Department of Health is responsible for promoting and protecting public health and welfare and may make recommendations to the division concerning the collection, importation, transportation, and possession of animals if a disease or animal is suspected of endangering public health or welfare.

R657-3-4. Definitions.

(1) Terms used for purposes of this rule are defined in Section 23-13-2 and Subsection (2) through Subsection (29).

(2)(a) "Animal" means:

(i) native, naturalized, and nonnative animals belonging to a species that naturally occurs in the wild, including animals captured from the wild or born or raised in captivity;

(ii) hybrids of any native, naturalized, or nonnative species or subspecies of animal, including hybrids between wild and domestic species or subspecies; and

(iii) viable embryos or gametes (eggs or sperm) of any native, naturalized, or nonnative species or subspecies of animals.

(b) "Animal" does not include species listed in Subsection R657-3-2, domestic species, or amphibians or reptiles as defined in Rule R657-53.

(3) "Aquaculture" means the controlled cultivation of aquatic animals.

(4)(a) "Aquaculture facility" means any tank, canal, raceway, pond, off-stream reservoir, or other structure used for aquaculture. "Aquaculture facility" does not include any public aquaculture facility or fee fishing facility.

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

(5) "Aquatic animal" means a member of any species of fish, mollusk, or crustacean, including their eggs or sperm.

(6) "Captive-bred" means any privately owned animal, which is born inside of and has spent its entire life in captivity and is the offspring of privately owned animals that are born inside of and have spent their entire life in captivity.

(7) "Certificate of registration" means an official document issued by the division authorizing the collection, importation, transportation, and possession of an animal or animals. A certificate of registration number may be issued in order to obtain an entry permit number and the entry permit number must in turn be provided to the division before final approval and issuance of the certificate of registration.

(8) "Certificate of veterinary inspection" means an official health authorization issued by an accredited veterinarian required for the importation of animals, as provided in Rule R58-1.

(9) "CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations.

(10) "CITES" means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

(a) Appendix I of CITES protects threatened species from all international commercial trade; and

(b) Appendix II of CITES regulates trade in species not threatened with extinction, but which may become threatened if trade goes unregulated.

(c) CITES appendices are published periodically by the CITES Secretariat and may be viewed at http://www.cites.org/ which is incorporated herein by reference.

(11) "Collect" means to take, catch, capture, salvage, or kill any animal within Utah.

(12) "Commercial use" means any activity through which a person in possession of an animal:

(a) receives any consideration for that animal or for a use of that animal, including nuisance control and roadkill removal; or

(b) expects to recover all or any part of the cost of keeping the animal through selling, bartering, trading, exchanging, breeding, or other use, including displaying the animal for entertainment, advertisement, or business promotion.

(13) "Controlled species" means a species or subspecies of animal that if taken from the wild, introduced into the wild, or held in captivity, poses a possible significant detrimental impact to wild populations, the environment, or human health or safety, and for which a certificate of registration is required.

(14) "Domestic" means an animal that belongs to a species which is notably different from its wild ancestors through generations of selective breeding and taming in captivity by humans for food, commodities, transportation, assistance, work, protection, companionship, display and other beneficial purposes.

(15) "Educational use" means the possession and use of an animal for conducting educational activities concerning wildlife.

(16) "Entry permit number" means a number issued by the state veterinarian's office to a veterinarian signing a certificate of veterinary inspection. The entry permit number must be written on the certificate of veterinary inspection before the importation of the animal. This number must be provided to the division prior to final approval and issuance of a certificate of registration. The entry permit is valid only for 30 days after its issuance.

(17) "Export" means to move or cause to move any animal from Utah by any means.

(18) "Fee fishing facility" means a body of water used for holding or rearing fish to provide fishing for a fee or for pecuniary consideration or advantage.

(19) "Import" means to bring or cause an animal to be brought into Utah by any means.

(20) "Native species" means any species or subspecies of animal that historically occurred in Utah and has not been introduced by humans or migrated into Utah as a result of human activity.

(21) "Naturalized species" means any species or subspecies of animal that is not native to Utah but has established a wild, self-sustaining population in Utah.

(22) "Noncontrolled species" means a species or subspecies of animal that if taken from the wild, introduced into the wild, or held in captivity poses no detrimental impact to wild populations, the environment, or human health or safety, and for which a certificate of registration is not required, unless otherwise specified.

(23)(a) "Nonnative species" means a species or subspecies of animal that is not native to Utah.

(b) "Nonnative species" does not include domestic animals or naturalized species of animals.

(24)(a)"Ornamental aquatic animal species" means any species of fish, mollusk, or crustacean that is commonly cultured and sold in the United States' aquarium industry for display.

(b) "Ornamental aquatic animal species" does not include;

(i) fresh water;

(A) sport fish - aquatic animal species commonly angled or harvested for recreation or sport;

(B) baitfish - aquatic animal species authorized for use as bait in R657-13-12, and any other species commonly used by anglers as bait in sport fishing;

(C) food fish - aquatic animal species commonly cultured or harvested from the wild for human consumption; or

(D) native species; or

(ii) aquatic animal species prohibited for importation or possession by any state, federal, or local law; or

(iii) aquatic animal species listed as prohibited or controlled in Sections R657-3-22 and R657-3-23.

(25) "Personal use" means the possession and use of an animal for a hobby or for its intrinsic pleasure and where no consideration for the possession or use of the animal is received by selling, bartering, trading, exchanging, breeding, hunting or any other use.

(26) "Possession" means to physically retain or to exercise dominion or control over an animal.

(27) "Prohibited species" means a species or subspecies of animal that if taken from the wild, introduced into the wild, or held in captivity, poses a significant detrimental impact to wild populations, the environment, or human health or safety, and for which a certificate of registration shall only be issued in accordance with this rule and any applicable federal laws.

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

(29) "Resident Canada Goose" means Canada geese that nest within Utah in urban environments during the months of March, April, May or June.

(30) "Scientific use" means the possession and use of an animal for conducting scientific research that is directly or indirectly beneficial to wildlife or the general public.

(31) "Transport" means to move or cause to move any animal within Utah by any means.

(32) "Wildlife Registration Office" means the division office in Salt Lake City responsible for processing applications and issuing certificates of registration.

R657-3-5. Liability.

(1)(a) Any person who accepts a certificate of registration assumes all liability and responsibility for the collection, importation, transportation, possession and propagation of the authorized animal and for any other activity authorized by the certificate of registration.

(b) To the extent provided under the Utah Governmental Immunity Act, the division, Department of Agriculture and Food, and Department of Health shall not be liable in any civil action for:

(i) any injury, disease, or damage caused by or to any animal, person, or property as a result of any activity authorized under this rule or a certificate of registration; or

(ii) the issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of or by the failure or refusal to issue, deny, suspend, or revoke any certificate of registration or similar authorization.

(2) It is the responsibility of any person who obtains a certificate of registration to read, understand and comply with this rule and all other applicable federal, state, county, city, or other municipality laws, regulations, and ordinances governing animals.

R657-3-6. Animal Welfare.

(1) Any animal held in possession under the authority of a certificate of registration shall be maintained under humane and healthy conditions, including the humane handling, care, confinement, transportation, and feeding, as provided in:

(a) 9 CFR Section 3 Subpart F, 2002 ed., which is adopted and incorporated by reference;

(b) Section 76-9-301; and

(c) Section 7 CFR 2.17, 2.51, and 371.2(g), 2002 ed., which are incorporated by reference.

(2) A person commits cruelty to animals under this section if that person intentionally, knowingly, or with criminal negligence, as defined in Section 76-2-103:

(a) tortures or seriously overworks an animal; or

(b) fails to provide necessary food, care, or shelter for any animal in that person's custody.

(3) Adequate measures must be taken for the protection of the public when handling, confining, or transporting any animal.

R657-3-7. Take of Nuisance Birds and Mammals.

(1)(a) A person is not required to obtain a certificate of registration or a federal permit to kill Black-billed Magpies, Cowbirds, House Sparrows, European Starlings, or Domestic Pigeons (Rock Doves) when found damaging personal or real property, or when concentrated in such numbers and manner as to constitute a health hazard or other nuisance, provided:

(i) strict observance of all local and other state and federal laws is adhered to:

(ii) none of the birds killed pursuant to this section, nor their plumage, are sold or offered for sale; and

(iii) any person killing Black-billed Magpies, Cowbirds, House Sparrows, European Starlings, or Domestic Pigeons (Rock Doves) shall:

(A) allow any federal warden or conservation officer unrestricted access over the premises where Black-billed Magpies , Cowbirds, House Sparrows, European Starlings, or Domestic Pigeons (Rock Doves) are killed; and

(B) furnish any information concerning the control operations to the division or federal official upon request.

(b) A person may kill Black-billed Magpies, Cowbirds, House Sparrows, European Starlings, or Domestic Pigeons (Rock Doves) by any means, excluding bait, explosives or poison, and only on or over the threatened area.

(c) Black-billed Magpies, Cowbirds, House Sparrows, European Starlings, or Domestic Pigeons (Rock Doves) killed pursuant to this section including their plumage and other parts may be retained for noncommercial, personal use;

(d) Black-billed Magpies, Cowbirds, House Sparrows, European Starlings, or Domestic Pigeons (Rock Doves) killed pursuant to this section and disposed of must be disposed of at a landfill that accepts wildlife carcasses or must be burned or incinerated.

(e) This subsection incorporates Section 50 CFR 21.41, 21.42 and 21.43, 2007, ed., by reference.

(2) A person may kill nongame mammals as provided in R657-19

R657-3-8. Collection, Importation, and Possession of Threatened and Endangered Species and Migratory Birds.

(1) The following species are prohibited from collection,

possession, and importation into Utah without first obtaining a certificate of registration from the division, a federal permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and an entry permit number from the Department of Agriculture and Food if importing:

(a) any species which have been determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act, as amended; and

(b) any species of migratory birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

(2) Federal laws and regulations apply to threatened and endangered species and migratory birds in addition to state and local laws.

(3) Neither a federal permit nor a state certificate of registration is required to destroy the nests and eggs of resident Canada geese provided:

(a) the landowner or agent qualifies, registers and complies with all provisions of the Federal Nest and Egg Registry located at www.fws.gov/permits/mbpermits/GooseEggRegistration.html.

(b) The landowner reports to the state the date, location (including county) and number of eggs and nests destroyed, by October 1 of each year to the Wildlife Registration Coordinator.

R657-3-9. Release of Animals to the Wild -- Capture or Disposal of Escaped Wildlife.

(1)(a) Except as provided in this rule, the rules and regulations of the Wildlife Board, or Title 4, Chapter 37 of the Utah Code, a person may not release to the wild or release into any public or private waters any animal, including fish, without first obtaining authorization from the division.

(b) A violation of this section is punishable under Section 23-13-14.

(2) The division may seize or dispose of any illegally held animal.

(3)(a) Any peace officer, division representative, or authorized animal control officer may seize or dispose of any live animal that escapes from captivity.

(b) The division may retain custody of any recaptured animal until the costs of recapture or care have been paid by its owner or keeper.

R657-3-10. Inspection of Animals, Facilities, and Documentation.

(1) A conservation officer or any other peace officer may require any person engaged in activities regulated by this rule to exhibit:

(a) any documentation related to activities covered by this rule, including certificates of registration, permits, certificates of veterinary inspection, certification, bills of sale, or proof of ownership or legal possession;

(b) any animal; or

(c) any device, apparatus, or facility used for activities covered by this rule.

(2) Inspection shall be made during business hours.

R657-3-11. Certificate of Registration.

(1)(a) A person shall obtain a certificate of registration before collecting, importing, transporting, possessing or propagating any species of animal or its parts classified as prohibited or controlled, except as otherwise provided in this rule, statute or rules and orders of the Wildlife Board.

(b) A certificate of registration is not required:

(i) to collect, import, transport, possess, or propagate any species or subspecies of animal classified as noncontrolled;

(ii) to export any species or subspecies of animal from Utah, provided that the animal is held in legal possession; or

(iii) to collect, transport or possess brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs for personal use, provided:

(A) the brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs are collected, transported and possessed together with water in a container no larger than one gallon;

(B) no more than a one gallon container of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs, including water, is collected during any consecutive seven day period; and

(C) the brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs following possession are not released live into the Great Salt Lake, Sevier River or any of their tributary waters.

(c) Applications for animals classified as prohibited shall not be accepted by the division without providing written justification describing how the applicant's proposed collection, importation, or possession of the animal meets the criteria provided in Subsections R657-3-20(1)(b) or R657-3-18(4)(b).

(2)(a) Certificates of registration are not transferable and expire December 31 of the year issued, except as otherwise designated on the certificate of registration.

(b) If the holder of a certificate of registration is a representative of an institution, organization, business, or agency, the certificate of registration shall expire effective upon the date of the representative's discontinuation of association with that entity.

(c) Certificates of registration do not provide the holder any rights of succession and any certificate of registration issued to a business or organization shall be void upon the termination of the business or organization or upon bankruptcy or transfer or death of the COR holder.

(3)(a) The issuance of a certificate of registration automatically incorporates within its terms the conditions and requirements of this rule specifically governing the activity for which the certificate of registration is issued.

(b) Any person accepting a certificate of registration under this rule acknowledges the necessity for periodic regulation and monitoring by the division.

(4) In addition to this rule, the division may impose specific requirements on the holder of the certificate of registration necessary for the safe and humane handling and care of the animal involved, including requirements for veterinary care, cage or holding pen sizes and standards, feeding requirements, social grouping requirements, and other requirements considered necessary by the division for the health and welfare of the animal or the public.

(5)(a) Upon or before the expiration date of a certificate of registration, the holder must apply for a renewal of the certificate of registration to continue the activity.

(b) The division may use the criteria provided in Section R657-3-14 in determining whether to renew the certificate of registration.

(c) It is unlawful for a person to possess an animal for which a certificate of registration is required if that person;

(i) does not have a valid certificate of registration authorizing possession of the animal; or

(ii) fails to submit a renewal application to the division prior to the expiration of an existing certificate of registration authorizing possession of the animal.

(d) If a renewal application is not submitted to the division by the expiration date, live or dead animals held in possession under the expired certificate of registration shall be considered unlawfully held and may be seized by the division.

(e) If a renewal application is submitted to the division before the expiration date of the existing certificate of registration, continued possession of the animal under the expired certificate of registration shall remain lawful while the renewal application is pending.

(6) Failure to submit timely, accurate, or valid reports as required under Section R657-3-16 or the terms of a certificate of registration may disqualify a person from renewing an existing certificate of registration or obtaining a new certificate of registration.

(7) A certificate of registration may be suspended as

provided in this rule, Section 23-19-9 and Rule R657-26.

R657-3-12. Application Procedures -- Fees.

(1)(a) Initial and renewal applications for certificates of registration are available from, and must be submitted to, the Wildlife Registration Office in Salt Lake City or any regional division office.

(b) Applications may require a minimum of 45 days for review and processing from the date the application is received.

(c) Applications that are incomplete, completed incorrectly, or submitted without the appropriate fee or other required information may be returned to the applicant.

(2)(a) Legal tender in the correct amount must accompany the application.

(b) The certificate of registration fee includes a nonrefundable handling fee.

(c) Upon request, applicable fees may be waived for wildlife rehabilitation, educational or scientific activities, or for state or federal agencies if, in the opinion of the division, the activity will significantly benefit the division, wildlife, or wildlife management.

R657-3-13. Retroactive Effect on Possession.

A person lawfully possessing an animal prior to the effective date of any species reclassification may receive a certificate of registration from the division for the continued possession of that animal where the animal's species classification has changed hereunder from noncontrolled to controlled or prohibited. The certificate of registration shall be obtained within six months of the reclassification. If a certificate of registration is not obtained possession of the animal thereafter shall be unlawful.

R657-3-14. Issuance Criteria.

(1) The following factors shall be considered before the division may issue or renew a certificate of registration for the collection, importation, transportation, possession or propagation of an animal:

(a) the health, welfare, and safety of the public;

(b) the health, welfare, safety, and genetic integrity of wildlife, domestic livestock, poultry, and other animals;

(c) ecological and environmental impacts;

(d) the suitability of the applicant's holding facilities;

(e) the experience of the applicant for the activity requested; and

(f) ecological or environmental impact on other states.

(2) In addition to the criteria provided in Subsection (1), the division shall use the following criteria for the issuance or renewal of a certificate of registration for a scientific use of an animal;

(a) the validity of the objectives and design;

(b) the likelihood the project will fulfill the stated objectives;

(c) the applicant's qualifications to conduct the research, including education or experience;

(d) the adequacy of the applicant's resources to conduct the study; and

(e) whether the scientific use is in the best interest of the animal, wildlife management, education, or the advancement of science without unnecessarily duplicating previously documented scientific research.

(3) In addition to the criteria provided in Subsection (1), the division may use the following criteria for the issuance or renewal of a certificate of registration for an educational use of an animal:

(a) the objectives and structure of the educational program; and

(b) whether the applicant has written approval from the appropriate official if the activity is conducted in a school or other educational facility: and

(c) whether the individual is in possession of the required federal permits.

(4) The division may deny issuing or renewing a certificate of registration to any applicant, if:

(a) the applicant has violated any provision of Title 23, Utah Wildlife Resources Code, Administrative Code R657, proclamation or guidebook, a certificate of registration, an order of the Wildlife Board or any other law that when considered with the functions and responsibilities of collecting, importing, possessing or propagating an animal bears a reasonable relationship to the applicant's ability to safely and responsibly carry out such activities;

(b) the applicant has previously been issued a certificate of registration and failed to submit any report or information required by this rule, the division, or the Wildlife Board;

(c) the applicant misrepresented or failed to disclose material information required in connection with the application; or

(d) holding the animal at the proposed location violates federal, state, or local laws.

(5) The collection or importation and subsequent possession of an animal may be granted only upon a clear demonstration that the criteria established in this section have been met by the applicant.

(6) The division, in making a determination under this section, may consider any available facts or information that is relevant to the issuance or renewal of the certificate of registration, including independent inquiry or investigation to verify information or substantiate the qualifications asserted by the applicant.

(7) If an application is denied, the division shall provide the applicant with written notice of the reasons for denial.

(8) An appeal of the denial of an application may be made as provided in Section R657-3-37.

R657-3-15. Amendment to Certificate of Registration.

(1)(a) If circumstances materially change, requiring a modification of the terms of the certificate of registration, the holder may request an amendment by submitting written justification and supporting information.

(b) The division may amend the certificate of registration or deny the request based on the criteria for initial and renewal applications provided in Section R657-3-14, and, if the request for an amendment is denied, shall provide the applicant with written notice of the reasons for denial.

(c) The division may charge a fee for amending the certificate of registration.

(d) An appeal of a request for an amendment may be made as provided in Section R657-3-37.

(2) The division reserves the right to amend any certificate of registration for good cause upon notification to the holder and written findings of necessity.

(3)(a) Each holder of a certificate of registration shall notify the division within 30 days of any change in mailing address.

(b) Animals or activities authorized by a certificate of registration may not be held at any location not specified on the certificate of registration without prior written permission from the division.

R657-3-16. Records and Reports.

(1)(a) From the date of issuance or renewal of the certificate of registration, the holder shall maintain complete and accurate records of any taking, possession, transportation, propagation, sale, purchase, barter, or importation authorized pursuant to this rule or the certificate of registration.

(b) Records must be kept current and shall include the names, phone numbers, and addresses of persons to whom any

animal has been sold, bartered, or otherwise transferred or received, and the dates of the transactions.

(c) The records required under this section must be maintained for two years from the expiration date of the certificate of registration.

(2) Reports of activity must be submitted to the Wildlife Registration Office as specified on the certificate of registration.

(3) Failure to submit the appropriate records and reports may result in denial or suspension of a certificate of registration.

R657-3-17. Collection, Importation or Possession for Personal Use.

(1) A person may collect, import or possess live or dead animals or their parts for a personal use only as follows:

(a) Certificates of registration are not issued for the collection, importation or possession of any live or dead animals or their parts classified as prohibited, except as provided in R657-3-36 or the rules and guidebooks of the Wildlife Board.

(b) A certificate of registration is required for collecting, importing or possessing any live or dead animals or their parts classified as controlled, except as otherwise provided by this rule or the rules and guidebooks of the Wildlife Board.

(c) A certificate of registration is not required for collecting, importing or possessing live or dead animals or their parts classified as noncontrolled.

(2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), a person may import or possess any dead animal or its parts, except as provided in Section R657-3-8, for personal use without obtaining a certificate of registration, provided the animal was legally taken, is held in legal possession, and a valid license, permit, tag, certificate of registration, bill of sale, or invoice is available for inspection upon request.

R657-3-18. Collection, Importation or Possession of a Live Animal for a Commercial Use.

(1)(a) A person may not collect or possess a live animal for a commercial use or commercial venture for financial gain, unless otherwise provided in the rules and proclamations of the Wildlife Board.

(b) Use of brine shrimp for culturing ornamental aquatic animal species is not a commercial use if the brine shrimp eggs or cysts are not sold, bartered, or traded and no more than 200 pounds are collected annually.

(2)(a) A person may import or possess a live animal or parts thereof classified as non-controlled for a commercial use or a commercial venture, except native or naturalized species of animals may not be sold or traded unless they originate from a captive-bred population.

(b) Complete and accurate records for native or naturalized species must be maintained and available for inspection for two years from the date of transaction, documenting the date, name, phone number, and address of the person from whom the animal has been obtained.

(3)(a) A person may not import, collect or possess a live animal classified as controlled for a commercial use or commercial venture, without first obtaining a certificate of registration.

(b) A certificate of registration will not be issued to sell or trade a native or naturalized species of animal classified as controlled unless it originates from a captive-bred population.

(c) It is unlawful to transfer a live animal classified as controlled to a person who does not have a certificate of registration to possess the animal.

(d) Complete and accurate records must be maintained and available for inspection for two years from the date of transaction, documenting the date, name, phone number, and address of the person from whom the animal has been obtained.

(e) Complete and accurate records must be maintained and available for inspection for two years from the date of transfer, documenting the date, name, address and certificate of registration number of the person receiving the animal.

(4)(a) A certificate of registration will not be issued for importing or possessing a live animal classified as prohibited for a commercial use or commercial venture, except as provided in Subsection (b) or R657-3-36.

(b) The division may issue a certificate of registration to a zoo, circus, amusement park, aviary, aquarium, or film company to import, collect or possess live species of animals classified as prohibited if, in the opinion of the division, the importation for a commercial use is beneficial to wildlife or significantly benefits the general public without material detriment to wildlife.

(c) The division's authority to issue a certificate of registration to a zoo, circus, amusement park, aquarium, aviary or film company under this Subsection is restricted to those facilities that keep the prohibited species of animals in a park, building, cage, enclosure or other structure for the primary purpose of public exhibition, viewing, or filming.

(5) An entry permit, and a certificate of veterinary inspection are required by the Department of Agriculture to import a live animal classified as noncontrolled, controlled or prohibited.

R657-3-19. Collection, Importation or Possession of Dead Animals or Their Parts for a Commercial Use.

(1) Pursuant to Sections 23-13-13 and 23-20-3, a person may not collect, import or possess any dead animal or its parts for a commercial use or commercial venture for financial gain, unless otherwise provided in the rules and proclamations of the Wildlife Board, or a memorandum of understanding with the division.

(2) The restrictions in Subsection (1) do not apply to the following:

(a) the commercial use of a dead coyote, jackrabbit, muskrat, raccoon, or its parts;

(b) a business entity that has obtained a certificate of registration from the division to conduct nuisance wildlife control or carcass removal; and

(c) dead animals sold or traded for educational use.

R657-3-20. Collection, Importation or Possession for Scientific or Educational Use.

(1) A person may collect, import or possess live or dead animals or their parts for a scientific or educational use only as follows:

(a) Certificates of registration are not issued for collecting, importing or possessing live or dead animals classified as prohibited, except as provided in Subsection (b), or R657-3-36.

(b) The division may issue a certificate of registration to a university, college, governmental agency, bona fide nonprofit institution, or a person involved in wildlife research to collect, import or possess live or dead animals classified as prohibited if, in the opinion of the division, the scientific or educational use is beneficial to wildlife or significantly benefits the general public without material detriment to wildlife.

(2) A person shall obtain a certificate of registration before collecting, importing or possessing live or dead animals or their parts classified as controlled.

(3) A certificate of registration is not required to collect, import or possess live or dead animals classified as noncontrolled.

R657-3-21. Classification and Specific Rules for Birds.

(1) The following birds are classified as noncontrolled for collection, importation and possession:

(a) Penguins, family Spheniscidae, (All species);

(b) Megapodes (Mound-builders), family Megapodiidae (All species);

(c) Coturnix quail, family Phasianidae (Coturnix spp.);
(d) Buttonquails, family Turnicidae (All species);
(e) Turacos (including Plantain eaters and Go-away-birds), family Musophagidae (All species);
(f) Pigeons and Doves, family Columbidae (All species not native to North America);
(g) Parrots, family Psittacidae (All species not native to North America);
(h) Rollers, family Coraciidae (All species);
(i) Motmots, family Momotidae (All species);
(j) Hornbills, family Bucerotidae (All species);
(k) Barbets, families Capitonidae and Rhamphastidae (Capitoninae) (All species not native to North America;
(l) Toucans, families Ramphastidae and Rhamphastidae (Ramphastinae) (All species not native to North America;
(m) Broadbills, family Eurylaimidae (All species);
(n) Cotingas, family Cotingidae (All species);
(o) Honeyeaters, Meliphagidae Family (All species);
(p) Leafbirds and Fairy-bluebirds, family Irenidae (Irena spp., Chloropsis spp., and Aegithina spp.);
(q) Babblers, family Timaliidae (All species);
(r) White-eyes, family Zosteropidae (All species);
(s) Sunbirds, family Nectariniidae (All species);
(t) Sugarbirds, family Promeropidae (All species)
(u) Weaver finches, family Ploceidae (All species);
(v) Estrildid finches (Waxbills, Mannikins, and Munias) family Estrildidae, (Estrildidae) (Estrildinae) (All species); and
(w) Vidua finches (Indigobirds and Whydahs) family Viduidae, Estrildidae (Viduinae) (All species);
(x) Finches and Canaries, family Fringillidae (All species not native to North America);
(y) Tanagers (including Swallow-tanager), family Thraupidae (All species not native to North America); and
(z) Icterids (Troupials, Blackbirds, Orioles, etc.), family Icteridae (All species not native to North America, except Central and South American Cowbirds).
(2) The following birds are classified as noncontrolled for collection and possession, and controlled for importation:
(a) Cowbirds (Molothrus spp.) family Icteridae;
(b) European Starling, family Sturnidae (Sturnus bulgaris);
(c) House (English) Sparrow, family Passeridae (Passer domesticus); and
(d) Domestic Pigeon (Rock Dove) (Columba livia) family Columbidae.
(3) The following birds are classified as prohibited for collection, importation and possession:
(a) Ocellated turkey, family Phasianidae, (Meleagris ocellata).
(4) All species and subspecies of birds and their parts, including feathers, not listed in Subsection (1) through Subsection (3):
(a) and not listed in Appendix I or II of CITES are classified as prohibited for collection and controlled for importation and possession;
(b) and listed in Appendix I of CITES are classified as prohibited for collection and importation and controlled for possession;
(c) and listed in Appendix II of CITES are classified as prohibited for collection and controlled for importation and possession.
(d) destruction of resident Canada goose eggs and nests is allowed provided the landowner complies with R657-3-8(3).
(5) Destruction of resident Canada goose eggs and nests is allowed provided the landowner complies with R657-3-8(3).

R657-3-22. Classification and Specific Rules for Crustaceans and Mollusks.

(1) Crustaceans are classified as follows:
(a) Asiatic (Mitten) Crab, family Grapsidae (Eriocheir, All species) are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;
(b) Brine shrimp, family Mysidae (All species) are classified as controlled for collection, and noncontrolled for importation and possession;
(c) Crayfish, families Astacidae, Cambaridae and Parastacidae (All species except Cherax quadricarinatus) are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;
(d) Pilose crayfish, (Pacificastacus gambelii) is prohibited for collection, importation, and possession;
(e) Daphnia, family Daphnidae (Daphnia lumholtzi) is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;
(f) Fishhook water flea, family Cercopagidae (Cercopagis pengoi) is prohibited for collection, importation and possession; and
(g) Spiny water flea, family Cercopagidae (Bythotrephes cederstroemii) is prohibited for collection, importation and possession.
(h) Stygobromus utahensis, family Crangonnyctidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession.
(2) Mollusks are classified as follows:
(a) Family Achatinidae (All species) is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;
(b) Brian Head mountainsnail, family Oreohelicidae (Oreohelix parawanensis) is controlled for collection, importation and possession;
(c) Dark falsemussel, (Mytilopsis leucophaeta) family Dreissenidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;
(d) Deseret mountainsnail, family Oreohelicidae (Oreohelixperipherica) is controlled for collection, importation and possession;
(e) Desert springsnail, (Pyrgulopsis deserta) family Hydrobiidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;
(f) Desert valvata, (Valvata utahensis) family Valvatidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;
(g) Eureka mountainsnail, (Oreohelix eurekensis) family Oreohelicidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;
(h) Fat-whorled pondsnail, (Stagnicola bonnevillensis) family Lymnaeidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;
(i) Fish Lake physa, (Physella microstriata) family Physidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;
(j) Fish Springs marshsnail, (Stagnicola pilsbryi) family Lymnaeidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;
(k) Floater, (Anodonta spp. All species) family Anodontidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;
(l) Glossy valvata, (Valvata humeralis) family Valvatidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;
(m) Kanab ambersnail, (Oxyloma kanabense) family Succineidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;
(n) Lyrate mountainsnail, (Oreohelix haydeni) family Oreohelicidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;
(o) New Zealand mudsnail, (Potamopyrgus antipodarum) family Hydrobiidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;
(p) Quagga mussel, (Dreissena bugenses) family Dreissenidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;
(q) Red-rimmed melania, (Melanoides tuberculatus) family Thiaridae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(r) Springsnails or pyrgs (Prygulopsis spp,. All species) family Hydrobiidae are controlled for collection, importation and possession.

(s) Southern tightcoil, (Ogaridiscus subrupicola) family Zonitidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(t) Spruce snail, (Microphysula ingersolli) family Thysanophoridae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(u) Thickshell pondsnail, (Stagnicola utahensis) family Lymnaeidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(v) Utah physa, (Physella utahensis) family Physidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(w) Western pearlshell, (Margaritifera falcata) family Margaritiferidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(x) Wet-rock physa, (Physella zionis) family Physidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(y) Yavapai mountainsnail, (Oreohelix yavapai) family Oreohelicidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession; and

(z) Zebra mussel, (Dreissena polymorpha) family Dreissenidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession.

(3) All native species and subspecies of crustaceans and mollusks not listed in Subsection (1) and (2), excluding ornamental aquatic animal species, are classified as controlled for collection, importation and possession.

(4) All nonnative species and subspecies of crustaceans and mollusks not listed in Subsection (1) and (2), excluding ornamental aquatic animal species, are classified as prohibited for collection, importation and possession.

R657-3-23. Classification and Specific Rules for Fish.

(1) All species of fish listed in Subsections (2) through (30) are classified as prohibited for collection, importation and possession, except:

(a) Koi, (Cyprinus carpio) family Cyprinidae is prohibited for collection, and noncontrolled for importation and possession;

(b) all species and subspecies of ornamental aquatic animal species not listed in Subsections (2) through (30) are classified as prohibited for collection, and noncontrolled for importation and possession; and

(c) all native and nonnative species and subspecies of fish that are not ornamental aquatic animal species and not listed in Subsections (2) through (30) are classified as prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession.

(2) Carp, including hybrids, family Cyprinidae (All species, except Koi).

(3) Catfish:

(a) Blue catfish, (ictalurus furcatus) family Ictaluridae;

(b) Flathead catfish, (Pylodictus olivaris) family Ictaluridae;

(c) Giant walking catfish (airsac), family Heteropneustidae (All species);

(d) Labyrinth catfish (walking), family Clariidae (All species); and

(e) Parasitic catfish (candiru, carnero) family Trichomycteridae (All species).

(4) Herring:

(a) Alewife, (Alosa pseudoharengus) family Clupeidae; and

(b) Gizzard shad, (Dorosoma cepedianum) family Clupeidae.

(5) Killifish, family Fundulidae (All species).

(6) Pike killifish, (Belonesox belizanus) family Poeciliidae.

(7) Minnows:

(a) Bonytail, (Gila elegans) family Cyprinidae;

(b) Colorado pikeminnow, (Ptychocheilus lucius) family Cyprinidae;

(c) Creek chub, (Semotilus atromaculatus) family Cyprinidae;

(d) Emerald shiner, (Notropis athernoides) family Cyprinidae;

(e) Humpback chub, (Gila cypha) family Cyprinidae;

(f) Least chub, (Iotichthys phlegethontis) family Cyprinidae;

(g) Northern leatherside chub, (Lepidomeda copei) family Cyprinidae;

(h) Red shiner, (Cyprinella lutrensis) family Cyprinidae;

(i) Redside shiner, (Richardsonius balteatus) family Cyprinidae;

(j) Roundtail chub, (Gila robusta) family Cyprinidae;

(k) Sand shiner, (Notropis stramineus) family Cyprinidae;

(l) Southern leatherside chub, (Lepidomeda aliciae) family Cyprinidae;

(m) Utah chub, (Gila atraria) family Cyprinidae;

(n) Virgin River chub, (Gila seminuda) family Cyprinidae; and

(o) Virgin spinedace, Cyprinidae Family (Lepidomeda mollispinis).

(p) Woundfin, (Plagopterus argentissimus) family Cyprinidae.

(8) Burbot, (Lota lota) family Lotidae.

(9) Suckers:

(a) Bluehead sucker, (Catostomus discobolus) family Catostomidae;

(b) Desert sucker, (Catostomus clarki) family Catostomidae;

(c) Flannelmouth sucker, (Catostomus latipinnis) family Catostomidae;

(d) June sucker, (Chasmistes liorus) family Catostomidae;

(e) Razorback sucker, (Xyrauchen texanus) family Catostomidae;

(f) Utah sucker, (Catostomus ardens) family Catostomidae; and

(g) White sucker, (Catostomus commersoni) family Catostomidae.

(10) White perch, (Morone americana) family Moronidae.

(11) Cutthroat trout, (Oncorhynchus clarki) (All subspecies) family Salmonidae.

(12) Bowfin, (All species) family Amiidae.

(13) Bull shark, (Carcharhinus leucas) family Carcharhinidae.

(14) Drum (All freshwater species), family Sciaenidae.

(15) Gar, (All species) family Lepidsosteidae

(16) Jaguar guapote, (Cichlasoma managuense) family Cichlidae.

(17) Lamprey, (All species) family Petromyzontidae.

(18) Mexican tetra, (Astyanax mexicanus, except blind form) family Characidae.

(19) Mooneye, (All species) family Hiodontidae.

(20) Nile perch, (Lates, luciolates) (All species) family Centropomidae.

(21) Northern pike, (Esox lucius) family Esocidae.

(22) Piranha, (Serrasalmus, All species) family Characidae.

(23) Round goby, (Neogobius melanostomus) family Gobiidae.

(24) Ruffe, (Gymnocephalus cernuus) family Percidae.

(25) Snakehead, (All species) family Channidae.

(26) Stickleback, (All species) family Gasterosteidae.

(27) Stingray (All freshwater species) family Dasyatidae.

(28) Swamp eel, (All species) family Synbranchidae.

(29) Tiger fish or guavinus, (Hoplias malabaricus) family

Erythrinidae.

(30) Tilapia, (Tilapia and Sarotherodon) (All species) family Cichlidae.

R657-3-24. Classification and Specific Rules for Mammals.

(1) Mammals are classified as follows:

(a) Monotremes (platypus and spiny anteaters), (All species) families Ornithorhynchidae and Tachyglossidae are prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(b) Marsupials are classified as follows:

(i) Virginia opossum, (Didelphis virginiana) family Didelphidae is noncontrolled for collection, prohibited for importation and controlled for possession;

(ii) Wallabies, wallaroos and kangaroos, (All species) family Macropodidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(c) Bats and flying foxes (All families, All species) (order Chiroptera), are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(d) Insectivores (all groups, All species) are controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(e) Hedgehogs and tenrecs, families Erinaceidae and Tenrecidae except white bellied hedgehogs are controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(f) Shrews,(Sorex spp. and Notisorex spp.) family Sorcidae are controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(g) Anteaters, sloths and armadillos (All families, All species) (order Xenartha), are prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(h) Aardvark (Orycteropus afer) family Orycteropodidae is prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(i) Pangolins or scaly anteaters (Manis spp.,) (order Philodota) are prohibited for collection and importation, and controlled for possession;

(j) Tree shrews (All species) family Tupalidae are prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(k) Lagomorphs (rabbits,hares and pikas) are classified as follows:

(i) Jackrabbits, (Lepus spp.) family Leporidae are noncontrolled for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(ii) Cottontails, (Syvilagus spp.) family Leporidae are prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(iii) Pygmy rabbit,(Brachylagus idahoensis) family Leporidae is prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(iv) Snowshoe hare,(Lepus americanus) family Leporidae is prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(v) Pika,(Ochotona princeps) family Ochotonidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(l) Elephant shrews (All species) family Macroscelididae are prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(m) Rodents (order Rodentia) are classified as follows:

(i) Beaver, (Castor canadensis) family Castoridae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(ii) Muskrat,(Ondatra zibethicus) family Muridae are noncontrolled for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(iii) Deer mice and related species, (Peromyscus spp.) family Muridae are controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(iv) Grasshopper mice,(Onychomys spp.) family Muridae are controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(v) Voles (All genera and species), family Muridae, subfamily Microtinae are controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(vi) Western harvest mouse, (Reithrodontomys megalotis) family Muridae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(vii) Woodrats, (Neotoma spp.) family Muridae are controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(viii)Nutria or coypu, (Myocastor coypus) family Myocastoridae is noncontrolled for collection, prohibited for importation and controlled for possession;

(ix) Pocket gophers (All species, except the Idaho pocket gopher (Thomomys idahoensis)) family Geomyidae are noncontrolled for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(x) Pocket mice,(Perognathus spp. and Chaetodipus intermedius) family Heteromyidae are controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(xi) Dark kangaroo mouse,(Microdipodops pallidus) family Heteromyidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(xii) Kangaroo rats,(Dipodomys spp.) family Heteromyidae are controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(xiii) Abert's squirrel, (Sciurus aberti) family Sciuridae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xiv) Black-tailed prairie dog, (Cynomys ludovicianus) family Sciuridae is controlled for collection, and prohibited for importation and possession;

(xv) Gunnison's prairie dog, (Cynomys gunnisoni) family Sciuridae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(xvi) Utah prairie dog, (Cynomys parvidens) family Sciuridae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xvii) White-tailed prairie dog, (Cynomys leucurus) family Sciuridae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(xviii) Chipmunks, All species except yellow-pine chipmunk (Neotamias amoenus) family Sciuridae are noncontrolled for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(xix) Yellow-pine chipmunk, (neotamias amoenus) family Sciuridae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(xx) Northern flying squirrel, (Glaucomys sabrinus) family Sciuridae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(xxi) Southern flying squirrel, (Glaucomys volans) family Sciuridae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxii) Fox squirrel or eastern fox squirrel (Sciurus niger) family Sciuridae is prohibited for collection, importation, and possession;

(xxiii) Ground squirrel and rock squirrel, and antelope squirrels (All species, All genera), family Sciuridae are controlled for collection, importation and possession, except nuisance squirrels which are noncontrolled for collection;

(xxiv) Red squirrel, (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus) family Sciuridae are controlled for collection, importation and possession, except for nuisance animals, which are noncontrolled for collection;

(xxv) Yellow-bellied marmot, (Marmota flaviventris) family Sciuridae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(xxvi) Western jumping mouse,(Zapus princeps) family Zapodidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(xxvii) Porcupine, (Erethizon dorsatum) family

Erethizontidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession;

(xxviii) Degus and other South American rodents, family Octodontidae (All species) are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxvix) Dormice, families Gliridae and Selevinidae (All species) are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxx) African pouched rats, family Muridae (All species) are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxxi) Jirds,(Meriones spp.) family Muridae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxxii) Mice, (All species of Mus) family Muridae, except Mus musculus are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxxiii) Spiny mice, (Acomys spp.) family Muridae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxxiv) Hyraxes (All species) family Procaviidae are prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(xxxv) Idaho pocket gopher, (Thomomys idahoensis) family Geomyidae is controlled for collection, importation and possession.

(n) Hoofed mammals (Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla) are classified as follows:

(i) American bison or "buffalo" wild and free ranging, (Bos bison) family Bovidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(ii) Collared peccary or javelina, (Tayassu tajacu) family Tayassuidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(iii) Axis deer, (Cervus axis) family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(iv) Caribou, wild and free ranging, (Rangifer tarandus) family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(v) Caribou, captive-bred, (Rangifer tarandus) family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(vi) Elk or red deer (Cervus elaphus), wild and free ranging, family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(vii) Fallow deer, (Cervus dama), wild and free ranging, family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(viii) Fallow deer, (Cervus dama) captive-bred, family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(ix) Moose, (Alces alces) family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(x) Mule deer, (Odocoileus hemionus) family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xi) White-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus), family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xii) Rusa deer, (Cervus timorensis) family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xiii) Sambar deer, (Cervus unicolor) family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xiv) Sika deer, (Cervus nippon) family Cervidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xv) Muskox, (Ovibos moschatus), wild and free ranging, family Bovidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xvi) Muskox, (Ovibos moschatus), captive-bred, family Bovidae is prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(xvii) Pronghorn, (Antilocapra americana) family Antilocapridae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xviii) Barbary sheep or aoudad, (Ammotragus lervia) family Bovidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xix) Bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis) (including hybrids)family Bovidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xx) Dall's and Stone's sheep (Ovis dalli) (including hybrids) family Bovidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxi) Exotic wild sheep (including mouflon, Ovis musimon; Asiatic or red sheep, Ovis orientalis;urial, Ovis vignei;argali, Ovis ammon; and snow sheep, Ovis nivicola), including hybrids, family Bovidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxii) Rocky Mountain goat, (Oreamnos americanus) family Bovidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxiii) Ibex, (Capra ibex) family Bovidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxiv) Wild boar or pig (Sus scrofa), including hybrids, are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(o) Carnivores (Carnivora) are classified as follows:

(i) Bears, (All species) family Ursidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(ii) Coyote, (Canis latrans) family Canidae is prohibited for importation, and is controlled by the Utah Department of Agriculture for collection and possession;

(iii) Fennec, (Vulpes zerda) family Canidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(iv) Gray fox,(Urocyon cinereoargenteus) family Canidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(v) Kit fox, (Vulpes macotis) family Canidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(vi) Red fox,(Vulpes vulpes) family Canidae, as applied to animals in the wild or taken from the wild, is noncontrolled for lethal take and prohibited for live collection, possession, or importation;

(vii) Gray wolf, (Canis lupus) except hybrids with domestic dogs, family Canidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(viii) Wild Cats (All species, including hybrids) family Felidae are prohibited for collection, importation, and possession;

(ix) Bobcat, (Lynx rufus) wild and free ranging, family Felidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(x) Bobcat, (Lynx rufus) captive-bred, family Felidae is prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(xi) Cougar, puma or mountain lion, (Puma concolor) family Felidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xii) Canada lynx, (Lynx lynx) wild and free ranging, family Felidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xiii) Eurasian lynx, (Lynx lynx) captive-bred, family Felidae is prohibited for collection, and controlled for importation and possession;

(xiv) American badger, (Taxidea taxus) family Mustelidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xv) Black-footed ferret,(Mustela nigripes) family Mustelidae is prohibited for collection, importation or possession;

(xvi) Ermine, stout, or short-tailed weasel,(Mustela erminea) family Mustelidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xvii) Long-tailed weasel (Mustela frenata) family Mustelidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xviii) American marten, (Martes americana) wild and free ranging, family Mustelidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xix) American marten, (Martes americana) captive-bred, family Mustelidae is prohibited for collection, controlled for importation and possession;

(xx) American mink, (Neovison vison) except domestic forms, family Mustelidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxi) Northern river otter, (Lontra canadensis) family Mustelidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxii) Striped skunk,(Mephitis mephitis) family Mephitidae is prohibited for collection, importation, and possession, except nuisance skinks, which are noncontrolled for collection;

(xxiii) Western spotted skunk, (Spilogale gracilis) family Mephitidae is prohibited for collection, importation, and possession;

(xxiv) Wolverine,(Gulo gulo) family Mustelidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxv) Coatis, (Nasua spp. and Nasuella spp.) family Procyonidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxvi) Kinkajou,(Potos flavus) family Procyonidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxvii) Northern Raccoon, (Procyon lotor) family Procyonidae is prohibited for importation, and controlled by the Department of Agriculture for collection and possession;

(xxviii) Ringtail,(Bassariscus astutus) family Procyonidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xxix) Civets, genets and related forms, (All species) family Viverridae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(p) Primates are classified as follows:

(i) Lemurs, (All species) family Lemuridae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(ii) Dwarf and mouse lemurs, (All species) family Cheirogaleidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(iii) Indri and sifakas, (All species) family Indriidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(iv) Aye aye,(Daubentonia madagasciensis) family Daubentonidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(v) Bush babies, pottos and lorises,(All species) family Lorisidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(vi) Tarsiers,(All species) family Tarsiidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(vii) New World monkeys, (All species) family Cebidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(viii) Marmosets and tamarins, (All species) family Callitrichidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(ix) Old-world monkeys, (All species) which includes baboons and macaques, family Cercopithecidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(x) Great apes (All species) , which include gorillas, chimpanzees and orangutans, family Hominidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(xi) Lesser apes (Siamang and gibbons, All species), family Hylobatidae are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(2) All species and subspecies of mammals and their parts, not listed in Subsection (1):

(a) and not listed in Appendix I or II of CITES are classified as prohibited for collection and controlled for importation and possession;

(b) and listed in Appendix I of CITES are classified as prohibited for collection and importation and controlled for possession;

(c) and listed in Appendix II of CITES are classified as prohibited for collection and controlled for importation and possession.

R657-3-25. Importation of Animals into Utah.

(1) As provided in Rule R58-1, the Department of Agriculture and Food requires a valid certificate of veterinary inspection and an entry permit number before any animal may be imported into Utah.

(2)(a) All live fish imported into Utah and not destined for an aquaculture facility or fee fishing facility must be accompanied by the following documentation:

(i) common or scientific names of fish;

(ii) name and address of the consignor and consignee;

(iii) origin of shipment;

(iv) final destination;

(v) number of fish shipped; and

(vi) certificate of veterinary inspection, Utah entry permit number issued by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, and any other health certifications.

(b) A person may import live fish destined for an aquaculture facility or fee fishing facility only as provided by Title 4, Chapter 37, Aquaculture Act and the rules promulgated there under.

(3) Subsection (2)(a) does not apply to dead fish or crayfish caught in Lake Powell, Bear Lake, or Flaming Gorge reservoirs under the authority of a valid fishing license and in accordance with Rule R657-13 and the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

R657-3-26. Transporting Live Animals Through Utah.

(1) Any controlled or prohibited species of animal may be transported through Utah without a certificate of registration if:

(a) the animal remains in Utah no more than 72 hours; and

(b) the animal is not sold, transferred, exhibited, displayed, or used for a commercial venture while in Utah; and

(c) the animal is a raptor used for falconry purposes in compliance with the requirements in R657-20.

(2) A certificate of veterinary inspection is required from the state of origin as provided in Rule R58-1 and proof of legal possession must accompany the animal.

(3) If delays in transportation arise, an extension of the 72 hours may be requested by contacting the Wildlife Registration Office in Salt Lake City.

(4) None of the provisions in this section will be construed to supersede R657-20-14 and R657-20-30.

R657-3-27. Importing Animals into Utah for Processing.

(1) A person shipping animals directly to a state or federally regulated establishment for immediate euthanasia and processing is not required to obtain a certificate of registration or certificate of veterinary inspection provided the animals or their parts are accompanied by a waybill or other proof of legal ownership describing the animals, their source, and indicating the destination.

(2) Any water used to hold or transport fish may not be emptied into a stream, lake, or other natural body of water.

R657-3-28. Transfer of Possession.

(1) A person may possess an animal classified as prohibited or controlled only after applying for and obtaining a certificate of registration from the division or Wildlife Board as provided in this rule.

(2) Any person who possesses an animal classified as prohibited or controlled may transfer possession of that animal only to a person who has first applied for and obtained a

certificate of registration for that animal from the division or Wildlife Board.

(3) The division may issue a certificate of registration granting the transfer and possession of that animal only if the applicant meets the issuance criteria provided in Section R657-3-14.

(4) A certificate of registration does not provide the holder any rights of succession.

R657-3-29. Propagation.

(1) A person may propagate animals classified as noncontrolled for possession.

(2) A person may propagate animals classified as controlled for possession only after obtaining a certificate of registration from the division, or as otherwise authorized in Sections R657-3-30, R657-3-31, and R657-3-32.

(3) A person may not propagate animals classified as prohibited for possession, except as authorized in Sections R657-3-30, R657-3-31, R657-3-32, and R657-3-36.

R657-3-30. Propagation of Raptors.

(1) A person may propagate raptors only as provided in this section, R657-20-30, and 50 CFR 21.30, 2011 which are incorporated herein by reference. All applicants for captive breeding permits must become familiar with this rule and other applicable state and federal regulations.

(2) A person must apply for a federal raptor propagation permit and a certificate of registration from the division to propagate raptors.

(3) If the applicant requests authority to use raptors taken from the wild, the division's avian program coordinator must determine the following:

(a) whether issuance of the permit would have significant effect on any wild population of raptors;

(b) the length of time the wild caught raptor has been in captivity;

(c) whether suitable captive stock is available; and

(d) whether wild stock is needed to enhance the genetic variability of captive stock; and

(e) whether a federal permit to use a wild caught raptor for propagation has been issued.

(4) Raptors may not be taken from the wild for captive breeding, except as provided in Subsection (3) and R657-20-30.

(5) A person must obtain authorization from the division before importing raptors or raptor semen into Utah. The authorization shall be noted on the certificate of registration.

(6) A person may sell a captive-bred raptor properly marked with a band approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to a resident raptor breeder or falconer who has a valid Utah falconry certificate of registration or to a nonresident state and federally licensed apprentice, general or master class falconer or raptor breeder.

(7) A permittee may not purchase, sell or barter any raptor eggs, any raptors taken from the wild, any raptor semen collected from the wild, or any raptors hatched from eggs taken from the wild.

(8) A raptor imported into Utah is required to have:

(a) a certificate of veterinary inspection from the state, tribe, country or territory of origin; and

(b) an import authorization number issued through the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

(9) A permittee may use raptors held in possession for propagation in the sport of falconry only if such use is designated on both the permittee's propagation permit and the falconry certificate of registration.

(a) Formal approval from the division is required to transfer a raptor from a falconry certificate of registration to propagation use that exceeds 8 months in duration.

(b) A licensed raptor propagator may temporarily possess and use a falconry raptor for propagation without division approval, provided the propagator possesses;

(i) a signed and dated statement from the falconer authorizing the temporary possession; and

(ii) a copy of the falconer's original FWS Form 3-186A for that raptor.

(10) Raptors considered unsuitable for release to the wild from rehabilitation projects, and certified as not releasable by the rehabilitator and a licensed veterinarian, may be placed with a licensed propagator upon written request to the division from the licensed propagator that is endorsed by the rehabilitator and in concurrence with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(11) A copy of the propagator's annual report of activities required by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must be sent to the division as specified on the certificate of registration.

(12) None of the provisions in this section will be construed to supersede R657-20-30.

R657-3-31. Propagation of Bobcat, Lynx, and Marten.

(1)(a) A person may propagate captive-bred bobcat, lynx (Canada and/or Eurasian), or American marten only after obtaining a certificate of registration from the division.

(b) The certificate of registration must be renewed annually.

(c) Renewal of a certificate of registration will be subject to submission of a report indicating:

(i) the number of progeny produced;

(ii) the animal's disposition; and

(iii) a certificate of inspection by a licensed veterinarian verifying that the animals are maintained under healthy and nutritionally adequate conditions.

(2)(a) Any person engaged in propagation must keep at least one male and one female in possession.

(b) Live bobcat, lynx, and American marten may not be obtained from the wild for use in propagation.

(c) Bobcat, lynx, and American marten held for propagation shall not be maintained as pets and shall not be declawed or defanged.

(3) The progeny and descendants of any bobcat, lynx, or American marten may be pelted or sold.

(4)(a) If any bobcat, lynx, or American marten is sold live to a person residing in Utah, the purchaser must have first obtained a certificate of registration from the division and must show proof of this fact to the seller.

(b) The offense of selling or transferring a live bobcat, lynx, or American marten to a person who has not obtained a certificate of registration shall be punishable against both the transferor and the transferee.

(5)(a) Each pelt must have attached to it a permanent possession tag before being sold, bartered, traded, or transferred to another person.

(b) Permanent possession tags may be obtained at any regional division office and shall be affixed to the pelt by a division employee.

(6) The progeny of bobcat, lynx, or American marten may not be released to the wild.

(7) Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow a person holding a certificate of registration for propagation to use or possess a bobcat, lynx, or American marten for any purpose other than propagation without express authorization on the certificate of registration.

R657-3-32. Propagation of Caribou, Fallow Deer, Musk-ox, and Reindeer.

(1)(a) A person may propagate captive-bred caribou, fallow deer, musk-ox, or reindeer only after obtaining a certificate of registration from the division.

(b) The certificate of registration must be renewed

annually.

(c) Renewal of a certificate of registration will be subject to submission of a report indicating;

(i) the disposition of each animal held in possession during the year; and

(ii) a certificate of inspection by a licensed veterinarian verifying that the animals are maintained under healthy and nutritionally adequate conditions.

(2)(a) If any live caribou, fallow deer, musk-ox, or reindeer is sold, traded, or given to another person as a gift in Utah, the purchaser must have first obtained a certificate of registration from the division and must show proof of this fact to the seller.

(b) The offense of selling or transferring a live caribou, fallow deer, musk-ox, or reindeer to a person who has not obtained a certificate of registration shall be punishable against both the transferor and the transferee.

(3) If, at any time, the division determines that the possession or propagation of caribou, fallow deer, musk-ox, or reindeer has a significantly detrimental effect to the health of any population of wildlife, the division may:

(a) terminate the authorization for propagation; and

(b) require the removal or destruction of the animals at the owner's expense.

R657-3-33. Violations.

(1) Any violation of this rule shall be punishable as provided in Section 23-13-11.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to supersede any provision of Title 23, of Utah Code which establishes a penalty greater than an infraction. Any provision of this rule which overlaps a provision of Title 23 is intended only as a clarification or to provide greater specificity needed for the administration of the provisions of this rule.

R657-3-34. Certification Review Committee.

(1) The division shall establish a Certification Review Committee which shall be responsible for:

(a) reviewing:

(i) petitions to reclassify species and subspecies of animals;

(ii) appeals of certificates of registration; and

(iii) requests for variances to this rule; and

(b) making recommendations to the Wildlife Board.

(2) The committee shall consist of the following individuals:

(a) the division director or the director's designee who shall represent the director's office and shall act as chair of the committee;

(b) the chief of the Aquatic Section;

(c) the chief of the Wildlife Section;

(d) the chief of the Public Services Section;

(e) the chief of the Law Enforcement Section;

(f) the state veterinarian or his designee; and

(g) a person designated by the Department of Health.

(3) The division shall require a fee for the submission of a request provided in Section R657-3-35 and R657-3-36.

R657-3-35. Request for Species Reclassification.

(1) A person may request to change the classification of a species or subspecies of animal provided in this rule.

(2) A request for reclassification must be made to the Certification Review Committee by submitting an application for reclassification.

(3)(a) The application shall include:

(i) the petitioner's name, address, and phone number;

(ii) the species or subspecies for which the application is made;

(iii) the name of all interested parties known by the petitioner;

(iv) the current classification of the species or subspecies;

(v) a statement of the facts and reasons forming the basis for the reclassification; and

(vi) copies of scientific literature or other evidence supporting the change in classification.

(b) In addition to the information required under Subsection (a), the applicant must provide any information requested by the committee necessary to formulate a recommendation to the Wildlife Board.

(3)(a) The committee shall, within a reasonable time, consider the request for reclassification and shall submit its recommendation to the Wildlife Board.

(b) The committee shall send a copy of its recommendation to the applicant and other interested parties specified on the application.

(4)(a) At the next available Wildlife Board meeting, the Wildlife Board shall:

(i) consider the committee recommendation; and

(ii) any information provided by the applicant or other interested parties.

(b) The Wildlife Board shall approve or deny the request for reclassification based on the issuance criteria provided in Section R657-3-14.

(5) A change in species classification shall be made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Administrative Rulemaking Act.

R657-3-36. Request for Variance.

(1) A person may request a variance to this rule for the collection, importation, propagation, or possession of an animal classified as prohibited under this rule by submitting a variance request to the Certification Review Committee.

(2)(a) A variance request shall include the following:

(i) the name, address, and phone number of the person making the request;

(ii) the species or subspecies of animal and associated activities for which the request is made; and

(iii) a statement of the facts and reasons forming the basis for the variance.

(b) In addition to the information required under Subsection (a), the person making the request must provide any information requested by the committee necessary to formulate a recommendation to the Wildlife Board.

(3) The committee shall, within a reasonable time, consider the request and shall submit its recommendation to the Wildlife Board.

(4) At the next available Wildlife Board meeting the Wildlife Board shall:

(a) consider the committee recommendation; and

(b) any information provided by the person making the request.

(5)(a) The Wildlife Board shall approve or deny the request based on the issuance criteria provided in Section R657-3-14.

(b) If the request applies to a broad class of persons and not to the unique circumstances of the applicant, the Wildlife Board shall consider changing the species classification before issuing a variance to this rule.

(6)(a) If the request is approved, the Wildlife Board may impose any restrictions on the person making the request considered necessary for that person to maintain the standards upon which the variance is made.

(b) Any restrictions imposed on the person making the request shall be included in writing on the certificate of registration which shall be signed by the person making the request before its issuance.

R657-3-37. Appeal of Certificate of Registration Denial.

(1) A person may appeal the division's denial of a certificate of registration by submitting an appeal request to the Certification Review Committee.

(2) The request must be made within 30 days after the date of the denial.

(3) The request shall include:

(a) the name, address, and phone number of the applicant;

(b) the date the request is mailed;

(c) the species or subspecies of animals and the activity for which the application is made; and

(d) supporting facts and other evidence applicable to resolving the issue.

(4) The committee shall review the request within a reasonable time after it is received.

(5) Upon reviewing the application and the reasons for its denial, the committee may:

(a) overturn the denial and approve the application; or

(b) uphold the denial.

(6) The committee may overturn a denial if the denial is:

(a) based on insufficient information;

(b) inconsistent with prior actions of the division or the Wildlife Board;

(c) arbitrary or capricious; or

(d) contrary to law.

(7)(a) Within a reasonable time after making its decision, the committee shall mail a notice to the applicant specifying the reasons for its decision.

(b) The notice shall include information on the procedures for seeking Wildlife Board review of that decision.

(8)(a) If the committee upholds the denial, the applicant may seek Wildlife Board review of the decision by submitting a request for Wildlife Board review within 30 days after its issuance.

(b) The request must include the information provided in Subsection (3).

(9)(a) Upon receiving a request for Wildlife Board review, the Wildlife Board shall, within a reasonable time, hold a hearing to consider the request.

(b) The Wildlife Board may:

(i) overturn the denial and approve the application; or

(ii) uphold the denial.

(c) The Wildlife Board shall provide the petitioner with a written decision within a reasonable time after making its decision.

KEY: wildlife, animal protection, import restrictions, zoological animals

September 10, 2012 **23-14-18**
Notice of Continuation March 11, 2008 **23-14-19**
23-20-3
23-13-14
63G-7-101 et seq.

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-12. Hunting and Fishing Accommodations for People With Disabilities.
R657-12-1. Purpose and Authority.

Under authority of Sections 23-14-18, 23-19-1, 23-19-36, 23-20-12 and 63G-3-201, this rule provides the standards and procedures for a person with disabilities to:

(1) obtain a certificate of registration for taking wildlife from a vehicle;

(2) obtain a fishing license as authorized under Section 23-19-36(1);

(3) obtain a certificate of registration to participate in companion hunting;

(4) obtain a certificate of registration to receive a limited entry season extension;

(5) obtain a certificate of registration to receive a general deer or elk season extension;

(6) obtain a certificate of registration to hunt with a crossbow or draw-lock; or

(7) obtain a certificate of registration to use telescopic sights on a weapon when otherwise prohibited.

R657-12-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 23-13-2.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Blind" means the person:

(i) has no more than 20/200 visual acuity in the better eye when corrected; or

(ii) has, in the case of better than 20/200 central vision, a restriction of the field of vision in the better eye which subtends an angle of the field of vision no greater than 20 degrees.

(b) "Crutches" means a staff or support designed to fit under or attach to each arm, including a walker, which improve a person's mobility that is otherwise severely restricted by a permanent physical injury or disability.

(c) "Draw-lock" means a mechanical device used to hold and support the draw weight of a conventional or compound bow at any increment of draw until released by the archer using a trigger mechanism attached to the device.

(d) "Loss of either or both lower extremities" means the permanent loss of use or the physical loss of one or both legs or a part of either or both legs which severely impedes a person's mobility.

(e) "Telescopic sights" means an optical or electronic sighting system that magnifies the natural field of vision beyond 1X and is used to aim a firearm, bow or crossbow.

(f) "Upper extremity disabled" means a person who has a permanent physical impairment due to injury or disease, congenital or acquired, which renders the person so severely disabled as to be physically unable to use any legal hunting weapon or fishing device.

R657-12-3. Providing Evidence of Disability for Obtaining a Fishing License.

(1) A resident may receive a free fishing license under Section 23-19-36(1) by providing evidence the person is blind, paraplegic, or otherwise permanently disabled so as to be permanently confined to a wheelchair or the use of crutches, or who has lost either or both lower extremities.

(2) A person may obtain this license at any division office.

(3) The division shall accept the following as evidence of disability:

(a) obvious physical impediment;

(b) use of any mobility device described in Section R657-12-2(b);

(c) a signed statement by a licensed ophthalmologist, optometrist, or a physician verifying the person is blind as defined under Section R657-12-2(a); or

(d) a signed statement by a licensed physician verifying the person is paraplegic, or otherwise permanently disabled so as to be permanently confined to a wheelchair or the use of crutches, or has lost either or both lower extremities.

R657-12-4. Obtaining Authorization to Hunt from a Vehicle.

(1) A person who is paraplegic, or otherwise permanently disabled so as to be permanently confined to a wheelchair or the use of crutches, or who has lost either or both lower extremities, and who possesses a valid license or permit to hunt protected wildlife may receive a certificate of registration to take protected wildlife from a vehicle pursuant to Section 23-20-12.

(2)(a) Applicants for the certificate of registration must provide evidence of disability as provided in Subsections R657-12-3(3)(a), (b), or (d).

(b) Certificates of registration may be renewed annually.

(3) Wildlife may be taken from a vehicle under the following conditions:

(a) Only those persons with a valid hunting license or permit and a certificate of registration allowing them to hunt from a vehicle may discharge a firearm or bow from, within, or upon any motorized terrestrial vehicle;

(b) Shooting from a vehicle on or across any established roadway is prohibited;

(c)(i) Firearms must be carried in an unloaded condition, and a round may not be placed in the firearm until the act of firing begins, except as authorized in Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7 of the Utah Code; and

(ii) Arrows must remain in the quiver until the act of shooting begins; and

(d) Certificate of registration holders must be accompanied by, and hunt with, a person who is physically capable of assisting the certificate of registration holder in recovering wildlife.

(4) Certificate holders must comply with all other laws and rules pertaining to hunting wildlife, including state, federal, and local laws regulating or restricting the use of motorized vehicles.

R657-12-5. Companion Hunting and Fishing.

(1) A person may take protected wildlife for a person who is blind, upper extremity disabled or quadriplegic provided the blind, upper extremity disabled or quadriplegic person:

(a) satisfies hunter education requirements as provided in Section 23-19-11 and Rule R657-23;

(b) possesses the appropriate license, permit and tag;

(c) obtains a Certificate of Registration from the division authorizing the companion to take protected wildlife for the blind, upper extremity disabled or quadriplegic person; and

(d) is accompanied by a companion who has satisfied the hunter education requirements provided in Section 23-19-11 and Rule R657-23.

(2) A person who is blind may obtain a Certificate of Registration from the Division by submitting a signed statement by a licensed ophthalmologist, optometrist or physician verifying that the applicant is blind as defined in Section R657-12-2(2)(a).

(3)(a) A person who is upper extremity disabled or quadriplegic may obtain a Certificate of Registration from the division upon submitting evidence of the disability.

(b) The division shall accept the following as evidence of an applicant's disability:

(i) obvious physical disability demonstrating the applicant is quadriplegic or upper extremity disabled as defined in Section R657-12-2(2)(d); or

(ii) a signed statement by a licensed physician verifying that the applicant is quadriplegic or upper extremity disabled as defined in Section R657-12-2(2)(d).

(4) The hunting or fishing companion must be accompanied by the blind, upper extremity disabled or

quadriplegic person at all times while hunting or fishing, at the time of take, and while transporting the protected wildlife.

R657-12-6. Special Season Extension for Disabled Persons - Limited Entry Hunts.

(1) A person may obtain a Certificate of Registration from a division office requesting an extension for any limited entry hunt, provided the person requesting the extension:

(a) is blind, quadriplegic, upper extremity disabled, paraplegic, or otherwise permanently disabled so as to be permanently confined to a wheelchair or the use of crutches, or who has lost either or both lower extremities;

(b) satisfies the hunter education requirements as provided in Section 23-19-11 and Rule R657-23; and

(c) obtains the appropriate license, permit, and tag.

(2) The division shall not issue a Certificate of Registration for an extension on any limited entry hunt where the extension will violate federal law.

(3) The division shall accept the following as evidence of disability:

(a) obvious physical impediment;

(b) use of any mobility device described in Section R657-12-2(2)(b);

(c) a signed statement by a licensed ophthalmologist, optometrist, or a physician verifying the person is blind as defined under Section R657-12-2(2)(a); or

(d) a signed statement by a licensed physician verifying the person is quadriplegic, upper extremity disabled as defined under Section R657-12-2(2)(d), paraplegic, or otherwise permanently disabled so as to be permanently confined to a wheelchair or the use of crutches, or has lost either or both lower extremities.

R657-12-7. Special Season Extension for Disabled Persons - General Deer, Elk and Wild Turkey Hunts.

(1) A person may obtain a Certificate of Registration from a division office to hunt an extended general deer, elk or wild turkey season as provided in Subsection (2), provided the person requesting the extension:

(a) is blind, quadriplegic, upper extremity disabled, paraplegic, or otherwise permanently disabled so as to be permanently confined to a wheelchair or the use of crutches, or who has lost either or both lower extremities;

(b) satisfies the hunter education requirements as provided in Section 23-19-11 and Rule R657-23; and

(c) obtains the appropriate license, permit and tag.

(2)(a) The extended general deer season may include:

(i) a hunt immediately preceding the general any weapon buck deer season opening date published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking big game;

(A) the extension may not apply to general any weapon deer hunts with season length restrictions.

(b) The extended general spike bull elk season may occur five days after the general season spike bull elk hunt published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(c) The extended general any bull elk season may occur concurrently with the general youth any bull elk hunt published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(d) The extended general wild turkey season may occur during the following dates;

(i) April 2 through April 4 2010;

(ii) April 1 through April 3 2011; and

(iii) March 30 through April 1 2012.

(3) The division shall accept the following as evidence of disability:

(a) obvious physical impediment;

(b) use of any mobility device described in Section R657-12-2(2)(b);

(c) a signed statement by a licensed ophthalmologist, optometrist, or a physician verifying the person is blind as defined under Section R657-12-2(2)(a); or

(d) a signed statement by a licensed physician verifying the person is quadriplegic, upper extremity disabled as defined under Section R657-12-2(2)(d), paraplegic, or otherwise permanently disabled so as to be permanently confined to a wheelchair or the use of crutches, or has lost either or both lower extremities.

R657-12-8. Crossbows and Draw-Locks.

(1)(a) A person who has a permanent physical impairment due to injury or disease, congenital or acquired, which renders the person so severely disabled as to be unable to use conventional archery equipment may receive a certificate of registration to use a crossbow or draw-lock to hunt big game, cougar, bear, turkey, waterfowl or small game during the respective archery or any weapon hunting seasons as provided in the applicable proclamations of the Wildlife Board for taking protected wildlife.

(b) The division shall accept the following as evidence of eligibility to use a crossbow or draw-lock:

(i) obvious physical disability, as provided in Subsection (1)(a), demonstrating the applicant is eligible to use a crossbow or draw-lock; or

(ii) provides a physician's statement confirming the disability as defined in Subsection (1)(a).

(2)(a) Any crossbow used to hunt big game, cougar, bear, turkey, waterfowl or small game must have:

(i) a stock that is at least 18 inches long;

(ii) a minimum draw weight of 125 pounds for big game, bear and cougar, or 60 pounds for turkey, waterfowl and small game;

(iii) a draw length that is at least 18 inches from the front of the crossbow to the back of the string in a cocked position; and

(iv) a positive safety mechanism.

(b) Arrows or bolts used must be:

(i) at least 18 inches long; and

(ii) must have a broadhead with two or more sharp cutting edges that cannot pass through a 7/8 inch ring for big game, cougar, bear or turkey.

(3) The following equipment or devices may not be used:

(a) arrows with chemically treated or explosive arrowheads;

(b) a bow with an attached electronic range finding device; or

(c) a bow with an attached telescopic sight, except as provided in R657-12-9.

(4) Arrows or bolts carried in or on a vehicle where a person is riding must be in an arrow quiver or a closed case.

(5) A drawn and cocked crossbow or bow with a draw-lock may not be carried in or on a vehicle.

(6) Conventional bows equipped with a draw-lock and used to hunt big game must conform with the minimum draw weights, and arrow and broadhead restrictions contained in R657-5.

R657-12-9. Telescopic Sights.

(1) A person who has a permanent vision impairment leaving them with worse than 20/40 corrected visual acuity in the better eye may receive a Certificate of Registration to use telescopic sights; if in the professional opinion of the eye care provider telescopic sights will sufficiently mitigate the effects of the disability to enable the person to:

(a) adequately discern between lawful and unlawful wildlife species and species genders; and

(b) safely discharge a firearm or bow in the field.

(2) A person with a qualified vision impairment may obtain a Certificate of Registration from the Division to use

telescopic sights by submitting a signed statement by a licensed ophthalmologist, optometrist or physician verifying that:

(a) the applicant has a permanent vision impairment resulting in worse than 20/40 corrected visual acuity in the better eye; and

(b) telescopic sights will sufficiently mitigate the effects of the vision impairment to enable the applicant to:

(i) adequately discern between lawful and unlawful wildlife species and species genders; and

(ii) safely discharge a firearm or bow in the field.

R657-12-10. Fishing Licenses for Veterans with Disabilities.

(1) A resident who has a service-connected disability of 40% or more and is not eligible to fish without a license under Section 23-19-14 or to receive a free fishing license under Section 23-19-36 may purchase a discounted 365-day fishing license upon furnishing verification of a service-connected disability and paying the fee established in the approved fee schedule.

(a) "Armed Forces" means the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard, including the reserve components thereof and the Army and Air National Guard of the United States.

(b) "Service-connected disability" means injury or illness incurred or aggravated:

(i) while in Armed Forces service; and

(ii) that is recognized by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or by a branch of the Armed Forces.

(c) "Verification of Service-Connected Disability" means an official written letter, statement, or card issued by the Department of Veterans Affairs or by a branch of the Armed Forces certifying that the person has a service-connected disability with a disability rating of 40% or higher.

(2) The discount provided in this section on the purchase of a fishing license does not apply to combination licenses.

(3) Veteran fishing licenses shall be issued at division offices and may be issued online or at license agents. The purchaser may be required to complete an affidavit of the service-connected disability at the time of purchase.

R657-12-11. Administrative and Judicial Review.

(1) A person may request administrative review of the division's partial or complete denial of a certificate of registration under this chapter by delivering a written request for administrative review to the division director or designee within 30 days of the date of denial.

(2) The request for administrative review shall include:

(a) the name, address, and phone number of the petitioner;

(b) a specific description of the disability involved and the physical limitations imposed by that disability;

(c) a specific description of the accommodations requested to mitigate the physical limitations caused by the disability; and

(d) verifiable medical or other information describing the disability and the medical need for the requested accommodation.

(3) A person may appeal the division director's or designee's decision under Subsection (1) by filing a request for agency action pursuant to R657-2.

KEY: wildlife, wildlife law, disabled persons
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R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-13. Taking Fish and Crayfish.
R657-13-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under authority of Sections 23-14-18 and 23-14-19 of the Utah Code, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for taking fish and crayfish.

(2) Specific dates, areas, methods of take, requirements and other administrative details which may change annually and are pertinent are published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

R657-13-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 23-13-2.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Aggregate" means the combined total of two or more species of fish or two or more size classes of fish which are covered by a limit distinction.

(b) "Angling" means fishing with a rod, pole, tipup, handline, or trollboard that has a single line with legal hooks, baits, or lures attached to it, and is held in the hands of, or within sight (not to exceed 100 feet) of, the person fishing.

(c)(i) "Artificial fly" means a fly made by the method known as fly tying.

(ii) "Artificial fly" does not mean a weighted jig, lure, spinner, attractor blade, or bait.

(d) "Artificial lure" means a device made of rubber, wood, metal, glass, fiber, feathers, hair, or plastic with a hook or hooks attached. Artificial lures, including artificial flies, do not include fish eggs or other chemically treated or processed natural baits or any natural or human-made food, or any lures that have been treated with a natural or artificial fish attractant or feeding stimulant.

(e) "Bag limit" means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of protected wildlife that one person may legally take during one day.

(f) "Bait" means a digestible substance, including worms, cheese, salmon eggs, marshmallows, or manufactured baits including human-made items that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants or feeding stimulants.

(g) "Camp" means, for the purposes of this rule, any place providing temporary overnight accommodation for anglers including a camper, campground, tent, trailer, cabin, houseboat, boat, or hotel.

(h) "Chumming" means dislodging or depositing in the water any substance not attached to a hook, line, or trap, which may attract fish.

(i) "Commercially prepared and chemically treated baitfish" means any fish species or fish parts which have been processed using a chemical or physical preservation technique other than freezing including irradiation, salting, cooking, or oiling and are marketed, sold or traded for financial gain as bait.

(j) "Dipnet" means a small bag net with a handle that is used to scoop fish or crayfish from the water.

(k) "Filleting" means the processing of fish for human consumption typically done by cutting away flesh from bones, skin, and body.

(l) "Fishing contest" means any organized event or gathering where anglers are awarded prizes, points or money for their catch.

(m) "Float tube" means an inflatable floating device less than 48 inches in any dimension, capable of supporting one person.

(n) "Free Shafting" means to release a pointed shaft that is not tethered or attached by physical means to the diver in an attempt to take fish while engaged in underwater spearfishing.

(o) "Gaff" means a spear or hook, with or without a handle, used for holding or lifting fish.

(p) "Game fish" means Bonneville cisco; bluegill; bullhead; channel catfish; crappie; green sunfish; largemouth bass; northern pike; Sacramento perch; smallmouth bass; striped bass, trout (rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, lake/mackinaw, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing); tiger muskellunge; walleye; white bass; whitefish; wiper; and yellow perch.

(q) "Handline" means a piece of line held in the hand and not attached to a pole used for taking fish or crayfish.

(r) "Immediately Released" means that the fish should be quickly unhooked and released back into the water where caught. Fish that must be immediately released cannot be held on a stringer, or in a live well or any other container or restraining device.

(s) "Lake" means the standing water level existing at any time within a lake basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the lake.

(t) "Length measurement" means the greatest length between the tip of the head or snout and the tip of the caudal (tail) fin when the fin rays are squeezed together. Measurement is taken in a straight line and not over the curve of the body.

(u) "Liftnet" means a small net that is drawn vertically through the water column to take fish or crayfish.

(v) "Motor" means an electric or internal combustion engine.

(w) "Nongame fish" means species of fish not listed as game fish.

(x) "Possession limit" means, for purposes of this rule only, one bag limit, including fish at home, in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer, livewell or any other place of storage.

(y) "Protected aquatic wildlife" means, for purposes of this rule only, all species of fish, crustaceans, or amphibians.

(z) "Reservoir" means the standing water level existing at any time within a reservoir basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the reservoir.

(aa) "Second pole" means fishing with one additional rod, pole, tipup, handline, or trollboard that has a single line with legal hooks, bait, or lures attached to it and is held in the hands of, or within sight of the person fishing.

(bb) "Seine" means a small mesh net with a weighted line on the bottom and float line on the top that is drawn through the water. This type of net is used to enclose fish when its ends are brought together.

(cc) "Setline" means a line anchored to a non-moving object and not attached to a fishing pole.

(dd) "Single hook" means a hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.

(ee) "Snagging" or "gaffing" means to take a fish in a manner that the fish does not take the hook voluntarily into its mouth.

(ff) "Spear" means a long-shafted, sharply pointed, hand held instrument with or without barbs used to spear fish from above the surface of the water.

(gg) "Spearfishing (underwater)" means fishing by a person swimming, snorkeling, or diving and using a mechanical device held in the hand, which uses a rubber band, spring, pneumatic power, or other devise to propel a pointed shaft to take fish from under the surface of the water.

(hh) "Tributary" means a stream flowing into a larger stream, lake, or reservoir.

(ii)(i) "Trout" means species of the family Salmonidae, including rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, tiger, lake (mackinaw), splake, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing.

(ii) "Trout" does not include whitefish or Bonneville cisco.

R657-13-3. Fishing License Requirements and Free Fishing Day.

(1) A license is not required on free fishing day, a

Saturday in June, annually. All other laws and rules apply.

(2) A person 12 years of age or older shall purchase a fishing license before engaging in any regulated fishing activity pursuant to Section 23-19-18.

(3) A person under 12 years of age may fish without a license and take a full bag and possession limit.

R657-13-4. Fishing Contests.

(1) All fishing contests shall be held pursuant to R657-58 Fishing Contests and Clinics.

R657-13-5. Interstate Waters And Reciprocal Fishing Permits.

(1) Bear Lake

(a) The holder of a valid Utah or Idaho fishing or combination license may fish within both the Utah and Idaho boundaries of Bear Lake with one fishing pole. With the purchase of a valid Utah fishing or combination license and a Utah second pole permit, or a valid Idaho fishing or combination license and an Idaho two-pole permit, an angler may fish with two poles anywhere on Bear Lake that is open to fishing. A second pole or two-pole permit must be purchased from the state of original license purchase.

(b) Only one bag limit may be taken and held in possession even if licensed in both states.

(2) Reciprocal Fishing Permits

(a) The purchase of a reciprocal fishing permit allows a person to fish across state boundaries of interstate waters.

(b) Reciprocal fishing permits are offered for Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge Reservoir (See Subsections (3) and (4).)

(c) Utah residents may obtain reciprocal fishing permits by contacting the state of Arizona for Lake Powell and the state of Wyoming for Flaming Gorge.

(d) Nonresidents may obtain reciprocal fishing permits through the division's web site, from online license agents and division offices.

(e) The reciprocal fishing permit must be:

(i) used in conjunction with a valid unexpired fishing or combination license from a reciprocating state; and

(ii) signed by the holder as the holder's name appears on the valid unexpired fishing or combination license from the reciprocating state.

(f) Reciprocal fishing permits are valid for 365 days from the date of purchase.

(g) Anglers are subject to the laws and rules of the state in which they are fishing.

(h) Only one bag limit may be taken and held in possession even if licensed in both states.

(3) Lake Powell Reservoir

(a) Any person qualifying as an Arizona resident and having in their possession a valid resident Arizona fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing permit for Lake Powell can fish within the Utah boundaries of Lake Powell.

(b) Any person who is not a resident of Utah or Arizona must purchase the appropriate nonresident licenses for Utah and Arizona to fish both sides of Lake Powell.

(c) Only Utah and Arizona residents are allowed to purchase reciprocal permits to fish both sides of Lake Powell.

(4) Flaming Gorge Reservoir

Any person possessing a valid Wyoming fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing permit for Flaming Gorge is permitted to fish within the Utah waters of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

R657-13-6. Angling.

(1) While angling, the angler shall be within sight (not to exceed 100 feet) of the equipment being used at all times, except setlines.

(2) Angling with more than one line is unlawful, except:

(a) when using a valid second pole permit in conjunction with an unexpired Utah one day, seven day or annual fishing or combination license;

(b) while fishing for crayfish without the use of fish hooks;

(c) while fishing through the ice at Flaming Gorge Reservoir. A second pole permit is not required when fishing through the ice at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, or when fishing for crayfish with lines without hooks.

(3) No artificial lure may have more than three hooks.

(4) No line may have attached to it more than two baited hooks, two artificial flies, or two artificial lures, except for a setline or while fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir or Lake Powell.

(5) When angling through the ice, the hole may not exceed 12 inches across at the widest point, except at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, and Fish Lake where specific limitations apply.

R657-13-7. Fishing With More than One Pole (Second Pole Permits).

(1) A person may use a second pole to take fish on all waters open to fishing provided they have an unexpired fishing or combination license and a valid second pole permit, except as provided in Subsection (5) below.

(2)(a) A second pole permit may be obtained through the division's web site, from license agents and division offices.

(b)(i) A second pole permit is a 365 day permit valid only when used in conjunction with an unexpired Utah one day, seven day or annual fishing or combination license.

(ii) A second pole permit does not allow an angler to take more than one daily bag or possession limit.

(3) Anglers under 12 years of age must purchase a valid fishing or combination license and second pole permit in order to use a second pole.

(4) A second pole permit shall only be used by the person to whom the second pole permit was issued.

(5) A person may use up to six lines without a second pole permit when fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir through the ice. When using more than two lines at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, the angler's name shall be attached to each line, pole, or tip-up, and the angler shall check only their lines.

R657-13-8. Setline Fishing.

(1) A person may use a setline to take fish only in the Bear River proper downstream from the Idaho state line, including Cutler Reservoir and outlet canals; Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30); Malad River; and Utah Lake.

(2)(a) Angling with one pole is permitted while setline fishing, except as provided in Subsection (b).

(b) A person who obtains a second pole permit may fish with two poles while setline fishing.

(3) No more than one setline per angler may be used and it may not contain more than 15 hooks.

(4)(a) A setline permit may be obtained through the division's web site, from license agents and division offices.

(b) A setline permit is required in addition to a valid Utah one day, seven day or annual fishing or combination license.

(c) A setline permit is a 365 day permit valid only when used in conjunction with an unexpired Utah one day, seven day or annual fishing or combination license.

(5) When fishing with a setline, the angler shall be within 100 yards of the surface or bank of the water being fished.

(6) A setline shall have one end attached to a nonmoving object, not attached to a fishing pole, and shall have attached a legible tag with the name, address, and setline permit number of the angler.

(7) Anglers under 12 years of age must purchase a valid Utah one day, seven day or annual fishing or combination license and setline permit in order to use a setline.

R657-13-9. Underwater Spearfishing.

(1) Underwater spearfishing is permitted from official sunrise to official sunset only, except as provided in Subsection (6).

(2) Use of artificial light is unlawful while engaged in underwater spearfishing, except as provided in Subsection (6).

(3) Free shafting is prohibited while engaged in underwater spearfishing.

(4) Causey Reservoir, Deer Creek Reservoir, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Jordanelle Reservoir, Ken's Lake, Lake Powell, Lost Creek Reservoir, Pineview Reservoir (with the exception of tiger muskie), Red Fleet Reservoir, Steinaker Reservoir, Starvation Reservoir, Willard Bay Reservoir and Yuba Reservoir are open to taking game and nongame fish by means of underwater spearfishing from 6:00 a.m. on the first Saturday of June through November 30, except as specified in subsections 5 and 6 below. Fish Lake is open to taking game and nongame fish by means of underwater spearfishing from 6:00 a.m. on the first Saturday of June through September 15.

(5) Lake Powell is open to taking carp and striped bass by means of underwater spearfishing from January 1 through December 31.

(6) Flaming Gorge is open to taking burbot by means of underwater spearfishing from January 1 through December 31, 24 hours each day. Artificial light is permitted while engaged in underwater spearfishing for burbot at Flaming gorge. Artificial light may not be used at other waters nor may it be used when pursuing other fish species in Flaming Gorge. No other species of fish may be taken with underwater spearfishing techniques at Flaming Gorge between official sunset and official sunrise.

(7) The bag and possession limit for underwater spearfishing is the same as the bag and possession limit applied to anglers using other techniques in the waters listed in Subsection (4) above and as identified in the annual Utah Fishing Proclamation issued by the Utah Wildlife Board.

(8) Nongame fish may be taken by underwater spearfishing only in the waters listed in Subsection (4) above and as provided in Section R657-13-14.

(9) The waters listed above in subsection 4 are the only waters open to underwater spearfishing except that carp may be taken by means of underwater spearfishing from any water open to angling during the open angling season set for a given body of water.

R657-13-10. Dipnetting.

(1) Hand-held dipnets may be used to land game fish legally taken by angling. However, they may not be used as a primary method to take game fish from Utah waters except at Bear Lake where they are permitted for Bonneville Cisco.

(2) The opening of the dipnet may not exceed 18 inches.

(3) When dipnetting through the ice, the size of the hole is unrestricted.

(4) Hand held dipnets may also be used to take crayfish and nongame fish, except prohibited fish.

R657-13-11. Restrictions on Taking Fish and Crayfish.

(1) Artificial light is permitted while angling, except when underwater spearfishing. However artificial light is permitted while underwater spearfishing for burbot in Flaming Gorge.

(2) A person may not obstruct a waterway, use a chemical, explosive, electricity, poison, crossbow, firearm, pellet gun, or archery equipment to take fish or crayfish, except as provided in Subsection R657-13-14(1)(c) and Section R657-13-20.

(3) A person may not take protected aquatic wildlife by snagging or gaffing, except at Lake Powell where a gaff may be used to land striped bass. It is unlawful to possess a gaff at waters, except at Lake Powell.

(4) Chumming is prohibited on all waters, except as provided in Section R657-13-20.

(5) The use of a float tube or a boat, with or without a motor, to take protected aquatic wildlife is permitted on many public waters. However, boaters should be aware that other agencies may have additional restrictions on the use of float tubes, boats, or boats with motors on some waters.

(6) Nongame fish and crayfish may be taken only as provided in Sections R657-13-14 and R657-13-15.

R657-13-12. Bait.

(1) Use or possession of corn, hominy, or live baitfish while fishing is unlawful.

(2) Use or possession of tiger salamanders (live or dead) while fishing is unlawful.

(3) Use or possession of any bait while fishing on waters designated artificial fly and lure only is unlawful.

(4) Use or possession of artificial baits which are commercially imbedded or covered with fish or fish parts while fishing is unlawful.

(5) Use or possession of bait in the form of fresh or frozen fish or fish parts while fishing is unlawful, except as provided below and in Subsections (7) and (8).

(a) Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait only in Bear Lake.

(b) Dead yellow perch may be used as bait only in: Deer Creek, Echo, Fish Lake, Gunnison, Hyrum, Johnson, Jordanelle, Mantua, Mill Meadow, Newton, Pineview, Rockport, Starvation, Utah Lake, Willard Bay and Yuba reservoirs.

(c) Dead white bass may be used as bait only in Utah Lake and the Jordan River.

(d) Dead shad, from Lake Powell, may be used as bait only in Lake Powell. Dead shad must not be removed from the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

(e) Dead fresh or frozen salt water species including sardines and anchovies may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.

(f) Dead mountain sucker, white sucker, Utah sucker, redside shiner, speckled dace, mottled sculpin, fat head minnow, Utah chub, and common carp may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.

(6) Commercially prepared and chemically treated baitfish or their parts may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.

(7) The eggs of any species of fish caught in Utah, except prohibited fish, may be used in any water where bait is permitted. However, eggs may not be taken or used from fish that are being released.

(8) Use of live crayfish for bait is legal only on the water where the crayfish is captured. It is unlawful to transport live crayfish away from the water where captured.

(9) Manufactured, human-made items that may not be digestible, that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants, or feeding stimulants may not be used on waters where bait is prohibited.

(10) On any water declared infested by the Wildlife Board with an aquatic invasive species, or that is subject to a closure order or control plan under R657-60, it shall be unlawful to transport any species of baitfish (live or dead) from the infested water for use as bait in any other water of the State. Baitfish are defined as those species listed in sections (5)(b),(5)(c),(5)(f) and (8).

R657-13-13. Prohibited Fish.

(1) The following species of fish are classified as prohibited and may not be taken or held in possession:

(a) Bonytail (Gila elegans);

(b) Bluehead sucker (Catostomus discobolus);

(c) Colorado pikeminnow (Ptychocheilus lucius);

(d) Flannelmouth sucker (Catostomus latipinnis);

(e) Gizzard shad (Dorosoma cepedianum);
(f) Grass carp (Ctenopharyngodon idella);
(g) Humpback chub (Gila cypha);
(h) June sucker (Chasmistes liorus);
(i) Least chub (Iotichthys phlegethontis);
(j) Leatherside chub (Snyderichthys copei);
(k) Razorback sucker (Xyrauchen texanus);
(l) Roundtail chub (Gila robusta);
(m) Virgin River chub (Gila seminuda);
(n) Virgin spinedace (Lepidomeda mollispinis); and
(o) Woundfin (Plagopterus argentissimus).
(2) Any of these species taken while attempting to take other legal species shall be immediately released.

R657-13-14. Taking Nongame Fish.
(1)(a) Except as provided in Subsections (b) and (c), a person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may take nongame fish for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open fishing season set for the given body of water.
(b) A person may not take any species of fish designated as prohibited in Section R657-13-13.
(c) Nongame fish may not be taken in the following waters, except carp may be taken by angling, archery, spear, or underwater spearfishing:
(i) San Juan River;
(ii) Colorado River;
(iii) Green River (from confluence with Colorado River upstream to Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument);
(iv) Green River (from Colorado state line in Brown's Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam, including Gorge Creek, a tributary entering the Green River at Little Hole);
(v) White River (Uintah County);
(vi) Duchesne River (from Myton to confluence with Green River);
(vii) Virgin River (Main stem, North, and East Forks).
(viii) Ash Creek;
(ix) Beaver Dam Wash;
(x) Fort Pierce Wash;
(xi) La Verkin Creek;
(xii) Santa Clara River (Pine Valley Reservoir downstream to the confluence with the Virgin River);
(xiii) Diamond Fork;
(xiv) Thistle Creek;
(xv) Main Canyon Creek (tributary to Wallsburg Creek);
(xvi) Provo River (below Deer Creek Dam);
(xvii) Spanish Fork River;
(xviii) Hobble Creek (Utah County); and
(xix) Snake Valley waters (west and north of US-6 and that part of US-6 and US-50 in Millard and Juab counties).
(2) Nongame fish, except those species listed in Section R657-13-13, may be taken by angling, traps, bow and arrow, liftnets, dipnets, cast nets, seine, spear or underwater spearfishing in the waters specified in Subsection R657-13-9(4).
(3) Seines shall not exceed 10 feet in length or width.
(4) Cast nets must not exceed 10 feet in diameter.
(5) Lawfully taken nongame fish shall be either released or killed immediately upon removing them from the water, however, they may not be left or abandoned on the shoreline.

R657-13-15. Taking Crayfish.
(1) A person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may take crayfish for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open fishing season set for the given body of water.
(2) Crayfish may be taken by hand or with a trap, pole, liftnet, dipnet, handline, or seine, provided that:
(a) game fish or their parts, or any substance unlawful for angling, is not used for bait;
(b) seines shall not exceed 10 feet in length or width;
(c) no more than five lines are used, and no more than one line may have hooks attached, - except when an angler possesses a valid second pole permit in which case two hooked lines may be used. On unhooked lines, bait is tied to the line so that the crayfish grasps the bait with its claw; and
(d) live crayfish are not transported from the body of water where taken.

R657-13-16. Possession and Transportation of Dead Fish and Crayfish.
(1)(a) At all waters except Strawberry Reservoir, Scofield Reservoir, Panguitch Lake, Jordanelle Reservoir and Lake Powell, game fish may be dressed, filleted, have heads and/or tails removed, or otherwise be physically altered after completing the act of fishing or reaching a fish cleaning station, camp, or principal means of land transportation. It is unlawful to possess fish while engaged in the act of fishing that have been dressed or filleted. This shall not apply to fish that are processed for immediate consumption or to fish held from a previous day's catch.
(b) Trout and/or salmon taken at Strawberry Reservoir, Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake, and smallmouth bass taken at Jordanelle may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.
(c) Fish may be filleted at any time and anglers may possess filleted fish at any time at Lake Powell.
(2) A legal limit of game fish or crayfish may accompany the holder of a valid fishing or combination license within Utah or when leaving Utah.
(3) A person may possess or transport a legal limit of game fish or crayfish for another person when accompanied by a donation letter.
(4) A person may not take more than one bag limit in any one day or possess more than one bag limit of each species or species aggregate regardless of the number of days spent fishing.
(5) A person may possess or transport dead fish on a receipt from a registered commercial fee fishing installation, a private pond owner, or a short-term fishing event. This receipt shall specify:
(a) the number and species of fish;
(b) date caught;
(c) the certificate of registration number of the installation, pond, or short-term fishing event; and
(d) the name, address, telephone number of the seller.

R657-13-17. Possession of Live Fish and Crayfish.
(1) A person may not possess or transport live protected aquatic wildlife except as provided by the Wildlife Code or the rules and proclamation of the Wildlife Board.
(2) For purposes of this rule, a person may not transport live fish or crayfish away from the water where taken.
(3) This does not preclude the use of live fish stringers, live wells, or hold type cages as part of normal angling procedures while on the same water in which the fish or crayfish are taken.

R657-13-18. Release of Tagged or Marked Fish.
Without prior authorization from the division, a person may not:
(1) tag, mark, or fin-clip fish for the purpose of offering a prize or reward as part of a contest;
(2) introduce a tagged, marked, or fin-clipped fish into the water; or
(3) tag, mark, or fin-clip a fish and return it to the water.

R657-13-19. Season Dates and Bag and Possession Limits.
(1) All waters of state fish rearing and spawning facilities

are closed to fishing.

(2) State waterfowl management areas are closed to fishing except as specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

(3) The season for taking fish and crayfish is January 1 through December 31, 24 hours each day. Exceptions are specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

(4)(a) Bag and possession limits are specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish and apply statewide unless otherwise specified.

(b)(i) A person may not fish in waters that have a specific bag or size limit while possessing fish in violation of that limit.

(ii) Fish not meeting the size, bag, or species provisions on specified waters shall be returned to the water immediately.

(c)(i) Trout, salmon and grayling that are not immediately released and are held in possession, dead or alive, are included in the person's bag and possession limit.

(ii) Once a trout, salmon or grayling is held in or on a stringer, fish basket, livewell, or by any other device, a trout, salmon or grayling may not be released.

(5) A person may not take more than one bag limit in any one day or have in possession more than one bag limit of each species or species aggregate regardless of the number of days spent on fishing.

R657-13-20. Variations to General Provisions.

Variations to season dates, times, bag and possession limits, methods of take, use of a float tube or a boat for fishing, and exceptions to closed areas are specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

KEY: fish, fishing, wildlife, wildlife law

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R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-16. Aquaculture and Fish Stocking.
R657-16-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under the authority of Sections 23-15-9 and 23-15-10 of the Utah Code, this rule provides the standards and procedures for:

(a) institutional aquaculture;

(b) short-term fishing events;

(c) private fish stocking; and

(d) displaying aquaculture products or aquatic wildlife in aquaria.

(2) This rule does not cover private fish ponds as provided in R657-59, or fee fishing and commercial aquaculture as provided in Title 4, Chapter 37, Parts 2 and 3; and the Department of Agriculture Rule R58-17.

(3) A person engaging in any activity provided in Subsection (1) must also comply with the provisions set forth in Rule R657-3 and the Department of Agriculture Rule R58-17.

(4) Any violation of, or failure to comply with, any provision of this rule or any specific requirement contained in a certificate of registration issued pursuant to this rule may be grounds for revocation or suspension of the certificate of registration or denial of future certificates of registration, as determined by a division hearing officer.

R657-16-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 23-13-2.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Aquaculture" means the husbandry, production, harvest, and use of aquatic organisms under controlled, artificial conditions.

(b) "Aquaculture facility" means any facility used for propagating, rearing, or producing aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products. Facilities that are separated by more than 1/2 mile, or facilities that drain to, or are modified to drain to, different drainages are considered to be separate aquaculture facilities, regardless of ownership.

(c)(i) "Aquaculture product" means privately purchased aquatic wildlife or their gametes.

(ii) "Aquaculture product" does not include aquatic wildlife obtained from the wild.

(d) "Aquarium" means any container located in an indoor facility that is used to hold fish from which no water is discharged, except during periodic cleaning, and which discharged water is passed through a filtering system capable of removing all fish and fish eggs and is disposed of only in a septic tank approved by the county or in a municipal wastewater treatment system approved by either the state or local health department.

(e) "Display" means to hold live aquaculture products or aquatic wildlife in an aquarium for the purpose of viewing for commercial or noncommercial purposes.

(f) "FEMA" means Federal Emergency Management Administration.

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

(h)(a)"Ornamental aquatic animal species" means any species of fish, mollusk, or crustacean that is commonly cultured and sold in the United States' aquarium industry for display.

(b) "Ornamental aquatic animal species" does not include:

(i) fresh water:

(A) sport fish - aquatic animal species commonly angled or harvested for recreation or sport;

(B) baitfish - aquatic animal species authorized for us as bait in R657-13-12, and any other species commonly used by anglers as bait in sport fishing;

(C) food fish - aquatic animal species commonly cultured or harvested from the wild for human consumption; or

(D) native species; or

(ii) aquatic animal species prohibited for importation or possession by any state, federal, or local law; or

(iii) aquatic animal species listed as prohibited or controlled in Sections R657-3-22 and R657-3-23.

(i) "Private fish pond" means a pond, reservoir, or other body of water, or any fish culture system which is contained on privately owned land and used for holding or rearing fish for a private, noncommercial purpose.

(j) "Private stocking" means noncommercial stocking of live aquaculture products in waters of the state not eligible as a private fish pond under R657-59 or other private fish facility.

(k) "Purchase" means to buy, or otherwise acquire or obtain through barter, exchange, or trade for pecuniary consideration or advantage.

(l) "Short-term fishing event" means any event where privately acquired fish are held or confined for a period not to exceed seven days for the purpose of providing fishing or recreational opportunity and where no fee is charged as a requirement to fish.

R657-16-3. Certificate of Registration Required.

(1) A certificate of registration is required before any person may engage in any of the following activities:

(a) produce, propagate, rear, or culture any aquatic wildlife or aquaculture product;

(b) privately stock fish;

(c) acquire aquaculture products for a short-term fishing event; or

(d) display aquaculture products in an aquarium, except a certificate of registration is not required for ornamental fish held in an aquarium.

(2) Only species approved by the division and listed on the certificate of registration may be possessed and used in conjunction with the activities covered by this rule.

(3) No aquaculture facility shall be developed on natural lakes or natural flowing streams, or reservoirs constructed on natural stream channels as provided in Section 23-15-10. Other waters, including canals, off-stream reservoirs or ponds, and excavated ponds or raceways, may be considered for an aquacultural use.

R657-16-4. Application for Certificates of Registration.

(1) An application for a certificate of registration must be submitted to the Wildlife Registration Office, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, 1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114.

(2) The application may require up to 45 days for processing, except for a short-term fishing event, which may require up to 10 days for processing.

(3) Application forms are available at all division offices and at the division's Internet address.

(4) Applications that are incomplete, filled out incorrectly, or submitted without the appropriate fee may be returned to the applicant.

R657-16-5. Renewal of Certificates of Registration.

(1) Certificates of registration are valid for the dates identified on the certificate of registration.

(2) Certificates of registration are renewable on or before the expiration date as identified on the certificate of registration.

R657-16-6. Failure to Renew Certificates of Registration Annually.

(1) If an operator of an aquaculture facility, fails to renew the certificate of registration annually, or the hearing officer suspends the certificate of registration, all live aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products permitted under the certificate of registration shall be disposed of as follows:

(a) Unless the Wildlife Board orders otherwise, all aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products must be removed within 30 days of revocation or the expiration date of the certificate of registration, or within 30 days after ice-free conditions on the water; or

(b) At the discretion of the division, aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products may remain in the waters at the facility, but shall only be taken as prescribed within Rule R657-13 for Taking Fish and Crayfish.

(2) Aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products from a facility not health approved under Section 4-37-501 may not be moved alive.

(3) Aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products from an aquatic facility infected with any of the pathogens specified in the Department of Agriculture Rule R58-17 must be disposed of as directed by the division to prevent further spread of such diseases.

R657-16-7. Importation.

(1)(a) To import live aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products into Utah, a certificate of registration is required.

(b) Species of aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products that may be imported are provided in Rule R657-3-34.

(2)(a) To import live grass carp (Ctenopharyngodon idella), each fish must be verified as being triploid by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(b) The form verifying triploidy must be obtained from the supplier and be on file with the Wildlife Registration Office of the division in Salt Lake City prior to importation.

(c) A copy of this form must also accompany the fish during transport.

(3) Applications to import aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products are available from all division offices and must be submitted to the division's Wildlife Registration Office in Salt Lake City. Applications may require up to 45 days for action.

R657-16-8. Acquiring and Transferring Aquaculture Products.

(1) Live aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products, other than ornamental fish, may be:

(a) purchased or acquired only from sources that have a valid certificate of registration from the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food to sell such products or from a person located outside Utah if both the species and the source are approved on a certificate of registration for importation or by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food; and

(b) acquired, purchased or transferred only from sources which have been health approved by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and assigned a fish health approval number as provided in Section 4-37-501. This also applies to separate facilities owned by the same individual, because each facility is treated separately, regardless of ownership.

(2)(a) Any person who has been issued a valid certificate of registration may transport live aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products as specified on the certificate of registration to the facility or approved stocking site.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection (3), all transfers or shipments of live aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products must be accompanied by documentation of the source and destination of the fish, including:

(i) name, address, certificate of registration number, and fish health approval number of the source;

(ii) number and weight being shipped, by species; and

(iii) name, address, and certificate of registration number of the destination, if the destination is a fish hatchery or private water; or

(iv) name, address, county, and division water identification number if the destination is a public water.

(3)(a) Live aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products may be shipped through Utah without a certificate of registration provided that:

(i) the aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products are not sold or transferred;

(ii) the aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products remain in the original container;

(iii) the water is not exchanged or discharged; and

(iv) the shipment is in Utah no longer than 72 hours.

(b) Proof of legal ownership and destination must accompany the shipment.

R657-16-9. Inspection of Records and Facilities.

(1) The following records and information must be maintained for a period of two years and must be available for inspection by a division representative during reasonable hours:

(a) records of purchase, acquisition, distribution, and production histories of aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products;

(b) certificates of registration; and

(c) valid identification of stocks.

(2) Division representatives may conduct pathological, fish culture, or physical investigations at any facility, pond, or holding facility during reasonable hours.

R657-16-10. Private Fish Ponds.

Private fish ponds are regulated under the provisions in R657-59.

R657-16-11. Short-Term Fishing Events.

(1) A person sponsoring a short-term fishing event must obtain a certificate of registration prior to holding the event, except the division may conduct short-term fishing events for educational purposes without a certificate of registration.

(2)(a) A certificate of registration for a short-term fishing event may be obtained by applying to the Wildlife Registration Office at the division's Salt Lake City office a minimum of 10 days prior to the event.

(b) Application forms are available at all division offices.

(c) After review and confirmation by the division that the event poses no identifiable adverse threats to other fish or wildlife species, a certificate of registration may be issued.

(d) The certificate of registration may cover multiple events, which must be requested on the application form.

(3) A fishing license and bag limit is not required of participants in a short-term fishing event unless stated otherwise on the certificate of registration.

(4) For short-term fishing events where fishing licenses and bag limits under Rule R657-13 do not apply, a receipt must be given to participants transporting dead aquaculture products or aquatic wildlife away from the event. Such receipt must include the following information:

(a) name of event sponsor;

(b) date caught;

(c) certificate of registration number; and

(d) species and number of dead aquaculture products or aquatic wildlife being transported.

(5) Live fish remaining at the end of the event may not be transported alive, released, or stocked.

(6) A certificate of registration for a short-term fishing event may be obtained by submitting an application and paying a fee in the amount established by the Wildlife Board.

R657-16-12. Private Stocking.

(1) An individual wishing to stock fish for private, noncommercial purposes in a body of water not eligible as a private fish pond under R657-59 must first obtain a certificate of registration for private stocking.

(2) Fish released in a state water not eligible as a private fish pond under R657-59 are considered wild aquatic wildlife and may be taken only as provided in Rule R657-13 and the

fishing proclamation.

(3) A water that does not qualify as a private fish pond may not be screened to contain fish stocked (pursuant to a certificate of registration for private stocking), except that a water stocked with grass carp to control aquatic weeds must be adequately screened to prevent the grass carp from escaping.

(4)(a) Private stocking is limited only to those species approved on the certificate of registration.

(b) Species approval will be based on the biological suitability of the requested species compared to the needs of the fish and other wildlife in the drainage.

(c) An amendment to the certificate of registration is required each time fish are stocked, except the division may allow a person to stock fish more than once if the request is made on the application, and is approved by the division.

(d) Fish may be acquired only from a source that has a valid fish health approval number assigned by the Department of Agriculture.

(5)(a) An application for a certificate of registration for private stocking to stock fish other than grass carp may be approved only if:

(i) on privately owned land;

(ii) the body of water is a reservoir, the reservoir is wholly contained on the land owned by the applicant; and

(iii) the body of water is not stocked or otherwise actively managed by the division.

(b) An application for a certificate of registration for private stocking of fish other than grass carp shall not be approved if:

(i) the fish to be stocked are for a commercial purpose; or

(ii) in the opinion of the division, stocking would cause harm to other species of fish or wildlife.

(6) An application for a certificate of registration for private stocking of triploid grass carp for control of aquatic weeds will be evaluated based upon:

(a) the severity of the weed problem;

(b) availability of other suitable means of weed control;

(c) adequacy of screening to contain the grass carp; and

(d) potential for conflict or detrimental interactions with other species of fish or wildlife.

(7) A certificate of registration for private stocking may be issued after review of the appropriateness of the requested species and inspection of the water to be stocked by a division representative to ensure compliance with the stipulations of this rule and the absence of any threat to other fish or wildlife species.

(8) A certificate of registration for private stocking may be obtained by submitting an application and paying a fee in the amount established by the Wildlife Board.

R657-16-13. Institutional Aquaculture.

(1) A certificate of registration is required for any public agency, institution of higher learning, school, or educational program to engage in aquaculture.

(2) Aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products produced by institutional aquaculture may not be:

(a) sold;

(b) stocked; or

(c) transferred into waters of the state unless specifically authorized by the certificate of registration.

(3) The fish health approval requirements of Section 4-37-501 apply.

(4)(a) A certificate of registration for institutional aquaculture may be obtained by submitting an application to the division.

(b) A certificate of registration may be renewed on or before July 31 each year by submitting an application and the records described in Subsection (5).

(5)(a) A person possessing a valid certificate of registration for institutional aquaculture must submit to the division a report of each acquisition, distribution, transfer, or stocking of live aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products.

(b) This report must be sent to the division no later than June 30, and must be received before the certificate of registration may be renewed.

(c) Documentation of source, quantity, species, health approval status, and destination of all live aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products must accompany all shipments or transfers.

R657-16-14. Display.

(1)(a) A certificate of registration is required to hold live aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products in an aquarium for the purpose of viewing or displaying for commercial or noncommercial purposes, except the division may hold live aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products in an aquarium for educational viewing or display without a certificate of registration. A certificate of registration is not required to display ornamental fish.

(b) Live aquatic wildlife or aquaculture products that are displayed must meet the health approval standards described in Section 4-37-501.

(2)(a) Aquatic wildlife taken from the wild may not be displayed or held in an aquarium.

(b) The division may take aquatic wildlife from the wild for placement in an aquarium for purposes of display or education.

(3) Live aquaculture products held in an aquarium for display may not be transferred, sold alive, released, or stocked. They may be sold as long as they are first killed and prepared for consumption.

(4)(a) A certificate of registration for display of live aquaculture products in an aquarium may be obtained by submitting an application and paying a fee in the amount established by the Wildlife Board.

(b) The certificate of registration is renewable every five years on or before the renewal date as specified on the certificate of registration by submitting an application, paying a fee in the amount established by the Wildlife Board, and submitting the records described in Subsection (5).

(5)(a) A person possessing a certificate of registration for display must submit to the division an annual report of each purchase or acquisition of live aquaculture products. This report must include the following information:

(i) name, address, certificate of registration number, and health approval number of the source; and

(ii) number and weight acquired, by species.

(b) This record must be submitted to the division no later than January 30 each year, and must be received before the certificate of registration can be renewed.

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R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-52. Commercial Harvesting of Brine Shrimp and Brine Shrimp Eggs.
R657-52-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under authority of Sections 23-14-3, 23-14-18, 23-14-19, Sections 23-15-7 through 23-15-9, and 23-19-1(2), this rule provides the procedures, standards, and requirements for commercially harvesting brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs.

(2) The objective of this rule is to protect, manage, and conserve the brine shrimp resource based upon the best available data and information and adequately preserve the Great Salt Lake ecosystem while recognizing the economic value of allowing the harvest of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs and maintaining a sustainable brine shrimp population.

R657-52-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 23-13-2.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Alternate seiner" means the person in charge of and responsible for supervising a crew of helpers harvesting brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs in the absence of the primary seiner.

(b) "Certificate of registration marker" means a floating or mounted marker conforming to the specifications set forth in Subsection R657-52-16(2) and (3), which must be displayed at a harvest location before harvest activity commences.

(c) "Harvest" means to gather or collect brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs and reduce it to possession.

(d) "Harvest location" means the location where the gathering or harvesting of brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs takes place. A harvest location is a 300 yard radius from the location of the Certificate of Registration marker as required under Subsection R657-52-16(8).

(e) "Helper" means a person aiding a certificate of registration holder in the harvesting, transporting, or selling of brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs, including any employee, agent, family member, or volunteer.

(f) "Helper card" means a card authorizing a person to act as a helper.

(g) "Primary seiner" means the person in charge of and responsible for supervising a crew of helpers harvesting brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs.

(h) "Purchase" means to buy, acquire, or obtain from sale, exchange, barter, or trade brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs for pecuniary consideration or advantage.

(i) "Wildlife registration office" means the division office in Salt Lake responsible for processing applications and issuing certificates of registration.

R657-52-3. Certificate of Registration Required.

(1) A person may not harvest, possess, or transport brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs without first obtaining a certificate of registration and a helper card for each individual assisting that person.

(2)(a) The division may issue a certificate of registration authorizing a person to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs.

(b) A separate certificate of registration and the corresponding certificate of registration marker is required for each harvest location.

(c) The original copy of the certificate of registration must be present at the harvest location while harvesting brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs.

(3) A certificate of registration under this rule is not required:

(a) to harvest 200 pounds or less of brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs, during a single calendar year, for culturing ornamental fish, provided the brine shrimp eggs are not sold, bartered, or traded;

(i) a certificate of registration is required, however, under Rule R657-3 for the activities described in Subsection (a);

(b) for the retail sale of brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs imported into Utah, provided the product is clearly labeled as to its out-of-state origin;

(c) to process lawfully acquired brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs;

(d) to sell brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs, provided the brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs were taken in accordance with the provisions of this rule by a person who has obtained a certificate of registration or as provided in rule R657-3; or

(e) to collect, transport or possess brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs for personal use, provided:

(i) the brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs are collected, transported and possessed together with water in a container no larger than one gallon;

(ii) no more than a one gallon container of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs, including water, is collected during any consecutive seven day period; and

(iii) the brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs are not released live into the Great Salt Lake, Sevier River or any of their tributary waters.

(4) Certificates of registration are not transferable, except as provided in Section R657-52-7.

(5) Any certificate of registration issued to a business or any other commercial organization shall be void upon the termination of the business or organization or upon bankruptcy.

(6) Certificates of registration that may become available for issuance through revocation, expiration, nonrenewal, or surrender may either be retired by the division or reallocated to eligible persons and entities through random drawings conducted at the Division of Wildlife Resources, Salt Lake City office.

(7) All persons or entities applying for a certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs made available for issuance through Subsection (6) shall satisfy the following requirements:

(a) submit a certificate of registration application to the wildlife registration office consistent with the requirements set forth in R657-52-5; and

(b) submit a cashiers check to the division in the established fee amount for each certificate of registration applied for.

(8)(a) The issuance of a certificate of registration automatically incorporates within its terms the conditions and requirements of this rule specifically governing the activity for which the certificate of registration is issued.

(b) Any person accepting a certificate of registration under this rule acknowledges the necessity for close regulation and monitoring by the division.

(9) Any certificate of registration issued or renewed by the division under this rule to harvest brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs is a privilege and not a right. The certificate of registration authorizes the holder to harvest brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs subject to all present and future conditions, restrictions, and regulations imposed on such activities by the division, the Wildlife Board, the state of Utah, or the United States.

(10) A certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs does not guarantee or otherwise legally entitle the holder to any of the following:

(a) a minimum harvest quota in any given season or seasons;

(b) a quota or percentage of the harvestable surplus as determined by the division;

(c) a particular harvesting or processing method;

(d) a particular harvest season duration, commencement date, or termination date;

(e) access to any particular area or site on the Great Salt Lake or on other waters in the state, regardless of historical

authorization or use;

(f) marina access on the Great Salt Lake or elsewhere in the state, regardless of historical authorization or use;

(g) an increase, stabilization, or reduction in the number of certificates of registration issued by the division to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs;

(h) an exclusive opportunity to harvest;

(i) a particular quantity or quality of brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs;

(j) a particular water condition or salinity level conducive to brine shrimp production, brine shrimp egg production, or harvest success;

(k) any particular level of protection for brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs from disease, pesticides, or predators; or

(l) any other right or management philosophy beneficial to harvesting or production of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs.

(11) The procedures and processes outlined in this rule regulating the harvest of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs are all subject to change as the division and the Wildlife Board gather greater information and data on the impact current harvest regulations have on the sustainability of brine shrimp populations, the Great Salt Lake ecosystem, and the economic viability of the industry.

R657-52-4. Certificate of Registration Availability.

(1) The Wildlife Board, after considering the best available biological data and other information received from the division and the public, has determined that:

(a) a limitation on the number of certificates of registration issued by the division to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs is currently necessary to protect the brine shrimp resource and the Great Salt Lake ecosystem;

(b) additional research and scientific data is necessary to adequately understand the dynamics of the brine shrimp populations, the Great Salt Lake ecosystem, and the impact harvesting has on the sustainability of the resource;

(c) given the current number of certificates of registration, the need for additional scientific data, and the increasing efficiency in the industry's ability to harvest large quantities of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs in short periods, the issuance of additional certificates at this point in time may compromise the division's ability to effectively regulate the harvest to avoid jeopardizing resource sustainability; and

(d) given these factors and the harvest restrictions adopted in this rule, a total of 79 certificates of registration may be issued.

R657-52-5. Application for Certificate of Registration.

(1) Applications for certificates of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs are available at division offices and must be submitted to the division between May 1 through May 31. Applications may be submitted by mail if postmarked no later than midnight on the last day of the application period.

(2)(a) If an application for a certificate of registration is made in the name of a commercial organization, the applicant must specify the person responsible for that entity.

(b) All commercial organization applicants shall provide with the application a written statement designating the responsible person as its legal agent in all matters before the division relating to brine shrimp and brine shrimp egg harvesting.

(3)(a) Completed applications must be submitted to the wildlife registration office.

(b) The division may return any application that is incomplete or completed incorrectly.

(4) The application review process may require up to 45 days.

(5) The division may deny issuing a certificate of registration to any applicant for any of the following reasons:

(a) the applicant has previously been issued a certificate of registration and has failed to submit any report required by this rule, the division, or the Wildlife Board;

(b) the applicant has been found guilty, pleaded guilty or pleaded no contest in an administrative proceeding to violating any rule, statute, proclamation, or Wildlife Board order relating to the harvest, possession, or sale of protected aquatic wildlife; or

(c) the applicant has been found guilty, pleaded guilty or pleaded no contest in a criminal proceeding to violating any rule, statute, proclamation, or Wildlife Board order relating to the harvest, possession, or sale of protected aquatic wildlife.

(6) The division may limit the number of certificates of registration issued or deny any application in the interest of wildlife, wildlife habitat, serving the public, or public safety.

(7) If an application is approved, the division shall issue the applicant a certificate of registration that specifies, among other things:

(a) the name, address and phone number of the applicant;

(b) the name, address and phone number of the responsible person;

(c) the water and locations where brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs may be harvested;

(d) the certificate of registration's expiration date; and

(e) any restriction imposed on the applicant in addition to the provisions of this rule.

(8) Certificates of registration for harvesting brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs are valid only during the harvest season as provided in Sections R657-52-12 and R657-52-13.

R657-52-6. Certificate of Registration Renewal.

(1) Each certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs issued under this rule may be renewed by the division on an annual basis consistent with the provisions in this section.

(2) Persons or business entities issued certificates of registration by the division in the harvest year immediately preceding the harvest year for which renewal is sought will have a preference for the same number of certificates of registration, provided the applicant satisfies the renewal criteria for each certificate of registration.

(3) The annual expiration date of a certificate of registration shall be shown on the certificate of registration. A certificate of registration that is not renewed prior to the expiration date shown on the certificate of registration automatically expires.

(a) A certificate of registration automatically expires prior to the expiration date shown on the certificate of registration upon the dissolution of a holder that is a partnership, corporation, or other business entity.

(b) Upon the death of a certificate of registration holder that is a natural person, the estate may attempt to sell the harvest operation and petition the division, under Section R657-52-7, to transfer the certificate of registration to the respective buyer.

(c)(i) Failure to annually renew a certificate of registration by satisfying all the renewal criteria outlined in this rule prior to the expiration date shown on the certificate of registration shall automatically deprive the prospective holder of a renewal preference in succeeding years.

(ii) Preference forfeiture results whether unsuccessful renewal is the consequence of automatic expiration, applicant neglect, or division denial.

(iii) Failure to renew in years where the harvest of brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs is closed for regulatory or management purposes will result in preference forfeiture.

(d) Expiration of a certificate of registration is not an adjudicative proceeding under Title 63G, Chapter 4 of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

(4) Renewal applications for certificates of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs are available at the division's wildlife registration office in Salt Lake City.

(a) Completed renewal applications shall be submitted to the wildlife registration office between May 1 and May 31 of each year. Applications are considered "submitted" for purposes of this rule when hand delivered to the wildlife registration office on or before the application deadline, or when mailed to the wildlife registration office and postmarked no later than midnight on the last day of the application period.

(b) Where a certificate of registration renewal application is submitted in the name of a commercial organization, the applicant must specify the person responsible for that entity.

(c) The commercial organization applicant must provide, on or with the renewal application, a written statement designating the responsible person as its legal agent in all matters before the division relating to brine shrimp and brine shrimp egg harvesting.

(d) The division may return any application that is incomplete or completed incorrectly.

(e) Applications for renewal that are filed within the prescribed time period set in this rule but returned as incomplete or completed incorrectly may be granted where the errors are corrected and the application resubmitted to the wildlife registration office within 30 days from the date the initial application was rejected.

(f) The application review process may require up to 45 days.

(5) The criteria for certificate of registration renewal are as follows:

(a) the applicant was issued a certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs in the immediate harvest season preceding the application for renewal;

(b) the applicant has accurately and completely filled out the division's renewal application and submitted it to the division within the time period prescribed in this rule;

(c) the applicant has submitted with the renewal application a cashiers check for the established fee amount for each certificate of registration; and

(d) the applicant satisfies all other requirements prerequisite to receiving an initial certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs as found in R657-52-5.

(6) The division may refuse to renew a certificate of registration for any of the following reasons:

(a) the applicant has failed to submit any report required by the division in writing, or any report required by this rule or the Wildlife Board;

(b) the applicant has been found guilty, pleaded guilty or pleaded no contest in an administrative proceeding to violating any rule, statute, proclamation, or Wildlife Board Order relating to the harvest, possession, or sale of protected aquatic wildlife;

(c) the applicant has been found guilty, pleaded guilty or pleaded no contest in a criminal proceeding to violating any rule, statute, proclamation, or Wildlife Board Order relating to the harvest, possession, or sale of protected aquatic wildlife; or

(d) where the division determines that renewal may significantly damage or is not in the interest of wildlife, wildlife habitat, serving the public, or public safety.

(7) If an application for renewal is approved, the Division shall issue the applicant a new certificate of registration that may specify:

(a) the species and amounts of protected aquatic wildlife that may be harvested or sold;

(b) the water and locations where protected aquatic wildlife may be harvested;

(c) the equipment that may be used;

(d) the hours during which protected aquatic wildlife may be harvested; and

(e) any restriction imposed on the applicant in addition to the provisions of this rule.

(8) Any applicant who has been refused renewal of a certificate of registration may submit a request for agency action to the Wildlife Board, in care of the Division of Wildlife Resources, within 30 days following notification of the refusal to renew. The format and content of the request for agency action and any subsequent proceedings initiated thereunder shall comply with Rule R657-2.

(9) Certificates of registration for harvesting brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs are valid only during the harvest season as provided in Subsections R657-52-12 and R657-52-13.

R657-52-7. Certificate of Registration Transfers.

(1) Pursuant to Section 23-19-1(2), a person may not lend, transfer, sell, give or assign a certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs belonging to the person or the rights granted thereby, except as authorized hereafter.

(2) "Business entity" for purposes of this section means any person, proprietorship, partnership, corporation, or other commercial organization that has been issued a certificate of registration by the division to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs.

(3)(a) The division may authorize, consistent with the requirements of this section, the transfer of a valid certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs from the lawful holder to an other person or entity in the following instances:

(i) where any transaction or occurrence will cause the name of the business entity recorded as the certificate of registration holder to change from that specifically identified on the certificate of registration;

(ii) where any transaction or occurrence will cause the business entity recorded as the certificate of registration holder to permanently reorganize, dissolve, lapse, or otherwise cease to exist as a legal business entity under the laws of the State of Utah or the jurisdiction where the business entity was organized; or

(iii) where any transaction or occurrence effectively transfers a certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs in violation of Section 23-19-1(2).

(b) written approval from the division for any certificate of registration transfer permitted under this rule shall be obtained prior to any transfer of the certificate of registration or the rights granted thereunder.

(c) Transferring or selling an ownership interest in a business entity holding a certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs does not require division approval provided the transfer of ownership does not cause the business entity to temporarily or permanently change its name, reorganize, dissolve, lapse, or otherwise cease to exist as a legally recognized business entity under the laws of the State of Utah.

(4) Obtaining division approval to transfer a certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs shall be initiated by application to the division, as provided in Subsections (a) through (e).

(a) Complete the application prescribed by the division and submit it to the division's wildlife registration office.

(b) Applications may be submitted any time during the year.

(c) Annual applications and fees for certificates of registration renewal shall be submitted between May 1 and May 31, regardless whether a transfer application is contemplated or pending.

(d) If an application to transfer a certificate of registration identifies a business entity as the transferee, the transferee must designate a person responsible for that entity.

(i) The transferee shall provide on or with the application a written statement designating the responsible person as its legal agent in all matters before the division relating to brine shrimp and brine shrimp egg harvesting.

(e) The division may return any application that is incomplete or completed incorrectly.

(5) The division shall respond to the application to transfer a certificate of registration within 20 days of receipt in one of the following forms:

(a) a letter approving the application;

(b) a letter denying the application and identifying the reasons for denial;

(c) a letter identifying deficiencies in the application and requesting additional information from the applicant; or

(d) a letter notifying the applicant that the division requires additional time to process and consider the application with an explanation of the extenuating circumstances necessitating the extension.

(6) The division shall deny an application to transfer a certificate of registration where any of the following exists:

(a) the proposed transferee fails to satisfy all the requirements necessary to obtain an original certificate of registration; or

(b) the applicant transferor fails to demonstrate that the certificate of registration will be transferred in connection with the sale or transfer of the entire brine shrimp harvest operation or the harvesting equipment ordinarily required to effectively utilize a certificate of registration.

(i) Business entities holding no harvesting equipment may be approved for a certificate of registration transfer only where the entire business entity and brine shrimp harvest operation is transferred along with all certificates of registration held by the business entity.

(ii) Business entities changing the official name maintained on division records as the certificate of registration holder shall simply establish that the entity's ownership and business structure will not materially differ under the new business name.

(7) The division may deny authorizing a certificate of registration transfer to any proposed transferee for any of the following reasons:

(a) the applicant transferee has previously been issued a certificate of registration and has failed to submit any report required by this rule, the division, or the Wildlife Board;

(b) the applicant transferee has been found guilty, pleaded guilty or pleaded no contest in an administrative proceeding to violating any rule, statute, proclamation, or Wildlife Board order relating to the harvest, possession, or sale of protected aquatic wildlife; or

(c) the applicant transferee has been found guilty, pleaded guilty or pleaded no contest in a criminal proceeding to violating any rule, statute, proclamation, or Wildlife Board order relating to the harvest, possession, or sale of protected aquatic wildlife.

(8)(a) If a transfer application is approved, the division shall accept the surrender of the transferor's certificate of registration and reissue it to the proposed transferee within 10 business days of the surrender consistent with the requirements prescribed in this rule.

(b) The proposed transferee may not begin harvesting brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs until it has received a certificate of registration from the division issued in its name, and only then in conformance with all applicable laws, rules, and orders of the Wildlife Board and division.

(c) In receiving a certificate of registration transferred under this section, the transferee assumes no additional privileges or opportunities with respect to harvesting brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs than those formerly possessed by the transferor.

R657-52-8. Primary and Alternate Seiners.

(1)(a) A primary seiner or an alternate seiner must be present at each harvest location and directly supervise the harvest activity.

(b) A primary or alternate seiner does not have to be present while transporting brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs from the harvest location.

(c) A primary seiner and an alternate seiner card are issued with the certificate of registration and are transferable within the entity holding the certificate of registration.

(d) The primary or alternate seiner must have a primary or alternate seiner card in possession at the harvest location.

R657-52-9. Use of Helpers.

(1)(a) Except as hereafter provided in Subsection (2), any person aiding the certificate of registration holder, a primary seiner, or alternate seiner in harvesting brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs shall be in possession of a helper card.

(b) Three individual helper cards are issued with the certificate of registration.

(c) A helper card shall be deemed to be in possession if it is on the person or on the boat from which the person is working.

(2)(a) A helper card is not required of any person engaged only in the retail sale or transportation of brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs.

(b) A person directing harvest operations from a plane for a certificate of registration holder does not have to have a helper card.

(c) The driver of a truck transporting brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs from the lake to a storage or processing plant does not have to have a helper card. Any crew member loading brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs into a truck must have a helper card in possession.

(3) Helper cards are issued in the name of the certificate of registration holder and are transferable among individuals assisting the certificate of registration holder.

(4)(a) A helper may assist in the harvest of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs only while working under the direct supervision of a primary or alternate seiner.

(b) For purposes of this rule, "direct supervision" means to be physically present, either on a boat with the helper or within close proximity so as to be able to provide direct instructions to the helper.

(5) Twelve additional helper cards for each certificate of registration may be obtained from the wildlife registration office at any time during the year.

R657-52-10. Records - Report of Activities.

(1) Any person or business entity issued a certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs shall keep accurate records of the weight harvested and to whom the product is sold.

(2) The records required under Subsection (1) shall be retained for at least five years and must be available for inspection upon division request.

(3) Certificate of registration holders shall submit the following reports to the Great Salt Lake Ecosystem Project office for each certificate of registration:

(a) A weekly harvest report documenting the total amount of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs, by raw weight, harvested each day of the reporting week. The reports must be prepared by a person working for the reporting company, and the reports must be received or postmarked by Monday of each week.

(b) A daily harvest report documenting the total amount of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs, by raw weight, harvested each day. The report shall be filed no later than 12 hours after the end of the previous calendar day. The report may be filed utilizing a voice mail system linked to a dedicated phone

number provided or the report may be filed by fax to a dedicated phone number. The report must be prepared or given by a person working for the reporting company.

(c) A weekly report of all landing receipts prepared pursuant to Section R657-52-14 during the reporting week. The report must be prepared or given by a person working for the reporting company, and must be received by the division or postmarked by Monday of each week.

(4) Report forms may be obtained from the division.

R657-52-11. Species of Protected Aquatic Wildlife That May Be Harvested.

(1) A certificate of registration issued under this rule may authorize the holder to commercially harvest only brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs.

(2) Any species of protected aquatic wildlife caught other than brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs must be immediately returned alive and unharmed to the water from which it was harvested.

R657-52-12. Harvest Season and Hours.

(1)(a) Except as provided in Subsections R657-52-13(4) and (5), a certificate of registration is valid for harvesting brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs only during the harvest season beginning October 1 and ending January 31. If October 1 falls on a Sunday, the harvest season shall begin on the following Monday.

(b) In the interest of the wildlife resources of the Great Salt Lake, the harvest season may be delayed up to 10 days provided the harvesting companies are notified seven days in advance of the delay.

(c) After the season has opened, harvesting may be suspended two times during the season, for up to seven days each time, in the interest of the wildlife resources of the Great Salt Lake, provided the harvesting companies are notified at least 24 hours in advance of the suspension date.

(2) Brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs may be harvested 24 hours a day during any open harvest season by those possessing a valid certificate of registration for such activities.

(3) When the harvest season is suspended or closed, all harvest activity shall cease at official sunset on the designated date of closure.

R657-52-13. Areas of Harvest and Special Season Dates.

(1) The division may authorize the harvest of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs from:

(a) the Great Salt Lake and surrounding areas, including ponds operated in a normal manner for mineral extraction; and

(b) the Sevier River.

(2) The area east of the north-south line from the tip of Promontory Point south along the east shore of Fremont and Antelope Islands and along the dike extending from the south end of Antelope Island to the south shore of the Great Salt Lake is closed to the commercial harvesting of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs.

(3) Except as provided in Subsections (4) and (5), brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs may be harvested only during the harvest season as described in Section R657-52-12.

(4)(a) Any person who has a valid certificate of registration may cumulatively collect up to 25 pounds of brine shrimp eggs between March 1 and the official opening date of the brine shrimp harvest season, as declared by rule or the division, for purposes of conducting research.

(b) For the purpose of conducting research, a person may not collect more than one pound of brine shrimp eggs during a single day regardless of the number of certificates of registration issued to that person.

(c) Brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs collected for research under the authority of this section may not be sold, traded, or bartered.

(5)(a) Any person possessing a valid certificate of registration to harvest brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs may do so from mineral extraction ponds located along the shores of the Great Salt Lake any time during the year.

(b) A pond may not be built or manipulated for the purpose of culturing or harvesting brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs.

(c) Brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs may not be introduced into the Great Salt Lake or any pond. Brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs must enter into the pond during normal mineral extraction processes.

(6) All brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs which have been harvested and placed in containers shall be transported from the lake or lakeshore not later than 21 days after the close of the harvest season. No brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs may be removed from the surface of the beach or water and placed in a container after the season is closed. Containers filled prior to the close of the harvest season with brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs may be transported from the lake or lakeshore after the close of the harvest season, provided transportation occurs no later than 21 days following the closure.

R657-52-14. Transportation.

(1) When brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs are transported away from the lakeshore to a processing plant, a landing receipt form must be prepared and be in possession of the transport driver before leaving the loading site.

(a) The landing receipt shall include:

(i) the harvesters' certificate of registration numbers;

(ii) the certificate of registration holder's name;

(iii) the harvest dates;

(iv) the harvest areas;

(v) the landing dates;

(vi) the container numbers and weights as determined by certified scales for lake harvested brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs;

(vii) the container numbers and weight estimates for shore harvested brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs; and

(viii) the names of the individuals who landed and weighed the product.

(2) The driver of a truck transporting brine shrimp product away from the lakeshore is not required to possess a helper card while engaged in that activity.

(3) Any person loading brine shrimp product into a truck to transport from the lakeshore shall possess a helper card.

R657-52-15. Identification of Equipment.

(1)(a) Any boat used for harvesting operations must be identifiable from the air, water and land with either the company name, company initials or certificate of registration number. A camp or base of operations located on or near the shoreline must be marked so it is visible from the air and land with either the company name, company initials, or certificate of registration number. Boat markings denoting the company name, company initials or certificate of registration number, must be visible from a distance of 500 yards when on the lake.

(b) The letters or numbers shall be visible at all times, written clearly and shall meet the following requirements:

(i) letters or numbers on the top of a boat shall be at least 36 inches in height;

(ii) letters or numbers used on the sides of a boat shall be at least 24 inches in height, except that boats with inflatable hulls may use letters and numbers that are 12 inches in height;

(iii) letters or numbers used on a camp or base of operations sign shall be at least 24 inches in height; and

(iv) all letters and numbers used for identification purposes shall be of reflective white tape with a solid black

background.

(c) Identification may be done with a magnetic sign placed on top of and the sides of the vehicle or boat.

(d) Each continuous segment of boom that may be coupled together shall be marked to denote the company's name, initials, or certificate of registration number. The markings shall consist of letters or numbers at least three inches in height.

(e) All containers filled or partially filled with brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs and left unattended on the shore or in a vehicle parked on the shore shall be individually marked with either the company name, company initials or certificate of registration number under which the product was harvested. Each container shall be marked as follows:

(i) the company name, company initials or the certificate of registration number shall be permanently and legibly marked at a visible location on the exterior surface of the container; or

(ii) the company name, company initials or the certificate of registration number shall be permanently and legibly marked on a durable, waterproof tag securely and visibly attached to the exterior surface of the container.

(f) "Shore" for purposes of this section, shall include all lands within one mile of the body of water where the product was harvested. "Shore" does not include permanent structures affixed to the land and operated for purposes of storing or processing brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs, provided the name of the structure's current owner or tenant is visibly marked on the exterior of the structure.

R657-52-16. Certificate of Registration Markers.

(1)(a) One certificate of registration marker corresponding to each certificate of registration shall be displayed at each harvest location as follows:

(i) on the boat with the certificate of registration on board;

(ii) on the harvest boat or attached to the boom;

(iii) in the water at the harvest location; or

(iv) on the shore while harvesting brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs from shore.

(b) No more than one certificate of registration marker shall be displayed at each harvest location.

(c) An original certificate of registration shall be present at the harvest location where the corresponding certificate of registration marker is displayed.

(2) A certificate of registration marker shall consist of a piece of equipment, furnished by the harvesters, constructed in accordance with the following specifications:

(a) A six foot long piece of tubing with a weight at one end.

(b) This piece of tubing shall have a fluorescent orange ball that is a minimum of eighteen inches in diameter, mounted in the approximate center of the length of tubing. The fluorescent orange ball shall have the certificate of registration number, corresponding to the certificate of registration decal attached to the marker pursuant Subsection R657-52-16(2)(c), marked in two places with indelible black paint. The painted certificate of registration numbers shall be a minimum of twelve inches in height.

(c) Mounted above the orange ball towards the un-weighted end of the tubing shall be a decal issued by the division which denotes the certificate of registration in use and corresponding to the certificate of registration marker device.

(d) Mounted on the tubing between the orange ball and the un-weighted end of the tubing, shall be an aluminum radar reflector that is a minimum of fifteen inches square.

(e) Mounted above the radar reflector shall be a three-inch wide band of silver reflective tape.

(f) Mounted on the un-weighted end of this tubing shall be an amber light that at night is visible for up to one-half mile and flashes 30 times per minute, minimum.

(3) The certificate of registration marker must be displayed in a manner that is:

(a) visible in all directions at a distance of 500 yards; or

(b) displayed above the superstructure of any vessel that a certificate of registration is being used from.

(4) The amber light on a displayed marker device must be operating at all times between sunset and sunrise.

(5) A brine shrimp harvester shall not display an amber light at night, or an orange ball or other device which simulates the certificate of registration marker device, without having the corresponding, original certificate of registration at the harvest location.

(6) Brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs may not be harvested in any manner, nor may a harvest location be claimed unless and until an original copy of the certificate of registration is at the harvest location and the corresponding certificate of registration marker is properly displayed as required in this section.

(7) The certificate of registration and corresponding certificate of registration marker shall not be transported to the harvest location by aircraft.

(a) "Aircraft" for purposes of this section, means any contrivance now known or in the future invented, used, or designed for navigation of or flight in the air.

(8) A person may not harvest any brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs within a 300 yard radius of a certificate of registration marker displayed at a harvest location without permission from the company that first began harvesting in that location.

R657-52-17. Use of Booms.

(1)(a) A primary seiner, alternate seiner, or helper must remain within one mile of any boom attached to the shore, whether open or closed, 24 hours a day so that an officer may easily locate the person tending the boom.

(b) A boom may be left unattended in the open water during the legal harvest season if:

(i) the boom is properly identified as provided in Subsection R657-52-15(1)(d);

(ii) the boom is closed;

(iii) the boom is marked with a certificate of registration marker as described in Subsections R657-52-16(2) and (3); and

(iv) the certificate of registration marker is lighted as described in Subsections R657-52-16(2)(f)and (4).

(2) On a causeway or dike where camping is not allowed, a primary seiner, alternate seiner, or helper must be stationed at the closest possible camping site, not more than 10 miles away, and that location must be clearly identified on a tag securely attached to the shore end of the boom.

(3)(a) A person may not harvest any brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs within 300 yards of any certificate of registration marker displayed at a harvest location as provided in Subsection R657-52-16(8) without permission from the company that first began harvesting in that location.

(b) The certificate of registration marker must be deployed as provided in Section R657-52-16 and accompanied by an individual at the harvest location to receive the 300 yard encroachment protection.

(4) Brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs may be removed from another person's boom only with written permission from the person who owns the boom.

(5) A person may not deploy more than one continuous length of boom for each certificate of registration.

R657-52-18. Use of Equipment.

(1) A person may not intentionally drive a boat through or create a wake through a streak of brine shrimp eggs that another person is harvesting.

(2)(a) A person or business entity possessing a valid certificate of registration may test the equipment to be used in

harvesting brine shrimp from March 1 through the official opening date of the brine shrimp harvest season, as declared by rule or the division.

(b) At least 48 hours before testing the equipment, the person must notify the division's Northern Regional Office.

(c) Any brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs collected while testing the equipment must be immediately returned to the water, if collected from the water, or returned to the beach, if collected from the beach, within 1/4 mile of the location in which they were collected.

(3) Brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs may not be taken to a storage facility, test site located greater than 1/4 mile from the location in which they were collected, or to shore, except as provided in Section R657-52-13(4).

R657-52-19. Violations.

(1) The penalty for any violation of this rule is a class C misdemeanor as provided in Section 23-13-11(2).

(2) Any violation of, or failure to comply with the provisions of this rule, any requirement contained in a certificate of registration issued pursuant to this rule, any Wildlife Board Order, or any statute related to the harvesting, possession or transfer of brine shrimp or brine shrimp eggs may be grounds for revocation, suspension or denial of future certificates of registration as determined by a division hearing officer.

KEY: brine shrimp, commercialization
December 12, 2006 **23-14-3**
Notice of Continuation October 1, 2012 **23-14-18**
23-14-19
23-15-7
23-15-8
23-15-9
23-19-1(2)

R686. Professional Practices Advisory Commission, Administration.

R686-104. Utah Professional Practices Advisory Commission Review of License Due to Background Check Offenses.

R686-104-1. Definitions.

A. "Applicant" means an individual seeking a clearance of a criminal background check pursuant to approval for an educational license at any stage of the licensing process from the USOE.

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

C. "Commission" means the Utah Professional Practices Advisory Commission as defined and authorized under Section 53A-6-301 et seq.

D. "Executive Committee" means a subcommittee of the Commission consisting of the Executive Secretary, Chair, Vice-Chair, and one member of the Commission at large. All Executive Committee members, excluding the Executive Secretary, shall be selected by the Commission. Substitutes may be appointed from within the Commission by the Executive Secretary as needed.

E. "Executive Secretary" means an employee of the Utah State Office of Education who is appointed by the State Superintendent of Public instruction to serve as the executive officer, and a non-voting member, or UPPAC.

F. "License" means an authorization issued by the Board which permits the holder to serve in a professional capacity in a unit of the public education system or an accredited private school.

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

R686-104-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Section 53A-6-306(1) which directs the Commission to adopt rules to carry out its responsibilities under the law and Section 53A-6-107 which directs the Board to carry out its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to establish procedures for an applicant to proceed toward licensing when an application or recommendation for licensing identifies offenses in the applicant's criminal background check. The standards and procedures of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act do not apply to this rule under the exemption of Section 63G-4-102(2)(d).

R686-104-3. Initial Submission and Evaluation of Information.

A. Upon receipt of information as the result of a fingerprint check of all applicable state, regional, and national criminal records files pursuant to Section 53A-6-401, the Executive Secretary shall make a determination to approve the applicant's request for criminal background check clearance based on time passed since offense, violent nature of the offense (student safety), involvement or non-involvement of students or minors in the offense, or refer the application to the Commission for a decision and request further information and explanation from the applicant. The Executive Secretary may require the applicant to provide additional information, including:

(1) a letter of explanation for each offense reported to the Commission that details the circumstances, the final disposition, and any explanation for the offense the applicant may want to provide the Commission, including any advocacy for approving licensing.

(2) official documentation regarding each offense, including court records and police reports for each offense, or if both court records and police reports are not available, a letter on official police or court stationery from the appropriate court or police department involved, explaining why the records are not available.

B. The Commission shall only consider an applicant's licensing request after receipt of all letters of explanation and documentation requested in good faith by the Executive Secretary.

C. If an applicant is under court supervision of any kind, including parole, informal or formal probation or plea in abeyance, there is a presumption that the individual shall not be approved for licensing until the supervision is successfully terminated.

D. It is the applicant's sole responsibility to provide the requested material to the Commission.

E. Upon receipt of any requested documentation, including the applicant's written letters of explanation and advocacy, the Commission shall either approve the applicant's request for criminal background check clearance; deny the applicant's licensing request; or seek further information, personally from the applicant or other sources, at the first possible meeting of the Commission.

R686-104-4. Appeal.

A. Should the Commission deny an applicant's licensing request, the Commission shall inform the applicant in writing that the application for licensing has been denied and notify the applicant of the right to appeal that decision under this Rule.

B. The applicant shall have 30 days from notice provided under R686-104-3A to make formal written request for an appeal.

C. An applicant's request to appeal the denial of clearance shall follow the application criteria and format contained in R686-100-19(A)(1) and shall include:

(1) name and address of the individual requesting review;

(2) action being requested;

(3) the grounds for the appeal, which are limited to:

(a) a mistake of identity;

(b) a mistake of fact regarding the information relied upon by the Commission in making its decision;

(c) information that could not, with reasonable diligence, have been discovered and produced by the applicant previously and provided previously to the Commission; or

(d) compelling circumstances that in the judgment of the Commission Executive Committee warrant an appeal.

(4) signature of person requesting review.

D. The Commission Executive Secretary shall make a determination regarding the grounds for appeal in a timely manner, inform the applicant in writing of the decision, and, if necessary, schedule an appeal hearing at the earliest possible date, consistent with the standard Commission meetings.

R686-104-5. Appeal Procedure.

A. An applicant shall have the right to be represented by an attorney at an appeal hearing under this Rule. The Commission shall be represented by a person appointed by the Investigations Unit of the USOE.

B. The burden of proof at an appeal hearing shall be on the applicant to show that the actions of the Commission in denying the applicant's licensing request were based on the grounds enumerated in R686-104-3C.

C. The hearing shall be heard before a panel (3 members) of the Commission or the Commission, chosen under the same procedures and having the same duties as delineated in R686-100-6.

D. The Commission Executive Secretary or Commissioner Chair shall conduct the hearing and act as hearing officer. The hearing officer's duties shall be the same duties as delineated in R686-100-6(A).

E. At the sole discretion of the hearing officer, the hearing shall be conducted under R686-100-7 through 14, as applicable. All procedural matters shall be at the sole discretion of the Executive Secretary who has the right to limit witnesses and evidence presented by the applicant in support of the appeal.

F. Within 20 days after the hearing, the Executive Secretary or Commission Chair shall issue a written report containing:

(1) detailed findings of fact related to the factual basis for the appeal;

(2) the decision and rationale of the hearing panel concerning the applicant's clearance of criminal background check request; and

(3) any time-line or conditions set by the panel for a reapplication for clearance by the applicant.

G. The decision of the hearing panel is final.

KEY: educator license, appeals
October 16, 2002 53A-6-306(1)
Notice of Continuation October 5, 2007 53A-6-107

R708. Public Safety, Driver License.
R708-41. Requirements for Acceptable Documentation, Storage and Maintenance.
R708-41-1. Authority.

This rule is authorized by Section 53-3-104.

R708-41-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to define acceptable documentation for a Utah license certificate or Utah Identification card and to establish procedures for storage and maintenance of those documents pursuant to Title 53, Chapter 3.

R708-41-3. Definitions.

(1) "Acceptable Document" means an original document or a copy certified by the issuing agency, which the division accepts for determining the validity of information submitted in connection with a license certificate or identification card (ID card) application which may include but is not limited to, the applicant's identification, legal/lawful presence, social security number (SSN) or ineligibility to obtain a social security number as a result of the applicant's legal/lawful presence status, individual tax identification number (ITIN) or the Utah residence address. Any document that has been or appears to have been duplicated, traced over, mutilated, defaced, tampered with, or altered in any manner or that is not legible may not be accepted for licensing and identification card purposes.

(2) "Alternate Document" means a document that may be accepted when the applicant is, for reasons beyond their control, unable to present all necessary documents to establish identity or date of birth as required in definition (6)(a) or U.S. Citizenship as required for proof of legal/lawful presence in definition (8)(a) subject to approval by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or the division director or designee.

(3) "Driving Privilege Card" (DPC) means a driving certificate that may only be issued to an applicant who meets the requirements of definition (14) for an undocumented immigrant.

(4) "Exception Process" means a written, defined process for persons who, for reasons beyond their control, are unable to present all necessary documents and must rely on alternate documents to establish identity, date of birth or U.S. Citizenship.

(5) "Full Legal Name Evidence" means the name established on the identity document referenced in definition (6). Any name variation from the original or certified document(s) must be accompanied by legal authorizing documentation, except that, the name established on the division's database may be considered to be the full legal name unless otherwise determined by the division. Upon application for any license certificate or ID card, a change of the applicant's full legal name must be accompanied by an acceptable document which authorizes the name change.

(6) "Identity Document" means an original, government-issued document which contains identifying information about the subject of the document including the full legal name and date of birth or a document approved by DHS or the division director or designee. A copy of an original document must be certified by the issuing agency.

(a) Group A documents are acceptable for applicants for a regular driver license, Commercial Driver License (CDL) or ID card referenced in definition (9)(a):

(i) Valid, unexpired U.S. passport or passport card which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(ii) Certified copy of a birth certificate filed with the State Office of Vital Statistics or equivalent agency in the individual's State of birth which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(iii) Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA) issued by the U.S. Department of State, Form FS-240, DS-1350 or FS-545 which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(iv) Valid, unexpired Permanent Resident Card, Form I-551, which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(v) Certificate of Naturalization issued by DHS, Form N-550 or Form N-570, which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(vi) Certificate of Citizenship, Form N-560 or Form N-561, issued by DHS which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(vii) Regular Utah driver license, CDL or ID card that has been issued on or after January 1, 2010 is only acceptable for renewal or duplicate certificates and may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity; or

(viii) Alternate documents may be accepted if approved by DHS or the division director or designee.

(b) Group B documents are acceptable for applicants for a limited-term driver license, limited-term CDL or limited-term ID card referenced in definition (9)(b):

(i) Unexpired employment authorization document (EAD) issued by DHS, Form I-766, or Form I-688B verified through the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements system (SAVE)which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence; or

(ii) Unexpired foreign passport with documentary evidence of the applicant's most recent admittance into the United States verified through SAVE which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence.

(c) Group C documents are acceptable for applicants for a DPC referenced in definition (14) and at least one of the documents listed below must be presented with a foreign birth certificate including a certified translation if the birth certificate is not in English or a foreign passport including a certified translation if the passport is not in English:

(i) Church records;
(ii) Court records;
(iii) Driver License;
(iv) Employee ID;
(v) Insurance ID card;
(vi) Matricular Consular Card (issued in Utah);
(vii) Mexican Voter Registration card;
(viii) School records;
(ix) Utah DPC;
(x) Other evidence considered acceptable by the division director or designee.

(7) "Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN) Evidence" means an official document(s) used to verify an individual's assigned ITIN including:

(a) ITIN card issued by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS); or

(b) Document or letter from the IRS verifying the ITIN.

(8) "Legal/lawful Presence or Status" means that an individual's presence in the United States does not violate state or federal law and includes:

(a) Group A applicants who may qualify for a regular driver license, CDL or ID card if they are a:

(i) United States citizen;
(ii) National of the United States of America; or
(iii) Legal Permanent Resident Alien.

(b) Group B applicants who may qualify for a limited-term driver license, limited-term CDL, or limited-term ID card if they are an immigrant who has:

(i) Unexpired immigrant or nonimmigrant visa status for admission into the United States;

(ii) Pending or approved application for asylum in the United States;

(iii) Admission into the United States as a refugee;

(iv) Pending or approved application for temporary

protected status in the United States;

(v) Approved deferred action status;

(vi) Pending application for adjustment of status to legal permanent resident or conditional resident;or

(vii) Conditional permanent resident alien.

(9) "Legal/Lawful Presence or Status Evidence" means a document(s) issued by the United States Government or approved by DHS or the division director or designee which shows legal presence of an individual including:

(a) Group A documents are acceptable for applicants referenced in definition (8)(a) for a regular driver license, CDL, or ID card:

(i) Valid, unexpired U.S. passport or passport card which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(ii) Certified copy of a birth certificate filed with the State Office of Vital Statistics or equivalent agency in the individual's State of birth which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(iii) Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA) issued by the U.S. Department of State, Form FS-240, DS-1350 or FS-545 which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(iv) Valid, unexpired Permanent Resident Card, Form I-551, which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(v) Certificate of Naturalization issued by DHS, Form N-550 or Form N-570, which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(vi) Certificate of Citizenship, Form N-560 or Form N-561, issued by DHS which may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity;

(vii) Regular Utah driver license, CDL or ID card that has been issued on or after January 1, 2010 is only acceptable for renewal or duplicate certificates and may provide evidence of both legal/lawful presence and identity; or

(viii) Alternate documents may be accepted if approved by DHS or the division director or designee.

(b) Group B documents are acceptable for applicants referenced in definition (8)(b) for a limited-term driver license, limited-term CDL or limited-term ID card with verification from SAVE:

(i) Unexpired employment authorization document (EAD) issued by DHS, Form I-766 or Form I-688B;

(ii) Unexpired foreign passport with documentary evidence of the applicant's most recent admittance into the United States;

(iii) A document issued by the U.S. Federal Government that provides proof of one of the statuses listed below verifies lawful entrance into the United States of America:

(A) Unexpired immigrant or nonimmigrant visa status for admission into the United States issued by the U.S. Federal Government;

(B) Pending or approved application for asylum in the United States;

(C) Admission into the United States as a refugee;

(D) Pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the United States;

(E) Approved deferred action status;

(F) Pending application for adjustment of status to legal permanent resident or conditional resident; or

(G) Conditional permanent resident alien.

(10) "SAVE Verification" means a document issued by the U.S. Federal government has been verified through the DHS SAVE, or such successor or alternate verification system approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(11) "Social Security Number Evidence" means an official document(s) used to verify an individual's assigned U.S. Social Security Number (SSN) and may be verified through the Social Security On-Line Verification system (SSOLV) during every application process and includes:

(a) Social Security card issued by the U.S. government that has been signed or,

(b) If the Social Security card is not available, the applicant may present one of the following documents which contain the applicant's name and SSN:

(i) W-2 form;

(ii) SSA-1099 form;

(iii) Non SSA-1099 form;

(iv) Pay stub showing the applicant's name and SSN; or

(v) Other documents approved by DHS or the division director or designee.

(12) "Social Security Number Ineligibility" means an individual is ineligible to receive a Social Security Number as a result of their legal/lawful presence status.

(13) "Social Security Number Ineligibility Evidence" means letter from the Social Security Administration indicating the individual is not eligible to receive a Social Security Number as a result of their legal/lawful presence status.

(14) "Undocumented Immigrant" means a person who does not meet the qualifications outlined in definition (8) and does not possess the documentation outlined in definition (9)and is only eligible for a DPC.

(15) "U.S. Citizen" means a native or naturalized person of the United States of America.

(16) "Utah Residence Address" means the place where an individual has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment in Utah and in which the individual voluntarily resides, that is not for a special or temporary purpose. Under unique situations that require an individual to be under temporary care, custody, or treatment of a government, public, or private business the division may authorize the sponsoring agency to sign an affidavit verifying the residence of the applicant. Upon approval of the division director or designee, the division will recognize the sponsoring agency's address as the Utah residence address of the applicant.

(17) "Utah Residence Address Evidence" means the Utah residence address recorded on the Utah Driver License Division database unless otherwise determined by the division or, upon application for a Utah license certificate or ID card if the applicant's Utah residence address has not been recorded by the division or has changed from what is recorded on the division's database, two documents which display the applicant's name and principle Utah residence address including:

(a) Bank statement (dated within 60 days);

(b) Court documents;

(c) Current mortgage or rental contract;

(d) Major credit card bill (dated within 60 days);

(e) Property tax notice (statement or receipt dated within one year);

(f) School transcript (dated within 90 days);

(g) Utility bill (billing date within 60 days), cell phone bills will not be accepted;

(h) Valid Utah vehicle registration or title;

(i) Other documents acceptable to the division upon review, except that only one document printed from the internet may be accepted.

(18) "Veteran indicator" means the word VETERAN will be added to specific driver license certificates and identification certificates during the application process at the applicant's request and upon the applicant providing proof of an honorable discharge from the United States military in the form of a DD214 or other documents, if approved by the division director or designee.

R708-41-4. Obtaining a Utah Learner Permit, Provisional License Certificate, Regular License Certificate, Limited-Term License Certificate, Driving Privilege Card, CDL Certificate, Limited-Term CDL Certificate, Identification Card, or Limited-Term Identification Card.

(1) An individual who is applying for a Learner Permit must provide the following documents:

(a) One legal/lawful presence document as outlined in definition (9)(a) and one identity document as outlined in definition (6)(a); or

(b) One legal/lawful presence document as outlined in definition (9)(b) and one identity document as outlined in definition (6)(b); or

(c) Two identity documents as outlined in definition (6)(c) for undocumented immigrants; and

(d) Evidence of their SSN as outlined in definition (11), or evidence of their ineligibility to obtain a SSN as outlined in definition (12), or evidence of their ITIN as outlined in definition (7); and

(e) Evidence of their current Utah residence address as outlined in definition (17).

(2) An individual who is applying for a provisional license certificate, regular license certificate, CDL certificate, or identification card must provide the following documents, except that an applicant for an identification card does not need to comply with (2)(e):

(a) One legal/lawful presence document as outlined in definition (9)(a), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(b) One identity document as outlined in definition (6)(a), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(c) Evidence of their SSN as outlined in definition (11), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010, or evidence of ineligibility to obtain a SSN as outlined in definition (12), except that applicants for an original CDL must provide their Social Security card; and

(d) Evidence of their current Utah residence address as outlined in definition (17); and

(e) Evidence of completion of a course in driver training approved by the commissioner, or evidence that the individual was issued a driving privilege in another state or country if younger than 19 years of age.

(f) CDL applicants must provide a current DOT Medical card.

(3) An individual who is applying for a renewal of a regular license certificate, provisional license certificate, or CDL certificate card must provide the following documents:

(a) One legal/lawful presence document as outlined in definition (9)(a), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(b) One identity document as outlined in definition (6)(a), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(c) Evidence of their SSN as outlined in definition (11), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010, or evidence of ineligibility to obtain a SSN as outlined in definition (12); and

(d) Evidence of their current Utah residence address as outlined in definition (17).

(4) An individual who is applying for a duplicate of a regular license certificate, a provisional license certificate, or CDL certificate must provide the following documents:

(a) One legal/lawful presence document as outlined in definition (9)(a), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(b) One identity document as outlined in definition (6)(a), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(c) Evidence of their SSN as outlined in definition (11), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010, or evidence of ineligibility to obtain a SSN as outlined in definition (12); and

(d) Evidence of their current Utah residence address as outlined in definition (17).

(5) An individual who is applying for a limited-term license certificate, limited-term provisional certificate, limited CDL certificate, or limited-term identification card must provide the following documents, except that an applicant applying for a limited-term identification card does not need to comply with (5)(e):

(a) One legal/lawful presence document as outlined in definition (9)(b); and

(b) One identity document as outlined in definition (6)(b) unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(c) Evidence of their SSN as outlined in definition (11), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010, or evidence of ineligibility to obtain a SSN as outlined in definition (12), except that applicants for an original limited-term CDL must provide their Social Security card; and

(d) Evidence of their current Utah residence address as outlined in definition (17); and

(e) Evidence of completion of a course in driver training approved by the commissioner, or evidence that the individual was issued a driving privilege in another state or country if younger than 19 years of age.

(6) An individual who is applying for a renewal of a limited-term license certificate, a limited-term provisional license certificate, or limited-term CDL certificate must provide the following documents:

(a) One legal/lawful presence document as outlined in definition (9)(b); and

(b) One identity document as outlined in definition (6)(b) unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(c) Evidence of their SSN as outlined in definition (11), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010, or evidence of ineligibility to obtain a SSN as outlined in definition (12); and

(d) Evidence of their current Utah residence address as outlined in definition (17);

(7) An individual who is applying for a duplicate of a limited-term license certificate, a limited-term provisional license certificate or a limited-term CDL certificate, must provide the following documents:

(a) One legal/lawful presence document as outlined in definition (9)(b); and

(b) One identity document as outlined in definition (6)(b) unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(c) Evidence of their SSN as outlined in definition (11), unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010, or evidence of ineligibility to obtain a SSN as outlined in definition (12); and

(d) Evidence of their current Utah residence address as outlined in definition (17);

(8) An individual who is applying for a Driving Privilege card must provide the following documents:

(a) Two identity documents as outlined in definition (6)(c) for undocumented immigrants unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(b) Evidence of a SSN as outlined in definition (11); or evidence of an ITIN as outlined in definition (7); and

(c) Evidence of their current Utah residence address as outlined in definition (17); and

(d) Evidence of completion of a course in driver training approved by the commissioner, or evidence that the individual was issued a driving privilege in another state or country if younger than 19 years of age.

(9) An individual who is applying for a renewal of a Driving Privilege card must provide the following documents:

(a) Two identity documents as outlined in definition (6)(c) for undocumented immigrants unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(b) Evidence of a SSN as outlined in definition (11); or evidence of an ITIN as outlined in definition (7); and

(c) Evidence of their current Utah residence address as outlined in definition (17).

(10) An individual who is applying for a duplicate of a Driving Privilege card must provide the following documents:

(a) Two identity documents as outlined in definition (6)(c) for undocumented immigrants unless previously recorded by the division during an application process on or after January 1, 2010; and

(b) Evidence of a SSN as outlined in definition (11); or evidence of an ITIN as outlined in definition (7); and

(c) Evidence of their current Utah residence address as outlined in definition (17).

R708-41-5. Exceptions.

This rule does not apply when issuing driver license certificates or identification cards in support of Federal, State, or local criminal justice agencies or other programs that require special licensing or identification or safeguard the persons or in support of their official duties.

R708-41-6. Document Storage.

All documents provided to the division by an applicant during a license certificate or identification card application process as proof of identity, proof of lawful/legal presence, proof of SSN, or ineligibility to obtain a SSN, ITIN, address verification, or proof of name change will be imaged and stored in a secure database with controlled access. Except that at the applicant's request the information on a U.S. birth certificate may be written on the license or identification card application rather than scanning the document.

KEY: acceptable documents, identification card, license certificate, limited-term license certificate

September 21, 2012	**53-3-104**
Notice of Continuation March 25, 2010	**53-3-205**
	53-3-214
	53-3-410
	53-3-804

R746. Public Service Commission, Administration.
R746-313. Electrical Service Reliability.
R746-313-1. Authority.

(1) This rule establishes electric service reliability and continuity requirements as provided for in Utah Code Sections 54-3-1, 54-4-2 and 54-4-7.

R746-313-2. Definitions.

(1) "Customer average interruption duration index" ("CAIDI") has the same meaning as in IEEE 1366 or RUS 1730A-119, as applicable.

(2) "Electric company" means an electrical corporation or a distribution electrical cooperative that is also a public utility, as defined in Utah Code 54-2-1(16).

(3) "Form 7 - Information on Service Interruptions" means:

(a) Part G of the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service Form 7 Financial and Statistical Report,

(b) Part H of the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation Form 7 Financial and Statistical Report, or

(c) their equivalents.

(4) "Governing Authority" means:

(a) for a distribution electrical cooperative as defined in Utah Code 54-2-1(6), its board of directors; and

(b) for an electrical corporation as defined in Utah Code 54-2-1(7), the Public Service Commission of Utah, otherwise referred to as the commission.

(5) "The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standard 1366" ("IEEE 1366") means the 2012 edition of the IEEE Guide for Electric Power Distribution Reliability Indices.

(6) "Loss of power supply"

(a) "Loss of power supply - Distribution Substation" means the loss of the electrical power supply system due to an outage/failure of a distribution substation component.

(b) "Loss of power supply - Generation/Transmission" means the loss of the electrical power supply from the electric company's own electric generator or transmission system, including transmission lines and transmission substations, or from another electric company or electric corporation.

(7) "Momentary average interruption frequency index" ("MAIFI") has the same meaning as in IEEE 1366 or RUS 1730A-119, as applicable.

(8) "Major event day identification threshold value" ("T_{MED}") has the same meaning as in IEEE 1366 or RUS 1730A-119.

(9) "Operating area" means a geographic subdivision of an electric company's Utah service territory that functions under the direction of an electric company office and as a separate entity used for reliability reporting within the electric company. An operating area may also be referred to as regions, divisions, or districts and may also be a reliability reporting area.

(10) "Reliability" means the degree to which electric service is supplied without interruptions to customers.

(11) "Reliability indices" means the electric service interruption indices identified in IEEE 1366 or RUS 1730A-119, as applicable.

(12) "Reliability reporting area" means a grouping of one or more operating areas, for which the electric company calculates major event thresholds.

(13) "Reporting Period" means the 12-month period, based on the previous 365 days, or 366 days for leap years, for which an electric company is tracking and reporting reliability performance.

(14) "Rules" means the Electric Service Reliability rules R746-313-1 through 8.

(15) "RUS 1730A-119" means the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service Bulletin 1730A-119 entitled "Interruption Reporting and Service Continuity Objectives for Electric Distribution Systems," dated March 24, 2009.

(16) "System average interruption duration index" ("SAIDI") has the same meaning as in IEEE 1366 or RUS 1730A-119, as applicable.

(17) "System average interruption frequency index" ("SAIFI") has the same meaning as in IEEE 1366 or RUS 1730A-119, as applicable.

(18) "System-wide" means pertaining to and limited to the electric company's customers in Utah.

R746-313-3. Purpose, Scope, Applicability and Exceptions.

(1) This rule establishes requirements for each electric company to monitor and report on electric service reliability.

(2) Unless otherwise approved, an electric company whose governing authority is the commission shall:

(a) follow the provisions of IEEE 1366 in the collection and analysis of interruption data and in the calculation and reporting of reliability indices as required by these rules. If there is a conflict between any provision in IEEE 1366 and the rules, the rules govern; and

(b) include both "distribution system" interruptions and "interruptions caused by events outside of the distribution system," as defined in IEEE 1366, in the electric company's record keeping, calculations, reporting, and filing as required by R746-313-4 through R746-313-8.

(3) Unless otherwise approved, an electric company whose governing authority is not the commission shall:

(a) follow the provisions of either IEEE 1366 or the RUS Bulletin 1730A-119 in the collection and analysis of interruption data and in the calculation and reporting of reliability indices as required by these rules. If a conflict exists between any provision in IEEE 1366 or RUS 1730A-119 and the rules, the rules govern; and

(b) include both "distribution system" interruptions and interruptions caused by events outside of the distribution system in the electric company's record keeping, calculations, reporting, and filing as required by the Electric Service Reliability Rules R746-313-4 through R746-313-8.

(4) The commission may, upon written request and for good cause shown, waive or modify any provision of these rules in accordance with R746-100-15, Deviation from Rules.

R746-313-4. Electric Service Reliability.

(1) An electric company must have a written reliability program.

(2) Within 3 months after the effective date of these rules an electric company whose governing authority is the commission must file for commission approval of reliability performance baselines for SAIDI and SAIFI reliability indices.

(3) The filing required by 746-313-4(2)must include, but is not limited to:

(a) the basis for the proposed SAIDI and SAIFI values; and

(b) identification of systems and description of internal processes to collect, monitor and analyze interruption data and events including:

(i) definitions of all parameters used to calculate the proposed standards and major event days, and the time-period upon which the proposed standards are based (e.g., 12-month rolling average, 365-day rolling average, annual average);

(ii) identification of all proposed deviations from IEEE 1366 used in the calculation of reliability indices and determination of major event days; and

(iii) a description of all data estimation methods used for the collection and calculation of SAIDI, SAIFI, CAIDI, and MAIFI.

R746-313-5. Electric Service Interruption Records.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this Section:

(a) An electric company using predominantly non-automated methods for identifying outages and tracking reliability shall keep an accurate record of each sustained interruption of service that affects one or more customers.

(b) An electric company using an electronic outage management system for identifying electric service interruptions and/or tracking outages shall keep an accurate record of each interruption of service that affects one or more customers.

(2) Each record shall contain at least the following information:

(a) the operating area where the interruption occurred;

(b) the reference identification of the substation involved;

(c) the reference identification of the circuit involved;

(d) the date and time the interruption started or was reported. If the exact time is unknown, the beginning of an interruption is recorded as the earlier of an automatic alarm or the reported initiation time;

(e) the date and time service was restored;

(f) the duration of the interruption;

(g) the number of metering points affected by the interruption;

(h) the cause of the interruption;

(i) whether the interruption was planned or unplanned;

(j) the interrupting device that made the interruption, if known; and

(k) the component involved (e.g., transmission line, substation, overhead primary main, underground primary main, transformer, etc.).

(3) For interruptions where customers are not simultaneously restored, an electric company shall keep records that document the step-restoration operations.

(4) For major events where an electric company is unable to obtain accurate data, the electric company shall make reasonable estimates and explain these estimates in any report filed with its governing authority.

(5) An electric company shall retain the records associated with this rule in accordance with R746-310-10 Preservation of Records.

R746-313-6. Inquiries about Electric Service Reliability.

(1) A customer may request a report from its electric company about the reliability of the electric service provided to the customer's own meter which the electric company must provide at no cost within 20 business days of the request. If a customer requests one or more additional reliability reports for the same meter within one year of the date of the first request, the electric company may charge the customer the cost of preparing the report(s).

(2) For an electric company whose governing authority is the commission, the report to the customer must include:

(a) The name of the customer;

(b) The date of the request;

(c) The address where the meter is installed;

(d) The meter identification number;

(e) The general identification of the equipment serving the customer; and

(f) A chronological listing of interruptions to the customer including all associated interruption data required by R746-313-5(2) covering at least the 36 months preceding the date of the request, if available. If 36 months of data are not available, the chronological listing must include all available data.

(3) For an electric company whose governing authority is not the commission, the report to the customer must include:

(a) The name of the customer;

(b) The date of the request;

(c) The address where the meter is installed;

(d) The meter identification number;

(e) The general identification of the equipment serving the customer; and

(f) A chronological listing of interruptions on the feeder serving the customer's meter including all interruption data required by R746-313-5(2) covering at least the 12 months preceding the date of the request. If 12 months of data are not available, the chronological listing must include all available data.

(4) Other than those inquiries specified in R746-313-6(1), each electric company must have a written policy for consistent treatment of all other inquiries pertaining to electric reliability. At a minimum, the electric company must provide to the inquiring party, by electronic means, the electric company's most-recently filed report on electric service reliability required by R764-313-7.

R746-313-7. Reporting on Electric Service Reliability.

(1) An electric company must report deviations from the reliability performance baselines established in accordance with R746-313-4 within 60 days after the end of the month when the deviation(s) occurred.

(2) Beginning May 1, 2013, and by May 1 of each succeeding year, an electric company shall file with the commission a report on electric service reliability for the previous calendar year. The electric company must make electronic copies of the report available to the public upon request and may charge a reasonable cost for requested paper copies.

(3) For an electric company whose governing authority is the commission, the report on electric service reliability must contain at a minimum:

(a) the calculated SAIDI, SAIFI, CAIDI, and MAIFI reliability indices for the reporting period. At a minimum, the electric company must report this information on a system-wide basis compared with the previous four years' performance and on an operating area compared with the previous four years' performance;

(b) an analysis of the system-wide and reliability reporting area sustained interruption causes compared to the previous four-year performance. Outages may be categorized using the following cause categories:

(i) Loss of Supply - Generation/Transmission;

(ii) Loss of Supply - Distribution Substation;

(iii) Distribution - Environment (e.g., unpreventable contamination, corrosion, airborne deposits, flooding, fire/smoke not related to faults or lightning);

(iv) Distribution - Equipment Failure;

(v) Distribution - Lightning;

(vi) Distribution - Operational;

(vii) Distribution - Planned Outages;

(viii) Distribution - Public;

(ix) Distribution - Vegetation;

(x) Distribution -Weather (other than lightning);

(xi) Distribution -Wildlife;

(xii) Distribution - Unknown; and

(xiii) Distribution - Other.

(c) a listing of the major events experienced during the reporting period and a listing of significant events as defined by the electric company, their cause, and their effect on reliability performance during the reporting period;

(d) comparisons of budgeted and actual maintenance spending, maintenance activities, capital spending, vegetation management spending and vegetation management activities;

(e) identification of areas whose reliability performance warrants additional improvement efforts.

(f) a listing of the T_{MED} values that will be used for each reporting area for the forthcoming annual reporting period.

(g) a summary of the changes the electric company has made or will make pertaining to the collection, calculation, estimation, and reporting of electric service reliability information and changes in reliability reporting areas and/or

operating areas; and

(h) a map showing the reliability reporting areas and/or operating areas.

(4) For an electric company whose governing authority is not the commission, the report on electric service reliability must contain, at a minimum:

(a) The reliability indices listed in Form 7 - Information on Service Interruptions based upon the cause codes listed in RUS1730A-119 ; and

(b) A summary of any estimation methods and/or an explanation of any factors used in calculating reliability indices presented in the electric company's report on electric service reliability.

R746-313-8. Major Event Reporting by Electric Utilities.

(1) Major event reporting for an electric company whose governing authority is the commission. Within 30 business days after the conclusion of each event which an electric company determines satisfies the criteria for major event classification in accordance with IEEE 1366, the electric company shall file a major event report with the commission for its consideration. The major event report must include, at a minimum:

(a) a description of the major event, the interruption causes, and a summary of restoration efforts and factors that affected restoration of service;

(b) identification of reliability reporting area and geographic area affected;

(c) the total number of customers affected, and the number of customers without service at periodic intervals;

(d) the calculated SAIDI, SAIFI, MAIFI and CAIDI impacts (i.e., Event SAIDI, SAIFI, MAIFI, and CAIDI) associated with the major event to customers for each reliability reporting area and system-wide; and

(e) restoration of service information including resources used and cost.

(2) Major event reporting for electric company whose governing authority is not the commission. Within a timely period after each event which an electric company determines satisfies the criteria for major event classification in accordance with IEEE 1366 or RUS 1730A-119, as applicable, the electric company shall provide a major event analysis to its governing authority.

KEY: reliability, IEEE 1366, SAIDI / SAIFI, major event
September 24, 2012 **54-3-1**
54-4-2
54-4-7

R767. Regents (Board of), College of Eastern Utah.
R767-1. Government Records Access and Management Act.
R767-1-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to provide procedures for access to the records of the College of Eastern Utah.

R767-1-2. Authority.

The authority for this rule is provided by Section 63G-2-204 and by Section 63A-12-104 of the Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA), effective July 1, 1992.

R767-1-3. Allocation of Responsibilities Within Entity.

College of Eastern Utah (including all campuses, centers, and locations) shall be considered a single governmental entity and the President of College of Eastern Utah shall be considered the head.

R767-1-4. Chief Administrative Officer.

(1) The President of College of Eastern Utah (CEU), is the Chief Administrative Officer at CEU responsible for:

(a) Overall administration of records management programs in satisfying requirements for GRAMA.

(b) Exercise of decision-making authority when a request for access to certain private, controlled or protected records is deemed to outweigh the institution's interests in restricting such access.

(c) Adjudicating appeals by requesters who have been denied access.

(d) Adjudicating appeals by the subject of a record who is requesting an amendment to his/her record.

(e) Deciding requests for information regarding materials of Intellectual Property Rights owned by College of Eastern Utah.

R767-1-5. Records Officer.

(1) The Director of Academic Records/Registrar is the Records Officer for purposes of satisfying GRAMA requirements and is responsible for:

(a) Development and oversight of records management and access.

(b) Serving as liaison with State Archives.

(c) Receiving and processing requests for access of records for all campuses, centers and locations of College of Eastern Utah.

(d) Preparing and maintaining information on records transferred to, and retrieved from the State Archives Division.

(e) Overseeing retention and destruction schedules of various records and record series of the College.

(f) Training of the campus personnel on the requirements of GRAMA.

(g) Other activities consistent with records officer's duties including the designation of records or records series under Section 63G-2-307 of GRAMA.

R767-1-6. Request for Access.

(1) Requests for access to government records of College of Eastern Utah shall be in writing and made to the Director of Academic Records/Registrar, Academic Records Office, Jennifer Leavitt Student Center.

(2) Response to a request submitted to other persons within College of Eastern Utah may be delayed in accordance with subsections 63G-2-204 (2), (6).

(3) A person making a request for a record shall furnish the governmental entity with a request containing his name, mailing address, daytime telephone number, if available, and a description of the records requested that identifies the record with reasonable specificity in pursuant to section 63G-2-204(1).

(4) Subpoenas are not considered written requests under GRAMA.

R767-1-7. Appeals.

(1) Appeals of denied requests will be adjudicated by the President of College of Eastern Utah, or designee.

(2) Requests for appeal should be written and made to the President, President's Office, Reeves Building in accordance with Section 63G-2-401.

R767-1-8. Fees.

(1) A fee schedule of the direct and indirect costs of duplicating or compiling a record may be obtained from College of Eastern Utah by contacting the Academic Records Office, Jennifer Leavitt Student Center.

(2) College of Eastern Utah may require payment of overdue fees and future estimated fees before beginning to process a request if fees are expected to exceed $50.00.

R767-1-9. Waiver of Fees.

Fees for duplication and compilation of a record may be waived under certain circumstances described in Subsection 63G-2-203 (3). Requests for this waiver of fees may be made through the Academic Records Office, Jennifer Leavitt Student Center.

R767-1-10. Request for Access for Research Purposes.

Access to private or controlled records for research purposes is allowed under Subsection 63G-2-202 (8). Requests for access to records for research purposes may be made to the Director of Academic Records/Registrar, Academic Records Office, Jennifer Leavitt Student Center.

R767-1-11. Intellectual Property Rights.

The College of Eastern Utah, which may own an intellectual property right may duplicate and distribute such materials in accordance with Subsection 63G-2-201(10). Decisions with regard to these rights will be made by the President, President's Office, Reeves Building. Any questions regarding the duplication and distribution of such materials should be addressed to the President.

R767-1-12. Requests to Amend a Record.

(1) An individual may contest the accuracy or completeness of a document pertaining to him pursuant to Section 63G-2-603. Such request should be made to the President, President's Office, Reeves Building.

(2) Requests to amend a record shall be conducted in accordance with the steps outlined in Section 63G-2-603 of the GRAMA Act.

R767-1-13. Appeals of Requests to Amend a Record.

Appeals of requests to amend a record shall be handled as informal hearings under the Utah Administrative Procedures Act. Appeals may be filed with the President, President's Office, Reeves Building.

KEY: confidentiality of information, public records, records access, GRAMA
October 29, 2007 63G-2-204
Notice of Continuation October 1, 2012 63A-12-104

R861. Tax Commission, Administration.
R861-1A. Administrative Procedures.
R861-1A-2. Rulemaking Power Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210 and 63-46a-4.

A. Policy and Scope. In accordance with the responsibility placed upon it by law, the Commission shall enact appropriate rules. These rules shall prescribe practices and procedures for the Commission and other state and county officials and agencies over which the Commission has supervisory power and shall interpret laws the Commission is charged with administering when such interpretation is deemed necessary and in the public interest.

B. Preparation. In the preparation of rules the Commission may refer to appropriate materials and consult such parties as it deems advisable, whether or not such persons are employees of the Commission. Drafts of proposed rules may be submitted to the Office of the Attorney General for examination as to legality and form.

C. Notice and Hearing. The Commission may publish, by means of local communication, notice of its intent to exercise its rulemaking power in a particular area. Notice therein will be given of a scheduled hearing or hearings not sooner than 15 days after such notice, at which hearing or hearings any party who would be substantially affected by such exercise may present argument in support thereof or in objection thereto. Such notice and hearing or hearings will be instituted when the Commission deems them to be of substantial value and in the public interest or in accordance with Utah Code Ann. Section 63-46a-5. Such notice and hearing or hearings shall not be a prerequisite to the validity of any rule.

D. Adoption. Rules will be adopted by the Commission at formal meetings with a quorum present. Adopted rules will be written and entered into the official minutes of the Commission, which minutes are a public record available for examination by interested members of the public at the Commission offices. This proceeding and no other will be necessary for validity, unless otherwise required by the rulemaking procedures.

E. Effective Date. In accordance with Utah Code Ann. Section 63-46a-4.

F. Publication. Copies of adopted rules will be prepared and made available to interested parties requesting the same. Such rules may also be published periodically in booklets and bulletins. It shall be the policy of the Commission to provide for publication of all new rules at the time of each compilation of rules in the particular area. No rule, however, shall be deemed invalid by failure to prepare copies for distribution or to provide for publication in the manner herein described.

G. Petitions for Exercise of Rulemaking Power. The Commission may be petitioned to exercise its power to adopt a rule of general application. Such petition shall be submitted in writing by any party who would be substantially and directly affected by such rule. The Commission will have wide discretion in this area and will exercise this rulemaking power upon petition only when it deems that such exercise would be of substantial value to the citizens of Utah. If the Commission accepts such a petition, it may adopt such rule as it deems appropriate; however, the petitioning party may submit a proposed rule for the consideration of the Commission. If the Commission acts favorably upon such a petition, it will adopt and publish the rule in the manner hereinabove described, and in addition notify the petitioner of such adoption by mail at his last known address. If the Commission declines to act on such petition, it will so notify the petitioning party in the same manner.

H. Repeal and Amendment. The procedure above described for the enactment of rules shall also be followed for the amendment or repeal of existing rules.

R861-1A-3. Division Conferences Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-210 and 63G-4-102.

Any party directly affected by a commission action or contemplated action may request a conference with the supervisor or designated officer of the division involved in that action.

(1) A request may be oral or written.

(2) A conference will be conducted in an informal manner in an effort to clarify and narrow the issues and problems involved.

(3) The party requesting a conference will be notified of the result:

(a) orally or in writing;

(b) in person or through counsel; and

(c) at the conclusion of the conference or within a reasonable time thereafter.

(4) A conference may be held at any time prior to a hearing, whether or not a petition for hearing, appeal, or other commencement of an adjudicative proceeding has been filed.

R861-1A-9. State Board of Equalization Procedures Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-212, 59-2-1004, and 59-2-1006.

(1) The commission sits as the state board of equalization in discharge of the equalization responsibilities given it by law. The commission may sit on its own initiative to correct the valuation of property that has been overassessed, underassessed, or nonassessed as described in Section 59-2-212, and as a board of appeal from the various county boards of equalization described in Section 59-2-1004.

(2) Appeals to the commission shall include:

(a) a copy of the recommendation of a hearing officer if a hearing officer heard the appeal;

(b) a copy of the notice required under Section 59-2-919;

(c) a copy of the minutes of the board of equalization;

(d) a copy of the property record maintained by the assessor;

(e) if the county board of equalization does not include the record in its minutes, a copy of the record of the appeal required under R884-24P-66;

(f) a copy of the evidence submitted by the parties to the board of equalization;

(g) a copy of the petition for redetermination; and

(h) a copy of the decision of the board of equalization.

(3) A notice of appeal filed by the taxpayer with the auditor pursuant to Section 59-2-1006 shall be presumed to have been timely filed unless the county provides convincing evidence to the contrary. In the absence of evidence of the date of mailing of the county board of equalization decision by the county auditor to the taxpayer, it shall be presumed that the decision was mailed three days after the meeting of the county board of equalization at which the decision was made.

(4) Appeals to the commission shall be scheduled for hearing pursuant to commission rules.

(5) Appeals to the commission shall be on the merits except for the following:

(a) dismissal for lack of jurisdiction;

(b) dismissal for lack of timeliness;

(c) dismissal for lack of evidence to support a claim for relief.

(6)(a) The commission shall consider, but is not limited to, the facts and evidence submitted to the county board.

(b) A party may raise a new issue before the commission.

(7) On an appeal from a dismissal by a county board for the exceptions under Subsection (5), the only matter that will be reviewed by the commission is the dismissal itself, not the merits of the appeal.

(8) An appeal filed with the commission may be remanded to the county board of equalization for further proceedings if the commission determines that:

(a) dismissal under Subsection (5)(a) or (c) was improper;
(b) the taxpayer failed to exhaust all administrative remedies at the county level;
(c) in the interest of administrative efficiency, the matter can best be resolved by the county board;
(d) the commission determines that dismissal under Subsection (5)(a)(c) is improper under R884-24P-66; or
(e) a new issue is raised before the commission by a party.
(9) The provisions of this rule apply only to appeals to the commission as the state board of equalization. For information regarding appeals to the county board of equalization, please see Section 59-2-1004 and R884-24P-66.

R861-1A-10. Miscellaneous Provisions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210.

A. Rights of Parties. Nothing herein shall be construed to remove or diminish any right of any party under the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the state of Utah, or any existing law.

B. Effect of Partial Invalidation. If any part of these rules be declared unconstitutional or in conflict with existing statutory law by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder shall not be affected thereby and shall continue in full force and effect.

C. Enactment of Inconsistent Legislation. Any statute passed by the Utah Legislature inconsistent with these rules or any part thereof will effect a repeal of that part of these rules with which it is inconsistent, but of no other part.

D. Presumption of Familiarity. It will be presumed that parties dealing with the Commission are familiar with:
1. these rules and the provisions thereof,
2. the revenue laws of the state of Utah, and
3. all rules enacted by the Commission in its administration thereof.

R861-1A-11. Appeal of Corrective Action Order Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-704.

A. Appeal of Corrective Action Order. Any county appealing a corrective action order issued pursuant to Section 59-2-704, shall, within 10 days of the mailing of the order, request in writing a hearing before the Commission. The Commission shall immediately set the time and place of the hearing, which shall be held no later than June 30 of the tax year to which the corrective action order applies.

B. Hearings. Hearings on corrective action order appeals shall be conducted as formal hearings and shall be governed by the procedures contained in these rules. If the parties are able to stipulate to a modification of the corrective action order, and it is evident that there is a reasonable basis for modifying the corrective action order, an amended corrective action order may be executed by the Commission. One or more commissioners may preside at a hearing under this rule with the same force and effect as if a quorum of the Commission were present. However, a decision must be made and an order signed by a quorum of the Commission.

C. Decisions and Orders. The Commission shall render its decision and order no later than July 10 of the tax year to which the corrective action order applies. Upon reaching a decision, the Commission shall immediately notify the clerk of the county board of equalization and the county assessor of that decision.

D. Sales Information. Access to Commission property sales information shall be available by written agreement with the Commission to any clerk of the county board of equalization and county assessor appealing under this rule. All other reasonable and necessary information shall be available upon request, according to Commission guidelines.

E. Conflict with Other Rules. This rule supersedes all other rules that may otherwise govern these proceedings before the Commission.

R861-1A-12. Policies and Procedures Regarding Public Disclosure Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-3-209, 59-1-210, 59-1-403, and 59-1-405.

(1) Hearings.
(a) Except as provided under Subsection (1)(b), and pursuant to Section 59-1-405, hearings related to appeals filed with the commission are confidential tax matters and not subject to Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
(b) Hearings related to the enforcement of Title 41, Chapter 3, Motor Vehicle Business Regulation, are open to the public.
(2) Orders.
(a) Except as provided in Subsections (2)(b) through (e), written orders signed by the commission will be mailed to the named parties in accordance with commission procedures. Copies of these orders or information about them will not be provided to any person other than the named parties except under the following circumstances:
(i) the parties have affirmatively waived any claims to confidentiality; or
(ii) the orders may be effectively sanitized through the deletion of references to the parties, specific tax amounts, witnesses, geographic information, or any other information that might identify a particular person.
(b) Property tax orders signed by the commission that do not contain commercial information will be mailed to the named parties in accordance with commission procedures. Copies of these orders or information about them will not be provided to any person other than the named parties except under the following circumstances:
(i) the parties have affirmatively waived any claims to confidentiality;
(ii) the orders may be effectively sanitized through the deletion of reference to the parties, specific tax amounts, witnesses, geographic information, or any other information that might identify any private party to the appeal; or
(iii) the disclosure is required under state law.
(c)(i) Property tax orders signed by the commission that contain commercial information will be mailed to the appropriate persons in accordance with Section 59-1-404 and rule R861-1A-37, Provisions Relating to Disclosure of Commercial Information.
(ii) Copies of property tax orders described in Subsection (2)(c)(i), or information about them, will be made available to persons other than the persons described in Section 59-1-404 and rule R861-1A-37 under the following circumstances:
(A) the parties have affirmatively waived any claims to confidentiality;
(B) the orders may be effectively sanitized through the deletion of reference to the parties, specific tax amounts, commercial information, witnesses, geographic information, or any other information that might identify any private party to the appeal; or
(C) the disclosure is required under state law.
(d) Orders resulting from a hearing related to the enforcement of Title 41, Chapter 1a, Motor Vehicle Act, will be mailed to the named parties in accordance with commission procedures. Copies of these orders or information about them will not be provided to any person other than the named parties except under the following circumstances:
(i) the parties have affirmatively waived any claims to confidentiality;
(ii) the orders may be effectively sanitized through the deletion of reference to the parties, specific tax amounts, witnesses, geographic information, or any other information that might identify any private party to the appeal; or
(iii) the disclosure is required under state law.
(e) Orders resulting from a hearing related to the enforcement of Title 41, Chapter 3, Motor Vehicle Business

Regulation, are public information and may be publicized.

(3) Commission Notes and Workpapers.

(a) All workpapers, notes, and other material prepared by the commissioners, as well as staff and employees of the commission, are protected, and access to the specific material is restricted to employees of the commission and its legal counsel only.

(b) Examples of this restricted material include audit workpapers and notes, ad valorem appraisal worksheets, and notes taken during hearings and deliberations. In the case of information prepared as part of an audit, the auditing division will, upon request, provide summary information of the findings to the taxpayer. These items will not be available to any person or party by discovery carried out pursuant to these rules or the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

(4) Reciprocal Agreements.

(a) The commission may enter into individual reciprocal agreements to share specific tax information with authorized representatives of the United States Internal Revenue Serviceor the revenue service of any other state.

(b) For all taxes other than individual income tax and corporate franchise tax, the commission may share information gathered from returns and other written statements with the federal government, other states, and political subdivisions within and without the state if the political subdivision, state, or federal government grant substantially similar privileges to this state.

(5) Statistical Information. The commission authorizes the preparation and publication of statistical information regarding the payment and collection of state taxes. The information will be made available after review and approval of the commission.

(6) Publication of Delinquent Taxpayer Information.

(a) For purposes of this Subsection (6), "delinquent taxpayer" does not include a person subject to a tax under:

(i) Title 59, Chapter 7, Corporate Franchise and Income Taxes;

(ii) Title 59, Chapter 10, Part 1, Determination and Reporting of Tax Liability and Information;

(iii) Title 59, Chapter 10, Part 2, Trusts and Estates; or

(iv) Title 59, Chapter 10, Part 14, Pass-Through Entities and Pass-Through Entity Taxpayers Act.

(b) The commission may publicize the following information relating to a delinquent taxpayer:

(i) name;

(ii) address;

(iii) the amount of money owed by tax type; and

(iv) any legal action taken by the commission, including charges filedand property seized.

R861-1A-13. Requests for Accommodation and Grievance Procedures Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 63G-3-201, 28 CFR 35.107 1992 edition, and 42 USC 12201.

(1) Individuals with a disability may request reasonable accommodations to services, programs, or activities, or a job or work environment in the following manner.

(a) Requests shall be directed to:

Accommodations Coordinator
Utah State Tax Commission
210 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84134
Telephone: 801-297-3811 TDD: 801-297-3819 or relay at 711

(b) Requests shall be made at least three working days prior to any deadline by which the accommodation is needed.

(c) Requests shall include the following information:

(i) the individual's name and address;

(ii) a notation that the request is made in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act;

(iii) a description of the nature and extent of the individual's disability;

(iv) a description of the service, program, activity, or job or work environment for which an accommodation is requested; and

(v) a description of the requested accommodation if an accommodation has been identified.

(2) The accommodations coordinator shall review all requests for accommodation with the applicable division director and shall issue a reply within two working days.

(a) The reply shall advise the individual that:

(i) the requested accommodation is being supplied; or

(ii) the requested accommodation is not being supplied because it would cause an undue hardship, and shall suggest alternative accommodations. Alternative accommodations must be described; or

(iii) the request for accommodation is denied. A reason for the denial must be included; or

(iv) additional time is necessary to review the request. A projected response date must be included.

(b) All denials of requests under Subsections (2)(a)(ii) and (2)(a)(iii) shall be approved by the executive director or designee.

(c) All replies shall be made in a suitable format. If the suitable format is a format other than writing, the reply shall also be made in writing.

(3) Individuals with a disability who are dissatisfied with the reply to their request for accommodation may file a request for review with the executive director in the following manner.

(a) Requests for review shall be directed to:

Executive Director
Utah State Tax Commission
210 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84134
Telephone: 801-297-3841 TDD: 801-297-3819 or relay at 711

(b) A request for review must be filed within 180 days of the accommodations coordinator's reply.

(c) The request for review shall include:

(i) the individual's name and address;

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

(iii) a copy of the accommodation coordinator's reply;

(iv) a statement explaining why the reply to the individual's request for accommodation was unsatisfactory;

(v) a description of the accommodation desired; and

(vi) the signature of the individual or the individual's legal representative.

(4) The executive director shall review all requests for review and shall issue a reply within 15 working days after receipt of the request for review.

(a) If unable to reach a decision within the 15 working day period, the executive director shall notify the individual with a disability that the decision is being delayed and the amount of additional time necessary to reach a decision.

(b) All replies shall be made in a suitable format. If the suitable format is a format other than writing, the reply shall also be made in writing.

(5) The record of each request for review, and all written records produced or received as part of each request for review, shall be classified as protected under Section 63G-2-305 until the executive director issues a decision.

(6) Once the executive director issues a decision, any portions of the record that pertain to the individual's medical condition shall remain classified as private under Section 63G-2-302 or controlled under Section 63G-2-304, whichever is appropriate. All other information gathered as part of the appeal shall be classified as private information. Only the written decision of the executive director shall be classified as public information.

(7) Individuals with a disability who are dissatisfied with

the executive director's decision may appeal that decision to the commission in the manner provided in Sections 63G-4-102 through 63G-4-105.

R861-1A-15. Requirement of Social Security and Federal Identification Numbers Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210.

A. Taxpayers shall provide the Tax Commission with their social security number or federal identification number, as required by the Tax Commission.

B. Sole proprietor and partnership applicants shall provide the Tax Commission with the following information for every owner or partner of the applying entity:

1. name;

2. home address;

3. social security number and federal identification number, as required by the Tax Commission.

C. Corporation and limited liability applicants shall provide the Tax Commission with the following information for every officer or managing member of the applying entity:

1. name;

2. home address; and

3. social security number and federal identification number, as required by the Tax Commission.

D. Business trust applicants shall provide the Tax Commission with the following information for the responsible trustees:

1. name;

2. home address; and

3. social security number and federal identification number, as required by the Tax Commission.

R861-1A-16. Utah State Tax Commission Management Plan Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-207.

(1) The executive director reports to the commission. The executive director shall meet with the commission periodically to report on the status and progress of this agreement, update the commission on the affairs of the agency and seek policy guidance. The chairman of the commission shall designate a liaison of the commission to coordinate with the executive director in the execution of this agreement.

(2) The structure of the agency is as follows:

(a) The Office of the Commission, including the commissioners and the following units that report to the commission:

(i) Internal Audit;

(ii) Appeals;

(iii) Economic and Statistical; and

(iv) Public Information.

(b) The Office of the Executive Director, including the executive director's staff and the following divisions that report to the executive director:

(i) Administration;

(ii) Taxpayer Services;

(iii) Motor Vehicle;

(iv) Auditing;

(v) Property Tax;

(vi) Processing; and

(vii) Motor Vehicle Enforcement.

(3) The Executive Director shall oversee service agreements from other departments, including the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Technology Services.

(4) The commission hereby delegates full authority for the following functions to the executive director:

(a) general supervision and management of the day to day management of the operations and business of the agency conducted through the Office of the Executive Director and through the divisions set out in Subsection (2)(b);

(b) management of the day to day relationships with the customers of the agency;

(c) all original assessments, including adjustments to audit, assessment, and collection actions, except as provided in Subsections (4)(d) and (5);

(d) in conformance with standards established by the commission, waivers of penalty and interest pursuant to Section 59-1-401 in amounts under $10,000, or offers in compromise agreements in amounts under $10,000;

(e) except as provided in Subsection (5)(g), voluntary disclosure agreements with companies, including multilevel marketers;

(f) determination of whether a county or taxing entity has satisfied its statutory obligations with respect to taxes and fees administered by the commission;

(g) human resource management functions, including employee relations, final agency action on employee grievances, and development of internal policies and procedures; and

(h) administration of Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

(5) The executive director shall prepare and, upon approval by the commission, implement the following actions, agreements, and documents:

(a) the agency budget;

(b) the strategic plan of the agency;

(c) administrative rules and bulletins;

(d) waivers of penalty and interest in amounts of $10,000 or more pursuant to Section 59-1-401 as per the waiver of penalty and interest policy;

(e) offer in compromise agreements that abate tax, penalty and interest over $10,000 as per the offer in compromise policy;

(f) stipulated or negotiated agreements that dispose of matters on appeal; and

(g) voluntary disclosure agreements that meet the following criteria:

(i) the company participating in the agreement is not licensed in Utah and does not collect or remit Utah sales or corporate income tax; and

(ii) the agreement forgives a known past tax liability of $10,000 or more.

(6) The commission shall retain authority for the following functions:

(a) rulemaking;

(b) adjudicative proceedings;

(c) private letter rulings issued in response to requests from individual taxpayers for guidance on specific facts and circumstances;

(d) internal audit processes;

(e) liaison with the governor's office;

(i) Correspondence received from the governor's office relating to tax policy will be directed to the Office of the Commission for response. Correspondence received from the governor's office that relates to operating issues of the agency will be directed to the Office of the Executive Director for research and appropriate action. The executive director shall prepare a timely response for the governor with notice to the commission as appropriate.

(ii) The executive director and staff may have other contact with the governor's office upon appropriate notice to the commission; and

(f) liaison with the Legislature.

(i) The commission will set legislative priorities and communicate those priorities to the executive director.

(ii) Under the direction of the executive director, staff may be assigned to assist the commission and the executive director in monitoring legislative meetings and assisting legislators with policy issues relating to the agency.

(7) Correspondence that has been directed to the commission or individual commissioners that relates to matters

delegated to the executive director shall be forwarded to a staff member of the Office of the Executive Director for research and appropriate action. A log shall be maintained of all correspondence and periodically the executive director will review with the commission the volume, nature, and resolution of all correspondence from all sources.

(8) The executive director's staff may occasionally act as support staff to the commission for purposes of conducting research or making recommendations on tax issues.

(a) Official communications or assignments from the commission or individual commissioners to the staff reporting to the executive director shall be made through the executive director.

(b) The commissioners and the Office of the Commission staff reserve the right to contact agency staff directly to facilitate a collegial working environment and maintain communications within the agency. These contacts will exclude direct commands, specific policy implementation guidance, or human resource administration.

(9) The commission shall meet with the executive director periodically for the purpose of exchanging information and coordinating operations.

(a) The commission shall discuss with the executive director all policy decisions, appeal decisions or other commission actions that affect the day to day operations of the agency.

(b) The executive director shall keep the commission apprised of significant actions or issues arising in the course of the daily operation of the agency.

(c) When confronted with circumstances that are not covered by established policy or by instances of real or potential conflicts of interest, the executive director shall refer the matter to the commission.

R861-1A-18. Allocations of Remittances Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-210 and 59-1-705.

A. Remittances received by the commission shall be applied first to penalty, then interest, and then to tax for the filing period and account designated by the taxpayer.

B. If no designation for period is made, the commission shall allocate the remittance so as to satisfy all penalty, interest, and tax for the oldest period before applying any excess to other periods.

C. Fees associated with Tax Commission collection activities shall be allocated from remittances in the manner designated by statute. If a statute does not provide for the manner of allocating those fees from remittances, the commission shall apply the remittance first to the collection activity fees, then to penalty, then interest, and then to tax for the filing period.

R861-1A-20. Time of Appeal Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-301, 59-1-501, 59-2-1007, 59-7-517, 59-10-532, 59-10-533, 59-10-535, 59-12-114, 59-13-210, 63G-4-201, 63G-4-401, 68-3-7, and 68-3-8.5.

(1) A request for a hearing to correct a centrally assessed property tax assessment pursuant to Section 59-2-1007 must be in writing. The request is deemed to be timely if:

(a) it is received in the commission offices on or before the close of business of the last day of the time frame provided by statute; or

(b) the date of the postmark on the envelope or cover indicates that the request was mailed on or before June 1.

(c) A request for a hearing that is mailed but not received in the commission offices shall be considered timely filed if the sender complies with the provisions of Subsection 68-3-8.5(2)(b) and (c).

(2) Except as provided in Subsection (3), a petition for redetermination of a deficiency must be received in the commission offices no later than 30 days from the date of a notice that creates the right to appeal. The petition is deemed to be timely if:

(a) in the case of mailed or hand-delivered documents:

(i) the petition is received in the commission offices on or before the close of business of the last day of the 30-day period; or

(ii) the date of the postmark on the envelope or cover indicates that the request was mailed on or before the last day of the 30-day period; or

(b) in the case of electronically-filed documents, the petition is received no later than midnight of the last day of the 30-day period.

(c) A petition for redetermination that is mailed but not received in the commission offices shall be considered timely filed if the sender complies with the provisions of Subsection 68-3-8.5(2)(b) and (c).

(3) A petition for redetermination of a claim for refund filed in accordance with Sections 59-10-532 or 59-10-533 is deemed to be timely if:

(a) in the case of mailed or hand-delivered documents:

(i) the petition is received in the commission offices on or before the close of business of the last day of the time frame provided by statute; or

(ii) the date of the postmark on the envelope or cover indicates that the request was mailed on or before the last day of the time frame provided by statute; or

(b) in the case of electronically-filed documents, the petition is received no later than midnight of the last day of the time frame provided by statute.

(c) A petition for redetermination of a claim for refund that is mailed but not received in the commission offices shall be considered timely filed if the sender complies with the provisions of Subsection 68-3-8.5(2)(b) and (c).

(4)(a) An appeal of an action taken by the Motor Vehicle Division under Title 41, Chapter 1a, or the Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division under Title 41, Chapter 3, must be received in the commission offices no later than 30 days from the date of a notice that creates the right to appeal.

(b) An appeal under Subsection (4)(a) is deemed to be timely if:

(i) in the case of mailed or hand-delivered documents:

(A) the petition is received in the commission offices on or before the close of business of the last day of the 30-day time period; or

(B) the date of the postmark on the envelope or cover indicates that the request was mailed on or before the last day of the 30-day time period; or

(ii) in the case of electronically-filed documents, the petition is received no later than midnight of the last day of the 30-day time period.

(c) An appeal of an action that is mailed but not received in the commission offices shall be considered timely filed if the sender complies with the provisions of Subsection 68-3-8.5(2)(b) and (c).

(5) Any party adversely affected by an order of the commission may seek judicial review within the time frame provided by statute. Copies of the appeal shall be served upon the commission and upon the Office of the Attorney General.

R861-1A-22. Petitions for Commencement of Adjudicative Proceedings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-501, and 63G-4-201.

(1) Time for Petition. Unless otherwise provided by Utah statute, petitions for adjudicative actions shall be filed within the time frames specified in R861-1A-20. If the last day of the 30-day period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period shall run until the end of the next Tax Commission business day.

(2) Contents. A petition for adjudicative action need not be in any particular form, but shall be in writing and, in addition to the requirements of 63G-4-201, shall contain the following:

(a) name and street address and, if available, a fax number or e-mail address of petitioner or the petitioner's representative;

(b) a telephone number where the petitioning party or that party's representative can be reached during regular business hours;

(c) petitioner's tax identification, social security number or other relevant identification number, such as real property parcel number or vehicle identification number;

(d) particular tax or issue involved, period of alleged liability, amount of tax in dispute, and, in the case of a property tax issue, the lien date;

(e) if the petition results from a letter or notice, the petition will include the date of the letter or notice and the originating division or officer; and

(f) in the case of property tax cases, the assessed value sought.

(3) Effect of Nonconformance. The commission will not reject a petition because of nonconformance in form or content, but may require an amended or substitute petition meeting the requirements of this section when such defects are present. An amended or substitute petition must be filed within 15 days after notice of the defect from the commission.

R861-1A-23. Designation of Adjudicative Proceedings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 63G-4-202.

(1) All matters shall be designated as formal proceedings and set for an initial hearing, a status conference, or a scheduling conference pursuant to R861-1A-26.

(2) A matter may be diverted to a mediation process pursuant to R861-1A-32 upon agreement of the parties and the presiding officer.

R861-1A-24. Formal Adjudicative Proceedings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-502.5, 63G-4-206, and 63G-4-208.

(1) The following may preside at a formal proceeding:

(a) a commissioner;

(b) an administrative law judge appointed by the commission; or

(c) in the case of a formal proceeding that relates to a matter that is not a tax, fee, or charge as defined under Section 59-1-1402:

(i) a commissioner;

(ii) an administrative law judge appointed by the commission; or

(iii) a hearing officer appointed by the commission.

(2) Assignment of a presiding officer to a case will be made pursuant to agency procedures and not at the request of any party to the appeal.

(a) A party may request that one or more commissioners be present at any hearing. However, the decision of whether the request is granted rests with the commission.

(b) If more than one commissioner, administrative law judge, or hearing officer is present at any hearing, the hearing will be conducted by the presiding officer assigned to the appeal, unless otherwise determined by the commission.

(3) A formal proceeding includes an initial hearing pursuant to Section 59-1-502.5, unless it is waived upon agreement of all parties, and a formal hearing on the record, if the initial hearing is waived or if a party appeals the initial hearing decision.

(a) Initial Hearing.

(i) An initial hearing pursuant to Section 59-1-502.5 shall be in the form of a conference.

(ii) In accordance with Section 59-1-502.5, the commission shall make no record of an initial hearing.

(iii) Any issue may be settled in the initial hearing, but any party has a right to a formal hearing on matters that remain in dispute after the initial hearing decision is issued.

(iv) Any party dissatisfied with the result of the initial hearing must file a timely request for a formal hearing before pursuing judicial review of unsettled matters.

(b) Formal Hearing.

(i) The commission shall make a record of all formal hearings, which may include a written record or an audio recording of the proceeding.

(ii) Evidence presented at the initial hearing will not be included in the record of the formal hearing, unless specifically requested by a party and admitted by the presiding officer.

R861-1A-26. Procedures for Formal Adjudicative Proceedings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-501 and 63G-4-204 through 63G-4-209.

(1) A scheduling or status conference may be held.

(a) At the conference, the parties and the presiding officer may:

(i) establish deadlines and procedures for discovery;

(ii) discuss scheduling;

(iii) clarify other issues;

(iv) determine whether to refer the action to a mediation process; and

(v) determine whether the initial hearing will be waived.

(b) The scheduling or status conference may be converted to an initial hearing upon agreement of the parties.

(2) Notice of Hearing. At least ten days prior to a hearing date, the commission shall notify the petitioning party or the petitioning party's representative by mail, e-mail, or facsimile of the date, time and place of any hearing or proceeding.

(3) Proceedings Conducted by Telephone. Any proceeding may be held with one or more of the parties on the telephone if the presiding officer determines that it will be more convenient or expeditious for one or more of the parties and does not unfairly prejudice the rights of any party. Each party to the proceeding is responsible for notifying the presiding officer of the telephone number where contact can be made for purposes of conducting the hearing.

(4) Representation.

(a) A party may pursue an appeal before the commission without assistance of legal counsel or other representation. However, a party may be represented by legal counsel or other representation at every stage of adjudication. Failure to obtain legal representation shall not be grounds for complaint at a later stage in the adjudicative proceeding or for relief on appeal from an order of the commission.

(i) An attorney licensed in a jurisdiction outside Utah may represent a taxpayer before the commission without being admitted pro hac vice in Utah.

(ii) For appeals concerning Utah corporate franchise and income taxes or Utah individual income taxes, legal counsel must file a power of attorney or the taxpayer must submit a signed petition for redetermination (Tax Commission form TC-738) on which the taxpayer has authorized legal counsel to represent him or her in the appeal. For all other appeals, legal counsel may, as an alternative, submit an entry of appearance.

(iii) Any representative other than legal counsel must submit a signed power of attorney authorizing the representative to act on the party's behalf and binding the party by the representative's action, unless the taxpayer submits a signed petition for redetermination (Tax Commission form TC-738) on which the taxpayer has authorized the representative to represent him or her in the appeal.

(iv) If a party is represented by legal counsel or other representation, all documents will be directed to the party's representative. Documents will be mailed to the representative's street or other address as shown in documents submitted by the

representative. Documents may also be transmitted by facsimile number, e-mail address or other electronic means. A request by a party that documents be transmitted by e-mail shall constitute a waiver of confidentiality of any confidential information disclosed in that e-mail.

(b) Any division of the commission named as party to the proceeding may be represented by the Attorney General's Office upon an attorney of that office submitting an entry of appearance.

(5) Subpoena Power.

(a) Issuance. Subpoenas may be issued to secure the attendance of witnesses or the production of evidence.

(i) If all parties are represented by counsel, an attorney admitted to practice law in Utah may issue and sign the subpoena.

(ii) In all other cases, the party requesting the subpoena must prepare it and submit it to the presiding officer for review and, if appropriate, signature. The presiding officer may inform a party of its rights under the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

(b) Service. Service of the subpoena shall be made by the party requesting it in a manner consistent with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

(6) Motions.

(a) Consolidation. The presiding officer has discretion to consolidate cases when the same tax assessment, series of assessments, or issues are involved in each, or where the fact situations and the legal questions presented are virtually identical.

(b) Continuance. A continuance may be granted at the discretion of the presiding officer.

(i) In the absence of a scheduling order:

(A) Each party to an appeal may receive one continuance, upon request, prior to the initial hearing.

(B) If the initial hearing is waived or a formal hearing is timely requested after an initial hearing decision is issued, each party may receive one continuance, upon request, prior to the formal hearing.

(C) A request must be submitted no later than ten days prior to the proceeding for which the continuance is requested and may be denied if a party is prejudiced by the continuance.

(ii) If a scheduling order has been issued or the requesting party has already been granted a continuance, a continuance request must be submitted in writing to the presiding officer. The request must set forth specific reasons for the continuance. After reviewing the request with one or more commissioners, the presiding officer shall grant the request only if the presiding officer determines that adequate cause has been shown and that no other party or parties will be unduly prejudiced.

(c) Default. The presiding officer may enter an order of default against a party in accordance with Section 63G-4-209.

(i) The default order shall include a statement of the grounds for default and shall be delivered to all parties.

(ii) A defaulted party may seek to have the default set aside according to procedures set forth in the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

(d) Ruling on Motions. Motions may be made during the hearing or by written motion.

(i) Each motion shall include the grounds upon which it is based and the relief or order sought. Copies of written motions shall be served upon all other parties to the proceeding.

(ii) Upon the filing of any motion, the presiding officer may:

(A) grant or deny the motion; or

(B) set the matter for briefing, hearing, or further proceedings.

(iii) If a hearing on a motion is held that may dispose of all or a portion of the appeal or any claim or defense in the appeal, the commission shall make a record of the proceeding, which may include a written record or an audio recording of the proceeding.

(e) Requests to Withdraw Locally-Assessed Property Tax Appeals.

(i) A party who appeals a county board of equalization decision to the commission may unilaterally withdraw its appeal if:

(A) it submits a written request to withdraw the appeal 20 or more days prior to:

(I) the initial hearing; or

(II) the formal hearing, if the parties waived the initial hearing or participated in a mediation conference in lieu of the initial hearing; and

(B) no other party has filed a timely appeal of the county board of equalization decision.

(ii) A party who appeals an initial hearing decision issued by the commission may unilaterally withdraw its appeal if:

(A) it submits a written request to withdraw 20 or more days prior to the formal hearing, regardless of whether the party who appealed the initial hearing order is also the party who appealed the county board of equalization decision; and

(B) no other party has filed a timely appeal of the initial hearing decision.

R861-1A-27. Discovery Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 63G-4-205.

(1) Discovery procedures in formal proceedings shall be established during the scheduling, and status conference in accordance with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and other applicable statutory authority.

(2) The party requesting information or documents may be required to pay in advance the costs of obtaining or reproducing such information or documents.

R861-1A-28. Evidence in Adjudicative Proceedings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-210, 63G-4-206, 76-8-502, and 76-8-503.

(1) Except as otherwise stated in this rule, formal proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Utah Rules of Evidence, and the degree of proof in a hearing before the commission shall be the same as in a judicial proceeding in the state courts of Utah.

(2) Every party to an adjudicative proceeding has the right to introduce evidence. The evidence may be oral or written, real or demonstrative, direct or circumstantial.

(a) The presiding officer may admit any reliable evidence possessing probative value which would be accepted by a reasonably prudent person in the conduct of his affairs.

(b) The presiding officer may admit hearsay evidence. However, no decision of the commission will be based solely on hearsay evidence.

(c) If a party attempts to introduce evidence into a hearing, and that evidence is excluded, the party may proffer the excluded testimony or evidence to allow the reviewing judicial authority to pass on the correctness of the ruling of exclusion on appeal.

(3) At the discretion of the presiding officer or upon stipulation of the parties, the parties may be required to reduce their testimony to writing and to prefile the testimony.

(a) Prefiled testimony may be placed on the record without being read into the record if the opposing parties have had reasonable access to the testimony before it is presented. Except upon finding of good cause, reasonable access shall be not less than ten working days.

(b) Prefiled testimony shall have line numbers inserted at the left margin and shall be authenticated by affidavit of the witness.

(c) The presiding officer may require the witness to present a summary of the prefiled testimony. In that case, the witness shall reduce the summary to writing and either file it

with the prefiled testimony or serve it on all parties within 10 days after filing the testimony.

(d) If an opposing party intends to cross-examine the witness on prefiled testimony or the summary of prefiled testimony, that party must file a notice of intent to cross-examine at least 10 days prior to the date of the hearing so that witness can be scheduled to appear or within a time frame agreed upon by the parties.

(4) The presiding officer shall rule and sign orders on matters concerning the evidentiary and procedural conduct of the proceeding.

(5) Oral testimony at a formal hearing will be sworn. The oath will be administered by the presiding officer or a person designated by him. Anyone testifying falsely under oath may be subject to prosecution for perjury in accordance with the provisions of Sections 76-8-502 and 76-8-503.

(6) Any party appearing in an adjudicative proceeding may submit a memorandum of authorities. The presiding officer may request a memorandum from any party if deemed necessary for a full and informed consideration of the issues.

R861-1A-29. Decisions, Orders, and Reconsideration Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-205 and 63G-4-302.

(1) "Taxpayer" for purposes of the requirement under Section 59-1-205 that in a tie vote of the commission the position of the taxpayer is considered to have prevailed, includes:

(a) a person that has received a license issued by the commission; or

(b) an applicant for a license issued by the commission.

(2) Decisions and Orders.

(a) Initial hearing decisions, formal hearing decisions, and other dispositive orders.

(i) A quorum of the commission shall deliberate all hearing decisions and other orders that could dispose of all or a portion of an appeal or any claim or defense in the appeal.

(ii) A quorum of the commission shall sign all hearing decisions and other orders that dispose of all or a portion of an appeal or any claim or defense in the appeal.

(iii) An administrative law judge, if he or she was the presiding officer for an appeal, may elect not to sign the commission's hearing decisions and other orders that dispose of all or a portion of an appeal or any claim or defense in the appeal.

(iv) An initial hearing decision shall become final upon the expiration of 30 days after the date of its issuance, except in any case where a party has earlier requested a formal hearing in writing. The date a party requests a formal hearing is the earlier of the date the envelope containing the request is postmarked or the date the request is received at the commission.

(b) Orders that are not dispositive.

(i) A quorum of the commission is not required to participate in an order that does not dispose of a portion of an appeal or any claim or defense in the appeal.

(ii) The presiding officer is authorized to sign all orders that do not dispose of a portion of an appeal or any claim or defense in the appeal.

(iii) The commission may, at its option, sign any order that does not dispose of a portion of an appeal or any claim or defense in the appeal.

(3) Reconsideration. Within 20 days after the date that an order that is dispositive of a portion or all of an appeal or any claim or defense in the appeal is issued, any party may file a written request for reconsideration alleging mistake of law or fact, or discovery of new evidence.

(a) The commission shall respond to the petition within 20 days after the date that it was received in the appeals unit to notify the petitioner whether the reconsideration is granted or denied, or is under review.

(i) If no notice is issued within the 20-day period, the commission's lack of action on the request shall be deemed to be a denial and a final order.

(ii) For purposes of calculating the 30-day limitation period for pursuing judicial review, the date of the commission's order on the reconsideration or the order of denial is the date of the final agency action.

(b) If no petition for reconsideration is made, the 30-day limitation period for pursuing judicial review begins to run from the date of the final agency action.

R861-1A-30. Ex Parte Communications Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 63G-4-203 and 63G-4-206.

(1) No commissioner or administrative law judge shall make or knowingly cause to be made to any party to an appeal any communication relevant to the merits of a matter under appeal unless notice and an opportunity to be heard are afforded to all parties.

(2) No party shall make or knowingly cause to be made to any commissioner or administrative law judge an ex parte communication relevant to the merits of a matter under appeal for the purpose of influencing the outcome of the appeal. Discussion of procedural matters are not considered ex parte communication relevant to the merits of the appeal.

(3) A presiding officer may receive aid from staff assistants if:

(a) the assistants do not receive ex parte communications of a type that the presiding officer is prohibited from receiving, and,

(b) in an instance where assistants present information which augments the evidence in the record, all parties shall have reasonable notice and opportunity to respond to that information.

(4) Any commissioner or administrative law judge who receives an ex parte communication relevant to the merits of a matter under appeal shall place the communication into the case file and afford all parties an opportunity to comment on the information.

R861-1A-31. Declaratory Orders Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 63G-4-503.

(1) A party has standing to bring a declaratory action if that party is directly and adversely affected or aggrieved by an agency action within the meaning of the relevant statute.

(2) A party with standing may petition for a declaratory order to challenge:

(a) the commission's interpretation of statutory language as stated in an administrative rule; or

(b) the commission's grant of authority under a statute.

(3) The commission shall not accept a petition for declaratory order on matters pending before the commission in an audit assessment, refund request, collections action or other agency action, or on matters pending before the court on judicial review of a commission decision.

(4) The commission may refuse to render a declaratory order if the order will not completely resolve the controversy giving rise to the proceeding or if the petitioner has other remedies through the administrative appeals processes. The commission's decision to accept or reject a petition for declaratory order rests in part on the petitioner's standing to raise the issue and on a determination that the petitioner has not already incurred tax liability under the statutes or rules challenged.

(5) A declaratory order that invalidates all or part of an administrative rule shall trigger the rulemaking process to amend the rule.

R861-1A-32. Mediation Process Pursuant to Utah Code

Section 63G-4-102.

(1) Except as otherwise precluded by law, a resolution to any matter of dispute may be pursued through mediation.

(a) The parties may agree to pursue mediation any time before the formal hearing on the record.

(b) The choice of mediator and the apportionment of costs shall be determined by agreement of the parties.

(2) If mediation produces a settlement agreement, the agreement shall be submitted to the presiding officer pursuant to R861-1A-33.

(a) The settlement agreement shall be prepared by the parties or by the mediator, and promptly filed with the presiding officer.

(b) The settlement agreement shall be adopted by the commission if it is not contrary to law.

(c) If the mediation does not resolve all of the issues, the parties shall prepare a stipulation that identifies the issues resolved and the issues that remain in dispute.

(d) If any issues remain unresolved, the appeal will be scheduled for a formal hearing pursuant to R861-1A-23.

R861-1A-33. Settlement Agreements Pursuant to Utah Code Sections 59-1-210 and 59-1- 502.5.

A. "Settlement agreement" means a stipulation, consent decree, settlement agreement or any other legally binding document or representation that resolves a dispute or issue between the parties.

B. Procedure:

1. Parties with an interest in a matter pending before a division of the Tax Commission may submit a settlement agreement for review and approval, whether or not a petition for hearing has been filed.

2. Parties to an appeal pending before the commission may submit a settlement agreement to the presiding officer for review and approval.

3. Each settlement agreement shall be in writing and executed by each party or each party's legal representative, if any, and shall contain:

a) the nature of the claim being settled and any claims remaining in dispute;

b) a proposed order for commission approval; and

c) a statement that each party has been notified of, and allowed to participate in settlement negotiations.

4. A settlement agreement terminates the administrative action on the issues settled before all administrative remedies are exhausted, and, therefore, precludes judicial review of the issues. Each settlement agreement shall contain a statement that the agreement is binding and constitutes full resolution of all issues agreed upon in the settlement agreement.

5. The signed agreement shall stay further proceedings on the issues agreed upon in the settlement until the agreement is accepted or rejected by the commission or the commission's designee.

a) If approved, the settlement agreement shall take effect by its own terms.

b) If rejected, action on the claim shall proceed as if no settlement agreement had been reached. Offers made during the negotiation process will not be used as an admission against that party in further adjudicative proceedings.

R861-1A-34. Private Letter Rulings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210.

A. Private letter rulings are written, informational statements of the commission's interpretation of statutes or administrative rules, or informational statements concerning the application of statutes and rules to specific facts and circumstances.

1. Private letter rulings address questions that have not otherwise been addressed in statutes, rules, or decisions issued by the commission.

2. The commission shall not knowingly issue a private letter ruling on a matter pending before the commission in an audit assessment, refund request, or other agency action, or regarding matters that are pending before the court on judicial review of a commission decision. Any private letter ruling inadvertently issued on a matter pending agency or judicial action shall be set aside until the conclusion of that action.

3. Requests for private letter rulings must be addressed to the commission in writing. If the requesting party is dissatisfied with the ruling, that party may resubmit the request along with new facts or information for commission review.

B. The weight afforded a private letter ruling in a subsequent audit or administrative appeal depends upon the degree to which the underlying facts addressed in the ruling were adequate to allow thorough consideration of the issues and interests involved.

C. A private letter ruling is not a final agency action. Petitioner must use the designated appeal process to address judiciable controversies arising from the issuance of a private letter ruling.

1. If the private letter ruling leads to a denial of a claim, an audit assessment, or some other agency action at a divisional level, the taxpayer must use the appeals procedures to challenge that action within 30 days of the final division decision.

2. If the only matter at issue in the private letter ruling is a challenge to the commission's interpretation of statutory language or a challenge to the commission's authority under a statute, the matter may come before the commission as a petition for declaratory order submitted within 30 days of the date of the ruling challenged.

R861-1A-35. Manner of Retaining Records Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-210, 59-5-104, 59-5-204, 59-6-104, 59-7-506, 59-8-105, 59-8a-105, 59-10-501, 59-12-111, 59-13-211, 59-13-312, 59-13-403, 59-14-303, and 59-15-105.

A. Definitions.

1. "Database Management System" means a software system that controls, relates, retrieves, and provides accessibility to data stored in a database.

2. "Electronic data interchange" or "EDI technology" means the computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions in a standardized, structured electronic format.

3. "Hard copy" means any documents, records, reports, or other data printed on paper.

4. "Machine-sensible record" means a collection of related information in an electronic format. Machine-sensible records do not include hard-copy records that are created or recorded on paper or stored in or by an imaging system such as microfilm, microfiche, or storage-only imaging systems.

5. "Storage-only imaging system" means a system of computer hardware and software that provides for the storage, retention, and retrieval of documents originally created on paper. It does not include any system, or part of a system, that manipulates or processes any information or data contained on the document in any manner other than to reproduce the document in hard copy or as an optical image.

6. "Taxpayer" means the person required, under Title 59 or other statutes administered by the Tax Commission, to collect, remit, or pay the tax or fee to the Tax Commission.

B. If a taxpayer retains records in both machine-sensible and hard-copy formats, the taxpayer shall make the records available to the commission in machine-sensible format upon request by the commission.

C. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prohibit a taxpayer from demonstrating tax compliance with traditional hard-copy documents or reproductions thereof, in whole or in part, whether or not the taxpayer also has retained or has the capability to retain records on electronic or other storage media

in accordance with this rule. However, this does not relieve the taxpayer of the obligation to comply with B.

D. Recordkeeping requirements for machine-sensible records.

1. Machine-sensible records used to establish tax compliance shall contain sufficient transaction-level detail information so that the details underlying the machine-sensible records can be identified and made available to the commission upon request. A taxpayer has discretion to discard duplicated records and redundant information provided its responsibilities under this rule are met.

2. At the time of an examination, the retained records must be capable of being retrieved and converted to a standard record format.

3. Taxpayers are not required to construct machine-sensible records other than those created in the ordinary course of business. A taxpayer who does not create the electronic equivalent of a traditional paper document in the ordinary course of business is not required to construct such a record for tax purposes.

4. Electronic Data Interchange Requirements.

a) Where a taxpayer uses electronic data interchange processes and technology, the level of record detail, in combination with other records related to the transactions, must be equivalent to that contained in an acceptable paper record.

b) For example, the retained records should contain such information as vendor name, invoice date, product description, quantity purchased, price, amount of tax, indication of tax status, and shipping detail. Codes may be used to identify some or all of the data elements, provided that the taxpayer provides a method that allows the commission to interpret the coded information.

c) The taxpayer may capture the information necessary to satisfy D.4.b) at any level within the accounting system and need not retain the original EDI transaction records provided the audit trail, authenticity, and integrity of the retained records can be established. For example, a taxpayer using electronic data interchange technology receives electronic invoices from its suppliers. The taxpayer decides to retain the invoice data from completed and verified EDI transactions in its accounts payable system rather than to retain the EDI transactions themselves. Since neither the EDI transaction nor the accounts payable system captures information from the invoice pertaining to product description and vendor name, i.e., they contain only codes for that information, the taxpayer also retains other records, such as its vendor master file and product code description lists and makes them available to the commission. In this example, the taxpayer need not retain its EDI transaction for tax purposes.

5. Electronic data processing systems requirements.

a) The requirements for an electronic data processing accounting system should be similar to that of a manual accounting system, in that an adequately designed accounting system should incorporate methods and records that will satisfy the requirements of this rule.

6. Business process information.

a) Upon the request of the commission, the taxpayer shall provide a description of the business process that created the retained records. The description shall include the relationship between the records and the tax documents prepared by the taxpayer, and the measures employed to ensure the integrity of the records.

b) The taxpayer shall be capable of demonstrating:

(1) the functions being performed as they relate to the flow of data through the system;

(2) the internal controls used to ensure accurate and reliable processing; and

(3) the internal controls used to prevent unauthorized addition, alteration, or deletion of retained records.

c) The following specific documentation is required for machine-sensible records retained pursuant to this rule:

(1) record formats or layouts;

(2) field definitions, including the meaning of all codes used to represent information;

(3) file descriptions, e.g., data set name; and

(4) detailed charts of accounts and account descriptions.

E. Records maintenance requirements.

1. The commission recommends but does not require that taxpayers refer to the National Archives and Record Administration's (NARA) standards for guidance on the maintenance and storage of electronic records, such as labeling of records, the location and security of the storage environment, the creation of back-up copies, and the use of periodic testing to confirm the continued integrity of the records. The NARA standards may be found at 36 C.F.R., Section 1234,(1995).

2. The taxpayer's computer hardware or software shall accommodate the extraction and conversion of retained machine-sensible records.

F. Access to machine-sensible records.

1. The manner in which the commission is provided access to machine-sensible records as required in B. may be satisfied through a variety of means that shall take into account a taxpayer's facts and circumstances through consultation with the taxpayer.

2. Access will be provided in one or more of the following manners:

a) The taxpayer may arrange to provide the commission with the hardware, software, and personnel resources necessary to access the machine-sensible records.

b) The taxpayer may arrange for a third party to provide the hardware, software, and personnel resources necessary to access the machine-sensible records.

c) The taxpayer may convert the machine-sensible records to a standard record format specified by the commission, including copies of files, on a magnetic medium that is agreed to by the commission.

d) The taxpayer and the commission may agree on other means of providing access to the machine-sensible records.

G. Taxpayer responsibility and discretionary authority.

1. In conjunction with meeting the requirements of D., a taxpayer may create files solely for the use of the commission. For example, if a data base management system is used, it is consistent with this rule for the taxpayer to create and retain a file that contains the transaction-level detail from the data base management system and meets the requirements of D. The taxpayer should document the process that created the separate file to show the relationship between that file and the original records.

2. A taxpayer may contract with a third party to provide custodial or management services of the records. The contract shall not relieve the taxpayer of its responsibilities under this rule.

H. Alternative storage media.

1. For purposes of storage and retention, taxpayers may convert hard-copy documents received or produced in the normal course of business and required to be retained under this rule to microfilm, microfiche or other storage-only imaging systems and may discard the original hard-copy documents, provided the conditions of this section are met. Documents that may be stored on these media include general books of account, journals, voucher registers, general and subsidiary ledgers, and supporting records of details, such as sales invoices, purchase invoices, exemption certificates, and credit memoranda.

2. Microfilm, microfiche and other storage-only imaging systems shall meet the following requirements:

a) Documentation establishing the procedures for converting the hard-copy documents to microfilm, microfiche, or other storage-only imaging system must be maintained and

made available on request. This documentation shall, at a minimum, contain a sufficient description to allow an original document to be followed through the conversion system as well as internal procedures established for inspection and quality assurance.

b) Procedures must be established for the effective identification, processing, storage, and preservation of the stored documents and for making them available for the period they are required to be retained.

c) Upon request by the commission, a taxpayer must provide facilities and equipment for reading, locating, and reproducing any documents maintained on microfilm, microfiche, or other storage-only imaging system.

d) When displayed on equipment or reproduced on paper, the documents must exhibit a high degree of legibility and readability. For this purpose, legibility is defined as the quality of a letter or numeral that enables the observer to identify it positively and quickly to the exclusion of all other letters or numerals. Readability is defined as the quality of a group of letters or numerals being recognizable as words or complete numbers.

e) All data stored on microfilm, microfiche, or other storage-only imaging systems must be maintained and arranged in a manner that permits the location of any particular record.

f) There is no substantial evidence that the microfilm, microfiche or other storage-only imaging system lacks authenticity or integrity.

I. Effect on hard-copy recordkeeping requirements.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the provisions of this rule do not relieve taxpayers of the responsibility to retain hard-copy records that are created or received in the ordinary course of business as required by existing law and regulations. Hard-copy records may be retained on a recordkeeping medium as provided in H.

2. Hard-copy records not produced or received in the ordinary course of transacting business, e.g., when the taxpayer uses electronic data interchange technology, need not be created.

3. Hard-copy records generated at the time of a transaction using a credit or debit card must be retained unless all the details necessary to determine correct tax liability relating to the transaction are subsequently received and retained by the taxpayer in accordance with this rule. These details include those listed in D.4.a) and D.4.b).

4. Computer printouts that are created for validation, control, or other temporary purposes need not be retained.

5. Nothing in this section shall prevent the commission from requesting hard-copy printouts in lieu of retained machine-sensible records at the time of examination.

R861-1A-36. Signatures Defined Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-209, 59-7-505, 59-10-512, 59-12-107, 59-13-206, and 59-13-307.

(1) Individuals who submit an application to renew their vehicle registration on the Internet web site authorized by the Tax Commission shall use the Tax Commission assigned personal identification number included with their registration renewal information as their signature for the renewal application submitted over the Internet.

(2) Taxpayers who use the Tax Commission authorized Internet web site to file tax return information for tax types that may be filed on that web site shall use the personal identification number provided by the Tax Commission as their signature for the tax return information filed on that web site.

(3) Taxpayers who file a tax return under Title 59, Chapter 10, Individual Income Tax Act, electronically and who meet the signature requirement of the Internal Revenue Service shall be deemed to meet the signature requirement of Section 59-10-512.

(4) Taxpayers who file a corporate franchise and income tax return electronically and who meet the signature requirement of the Internal Revenue Service shall be deemed to meet the signature requirement of Section 59-7-505.

R861-1A-37. Provisions Relating to Disclosure of Commercial Information Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-404.

(1) The provisions of this rule apply to the disclosure of commercial information under Section 59-1-404. For disclosure of information other than commercial information, see rule R861-1A-12.

(2) For purposes of Section 59-1-404, "assessed value of the property" includes any value proposed for a property.

(3) For purposes of Subsection 59-1-404(2), "disclosure" does not include the issuance by the commission of a decision, order, or private letter ruling containing commercial information to a:

(a) named party of a decision or order;

(b) party requesting a private letter ruling; or

(c) designated representative of a party described in (3)(a) or (3)(b).

(4) For purposes of Subsection 59-1-404(6), "published decision" does not include the issuance by the commission of a decision, order, or private letter ruling containing commercial information to a:

(a) named party of a decision or order;

(b) party requesting a private letter ruling; or

(c) designated representative of a party described in (4)(a) or (4)(b).

(5) Information that may be disclosed under Section 59-1-404(3) includes:

(a) the following information related to the property's tax exempt status:

(i) information provided on the application for property tax exempt status;

(ii) information used in the determination of whether a property tax exemption should be granted or revoked; and

(iii) any other information related to a property's property tax exemption;

(b) the following information related to penalty or interest relating to property taxes that the commission or county legislative body determines should be abated:

(i) the amount of penalty or interest that is abated;

(ii) information provided on an application or request for abatement of penalty or interest;

(iii) information used in the determination of the abatement of penalty or interest; and

(iv) any other information related to the amount of penalty or interest that is abated; and

(c) the following information related to the amount of property tax due on property:

(i) the amount of taxes refunded or deducted as an erroneous or illegal assessment under Section 59-2-1321;

(ii) information provided on an application or request that property has been erroneously or illegally assessed under Section 59-2-1321; and

(iii) any other information related to the amount of taxes refunded or deducted under (5)(c)(i).

(6)(a) Except as provided in (6)(b), commercial information disclosed during an action or proceeding may not be disclosed outside the action or proceeding by any person conducting or participating in the action or proceeding.

(b) Notwithstanding (6)(a), commercial information contained in a decision issued by the commission may be disclosed outside the action or proceeding if all of the parties named in the decision agree in writing to the disclosure.

(7) The commission may disclose commercial information in a published decision as follows.

(a) If the property taxpayer that provided the commercial information does not respond in writing to the commission

within 30 days of the decision's issuance, requesting that the commercial information not be published and identifying the specific commercial information the taxpayer wants protected, the commission may publish the entire decision.

(b) If the property taxpayer that provided the commercial information indicates to the commission in writing the specific commercial information that the taxpayer wants protected, the commission may publish a version of the decision that contains commercial information not identified by the taxpayer under (7)(a).

(8) The commission may share commercial information gathered from returns and other written statements with the federal government, any other state, any of the political subdivisions of another state, or any political subdivision of this state, if these political subdivisions, or the federal government grant substantially similar privileges to this state.

R861-1A-38. Class Actions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-304.

A. Unless the limitations of Section 59-1-304(2) apply, the commission may expedite the exhaustion of administrative remedies required by individuals desiring to be included as a member of the class.

B. In expediting exhaustion of administrative remedies, the commission may take any of the following actions:

1. publish sample claim forms that provide the information necessary to process a claim in a form that will reduce the burden on members of the putative class and expedite processing by the commission;

2. provide for waiver of initial hearings where requested by any party;

3. provide for expedited rulings on motions for summary judgment where the facts are not contested and the legal issues have been previously determined by the commission in ruling on the case brought by class representatives. The parties may waive oral hearing and have final orders issued based upon information submitted in the claims and division responses;

4. consolidate the cases for hearing at the commission, where a group of claims presents identical legal issues and it is agreed by the parties that the resolution of the legal issues would be dispositive of the claims;

5. designate a claim as a test or sample claim with any rulings on that test or sample claim to be applicable to all other similar claims, upon agreement of the claiming parties; or

6. any other action not listed in this rule if that action is not contrary to procedures required by statute.

R861-1A-39. Penalty for Failure to File a Return Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 10-1-405, 59-1-401, 59-12-118, and 69-2-5.

(1)(a) Subject to Subsection (1)(b), "failure to file a tax return," for purposes of the penalty for failure to file a tax return under Subsection 59-1-401(1) includes a tax return that does not contain information necessary for the commission to make a correct distribution of tax revenues to counties, cities, and towns.

(b) Subsection (1)(a) applies to a tax return filed under:

(i) Chapter 12, Sales and Use Tax Act;

(ii) Title 10, Chapter 1, Part 4, Municipal Telecommunications License Tax Act; or

(iii) Title 69, Chapter 2, Emergency Telephone Service Law.

(2)(a) "Unpaid tax," for purposes of the penalty for failure to file a tax return under Subsection 59-1-401(1) includes tax remitted to the commission under Subsection (2)(b) that is:

(i) not accompanied by a tax return; or

(ii) accompanied by a tax return that is subject to the penalty for failure to file a tax return.

(b) Subsection (2)(a) applies to a tax remitted under:

(i) Chapter 12, Sales and Use Tax Act;

(ii) Title 10, Chapter 1, Part 4, Municipal Telecommunications License Tax Act; or

(iii) Title 69, Chapter 2, Emergency Telephone Service Law.

R861-1A-40. Waiver of Requirement to Post Security Prior to Judicial Review Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-611.

(1) "Post security" is as defined in Section 59-1-611.

(2)(a) A taxpayer that seeks judicial review of a final commission determination of a deficiency may apply for a waiver of the requirement to post security with the commission by:

(i) submitting a letter requesting the waiver;

(ii) providing financial information requested by the commission; and

(iii) providing a copy of the financial information to the attorney general that is representing the commission in the judicial review.

(b) The financial information described in Subsection (2)(a) shall be signed by the taxpayer under penalties of perjury.

(3) Upon review of the financial information described in Subsection (2), the commission shall:

(a) determine whether the taxpayer qualifies for a waiver of the requirement to post security with the commission; or

(b) if unable to make the determination under Subsection (3)(a) from the financial information, request additional information from the taxpayer as necessary to make that determination.

R861-1A-42. Waiver of Penalty and Interest for Reasonable Cause Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-401.

(1) Procedure.

(a) A taxpayer may request a waiver of penalties or interest for reasonable cause under Section 59-1-401 if the following conditions are met:

(i) the taxpayer provides a signed statement, with appropriate supporting documentation, requesting a waiver;

(ii) the total tax owed for the period has been paid;

(iii) the tax liability is based on a return the taxpayer filed with the commission, and not on an estimate provided by the taxpayer or the commission;

(iv) the taxpayer has not previously received a waiver review for the same period; and

(v) the taxpayer demonstrates that there is reasonable cause for waiver of the penalty or interest.

(b) Upon receipt of a waiver request, the commission shall:

(i) review the request;

(ii) notify the taxpayer if additional documentation is needed to consider the waiver request; and

(iii) review the account history for prior waiver requests, taxpayer deficiencies, and historical support for the reason given.

(c) Each request for waiver is judged on its individual merits.

(d) If the request for waiver of penalty or interest is denied, the taxpayer has a right to appeal. Procedures for filing appeals are found in Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, and commission rules.

(2) Reasonable Cause for Waiver of Interest. Grounds for waiving interest are more stringent than for penalty. To be granted a waiver of interest, the taxpayer must prove that the commission gave the taxpayer erroneous information or took inappropriate action that contributed to the error.

(3) Reasonable Cause for Waiver of Penalty. The following clearly documented circumstances may constitute reasonable cause for a waiver of penalty:

(a) Timely Mailing:
(i) The taxpayer mailed the return with payment to the commission by the due date and it was not timely delivered by the post office through no fault of the taxpayer.
(ii) In cases where the taxpayer cannot document a post office error, the penalties may be waived if the taxpayer:
(A) has an excellent history of compliance;
(B) proves that sufficient funds were in the bank as of the date of payment, and the check was written in numerical order; and
(C) presents documentation showing that the return or payment was mailed timely.
(b) Wrong Filing Place: The return or payment was filed on time, but was delivered to the wrong office or agency.
(c) Death or Serious Illness:
(i) The death or serious illness of a taxpayer or a member of the taxpayer's immediate family caused the delay.
(ii) With respect to a business, trust or estate, the death or illness must have been of the individual, or the immediate family of the individual, who had sole authority to file the return.
(iii) The death or illness must have occurred on or immediately prior to the due date of the return.
(d) Unavoidable Absence: The person having sole responsibility to file the return was absent from the state due to circumstances beyond his or her control.
(e) Disaster Relief:
(i) A delay in reporting, filing, or paying was due either to a federal or state declared disaster or to a natural disaster, such as fire or accident, that results in the destruction of records or disruption of business.
(ii) If delinquency or delay is due to a federally declared disaster, federal relief guidelines shall be followed.
(iii) In the absence of federal guidelines, and for other listed disasters, the taxpayer must demonstrate the matter was corrected within a reasonable time, given the circumstances.
(f) Reliance on Erroneous Tax Commission Information:
(i) Underpayments and late filings or payments were attributable to incorrect advice obtained from the commission, unless the taxpayer gave the commission inaccurate or insufficient information.
(ii) Proof of erroneous information may be based on written communication provided by the commission or, if the taxpayer clearly documents, verbal communication. Clear documentation of verbal communication should include the dates, times, and names of commission employees who provided the erroneous information.
(iii) A failure to comply will also be excused if it is demonstrated that the taxpayer requested the necessary tax forms and instructions timely, and the commission failed to timely provide the forms and instructions requested.
(g) Tax Commission Office Visit: The taxpayer proves that before expiration of the time for filing the return or making the payment, the taxpayer visited a commission office for information or help in preparing the return and a commission employee was not available for consultation.
(h) Unobtainable Records: For reasons beyond the taxpayer's control, the taxpayer was unable to obtain records to determine the amount of tax due.
(i) Reliance on Competent Tax Advisor:
(i) The taxpayer fails to file a return after furnishing all necessary and relevant information to a competent tax advisor, who incorrectly advised the taxpayer that a return was not required.
(ii) The taxpayer is required, and has an obligation, to file the return. Reliance on a tax advisor to prepare a return does not automatically constitute reasonable cause for failure to file or pay. The taxpayer must demonstrate that ordinary business care, prudence, and diligence were exercised in determining whether to seek further advice.
(j) First Time Filer:
(i) It is the first return required to be filed and the taxes were filed and paid within a reasonable time after the due date.
(ii) The commission may also consider waiving penalties on the first return after a filing period change if the return is filed and tax is paid within a reasonable time after the due date.
(k) Bank Error:
(i) The taxpayer's bank has made an error in returning a check, making a deposit or transferring money.
(ii) A letter from the bank verifying its error is required.
(l) Compliance History:
(i) The commission will consider the taxpayer's recent history for payment, filing, and delinquencies in determining whether a penalty may be waived.
(ii) The commission will also consider whether other tax returns or reports are overdue at the time the waiver is requested.
(m) Employee Embezzlement: The taxpayer shows that failure to pay was due to employee embezzlement of the tax funds and the taxpayer was unable to obtain replacement funds from any other source.
(n) Recent Tax Law Change: The taxpayer's failure to file and pay was due to a recent change in tax law that the taxpayer could not reasonably be expected to be aware of.
(4) Other Considerations for Determining Reasonable Cause.
(a) The commission allows for equitable considerations in determining whether reasonable cause exists to waive a penalty. Equitable considerations include:
(i) whether the commission had to take legal means to collect the taxes;
(ii) if the error is caught and corrected by the taxpayer;
(iii) the length of time between the event cited and the filing date;
(iv) typographical or other written errors; and
(v) other factors the commission deems appropriate.
(b) Other clearly supported extraordinary and unanticipated reasons for late filing or payment, which demonstrate reasonable cause and the inability to comply, may justify a waiver of the penalty.
(c) In most cases, ignorance of the law, carelessness, or forgetfulness does not constitute reasonable cause for waiver. Nonetheless, other supporting circumstances may indicate that reasonable cause for waiver exists.
(d) Intentional disregard, evasion, or fraud does not constitute reasonable cause for waiver under any circumstance.

R861-1A-43. Electronic Meetings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 52-4-207.

(1) A commissioner may participate electronically in a meeting open to the public under Section 52-4-207 if:
(a) two commissioners are present at a single anchor location; or
(b) one commissioner is present at the anchor location.
(2) If Subsection (1)(b) applies, the commissioner at the anchor location shall conduct the meeting.
(3)(a) The commission shall indicate in a public notice if the public may participate electronically in a meeting open to the public under Section 52-4-207.
(b) A notice provided under Subsection (3)(a) shall direct the public on how to participate electronically in the meeting.

R861-1A-44. Definition of Delivery Service Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-1404.

For purposes of determining the date on which a document has been mailed under Section 59-1-1404, "delivery service" means the following delivery services the Internal Revenue Service has determined to be a designated delivery service under Section 7502, Internal Revenue Code:

(1) DHL Express (DHL):
(a) DHL Same Day Service;
(b) DHL Next Day 10:30 a.m.;
(c) DHL Next Day 12:00 p.m.;
(d) DHL DHL Next Day 3:00 p.m.; and
(e) DHL 2nd Day Service;
(2) Federal Express (FedEx):
(a) FedEx Priority Overnight;
(b) FedEx Standard Overnight;
(c) FedEx 2 Day;
(d) FedEx International Priority; and
(e) FedEx International First; and
(3) United Parcel Service (UPS):
(a) UPS Next Day Air;
(b) UPS Next Day Air Saver;
(c) UPS 2nd Day Air;
(c) UPS 2nd Day Air A.M.;
(d) UPS Worldwide Express Plus; and
(e) UPS Worldwide Express.

R861-1A-45. Procedures for Commission Meetings Not Open to the Public Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-405.

(1) When the commission holds a meeting that is not open to the public pursuant to Section 59-1-405, the commission shall:

(a) follow the procedures set forth in commission rules:
(i) R861-1A-9, Tax Commission as Board of Equalization;
(ii) R861-1A-11, Appeal of Corrective Action;
(iii) R861-1A-20, Time of Appeal;
(iv) R861-1A-22, Petitions for Commencement of Adjudicative Proceedings;
(v) R861-1A-23, Designation of Adjudicative Proceedings;
(vi) R861-1A-24, Formal Adjudicative Proceedings;
(vii) R861-1A-26, Procedures for Formal Adjudicative Proceedings;
(viii) R861-1A-27, Discovery;
(ix) R861-1A-28, Evidence in Adjudicative Proceedings;
(x) R861-1A-29, Decision, Orders, and Reconsideration;
(xi) R861-1A-30, Ex Parte Communications;
(xii) R861-1A-31, Declaratory Orders;
(xiii) R861-1A-32, Mediation Process;
(xiv) R861-1A-33, Settlement Agreements;
(xv) R861-1A-34, Private Letter Rulings;
(xvi) R861-1A-38, Class Actions;
(xvii) R861-1A-40, Waiver of Requirement to Post Security Prior to Judicial Review; and
(xviii) R861-1A-42, Waiver of Penalty and Interest for Reasonable Cause; and

(b) for all meetings other than initial hearings, or the deliberating and issuing of an order relating to adjudicative proceedings, keep confidential written minutes and a confidential recording of the meeting.

(2) Written minutes of a meeting under Subsection (1)(b) shall include:

(a) the date, time, and place of the meeting;
(b) the names of each person present at the meeting;
(c) the substance of all matters proposed, discussed, or decided by the commission, which may include a summary of comments made by the commissioners;
(d) a record, by commissioner, of each vote taken by the commission;
(e) a summary of comments made by a person, other than a commissioner, present at the meeting; and
(f) any other information that is a record of the proceedings of the meeting that any commissioner requests be entered in the minutes or recording.

(3) Recorded minutes of a meeting under Subsection (1)(b) shall be:

(a) properly labeled or identified with the date, time, and place of the meeting; and
(b) a complete and unedited record of the meeting.

KEY: developmental disabilities, grievance procedures, taxation, disclosure requirements
September 27, 2012 **10-1-405**
Notice of Continuation January 3, 2012 **41-1a-209**
52-4-207
59-1-205
59-1-207
59-1-210
59-1-301
59-1-302.1
59-1-304
59-1-401
59-1-403
59-1-404
59-1-405
59-1-501
59-1-502.5
59-1-602
59-1-611
59-1-705
59-1-706
59-1-1004
59-1-1404
59-7-505
59-10-512
59-10-532
59-10-533
59-10-535
59-12-107
59-12-114
59-12-118
59-13-206
59-13-210
59-13-307
59-10-544
59-14-404
59-2-212
59-2-701
59-2-705
59-2-1003
59-2-1004
59-2-1006
59-2-1007
59-2-704
59-2-924
59-7-517
63G-3-301
63G-4-102
76-8-502
76-8-503
59-2-701
63G-4-201
63G-4-202
63G-4-203
63G-4-204
63G-4-205 through 63G-4-209
63G-4-302
63G-4-401
63G-4-503
63G-3-201(2)
68-3-7
68-3-8.5
69-2-5
42 USC 12201

R873. Tax Commission, Motor Vehicle.
R873-22M. Motor Vehicle.
R873-22M-2. Documentation Required and Procedures to Follow to Register or Title Certain Vehicles Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-104 and 41-1a-108.

A. To title or register a vehicle previously registered in a nontitle state, an applicant must submit both of the following:

1. the last certificate of registration;

2. a lien search from the recording jurisdiction or an "Affidavit of Ownership" in lieu of the lien search.

B. To title or register a repossessed vehicle, an applicant must submit both of the following:

1. the outstanding certificate of title, with the lien recorded in favor of the repossessor;

2. an approved affidavit of repossession, signed by the lien holder recorded on the certificate of title.

C. To title or register a vehicle previously owned by the U.S. Government, an applicant must submit a Certificate of Release of a Motor Vehicle, Standard Form No. 97.

D. To title or register a vehicle foreclosed by advertisement, an applicant must submit each of the following:

1. a certificate of sale bearing the notarized signature of the person who conducted the sale. The certificate must contain the following information:

a. date of sale;

b. name of person to whom the vehicle was sold;

c. complete description of the vehicle;

d. amount due on the contract;

e. date that the amount due became delinquent; and

f. amount received from the sale of the vehicle.

2. a copy of the notice sent to the owner and lien holder of record;

3. proof that notice was published two consecutive weeks prior to sale. If the notice was not published in a newspaper, an affidavit of posting of notices must be furnished. Posting must be at least ten days prior to sale.

E. To title or register a vehicle transferred by divorce decree an applicant must submit each of the following:

1. a certified copy of the divorce decree;

2. the outstanding certificate of title;

3. the last registration certificate.

F. To title or register a vehicle when the current owner is declared incompetent, an applicant must submit each of the following:

1. the outstanding certificate of title, endorsed for transfer by the guardian;

2. the last registration certificate;

3. a certified copy of the court order appointing the guardian.

G. To title or register a vehicle purchased at impound auction, an applicant must submit a certificate of sale that contains the following information:

1. legal basis under which the vehicle was impounded and sold:

2. a complete description of the vehicle;

3. name of the purchaser;

4. the notarized signature of the state, city, or county official who conducted the sale.

H. To title or register a vehicle transferred pursuant to a power of attorney, an applicant must submit the properly notarized power of attorney to the Tax Commission.

I. To title or register a vehicle transferred from a deceased owner when a survivorship affidavit is not applicable, the applicant must submit the outstanding certificate of title and the last registration card. In addition, the applicant must submit one of the following:

1. a certified copy of the final decree of distribution;

2. an order from the court confirming sale;

3. an endorsement on the title by the administrator, executor, or personal representative with a certified copy of letters of administration, letters testamentary, or letters appointing a personal representative attached.

a. When the title is issued in joint ownership where the owners names are connected with "and" or a "/" the survivor may transfer ownership by endorsement only and by furnishing proof of death of the other joint owner.

J. The Tax Commission may issue a title or a dismantle permit upon receipt of a court order or upon receipt of an affidavit and surety bond when satisfactory documentary evidence of ownership is lacking and the applicant has exhausted all normal means of obtaining evidence of ownership.

1. The affidavit must contain each of the following:

a) a complete recital of facts explaining the absence of a negotiable title or current registration for nontitle states;

b) an explanation of how the vehicle was obtained and from whom;

c) a statement indicating any outstanding liens or encumbrances on the vehicle;

d) a statement indicating where the vehicle was last titled or registered;

e) a description of the vehicle;

f) any other items pertinent to the acquisition or possession of the vehicle.

2. The Tax Commission may issue a title or a dismantle permit upon receipt of an affidavit and an indemnification agreement holding the Tax Commission and its employees harmless from any and all liability resulting from the issuance of the title or dismantle permit if the vehicle satisfies each of the following conditions:

a) the vehicle is not a motorcycle;

b) the vehicle has a value of $1,000 or less at the time of application;

c) the vehicle is six model years old or older.

3. If the vehicle has a value of $1,000 or less at the time of application, and the vehicle is not more than six model years old, or the vehicle is a motorcycle, a title or dismantle permit may not be issued until the vehicle is physically examined by a qualified investigator appointed by the Tax Commission.

4. If the vehicle has a value in excess of $1,000, the Tax Commission may require a surety bond in addition to the affidavit. The amount of the surety bond may not exceed twice the fair market value of the vehicle as determined by the Tax Commission.

K. To title or register a specially constructed or rebuilt vehicle, an applicant shall furnish an affidavit of construction, explaining the acquisition of essential parts and the date construction was completed. The affidavit must be supported by bills of sale or invoices for the parts.

1. An application for an identification number must be completed. The assigned number shall be affixed to the vehicle and inspected by a peace officer or an authorized agent of the Tax Commission.

2. The vehicle make shall be designated as "SPCN" (specially constructed), and the year model shall be determined according to the date the construction was completed.

3. If satisfactory evidence of ownership is lacking, the procedure outlined in J. shall be followed.

4. In the case of a dune buggy or similar type vehicle where the complete running gear and chassis of another vehicle is used, the identification number of the vehicle used as the primary base of the rebuilt vehicle shall be used for identification and must correspond to the identification number on the surrendered certificate of title.

5. The rebuilt vehicle shall retain the manufacturer's name as it appeared on the surrendered title. However, the word "rebuilt" shall be placed on the application and on the face of the title issued by the Tax Commission. The type of body and vehicle model may be changed to more accurately describe the

vehicle. If a new body is used, the year model shall be determined by the date the rebuilding is complete. If only the body style has been altered or changed, the vehicle shall retain the year model stated on the surrendered title.

R873-22M-7. Transfer of License Plates and Registration for an Increase of Gross Laden Weight Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-701.

A. License plates and registration may not be transferred under any of the following conditions:

1. The license plates are lifetime trailer plates issued pursuant to Section 41-1a-228.

2. The newly acquired vehicle requires a different registration period from that of the vehicle previously owned.

B. License plates may be transferred only if the application for transfer is made in the name of the original registered owner, unless the owner's name has been changed by marriage, divorce, or court order.

C. Transferred license plates may not be displayed upon the newly acquired vehicle until the registration has been completed and a new registration card has been issued.

D. The expiration date on the new registration card shall be the same as that appearing on the original registration.

E. If registration is based on gross laden weight and the gross laden weight of a vehicle is increased during the registration year, additional registration fees shall be collected based on the following computations:

1. Subtract the registration fee for the current year from the registration fee for the increased weight.

2. Multiply that difference by the percentage of the year for which the vehicle will be registered at the increased weight.

F. The holder of a three-month registration who seeks to increase the gross laden weight of a vehicle shall pay the full three-month registration fee for the increased weight.

R873-22M-8. Expiration of Registration Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-211 and 41-1a-215.

A. Registration issued for a period of three calendar months, six calendar months, or nine calendar months, shall expire at midnight on the last day of the third, sixth, or ninth calendar month from the date issued.

B. If an unexpired registration issued for three calendar months, six calendar months, or nine calendar months is being renewed, the expiration date shall be three calendar months, six calendar months or nine calendar months from the month the previous registration would have expired.

C. When a temporary permit is issued as authorized under Section 41-1a-211, the registration period shall begin on the first day of the calendar month in which the first temporary permit was issued.

R873-22M-11. Copies of Registration Cards Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a- 214.

A. In lieu of an original registration card, a copy of a registration card may be carried in an intrastate commercial vehicle or a vehicle owned or leased by this state or any of its political subdivisions. Both the front and back of the registration card must be copied.

R873-22M-14. License Plates and Decals Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-215, 41-1a-401, and 41-1a-402.

A. Except as provided under Section 41-1a-215(1), license plates shall be renewed on a yearly basis until new license plates are issued.

B. For all license plates, except vintage vehicle license plates, a month decal and year decal shall be issued upon the first registration of the vehicle. Upon each subsequent registration, the vehicle owner shall receive only a year decal to validate renewal. The registration decals shall be applied as follows:

1. Decals displayed on license plates with black lettering on a white background shall be applied to the lower left hand corner of the rear license plate.

2. Decals displayed on centennial license plates and regular issue license plates with blue lettering on a white background shall be applied to the upper left hand corner of the rear license plate.

3. Decals displayed on special group license plates shall be applied to the upper right hand corner of the rear license plate unless there is a plate indentation on the upper left hand corner of the license plate.

4. All registration decals issued for truck tractors shall be applied to the front license plate in the position described in either Subsection B.1. or B.2.

5. All registration decals issued for motorcycles shall be applied to the upper corner of the license plate opposite the word "Utah".

C. The month decal shall be displayed on the license plate in the left position, and the year decal in the right position.

D. The current year decal shall be placed over the previous year decal.

E. Whenever any license plate, month decal, or year decal is lost or destroyed, a replacement shall be issued upon application and payment of the established fees.

R873-22M-15. Assigned and Replacement Vehicle Identification Number System Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-801.

A. The Tax Commission provides a standard Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) plate for vehicles, snowmobiles, trailers, and outboard boat motors that have never had a distinguishing number or if the original VIN has been altered, removed, or defaced.

B. The owner of the unit will make application to the Tax Commission on form TC-162 for an assigned or replacement VIN. In the event the applicant has no title to the unit, the Motor Vehicle Division follows the procedure in Rule R873-22M-2, to determine ownership.

C. The vehicle may be subject to inspection and investigation. Upon determination of the validity of the application, a vehicle identification plate is issued.

1. In cases involving vehicles where the original plate has been removed or obliterated but the original factory number can be verified, a VIN plate is issued with the original VIN entered by means of an approved procedure.

2. In all other instances a prestamped VIN plate is issued bearing an official Utah assigned VIN.

3. The VIN plate must, under the supervision of the Tax Commission, be attached to the unit as follows:

a) passenger and commercial vehicles:

(1) primary location is on a portion of the left front door lock post;

(2) secondary location is on a portion of the firewall, either left or right side, whichever is most advantageous; (This location is to be selected only when the VIN plate cannot be attached to the lock posts.)

b) motorcycles, snowmobiles, and outboard motors:

(1) as near as possible to the original number location; (If an original number, the VIN plate shall be affixed to the headstock.)

c) trailers:

(1) primary location is on a portion of the right side of the tongue or drawbar near the body;

(2) secondary location is on a portion of the metal frame near the front right corner;

d) on units where it is not practical to install rivets, the VIN plate may be attached by adhesive only.

D. The Motor Vehicle Division is responsible for the

control, security, and distribution of the VIN plates and will keep the necessary records and require regular reports from designated branch offices.

E. Following are the specifications of the official Utah assigned identification plate and attachment accessories.

1. Size will be 1 inch x 3 inches x .003 inch deep etched to .002 inch with 1/8 inch radius corners.

2. Material will be color anodized aluminum foil.

3. Color will be blue background with silver lettering.

4. Backing will be laminated with permanent pressure sensitive adhesive.

5. Control numbers will be serialized with 1/8 inch permanent embossed or anodized numbers.

6. The state seal will be in the left center, with appropriate rivet areas designated.

7. The assigned number will be prestamped using the prefix of "UT." The number series to include one letter and five digits with the letter to identify the unit type as follows:

TABLE

a)	Passenger and Commercial	P00001
b)	Motorcycles	M00001
c)	Trailers	T00001
d)	Reconstructed vehicle	R00001
e)	Outboard Motors	E00001
f)	Snowmobiles	S00001

R873-22M-16. Authorization to Issue a Certificate of Title Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-104.

A. A lienholder who lawfully repossesses a vehicle may apply for a certificate of title by paying the title fee and filing all of the following documents:

1. the outstanding Utah certificate of title showing the lien recorded;

2. a notarized affidavit of repossession, signed by the lienholder of record;

3. an application for title, properly signed and notarized.

B. If the purpose of the certificate of title is to record a new lien, or to rerecord a lien, and there is no change in the registered owner, all of the following are required:

1. the outstanding Utah certificate of title showing a release of all prior liens;

2. an application for title, properly signed and notarized;

3. the title fee.

C. In order to issue a new certificate of title showing the assignee as the lienholder, an applicant shall submit all of the following:

1. the outstanding Utah certificate of title with the lien recorded;

2. an application for title showing the registered owner and the new lienholder;

3. the title fee.

D. In lieu of the required owner's signature under Subsection C.2., the application may be stamped "Assignment of Lien Pursuant to Section 41-1a-607."

R873-22M-17. Standards for State Impound Lots Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-1101.

A. An impound yard may be used by the Motor Vehicle Division and peace officers only if all of the following requirements are satisfied:

1. The yard must be identified by a conspicuously placed, well-maintained sign that:

a) is at least 24 square feet in size;

b) includes the business name, address, phone number, and hours of business; and

c) displays the impound yard identification number issued by the Motor Vehicle Division in characters at least four inches high.

2. The yard shall maintain a hard-surfaced storage area of concrete, black top, gravel, road base, or other similar material.

3. The yard must have adequate lighting.

4. A six-foot chain link or other similar fence that is topped with three strands of barbed wire or razor security wire must surround the yard.

5. Spacing between vehicles must be adequate to allow opening of vehicle doors without interfering with other vehicles or objects.

6. An office shall be located on the premises of the yard.

a) The yard office shall be staffed and open for public business during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, except for designated state and federal holidays.

b) If the yard maintains multiple storage areas, authorization may be requested from the Motor Vehicle Division to maintain a central office facility in a location not to exceed a 10 mile radius from any of its storage areas.

c) If a central office is approved under Subsection 6.b) above, the signs of all storage areas must provide the location of the office.

7. The yard shall provide compressed air and battery boosting capabilities at no additional cost.

B. Persons who can demonstrate an ownership interest in a car held at a state impound yard are allowed to enter the vehicle during normal business hours and remove personal property not attached to the vehicle upon signing a receipt for the property with the yard.

1. An individual has ownership interest in the vehicle if he:

a) is listed as a registered owner or lessee of the vehicle; or

b) has possession of the vehicle title.

2. An individual must show picture identification as evidence of his ownership interest.

3. The storage yard shall maintain a log of individuals who have been given access to vehicles for the purpose of removing personal property.

C. Impound yards holding five or less vehicles in a month may be required to tow those vehicles to another yard for the purpose of centralizing sales of vehicles or, at the discretion of the Motor Vehicle Division, be required to hold the vehicles until additional impounded vehicles may be included.

D. Operators of impound yards shall remove license plates from impounded vehicles prior to the time of sale and turn them over to the Tax Commission at the time the vehicles are sold.

E. The Motor Vehicle Division has the authority to review the qualifications of state impound yards to assure compliance with the requirements set forth in this rule. Any yard not in compliance shall be notified in writing and given 30 days from that notice to rectify any noncompliance. If no action or insufficient action is taken by the impound yard, the Motor Vehicle Division may order it to be suspended as a state impound yard. Any yard contesting suspension, or any yard directly and adversely affected by the Motor Vehicle Division's refusal to designate it a state impound yard, has the right to appeal that suspension to the Tax Commission.

R873-22M-20. Aircraft Registration Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 72-10-102, 72-10-109 through 72-10-112.

(1) The registration period for aircraft is from January 1 through December 31.

(2) The average wholesale value of an aircraft is obtained from the "average wholesale" column listed in the fall edition of the Aircraft Bluebook Price Digest in the year preceding the year of registration for all aircraft listed in that publication.

(3) The database maintained by the Division of Aeronautics shall include the following information for each aircraft:

(a) the name and address of the owner of the aircraft;

(b) the airport where the aircraft is hangered;
(c) the FAA number of the aircraft;
(d) the aircraft manufacturer or builder;
(e) the year of manufacture or the year the aircraft was completed and certified for air worthiness by the FAA;
(f) the aircraft model as identified by the manufacturer or builder; and
(g) the aircraft serial number.
(4) Aircraft not legally registered are subject to seizure and impound under the provisions of Section 72-10-112.
(5) The registration certificate shall be surrendered upon the sale of an aircraft or at the time of registration renewal. A duplicate certificate may be obtained for a fee.
(6) The Utah decal shall be displayed on the registered aircraft in accordance with instructions given with the decal. Decals must be applied and maintained in a manner that permits identification of the calendar-year expiration date and the registration number. In the event of loss or damage, a decal replacement shall be obtained for a fee.

R873-22M-22. Salvage Certificate and Branded Title Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-522, 41-1a-1001, 41-1a-1004, and 41-1a-1009 through 41-1a-1011.

A. If a vehicle with an out-of-state branded title is roadworthy, a comparably branded Utah certificate of title may be issued upon proper application and payment of applicable fees.

B. The Utah registration of a vehicle qualifying for any of the following designations expires effective with that qualification or declaration and the title to that vehicle is restricted from that time:
1. salvage vehicle,
2. dismantled vehicle,
3. any vehicle for which a dismantling permit has been issued in accordance with Section 41-1a-1010;
4. any vehicle for which a certificate of abandoned and inoperable vehicle has been issued in accordance with Section 41-1a-1009; and
5. manufacturer buyback nonconforming vehicle.

C. For purposes of Section 41-1a-1001, the cost to repair or restore a vehicle for safe operation is the total cost shown on a certified and notarized repair order or estimate from an authorized representative of an insurance adjusting firm, or a bonded Utah automobile dealer or body shop. The repair order or estimate must be current at the time of application and must show all costs, including a detailed list of all parts, materials, and labor, required to repair the vehicle.

R873-22M-24. Salvage Vehicle Definitions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-1001 and 41-1a-1002.

A. "Cosmetic repairs" means repairs that are not necessary to promote the structural soundness or safety of the vehicle or to prevent accelerated wear or deterioration.
1. Cosmetic repairs include:
a) cracks or chips in windows if the vehicle will pass a safety inspection;
b) paint chips or scratches that do not extend below the rust preventive primer coating;
c) decals or decorative paint;
d) decorative molding and trim made from plastic, light metal, or other similar material;
e) hood ornaments;
f) wheel covers;
g) final coats of paint applied over any rust preventive primer, primer surfacer, or primer sealer;
h) vinyl roof covers or imitation convertible tops;
i) rubber inserts in bumpers or bumper guards; and
j) minor damage to seats, dashboard, door panels, carpet, headliner, or other interior components if the damage does not affect the comfort of the driver or passengers, or the safe operation of the vehicle.
2. Cosmetic repairs do not include:
a) primer coats or sealer necessary to prevent deterioration of any structural body component, such as fenders, doors, hood, or roof;
b) repair or replacement of any sheet metal;
c) repair or replacement of exterior or interior body panels;
d) repair or replacement of mounting or attachment brackets and all other components and attaching hardware associated with the body of the vehicle; and
e) cracks or chips in windows if the vehicle will not pass a safety inspection.
3. The determination of whether a specific repair is cosmetic shall be made by the Administrator of the Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division.

B. "Collision estimating guide recognized by the Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division" means the current edition of the:
1. Mitchell Collision Estimating Guide;
2. Motor Estimating Guide;
3. Delmar Auto Series Complete Automotive Estimating;
4. CCC Autobody Systems EZEst Software;
5. ADP Collision Estimating Services; or
6. an equivalent estimating guide recognized by the industry.

C. For purposes of Section 41-1a-1002, the determination of whether a vehicle is seven years old or older is made by subtracting the model year of the vehicle from the current calendar year.

R873-22M-25. Written Notification of a Salvage Certificate or Branded Title Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-1004.

A. The Motor Vehicle Division shall brand a vehicle's title if, at the time of initial registration or transfer of ownership, evidence exists that the vehicle is a salvage vehicle.

B. Written notification that a vehicle has been issued a salvage certificate or branded title shall be made to a prospective purchaser on a form approved by the Administrator of the Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division.

C. The form must clearly and conspicuously disclose that the vehicle has been issued a salvage certificate or branded title.

D. The form must be presented to and signed by the prospective purchaser and the prospective lienholder, if any, prior to the sale of the vehicle.

E. If the seller of the vehicle is a dealer, the form must be prominently displayed in the lower passenger-side corner of the windshield for the period of time the vehicle is on display for sale.

F. The original disclosure form shall be given to the purchaser and a copy shall be given to the new lienholder, if any. A copy shall be kept on file by the seller for a period of three years from the date of sale if the seller is a dealer.

R873-22M-26. Interim Inspections and Repair Standards Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-1002.

A. Each certified vehicle inspector shall independently determine:
1. if one or more interim inspections are required; and
2. when any required interim inspection shall be made.

B. A vehicle that is repaired beyond the point of a required interim inspection prior to that interim inspection may not receive an unbranded title.

C. A vehicle is repaired in accordance with Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division standards if it meets or exceeds the standards established by the Inter-Industry Conference on Auto Collision Repair ("I-CAR").
1. Repairs must be performed in licensed body shops.
2. All repairs must be certified by an individual who:

a) owns or is employed by that body shop;

b) has repaired the vehicle or supervised any repairs he did not make;

c) is certified with I-CAR for structural repair and has either five years experience in repairing structural collision damage in a licensed body shop, or three years experience in repairing structural collision damage in a licensed body shop and an associate degree in the structural repair of an automobile from an accredited institution; and

d) completes ten hours of division approved continuing training in repair of structural collision damage every three years.

D. Individuals certifying repairs under Subsection (C) must be certified with I-CAR by January 1, 1994.

E. A person who repairs or replaces major damage identified by a certified vehicle inspector shall keep records of the repairs made, and the time required to make those repairs, for a period of three years from the date of repair.

R873-22M-27. Issuance of Special Group License Plates Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-418, 41-1a-419, 41-1a-420, and 41-1a-421.

(1) Except as otherwise provided, a special group license plate shall consist of a symbol affixed to the left-hand side of the plate, followed by a total of five characters and numerals.

(2)(a) Legislature special group license plates shall carry the letter combination SEN or REP with the number of the district from which the legislator was elected or appointed.

(b) A state legislator may register a maximum of two vehicles with Legislature special group license plates.

(c) Upon leaving office, a legislator may not display the Legislature special group license plates on any motor vehicle. Legislators not reelected to office may not display the Legislature special group license plates after December 31 of the election year.

(3)(a) United States Congress special group license plates shall carry, in the case of representatives, the letter combination HR, followed by the number of the district from which the representative was elected or appointed, or, in the case of senators, USS 1 or USS 2, signifying the senior and junior senators.

(b) Upon leaving office, a member of Congress may not display United States Congress special group license plates on any motor vehicle. A member of Congress not reelected to office may not display United States Congress special group license plates after December 31 of the election year.

(4) Survivor of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor special group license plates may be issued to qualified U.S. military veterans who:

(a) provide a copy of their discharge papers, notice of separation, or other government issued document acceptable to the division verifying dates and locations of active service; or

(b) present evidence of membership in the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

(5) Former prisoner of war special group license plates shall be issued to qualified U.S. military veterans who provide a copy of their discharge papers, notice of separation, or other government issued document acceptable to the division indicating that the veteran was classified as a prisoner of war.

(6) Recipient of a purple heart special group license plates shall be issued to qualified U.S. military veterans who:

(a) provide a copy of their discharge papers, notice of separation, or other government issued document acceptable to the division indicating the veteran was awarded the purple heart; or

(b) present evidence of current membership in the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

(7) An applicant for a National Guard special group license plate must present a current military identification card that shows active membership in the Utah National Guard.

(8) The issuance, renewal, surrender, and design of disability special group license plates and windshield placards shall be subject to the provisions of the federal Uniform System for Parking for Persons with Disabilities, 23 C.F.R. Ch. 11, Subch. B, Pt. 1235.2 (1991), which is adopted and incorporated by reference.

(9)(a) An applicant for a licensed amateur radio operator special group license plate shall present a current Federal Communication Commission (FCC) license.

(b) The license plate number for a licensed amateur radio operator special group license plate shall be the same combination of alpha and numeric characters that comprise the FCC assigned radio call letters of the licensed operator.

(c) Only one set of licensed amateur radio operator special group license plates may be issued per FCC license.

(10) A farm truck special group license plate may be issued for a vehicle that is qualified to register as a farm truck under Section 41-1a-1206.

(11)(a) To qualify for a firefighter special group license plate, an applicant must present one of the following:

(i) evidence indicating the applicant has a current membership in the Utah Firefighters' Association;

(ii) an official identification card issued by the firefighting entity identifying the applicant as an employee or volunteer of that firefighting entity;

(iii) a letter on letterhead of the firefighting entity, or the municipality or county in which the firefighting entity is located, identifying the applicant as an employee or volunteer of that firefighting entity; or

(iv) a letter on letterhead from a firefighting entity, or the municipality or county in which the firefighting entity is located, identifying the applicant as a retired firefighter, whether employed or volunteer, of that firefighting entity.

(b) The division shall revoke a firefighter special group license plate issued under Section 41-1a-418 upon receipt of written notification from the head of a firefighting entity indicating:

(i) the name of the individual whose license plate is revoked;

(ii) the license plate number that is revoked;

(iii) the reason the license plate is revoked; and

(iv) that the firefighting entity has provided the individual described in Subsection (11)(b)(i) at least 30 days notice that the license plate will be revoked.

(12)(a) To qualify for a search and rescue special group license plate, an applicant must present one of the following:

(i) an official identification card issued by a county sheriff's office identifying the applicant as an employee or volunteer of that county's search and rescue team; or

(ii) a letter on letterhead of the county sheriff's office of the county in which the search and rescue team is located, identifying the applicant as an employee or volunteer of that county's search and rescue team.

(b) The division shall revoke a search and rescue special group license plate issued under Section 41-1a-418 upon receipt of written notification from the county sheriff's office of the county in which the search and rescue team is located, indicating:

(i) the name of the individual whose license plate is revoked;

(ii) the license plate number that is revoked;

(iii) the reason the license plate is revoked; and

(iv) that the search and rescue team has provided the individual described in Subsection (12)(b)(i) at least 30 days notice that the license plate will be revoked.

(13) An individual who no longer qualifies for the particular special group license plate may not display that special group license plate on any motor vehicle and must

reregister the vehicle and obtain new license plates.

R873-22M-28. Option to Exchange Horseless Carriage License Plates Issued Prior to July 1, 1992, Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-419.

The registered owner of a vehicle that is forty years old or older and for which a horseless carriage license plate was issued prior to July 1, 1992, may exchange that plate at no charge for a vintage vehicle special group license plate issued after July 1, 1992.

R873-22M-29. Removable Windshield Placards Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-420.

(1) A removable windshield placard is a two-sided placard, renewable on an annual basis, which includes on each side:

(a) the International Symbol of Access, the wheelchair symbol adopted by Rehabilitation International in 1969, which is at least three inches in height, is centered on the placard, and is white on a blue background;

(b) an identification number;

(c) a date of expiration which is one year from the later of the initial issuance of the placard or the most recent renewal of the placard; and

(d) a facsimile of the Great Seal of the State of Utah.

(2) Upon application, a removable windshield placard shall be issued to a person with a disability which limits or impairs ability to walk or for a vehicle that is used by an organization primarily to transport persons with disabilities that limit or impair their ability to walk.

(a) The definition of the phrase "persons with disabilities which limit or impair the ability to walk" shall be identical to the definition of that phrase in Uniform System for Handicapped Parking, 58 Fed. Reg. 10328, 10329 (1991).

(b) An applicant for a removable windshield placard shall present a licensed physician's certification upon initial application, stating that the applicant has a permanent disability which limits or impairs ability to walk, or sign an affidavit attesting that the vehicle is used by an organization primarily for the transportation of persons with disabilities that limit or impair their ability to walk.

(c) A physician's certification is not required for renewal of a removable windshield placard.

(d) The Tax Commission may, on a case by case basis, issue a removable windshield placard to persons with disabilities other than disabilities which limit or impair the ability to walk.

(e) The original and one additional removable windshield placard shall be issued free of charge. Replacement placards, for placards that are lost or destroyed, shall be issued for a fee.

(3) A temporary removable windshield placard is a two-sided placard, issued on a temporary basis, which includes on each side:

(a) the International Symbol of Access, the wheelchair symbol adopted by Rehabilitation International in 1969, which is at least three inches in height, is centered on the placard, and is white on a red background;

(b) an identification number;

(c) a date of expiration not to exceed six months from the date of issuance; and

(d) a facsimile of the Great Seal of the State of Utah.

(4) Upon application, a temporary removable windshield placard shall be issued.

(a) The application must be accompanied by the certification of a licensed physician that the applicant meets the definition of a person with a disability which limits or impairs ability to walk. The certification shall include the period of time that the physician determines the applicant will have the disability, not to exceed six months.

(b) Applications for renewal of a temporary removable windshield placard shall be supported by a licensed physician's certification of the applicant's disability dated within the previous three months.

(c) The Tax Commission may, on a case by case basis, issue a temporary removable windshield placard to persons with disabilities other than disabilities which limit or impair the ability to walk.

(d) The original and one additional temporary removable windshield placard shall be issued free of charge. Replacement placards, for placards that are lost or destroyed, shall be issued for a fee.

(5) Any placard, whether permanent or temporary, shall be hung from the rearview mirror so that it may be viewed from the front and rear of any vehicle utilizing a parking space reserved for persons with disabilities. If there is no rearview mirror, the placard shall be clearly displayed on the dashboard of the vehicle. The placard shall not be displayed when the vehicle is moving.

R873-22M-30. Standards for Issuance of Original Issue License Plates Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-416.

A. "Series" means the general alpha-numeric sequence from which plate numbers are assigned.

B. An original issue license plate is unique and does not conflict with existing plate series in the state if the particular plate number is not currently registered or displayed on the motor vehicle master file record.

R873-22M-32. Rescinding Dismantling Permit Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-1010.

A. For purposes of Section 41-1a-1010, a Utah certificate of title does not include a salvage certificate, an Affidavit of Facts, or Tax Commission form TC-839, Certificate of Sale.

B. An applicant with a vehicle eligible for retitling under Section 41-1a-1010 shall receive a title consistent with the title of the vehicle at the time of application for a permit to dismantle.

R873-22M-33. Private Institution of Higher Education Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-422.

(1) "Private institution of higher education" means a private institution that is accredited pursuant to Section 41-1a-422 and that issues a standard collegiate degree.

(2) "Standard collegiate degree" means an associate, bachelor's, master's, or doctorate degree.

R873-22M-34. Rule for Denial of Personalized Plate Requests Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-104 and 41-1a-411.

(1) The personalized plate is a non-public forum. Nothing in the issuance of a personalized plate creates a designated or limited public forum. The presence of a personalized plate on a vehicle does not make the plate a traditional public forum.

(2) Pursuant to Section 41-1a-411(2), the division may not issue personalized license plates in the following formats:

(a) Combination of letters, words, or numbers with any connotation that is vulgar, derogatory, profane, or obscene.

(b) Combinations of letters, words, or numbers that connote breasts, genitalia, pubic area, buttocks, or relate to sexual and eliminatory functions. Additionally, "69" formats are prohibited unless used in a combination with the vehicle make, model, style, type, or commonly used or readily understood abbreviations of those terms, for example, "69 CHEV."

(c) Combinations of letters, words, or numbers that connote:

(i) any intoxicant or any illicit narcotic or drug;

(ii) the sale, use, seller, purveyor, or user of any intoxicant or any illicit narcotic or drug; or

(iii) the physiological or mental state produced by any

intoxicant or any illicit narcotic or drug.

(d) Combinations of letters, words, or numbers that express contempt, ridicule, or superiority of a race, religion, deity, ethnic heritage, gender, or political affiliation.

(e)(i) Combinations of letters, words, or numbers that express affiliations or actions that may be construed to suggest endangerment to the public welfare.

(ii) Examples of letters, words, or numbers described in Subsection (2)(e)(i) include words, signs, or symbols that represent:

(A) illegal activity;

(B) organized crime associations; or

(C) gang or gang terminology.

(iii) The division shall consult with local, state, and national law enforcement agencies to establish criteria to determine whether a combination of letters, words, or numbers express affiliations or actions that may be construed to suggest endangerment to the public welfare.

(3) If the division denies a requested combination, the applicant may request a review of the denial, in writing, within 15 days from the date of notification. The request must be directed to the Director of the Motor Vehicle Division and should include a detailed statement of the reasons why the applicant believes the requested license plates are not offensive or misleading.

(4) The director shall review the format for connotations that may reasonably be detected through linguistic, numerical, or phonetic modes of communication. The review may include:

(a) translation from foreign languages;

(b) an upside down or reverse reading of the requested format; and

(c) the use of references such as dictionaries or glossaries of slang, foreign language, or drug terms.

(5) The director shall consider the applicant's declared definition of the format, if provided.

(6) If the requested format is rejected by the director, the division shall notify the applicant in writing of the right to appeal the decision through the appeals process outlined in Tax Commission rule R861-1A-22.

(7) If, after issuance of a personalized license plate, the commission becomes aware through written complaint that the format may be prohibited under Subsection R873-22M-34(1), the division shall again review the format.

(8) If the division determines pursuant to Subsection R873-22M-34 (2) that the issued format is prohibited, the holder of the plates shall be notified in writing and directed to surrender the plates. This determination is subject to the review and appeal procedures outlined in Subsections (3) through (7).

(9) A holder required to surrender license plates shall be issued a refund for the amount of the personalized license plate application fee and for the prorated amount of the personalized license plate annual renewal fee, or shall be allowed to apply for replacement personalized license plates at no additional cost.

(10) If the holder of plates found to be prohibited fails to voluntarily surrender the plates within 30 days after the mailing of the notice of the division's final decision that the format is prohibited, the division shall cancel the personalized license plates and suspend the vehicle registration.

R873-22M-35. Reissuance of Personalized License Plates Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-413 and 41-1a-1211.

A. If a person who has been issued personalized license plates fails to renew the personalized license plates within six months of the plates' expiration, the license plates shall be deemed to be surrendered to the division and the division may reissue the personalized license plates to a new requestor.

R873-22M-36. Access to Protected Motor Vehicle Records Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-116.

A. "Advisory notice" means:

1. notices from vehicle manufacturers, the manufacturers' authorized representative, or government entities regarding information that is pertinent to the safety of vehicle owners or occupants; and

2. statutory notices required by Sections 38-2-4 and 72-9-603 or by other state or federal law directing a party to mail a notice to a vehicle owner at the owner's last known address as shown on Motor Vehicle Division records.

B. Telephone accounts.

1. Public records may be released by phone to any person who has established a telephone account pursuant to Section 41-1a-116 (7).

2. A person who is authorized to access protected records must submit a written request in person, by mail, or by facsimile to the Motor Vehicle Division. Protected records may be released by phone to a person who has established a telephone account only under the following conditions:

a) The applicant for a telephone account must complete an application form prescribed by the Commission annually.

b) Protected records may be released by phone to private investigators, tow truck operators or vehicle mechanics who are licensed to conduct business in that capacity by the appropriate state or local authority.

c) Towers and mechanics are entitled to access protected records only for the purpose of making statutory notification of the owner at the last known address according to motor vehicle records. Prior to release of the information, the tower or mechanic must deliver or fax to the Motor Vehicle Division a copy of the work order or other evidence of a possessory lien on the vehicle. The lien claim must arise under a statute that requires notification of the vehicle owner at the owner's last known address according to state motor vehicle records.

C. An authorized agent of an individual allowed access to protected records under Section 41-1a-116 must evidence a signed statement indicating that he is acting as an authorized representative and the extent of that representative authority.

D. Utah law governs only the release of Utah motor vehicle records. The Motor Vehicle Division shall not release out-of-state motor vehicle registration information.

R873-22M-40. Age of Vehicle for Purposes of Safety Inspection Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 53-8-205.

A. The age of a vehicle, for purposes of determining the frequency of the safety inspection required under Section 53-8-205, shall be determined by subtracting the vehicle model year from the current calendar year.

R873-22M-41. Issuance of Salvage Certificate in Certain Circumstances Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-1005.

(1) Subject to Subsection (3), an insurance company shall receive a salvage certificate in the insurance company's name if the insurance company provides the commission:

(a) evidence that the insurance company has declared a particular vehicle a salvage vehicle;

(b) a copy of the check issued to the registered owner of the vehicle; and

(c) a copy of at least two letters the insurance company has mailed to the registered owner of the vehicle and any lien holder of that vehicle requesting:

(i) in the case of an insurance company that has not received a certificate of title from the registered owner of the vehicle, a copy of the certificate of title or other evidence of ownership; or

(ii) in the case of an insurance company that has received an improperly endorsed certificate of title from the registered owner of the vehicle, correction of the improperly endorsed

certificate of title.

(2) The information described in Subsection (1) shall accompany the Application for Utah Title.

(3) If the requirements of Subsections (1) and (2) are satisfied, the Motor Vehicle Division shall issue a salvage certificate to an insurance company:

(a) in the case of an insurance company that has not received a certificate of title from the registered owner of the vehicle, no sooner than 30 days from the settlement of the loss; or

(b) in the case of an insurance company that has received an improperly endorsed certificate of title from the registered owner of the vehicle, no sooner than 30 days from the insurance company's receipt of an improperly endorsed certificate of title.

R873-22M-42. Issuance of Nonrepairable Certificate in Certain Circumstances Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-1005.5.

(1) Subject to Subsection (3), an insurance company shall receive a nonrepairable certificate in the insurance company's name if the insurance company provides the commission:

(a) evidence that the insurance company has declared a particular vehicle a nonrepairable vehicle; and

(b) a copy of the check issued to the registered owner of the vehicle; and

(c)(i) the properly endorsed certificate of title, or other evidence of ownership acceptable to the Motor Vehicle Division; or

(ii) a copy of at least two letters the insurance company has mailed to the registered owner of the vehicle and any lien holder of that vehicle requesting:

(A) in the case of an insurance company that has not received a certificate of title from the registered owner of the vehicle, a copy of the certificate of title or other evidence of ownership; or

(B) in the case of an insurance company that has received an improperly endorsed certificate of title from the registered owner of the vehicle, correction of the improperly endorsed certificate of title.

(2) The information described in Subsection (1) shall accompany the Application for Utah Title.

(3) If the requirements of Subsections (1) and (2) are satisfied, the Motor Vehicle Division shall issue a nonrepairable certificate to an insurance company:

(a) in the case of an insurance company that has not received a certificate of title from the registered owner of the vehicle, no sooner than 30 days from the settlement of the loss; or

(b) in the case of an insurance company that has received an improperly endorsed certificate of title from the registered owner of the vehicle, no sooner than 30 days from the insurance company's receipt of an improperly endorsed certificate of title.

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41-1a-102
41-1a-104
41-1a-108
41-1a-116
41-1a-211
41-1a-215
41-1a-214
41-1a-401
41-1a-402
41-1a-411
41-1a-413
41-1a-414
41-1a-416
41-1a-418
41-1a-419
41-1a-420
41-1a-421
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41-1a-522
41-1a-701
41-1a-1001
41-1a-1002
41-1a-1004
41-1a-1005
41-1a-1009 through 41-1a-1011
41-1a-1101
41-1a-1209
41-1a-1211
41-1a-1220
41-6-44
53-8-205
59-12-104
59-2-103
72-10-109 through 72-10-112
72-10-102

R895. Technology Services, Administration.
R895-12. Telecommunications Services and Requirements.
R895-12-1. Purpose.

As provided in Section 63F-1-206, all state agencies must subscribe to the telecommunications services of the Department of Technology Services, unless excepted by law. The purpose of this rule is to specify the standards and procedures required of state agencies for telecommunications services.

R895-12-2. Definitions.

(1) "agency" means all state agencies that fall within the purview 63F-1-102.

(2) "division" means the Division of Enterprise Services.

R895-12-3. Required Agency Coordination with the Division of Enterprise Services.

A. Pursuant to Section 63F-1-206, all state agencies shall coordinate with and adhere to the requirements of the Division when:

1. in need of consulting assistance on telecommunications systems;
2. installing a new telecommunications system;
3. making additions or changes to a telecommunications system; or
4. moving all or some agency offices to a new location.

B. Agencies shall contact the Division about, and the Division shall provide assistance with:

1. evaluations of systems and system changes;
2. long distance services and costs;
3. technical training;
4. service and equipment procurement;
5. bid and proposal specifications and evaluations;
6. liaison with vendors;
7. maintenance contracts;
8. networking;
9. billing and questions on billings;
10. repair service;
11. operator assistance;
12. wiring and wire installation;
13. equipment and problems and alternatives;
14. line information and installation; and
15. other similar services.

R895-12-4. Delegation of Authority over Telecommunications Functions.

A. Pursuant to Section 63F-1-208, the Division may delegate specific telecommunications functions to specific agencies by written interagency agreement signed by the Division director and the head of the agency to which the authority is delegated.

B. Delegation agreements are subject to the approval of the executive director of the Department of Technology Services.

C. Terms of the interagency agreement must adhere to the provisions of Section 63F-1-208 and shall be audited for compliance by the Division at least annually.

D. Upon an audit finding of agency non-compliance, the Division director shall issue a written report to the Director of the Department of Technology Services recommending termination of the agreement or other corrective action. The Division shall send copies to the subject agency and head of the agency's department.

E. The Division shall provide any agency found in non-compliance an opportunity for an informal hearing or written response.

F. If, after receiving the agency's response, the Division still finds non-compliance with agreement terms, the Division shall terminate the agreement, subject to approval of the Director of the Department of Technology Services.

R895-12-5. Telecommunications Standards and Specifications.

A. The Division shall develop and update a listing of statewide telecommunications standards and specifications. Agencies may obtain copies of the current standards and specifications from the Division upon request.

B. Because most standards and specifications may vary considerably from one system to another, the Division shall specify all applicable standards and specifications in each agency contract or interagency delegation agreement.

R895-12-6. Fee Schedules.

As provided in Section 63A-6-105, the Division shall determine a schedule of service fees to be charged agencies, based on the most cost effective and economical alternatives.

KEY: telecommunications, data processing, appellate procedures

1992	**63A-6-101 et seq.**
Notice of Continuation October 1, 2012	**63F-1-102**
	63F-1-206
	63F-1-208

R914. Transportation, Operations, Aeronautics.
R914-2. Safety Rules and Procedures for Aircraft Operations on Roads.
R914-2-1. Purpose and Authority.

The purpose of this rule is to establish procedures for aircraft operations on county roads as authorized and required by Section 72-10-117.

R914-2-2. Procedures.

(1) Only lightly traveled roads will be used for aircraft operations. Counties will designate particular county road segments to be used.

(2) The road to be used for aircraft operations will be inspected by ground personnel for safety prior to use.

(3) The road segment to be used will be blocked off by ground personnel prior to aircraft operations to insure that there is no road traffic during the aircraft use period.

(4) Landings will be permitted on roads during daylight hours only.

R914-2-3. Issuance of Special Licenses to Pilots Operating on Roads.

(1) Applicant must be a holder of at least a private pilot certificate.

(2) Applicant must have a minimum of 200 total flying hours and at least 25 hours in the type of aircraft to be used.

(3) Applicant must have completed a proficiency review flight within the past 24 months.

(4) Applicant must be familiar with short and soft field landing and take-off procedures and obstacle clearance procedures for the type aircraft used.

R914-2-4. Issuance of Special Licenses for Aircraft Landing on Roads.

(1) Licenses will be issued only to those showing specific need to use roads for aircraft operations in order to accomplish a required service.

(2) The applicant will be required to show proof of insurance pursuant to Section 72-10-117. Insurance must have no stipulations against off-airport operations.

KEY: licensing, aviation safety
1990 72-10-117
Notice of Continuation October 1, 2012

R933. Transportation, Preconstruction, Right of Way Acquisition.
R933-3. Relocation or Modification of Existing Authorized Access Openings or Granting New Access Openings on Limited Access Highways.
R933-3-1. Authority.

The provisions of this rule are authorized by grants for rulemaking authority Utah Code Ann. Sections 72-1-201 and 72-7-102.

R933-3-2. Purpose.

To establish a procedure for allowing and establishing new or existing highways as limited access facilities, for the elimination of intersections and for the right to access restricted facilities.

R933-3-3. Definition.

Limited-access facility shall be defined as in Section 72-1-102.

R933-3-4. When Access is Controlled.

(1) Limited access control for classified principal arterial highways other than the interstate system and expressways shall be obtained in all rural areas and in urban areas if the highway is being constructed on new alignment or if the existing highway is in sparsely developed areas where control is desirable and economically feasible. Control in urban areas on existing alignment shall not be allowed unless approved by the Utah Transportation Commission.

(2) In addition to the limited access control of principal arterial highways, a limited mileage of high volume minor arterial highways may justify limited access control, especially on new alignment and if adjacent to a freeway interchange. Access, if desirable and economically feasible, shall be determined on an individual basis and is subject to approval of Utah Transportation Commission.

(3) Under limited access control, the following limitations shall apply:

(a) The maximum feasible and economic access control shall always be obtained.

(b) On bypasses of cities and towns, all property access shall be prohibited except where the bypass is in a low population town with little or no business and inadequate public crossroads for property access.

(c) On other than bypass roads, a maximum of five accesses per mile on each side of the highway may be granted. Unless justified under this rule, accesses to property shall only be granted opposite to each other.

(d) Where any one property has access to another public road or roads, no access shall be given closer than 1/2 mile from the public road nor shall any two granted accesses be closer than 1/2 mile with the following exception: Where the proposed project involves reconstruction on or near an existing highway where a home, business or other property development is located and lack of direct access to a home, business or other property development would involve excessive property damage and added construction costs, in which case access openings may be provided within the other stated limitations.

(e) No property access shall be closer than 500 feet from another property or public road access.

(f) In order to eliminate public road access, study shall be made in conjunction with local authorities as to feasibility of dead ending or rerouting of intersecting roads.

(g) The maximum size of private access openings shall be 16 feet for residences, 30 feet for farms or other areas where large equipment is used, and 50 feet for commercial and industrial areas.

(4) Exceptions to the above limitations shall only be made if a careful appraisal reveals extensive damage or if needed frontage roads would involve excessive right of way costs or, in canyons, excessive construction costs. Detailed reports of costs and justification for variance shall be prepared and submitted to the assistant director for approval.

R933-3-5. Designation of Access Location.

(1) The Utah Department of Transportation Right of Way Division shall conduct a study and prepare detailed right of way maps, to be used by the Utah Transportation Commission to make final access location determination. The study shall include the location of and justification for current access openings and property owners shall be contacted to determine development plans for the property. The Right of Way Division shall prepare cost estimates for proposed and alternate access locations. The Utah Transportation Commission shall make final access location determination.

(2) The access openings granted shall be accurately described in the property deed and shown on right of way maps and roadway construction plans.

(3) After execution of the deeds, no change shall be made in the access location or additional access openings granted except as provided below.

(4) If a portion of a property which has no access to the highway is later sold, the department has no obligation to grant an access to the property and if inquiries are made, a prospective buyer should be definitely so advised.

R933-3-6. Revision of Access Openings.

(1) If a property owner desires to change location or size of an access opening, after execution of the deed, a written request shall be submitted to the department giving location of desired change and its justification. Changes shall comply with the limitations as to spacing in the limited access control policy.

(2) The region director, in cooperation with the engineer for safety, shall determine if the change in location will cause any adverse safety or other traffic operational effects and submit a report with recommendations to the assistant director.

(3) If the change is approved by the assistant director and on federal-aid roads by the Federal Highway Administration, new deeds shall be prepared and executed and all maps corrected.

(4) The property owner shall pay for all costs involved in closing or modifying an existing access opening.

R933-3-7. New Access Openings.

(1) Only in cases where significant public benefit will result will new access openings be granted. Access rights are purchased and are considered an asset, the same as purchased property, and can be disposed of the same as real property. Any additional access will not be considered if not in compliance with this rule.

(2) The request shall be submitted by the property owner or public agency in writing to the department, detail as to public benefit and other justifications.

(3) Before granting an opening, safety and other operational features shall be investigated by the region director and the engineer for safety and a written report and recommendations made.

(4) If the access opening is granted, the appreciation of the private property involved shall be determined by an appraisal from the Right of Way Division.

(5) Based on the findings, the executive director of transportation shall make a decision on the request. On federal-aid roads, concurrence of the Federal Highway Administration shall be obtained if the access opening is recommended by the executive director of transportation.

(6) If the access opening is approved and is to serve private property, the property owner shall pay the department for property appreciation, resulting from the department's

relinquishment of the access, as determined by the executive director and the Federal Highway Administration.

(7) On the federal-aid roads the property owner shall also pay all costs for construction of gates, approaches and any other incidental construction costs involved.

(8) The deed shall be executed describing the access opening and all maps and plans shall be revised. This procedure applies to roads constructed with federal-aid funds, which will remain on a federal-aid system and be transferred to local authorities.

(9) Requests for modification of access control shall be forwarded with recommendations to the Utah Department of Transportation by the local authority.

R933-3-8. Document Responsibility.

(1) The Right of Way Section shall prepare submittals, documents and maps to the Federal Highway Administration. The deeds shall be prepared by the region. The Right of Way Division will be responsible for all plan corrections.

(2) Federal Highway Administration's approval is required if construction of the road was a federal-aid project though the right of way was nonparticipating.

R933-3-9. Enforcement of Access Control.

(1) Highways with limited access control should be marked by the department with public property plates on fences at sufficient intervals to clearly indicate to maintenance personnel the limits of access control.

(2) The station foreman shall be responsible for surveillance of these sections of fence as to any activity in modifying existing access openings or construction of new openings. Any modifications to an access opening shall be immediately reported to the region director. The region director shall designate personnel to contact the property owner and require the owner to repair, remove or replace any fence damaged and also remove any roadway approach material placed.

KEY: limited access highways

September 24, 2012	**72-1-102**
Notice of Continuation November 14, 2011	**72-1-201**
	27-12-114
	72-7-102

R933. Transportation, Preconstruction, Right-of-Way Acquisition.
R933-5. Utah-Federal Agreement for the Control of Outdoor Advertising.
R933-5-1. Introduction.

The Utah-Federal Agreement was executed by the governor of Utah and the secretary of the United States Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administrator on January 18, 1968. It sets out the parameters by which Utah agrees to manage and regulate outdoor advertising along the federal highway system. Though never placed in the Utah Code, the legislature has ratified the governor's execution of the agreement under Section 72-7-501 (Supp. 2001).

R933-5-2. Utah-Federal Agreement.

FOR CARRYING OUT NATIONAL POLICY RELATIVE TO CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING IN AREAS ADJACENT TO THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INTERSTATE AND DEFENSE HIGHWAYS AND THE FEDERAL-AID PRIMARY SYSTEM.

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this 18th day of January, 1968, by and between the United states of America represented by the Secretary of Transportation acting by and through the Federal Highway Administrator, hereinafter referred to as the Administrator, and the state of Utah, acting by and through its Governor, hereinafter referred to as the State.

Witnesseth:

WHEREAS, the governor is authorized by Senate Bill No. 94, enacted by the Thirty-seventh Utah State Legislature, to enter into agreements with the Secretary of Commerce, whose functions, powers and duties in regard to highway matters have been transferred to the Secretary of Transportation by Public Law 89-760, 89th Congress, on behalf of the State of Utah to comply with Title I of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965; and

WHEREAS, Section 131(d) of Title 23, United states Code provides for agreement between the Secretary of Transportation and the several states to determine the size, lighting, and spacing of signs, displays, and devices, consistent with customary sue, which may be erected and maintained within 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way within areas adjacent to the interstate and primary systems which are zoned industrial or commercial under authority of state law or in unzoned commercial or industrial areas, which areas are also to be determined by agreement, and

WHEREAS, the purpose of said agreement is to promote the reasonable, orderly, and effective display of outdoor advertising while remaining consistent with the national policy to protect the public investment in interstate and primary highways, to promote the safety and recreational value of public travel and to preserve natural beauty; and

WHEREAS, the State of Utah elects to implement and carry out the provisions of Section 131 of Title 23, United states Code, and the national policy in order to remain eligible to receive the full amount of all federal-aid highway funds to be apportioned to such state on or after January1, 1968, under Section 104 of Title 23, United States Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto do mutually agree as follows:

I. Definitions

A. The term "Act" means Section 131 of Title 23, United States Code (1965), commonly referred to as Title I of the Highway Beautification act of 1965.

B. Commercial or industrial zone means those areas which are reserved for business, commerce, or trade pursuant to comprehensive local zoning ordinance or regulation, or enabling state legislation, including Highway Service areas lawfully zoned as Highway Service Zones, in which the primary use of the land is reserved for commercial and roadside services other than outdoor advertising to serve the traveling public.

C. Unzoned commercial or industrial area means those areas not zoned by state or local law, regulation or ordinance, which are occupied by one or more industrial or commercial activities, other than outdoor advertising signs, the lands along the highway for a distance of 600 feet immediately adjacent to the activities, and those lands directly opposite on the other side of the highway to the extent of the same dimensions provided those lands on the opposite side of the highway are not deemed scenic or having aesthetic value as determined by the Utah Road Commission.

All measurements shall be from the outer edge of the regularly used buildings, parking lots, storage or processing areas of the activities, and shall be along or parallel to the edge of pavement of the highway.

D. Commercial or industrial activities, for purposes of the unzoned area definition above, mean those activities generally recognized as commercial or industrial by zoning authorities in this state, except that none of the following activities shall be considered commercial or industrial:

1. Agricultural, forestry, grazing, farming, and related activities, including, but not limited to wayside fresh produce stands.
2. Transient or temporary activities.
3. Activities not visible from the main-traveled way.
4. Activities conducted in a building principally used as a residence.
5. Railroad tracks and minor sidings.

Should any commercial or industrial activity, which has been used in defining or delineating an unzoned area, cease to operate for a period of six continuous months, any signs located within the former unzoned area shall become non-conforming.

E. Sign means any outdoor sign, light , display, device, figure, painting, drawing, message, placard, poster, billboard, or other thing which is designed, intended, or used to advertise or inform, any part of the advertising or informative contents of which is visible from any place on the main traveled way of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway.

F. Erect means to construct, build, raise, assemble, place, affix, attach, create, paint, draw, or in any other way bring into being or establish, but it shall not include any of the foregoing activities when performed as an incident to the change of advertising message or customary maintenance or repair of a sign or sign structure.

G. Center line of the highway means a line equidistant from the edges of the median separating the main-traveled way of a divided interstate or other limited-access highway, or the center line of the main-traveled way of a non-divided highway.

H. Visible means capable of being seen (whether or not legible) without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity.

I. Main-traveled way means the traveled way of a highway on which through traffic is carried. In the case of a divided highway, the traveled way of each of the separate roadways for traffic in opposite directions is a main-traveled way. It does not include such facilities as frontage roads, turning roadways, or parking areas.

II. Scope of Agreement

This agreement shall apply to:

A. All zoned and unzoned commercial and industrial areas within 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of all portions of the interstate and primary systems within the State of Utah in which outdoor advertising signs, displays and devices may be visible from the main-traveled way of said system.

III. State Control

The State hereby agrees that, in all areas within the scope of this agreement, the State shall effectively control or cause to be controlled, the erection and maintenance of outdoor advertising signs, displays, and devices erected subsequent to the effective date of this agreement other than those advertising

the sale or lease of the property on which they are located, or activities conducted thereon, in accordance with the following criteria:

A. In zoned and unzoned commercial and industrial areas, the criteria set forth below shall apply to signs, displays and devices erected subsequent to the effective date of this agreement.

General

THE FOLLOWING SIGNS SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED

1. Signs which imitate or resemble any official traffic sign, signal, or device.

2. Signs which are erected or maintained upon trees or painted or drawn upon rocks or other natural features.

3. Signs which are erected or maintained in such a ;manner as to obscure, or otherwise interfere with the effectiveness of an official traffic sign, signal, or device, or obstruct or interfere with the driver's view of approaching, merging or intersecting traffic.

Size of Signs

1. No sign shall exceed the following dimensions:

(a) Maximum area - 1000 square feet

(b) Maximum height--25 feet

(c) Maximum length--60 feet

2. The area shall be measured by the outer limits of the advertising space.

3. A sign structure may contain no more than two facings visible and readable from the same direction on the main traveled way on any one sign structure. Whenever two facings are so positioned, neither shall exceed 325 square feet.

4. Back-to-back or V-type sign structures will be permitted with the maximum area being allowed for each facing; and considered as one structure and subject to spacing as herein below provided, but must be erected so that no more than two facings are visible to traffic in any one direction.

Spacing of Signs

1. Signs may not be located within 500 feet of any of the following which are adjacent to the highway:

(a) Public parks

(b) Public forests

(c) Playgrounds

(d) Cemeteries

2. Interstate Highways and Limited-Access Highways on the Primary System.

(a) Spacing between sign structures along each side of the highway shall be a minimum of 500 feet except that this spacing shall not apply to signs which are separated by a building or other obstruction in such a manner that only one sign located within the minimum spacing distance set forth above is visible from the highway at any one time.

(b) No sign may be located on an interstate highway or freeway within 500 feet of an interchange, or intersection at grade, or rest area (measured along the interstate highway or freeway from the sign to the nearest point of the beginning or ending of pavement widening at the exit from or entrance to the main-traveled way).

3. Non-Limited Access Primary Highways.

The location of sign structures situated between streets, roads or highway entering into or intersecting the main traveled way shall conform to the following minimum spacing criteria to be applied separately to each side of the primary highway:

(a) Where the distance between centerlines of intersecting streets or highways is less than 1000 feet, a minimum spacing between structures of 150 feet (double-faced, V-type and/or back-to-back) may be permitted between such intersecting streets or highways.

(b) Where the distance between centerlines of intersecting streets or highways is 1000 feet or more, minimum spacing between sign structures (double-faced, V-type and/or back-to-back) shall be 300 feet.

4. Explanatory Notes

(a) Alleys, undeveloped rights-of-way, private roads and driveways shall not be regarded as intersecting streets, roads or highways.

(b) Only roads, streets and highways which enter directly into the main-traveled way of the primary highway shall be regarded as intersecting.

(c) Official and "on premise" signs, as defined in Section 131 (c) of Title 23, United states Code, shall not be counted nor shall measurements be made from them for purposes of determining compliance with the above spacing requirements.

(d) The minimum distance between signs shall be measured along the nearest edge of the pavement between points directly opposite the signs.

Lighting

Signs may be illuminated, subject to the following restrictions:

1. Signs which contain, include, or are illuminated by any flashing, intermittent, or moving light or lights are prohibited, except those giving public service information such as time, date, temperature, weather, or similar information.

2. Signs which are not effectively shielded as to prevent beams or rays of light from being directed at any portion of the traveled way of the highway and which are of such intensity or brilliance as to cause glare or to impair the vision of the driver of any motor vehicle, or which otherwise interfere with any driver's operation of a motor vehicle are prohibited.

IV. Interpretation

The provisions contained herein shall constitute the acceptable standards for effective control of signs, displays, and devices within the scope of this agreement.

Nothing contained herein shall be construed to abrogate or prohibit a municipality from exercising a greater degree of control of outdoor advertising than that required or contemplated by the Act of from adopting standards which are more restrictive in controlling outdoor advertising than the provisions of this Agreement.

Standards and criteria contained in Section III shall apply to signs erected subsequent to the effective date of this Agreement. Existing signs in zoned and unzoned commercial or industrial areas will be considered to be conforming to said standards and criteria.

In the event the provisions of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 are amended by subsequent action of Congress, or the provisions of Chapter 51, Section 5, Laws of Utah, 1967, are amended by subsequent action of the Utah state Legislature, the parties reserve the right to re-negotiate this Agreement or to modify it to conform with any amendment.

V. Effective Date

This agreement shall become effective when signed and executed on behalf of both the State and the Untied States of America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the State has caused this Agreement to be duly executed in its behalf, and the Secretary of transportation has likewise caused the same to be duly executed in his behalf, as of the dates specified below.

KEY: outdoor advertising, interstate highways
June 4, 2002 72-7-501
Notice of Continuation September 12, 2012

R986. Workforce Services, Employment Development.
R986-700. Child Care Assistance.
R986-700-701. Authority for Child Care Assistance (CC) and Other Applicable Rules.

(1) The Department administers Child Care Assistance (CC) pursuant to the authority granted in Section 35A-3-310.

(2) Rule R986-100 applies to CC except as noted in this rule.

(3) Applicable provisions of R986-200 apply to CC, except as noted in this rule or where in conflict with this rule.

R986-700-702. General Provisions.

(1) CC is provided to support employment.

(2) CC is available, as funding permits, to the following clients who are employed or are participating in activities that lead to employment:

(a) parents;

(b) specified relatives; or

(c) clients who have been awarded custody or appointed guardian of the child by court order and both parents are absent from the home. If there is no court order, an exception can be made on a case by case basis in unusual circumstances by the Department program specialist.

(3) Child care is provided only for children living in the home and only during hours when neither parent is available to provide care for the children.

(4) If a client is eligible to receive CC, the following children, living in the household unit, are eligible:

(a) children under the age of 13; and

(b) children up to the age of 18 years if the child;

(i) meets the requirements of rule R986-700-717, and/or

(ii) is under court supervision.

(5) Clients who qualify for child care services will be paid if and as funding is available. When the child care needs of eligible applicants exceed available funding, applicants will be placed on a waiting list. Eligible applicants on the list will be served as funding becomes available. Special needs children, homeless children and FEP or FEPTP eligible children will be prioritized at the top of the list and will be served first. "Special needs child" is defined in rule R986-700-717.

(6) The amount of CC might not cover the entire cost of care.

(7) A client is only eligible for CC if the client has no other options available for child care. The client is encouraged to obtain child care at no cost from a parent, sibling, relative, or other suitable provider. If suitable child care is available to the client at no cost from another source, CC cannot be provided.

(8) CC can only be provided for an eligible provider and will not be provided for illegal or unsafe child care. Illegal child care is care provided by any person or facility required to be licensed or certified but where the provider has not fulfilled the requirements necessary to obtain the license or certification.

(9) CC will not be paid to a client for the care of his or her own child(ren) unless the client is working for an approved child care center.

(10) Neither the Department nor the state of Utah is liable for injuries that may occur when a child is placed in child care even if the parent receives a subsidy from the Department.

(11) Foster care parents receiving payment from the Department of Human Services are not eligible to receive CC for the foster children.

(12) Once eligibility for CC has been established, eligibility must be reviewed at least once every six months. The review is not complete until the client has completed, signed and returned all necessary review forms to the local office. All requested verifications must be provided at the time of the review. If the Department has reason to believe the client's circumstances have changed, affecting either eligibility or payment amount, the Department will reduce or terminate CC even if the certification period has not expired.

R986-700-703. Client Rights and Responsibilities.

In addition to the client rights and responsibilities found in R986-100, the following client rights and responsibilities apply:

(1) A client has the right to select the type of child care which best meets the family's needs.

(2) If a client requests help in selecting a provider, the Department will refer the client to the local Child Care Resource and Referral agency.

(3) A client is responsible for monitoring the child care provider. The Department will not monitor the provider.

(4) A client is responsible to pay all costs of care charged by the provider. If the child care assistance payment provided by the Department is less than the amount charged by the provider, the client is responsible for paying the provider the difference.

(5) The only changes a client must report to the Department within ten days of the change occurring are:

(a) that the household's gross monthly income exceeds the percentage of the state median income as determined by the Department in R986-700-710(3);

(b) that the client is no longer in an approved training or educational program;

(c) if the client's and/or child's schedule changes so that child care is no longer needed during the hours of approved employment and/or training activities;

(d) that the client does not meet the minimum work requirements of an average of 15 hours per week or 15 and 30 hours per week when two parents are in the household and it is expected to continue;

(e) the client is separated from his or her employment;

(f) a change of address;

(g) any of the following changes in household composition; a parent, stepparent, spouse, or former spouse moves into the home, a child receiving child care moves out of the home, or the client gets married; or

(h) a change in the child care provider, including when care is provided at no cost.

(6) If a material change which would result in a decrease in the amount of the CC payment is reported within 10 days, the decrease will be made effective beginning the next month and sums received in the month in which the change occurred will not be treated as an overpayment. If it is too late to make the change to the next month's CC payment, the client is responsible for repayment even if the 10 days for reporting the change has not expired. If the client fails to report the change within 10 days, the decrease will occur as soon as the Department learns of the change and the overpayment will be assessed back to the date of the change.

(7) A client is responsible for payment to the Department of any overpayment made in CC.

(8) If the client has failed to provide all necessary information and the child care provider requests information about payment of CC to the client, the Department is authorized to inform the provider that further information is needed before payment can be determined.

(9) The Department may also release the following information to the designated provider:

(a) limited information regarding the status of a CC payment including that no payment was issued or services were denied;

(b) information contained on the Form 980;

(c) the date the child care subsidy was issued;

(d) the subsidy amount for that provider;

(e) the subsidy deduction amount;

(f) the date a two party check was mailed to the client;

(g) a copy of the two party check on a need to know basis; and

(h) the month the client is scheduled for review or reestablishment.

(10) Unused child care funds issued on the client's electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card will be removed from ("aged off") the EBT card 90 days after those funds were deposited onto the EBT card. Aged off funds will no longer be available to the client.

R986-700-704. Establishment of Paternity.

The provisions of rules R986-100 and R986-200 pertaining to cooperation with ORS in the establishment of paternity and collection of child support do not apply to ES CC.

R986-700-705. Eligible Providers and Provider Settings.

(1) The Department will only pay CC to clients who select eligible providers. The only eligible providers are:

(a) licensed and accredited providers:

(i) licensed homes;

(ii) licensed family group homes; and

(iii) licensed child care centers.

(b) license exempt providers who are not required by law to be licensed and are either;

(i) license exempt centers; or

(ii) related to at least one of the children for whom CC is provided. Related under this paragraph means: siblings who are at least 18 years of age and who live in a different residence than the parent, grandparents, step grandparents, aunts, step aunts, uncles, step uncles or people of prior generations of grandparents, aunts, or uncles, as designated by the prefix grand or, great, or persons who meet any of the above relationships even if the marriage has been terminated.

(c) homes with a Residential Certificate obtained from the Bureau of Licensing.

(2) The Department may, on a case by case basis, grant an exception and pay for CC when an eligible provider is not available:

(a) within a reasonable distance from the client's home. A reasonable distance, for the purpose of this exception only, will be determined by the transportation situation of the parent and child care availability in the community where the parent resides;

(b) because a child in the home has special needs which cannot be otherwise accommodated; or

(c) which will accommodate the hours when the client needs child care.

(d) However, the child's sibling, living in the same home, can never be approved even under the exceptions in this subsection.

(3) If an eligible provider is available, an exception may be granted in the event of unusual or extraordinary circumstances but only with the approval of a Department supervisor.

(4) If an exception is granted under paragraph (2) or (3) above, the exception will be reviewed at each of the client's review dates to determine if an exception is still appropriate.

(5) License exempt providers must register with the Department and agree to maintain minimal health and safety criteria by signing a certification before payment to the client can be approved. The minimum criteria are that:

(a) the provider be at least 18 years of age and be legally able to work in the United States;

(b) the provider's home is clean and safe from hazardous items which could cause injury to a child. This applies to outdoor areas as well;

(c) there are working smoke detectors where children are provided care;

(d) the provider and all individuals 12 years old or older living in the home where care is provided submit to and pass a background check as provided in R986-700-751 et seq.;

(e) there is a telephone in operating condition with a list of emergency numbers;

(f) food will be provided to the child in care. Food supplies will be maintained to prevent spoilage or contamination;

(g) the child in care will be immunized as required for children in licensed day care and;

(h) good hand washing practices will be maintained to discourage infection and contamination.

(6) The following providers are not eligible for receipt of a CC payment:

(a) a member of a household assistance unit who is receiving one or more of the following assistance payments: FEP, FEPTP, diversion assistance or food stamps for any child in that household assistance unit. The person may, however, be paid as a provider for a child in a different household assistance unit;

(b) a sibling of the child living in the home;

(c) household members whose income must be counted in determining eligibility for CC;

(d) a parent, foster care parent, stepparent or former stepparent, even if living in another residence;

(e) illegal aliens;

(f) persons under age 18;

(g) a provider providing care for the child in another state;

(h) a provider who has committed fraud as a provider, as determined by the Department or by a court;

(i) any provider disqualified under R986-700-718;

(j) a provider who does not cooperate with a Department investigation of a potential overpayment

(k) a provider living in the same home as the client unless one of the exceptions in subsection (2) of this section are met.

R986-700-706. Provider Rights and Responsibilities.

(1) Providers assume the responsibility to collect payment for child care services rendered. Neither the Department nor the state of Utah assumes responsibility for payment to providers.

(2) A provider may not charge clients receiving a CC subsidy a higher rate than their customers who do not receive a CC subsidy.

(3) Providers must keep accurate records of subsidized child care payments, time and attendance. The Department has the right to investigate child care providers and audit their records. Time and attendance records for all subsidized clients must be kept for at least one year. If a provider fails to cooperate with a Department investigation or audit, or fails to keep records for one year, the provider will no longer be an approved provider.

(4) If a provider accepts payment from funds provided by the Department for services which were not provided, the provider may be referred for criminal prosecution and will no longer be an approved provider following the procedure outlined in section R986-700-718. This is true even if the funds were authorized under R986-700-718.

(5) If an overpayment is established and it is determined that the provider was at fault in the creation of the overpayment, the provider is responsible for repayment of the overpayment.

(6) Records will be kept by the Department for individuals who are not approved providers and against whom a referral or complaint is received.

R986-700-707. Subsidy Deduction and Transitional Child Care.

(1) "Subsidy deduction" means a dollar amount which is deducted from the standard CC subsidy for Employment Support CC. The deduction is determined on a sliding scale and the amount of the deduction is based on the parent(s) countable earned and unearned income and household size.

(2) The parent is responsible for paying the amount of the subsidy deduction directly to the child care provider.

(3) If the subsidy deduction exceeds the actual cost of child care, the family is not eligible for child care assistance.

(4) The full monthly subsidy deduction is taken even if the client receives CC for only part of the month.

(5) There is no subsidy deduction during transitional child care. Transitional child care is available during the six months immediately following a FEP or FEPTP termination if the termination was due to increased income and the parent is otherwise eligible for ESCC. The subsidy deduction will resume in the seventh month after the termination of FEP or FEPTP. The six month time limit is the same regardless of whether the client receives TCA or not.

(6) A client does not need to fill out a new application for child care during the six month transitional period even if there is a gap in services during those six months.

R986-700-708. FEP CC.

(1) FEP CC may be provided to clients receiving financial assistance from FEP or FEPTP. FEP CC will only be provided to cover the hours a client needs child care to support the activities required by the employment plan. FEP CC is not subject to the subsidy deduction.

(2) Additional time for travel may be included on a case by case basis when circumstances create a hardship for the client because the required activities necessitate travel of distances taking at least one hour each way.

R986-700-709. Employment Support (ES) CC.

(1) Parents who are not eligible for FEP CC may be eligible for Employment Support (ES) CC. To be eligible, a parent must be employed or be employed while participating in educational or training activities. Work Study is not considered employment. A parent who attends school but is not employed at least 15 hours per week, is not eligible for ES CC. ES CC will only be provided to cover the hours a client needs child care for work or work and approved educational or training activities.

(2) If the household has only one parent, the parent must be employed at least an average of 15 hours per week.

(3) If the family has two parents, CC can be provided if:

(a) one parent is employed at least an average of 30 hours per week and the other parent is employed at least an average of 15 hours per week and their work schedules cannot be changed to provide care for the child(ren). CC will only be provided during the time both parents are in approved activities and neither is available to care for the children; or

(b) one parent is employed and the other parent cannot work, or is not capable of earning $500 per month and cannot provide care for their own children because of a physical, emotional or mental incapacity. Any employment or educational or training activities invalidate a claim of incapacity. The incapacity must be expected to last 30 days or longer. The individual claiming incapacity must verify that incapacity in one of the following ways:

(i) receipt of disability benefits from SSA;

(ii) 100% disabled by VA; or

(iii) by submitting a written statement from:

(A) a licensed medical doctor;

(B) a doctor of osteopathy;

(C) a licensed Mental Health Therapist as defined in UCA 58-60-102;

(D) a licensed Advanced Practice Registered Nurse; or

(E) a licensed Physician's Assistant.

(4) Employed or self-employed parent client(s) must make, either through wages or profit from self-employment, a rate of pay equal to or greater than minimum wage multiplied by the number of hours the parent is working. To be eligible for ES CC, a self employed parent must provide business records for the most recent three month time period to establish that the parent is likely to make at least minimum wage. If a parent has a barrier to other types of employment, exceptions can be made in extraordinary cases with the approval of the state program specialist.

(5) Americorps*Vista is not supported. Job Corps activities are considered to be training and a client in the Job Corps would also have to meet the work requirements to be eligible for ES CC.

(6) Applicants must verify identity but are not required to provide a Social Security Number (SSN) for household members. Benefits will not be denied or withheld if a customer chooses not to provide a SSN if all factors of eligibility are met. SSN's that are supplied will be verified. If an SSN is provided but is not valid, further verification will be requested to confirm identity.

R986-700-710. Income Limits for ES CC.

(1) Rule R986-200 is used to determine:

(a) who must be included in the household assistance unit for determining whose income must be counted to establish eligibility. In some circumstances, determining household composition for a ES CC household is different from determining household composition for a FEP or FEPTP household. ES CC follows the parent and the child, not just the child so, for example, if a parent in the household is ineligible, the entire ES CC household is ineligible. A specified relative may not opt out of the household assistance unit when determining eligibility for CC. The income of the specified relatives needing ES CC in the household must be counted. For ES CC, only the income of the parent/client is counted in determining eligibility regardless of who else lives in the household. If both parents are living in the household, the income of both parents is counted.

(b) what is counted as income except:

(i) the earned income of a minor child who is not a parent is not counted; and

(ii) child support, including in kind child support payments, is counted as unearned income, even if it exceeds the court or ORS ordered amount of child support, if the payments are made directly to the client. If the child support payments are paid to a third party, only the amount up to the court or ORS ordered child support amount is counted.

(c) how to estimate income.

(2) The following income deductions are the only deductions allowed on a monthly basis:

(a) the first $50 of child support received by the family;

(b) court ordered and verified child support and alimony paid out by the household;

(c) $100 for each person with countable earned income; and

(d) a $100 medical deduction. The medical deduction is automatic and does not require proof of expenditure.

(3) The household's countable income, less applicable deductions in paragraph (2) above, must be at, or below, a percentage of the state median income as determined by the Department. The Department will make adjustments to the percentage of the state median income as funding permits. The percentage currently in use is available at the Department's administrative office.

(4) Charts establishing income limits and the subsidy deduction amounts are available at all local Department offices.

(5) An independent living grant paid by DHS to a minor parent is not counted as income.

R986-700-711. ES CC to Support Education and Training Activities.

(1) CC may be provided when the client(s) is engaged in education or training and employment, provided the client(s) meet the work requirements under Section R986-700-709(1).

(2) The education or training is limited to courses that

directly relate to improving the parent(s)' employment skills.

(3) ES CC will only be paid to support education or training activities for a total of 24 calendar months. The months need not be consecutive.

(a) On a case by case basis, and for a reasonable length of time, months do not count toward the 24-month time limit when a client is enrolled in a formal course of study for any of the following:

(i) obtaining a high school diploma or equivalent,

(ii) adult basic education, and/or

(iii) learning English as a second language.

(b) Months during which the client received FEP child care while receiving education and training do not count toward the 24-month time limit.

(c) CC can not ordinarily be used to support short term workshops unless they are required or encouraged by the employer. If a short term workshop is required or encouraged by the employer, and approved by the Department, months during which the client receives child care to attend such a workshop do not count toward the 24- month time limit.

(4) Education or training can only be approved if the parent can realistically complete the course of study within 24 months.

(5) Any child care assistance payment made for a calendar month, or a partial calendar month, counts as one month toward the 24-month limit.

(6) There are no exceptions to the 24-month time limit, and no extensions can be granted.

(7) CC is not allowed to support education or training if the parent already has a bachelor's degree.

(8) CC cannot be approved for graduate study or obtaining a teaching certificate if the client already has a bachelor's degree.

R986-700-712. CC for Certain Homeless Families.

(1) CC can be provided for homeless families with one or two parents when the family meets the following criteria:

(a) The family must present a referral for CC from an agency known by the local office to be an agency that works with homeless families, including shelters for abused women and children. This referral will serve as proof of their homeless state. Local offices will provide a list of recognized homeless agencies in local office area.

(b) The family must show a need for child care to resolve an emergency crisis.

(c) The family must meet all other relationship and income eligibility criteria.

(2) CC for homeless families is only available for up to three months in any 12-month period. When a payment is made for any part of a calendar month, that month counts as one of the three months. The months need not be consecutive.

(3) Qualifying families may use child care assistance for any activity including, but not limited to, employment, job search, training, shelter search or working through a crisis situation.

(4) If the family is eligible for a different type of CC, the family will be paid under the other type of CC.

R986-700-713. Amount of CC Payment.

CC will be paid at the lower of the following levels:

(1) the maximum monthly local market rate as calculated using the Local Market Survey. The Local Market Survey is conducted by the Department and based on the provider category and age of the child. The Survey results are available for review at any Department office through the Department web site on the Internet; or

(2) the rate established by the provider for services; or

(3) the unit cost multiplied by the number of hours approved by the Department. The unit cost is determined by dividing the maximum monthly local market rate by 137.6 hours.

R986-700-714. CC Payment Method.

(1) CC payments to parents will be generated monthly by a two-party check issued in the parent's name and the chosen provider's name, except as noted in paragraph (2) below. The check is mailed to the client.

(2) CC payments will be made by electronic benefit transfer (EBT) either through a point of sale (POS) machine or interactive voice recording (IVR) system to authorized provider types as determined by the Department. The provider may elect which option of EBT to use. The provider must complete the application process and sign an agreement with the Department's contractor in order to be eligible to receive CC payments. If the provider elects to use the POS method of payment, the provider must lease a POS machine at the provider's own expense. Providers that completed the application process prior to August 1, 2011 need to provide additional information to the Department contractor. If the provider does not provide this additional information, the provider will not be eligible for CC payments as of January 1, 2012.

(3) In the event that a check is reported as lost or stolen, both the parent and the provider are required to sign a statement that they have not received funds from the original check before a replacement check can be issued. The check must be reported as lost or stolen within 60 days of the date the check was mailed. The statement must be signed on an approved Department form and the signing witnessed, and in some cases notarized, at a local office of the Department. If the provider is unable to come into a Department office to sign the form, the form may be accepted if the signature is notarized. If the original check has been redeemed, a copy of the check will be reviewed and both the parent and provider must provide a sworn, notarized statement that the signature on the endorsed check is a forgery. The Department may require a waiting period prior to issuing a replacement check.

(4) The Department is authorized to stop payment on a CC check without prior notice to the client if:

(a) the Department has determined that the client was not eligible for the CC payment, the Department has confirmed with the child care provider that no services were provided for the month in question or the provider cannot be located, and the Department has made an attempt to contact the parent: or

(b) when the check has been outstanding for at least 90 days; or

(c) the check is lost or stolen.

(5) No stop payment will be issued by the Department without prior notice to the provider unless the provider is not providing services or cannot be contacted.

R986-700-715. Overpayments.

(1) An overpayment occurs when a client or provider received CC for which they were not eligible. If the Department fails to establish one or more of the eligibility criteria and through no fault of the client, payments are made, it will not be considered to have been an overpayment if the client would have been eligible and the amount of the subsidy would not have been affected.

(2) If the overpayment was because the client committed fraud, including forging a provider's name on a two party CC check, the client will be responsible for repayment of the resulting overpayment and will be disqualified from further receipt of CC:

(a) for a period of one year for the first occurrence of fraud;

(b) for a period of two years for the second occurrence of fraud; and

(c) for life for the third occurrence of fraud.

(3) If the client was at fault in the creation of an overpayment for any reason other than fraud in paragraph (2) above, the client will be responsible for repayment of the overpayment. There is no disqualification or ineligibility period for a fault overpayment.

(4) All CC overpayments must be repaid to the Department.

Overpayments may be deducted from ongoing CC payments for clients who are receiving CC. If the Department is at fault in the creation of an overpayment, the Department will deduct $10 from each month's CC payment unless the client requests a larger amount.

(5) CC will be terminated if a client fails to cooperate with the Department's efforts to investigate alleged overpayments.

(6) If the Department has reason to believe an overpayment has occurred and it is likely that the client will be determined to be disqualified or ineligible as a result of the overpayment, payment of future CC may be withheld, at the discretion of the Department, to offset any overpayment which may be determined.

R986-700-716. CC in Unusual Circumstances.

(1) CC may be provided for study time, to support clients in education or training activities if the parent has classes scheduled in such a way that it is not feasible or practical to pick up the child between classes. For example, if a client has one class from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and a second class from 11:00 a.m. to noon it might not be practical to remove the child from care between 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m.

(2) An away-from-home study hall or lab may be required as part of the class course. A client who takes courses with this requirement must verify study hall or lab class attendance. The Department will not approve more study hall hours or lab hours in this setting than hours for which the client is enrolled in school. For example: A client enrolled for ten hours of classes each week may not receive more than ten hours of this type of study hall or lab.

(3) CC will not be provided for private kindergarten or preschool activities when a publicly funded education program is available.

(4) CC may be authorized to support employment for clients who work graveyard shifts and need child care services during the day for sleep time. If no other child care options are available, child care services may be authorized for the graveyard shift or during the day, but not for both. A maximum of six hours per day will be approved for sleep time.

(5) CC may be authorized to support employment for clients who work at home, provided the client makes at least minimum wage from the at home work, and the client has a need for child care services. The client must choose a provider setting outside the home.

(6) CC with an provider that is not licensed, accredited, certified, or a licensed exempt center will not be approved between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 a.m. except;

(a) for a child under the age of 24 months old,

(b) to accommodate a special needs child, or

(c) under unusual circumstances and then only if approved by the Department program specialist on a case by case basis.

R986-700-717. Child Care for Children With Disabilities or Special Needs.

(1) The Department will fund child care for children with disabilities or special needs at a higher rate if the child has a physical, social, or mental condition or special health care need that requires;

(a) an increase in the amount of care or supervision and/or

(b) special care, which includes but is not limited to the use of special equipment, assistance with movement, feeding, toileting or the administration of medications that require specialized procedures.

(2) To be eligible under this section, the client must submit a statement from one of the professionals listed in rule R986-700-709(3)(b)(ii) or one of the following agencies documenting the child's disability or special child care needs;

(a) Social Security Administration showing that the child is a SSI recipient,

(b) Division of Services for People with Disabilities,

(c) Division of Mental Health,

(d) State Office of Education, or

(e) Baby Watch, Early Intervention Program.

(3) Verification to support that the child is disabled or has a special need must be dated and signed by the preparer and include the following;

(a) the child's name,

(b) a description of the child's disability, and

(c) the special provisions that justify a higher payment rate.

(4) The Department may require additional information and may deny requests if adequate or complete information or justification is not provided.

(5) The higher rate is available through the month the child turns 18 years of age.

(6) Clients qualify for child care under this section if the household is at or below 85% of the state median income.

(7) The higher rate in effect for each child care category is available at any Department office.

R986-700-718. Provider Disqualification.

(1) A child care provider removing child care subsidy funds from a client's account by way of electronic benefit transfer (EBT) and interactive voice response (IVR), can only remove those funds from a client's account that are authorized by the Department for that provider. All providers receiving payment for child care services through an EBT may learn the exact amount authorized for that provider for each client by accessing the Department's Provider Payment Authorization website. Providers who remove more funds than authorized will be required to reimburse the Department for the excess funds and will be disqualified from receipt of further CC subsidy funds as follows;

(a) if the provider has never removed unauthorized CC subsidy funds before, the Department will send a demand letter to the provider's last known address informing the provider of the unauthorized access and establishing an overpayment in the amount of the excess funds. If the provider repays the overpayment within six months of the date of the demand letter, no further action will be taken on that overpayment,

(b) if the provider removes funds in excess of those authorized by the Department a second time, and the provider repaid the previous overpayment or is making a good faith effort to repay the overpayment, a second demand letter will be sent to the provider's last known address. The second letter will establish an overpayment in the amount of the excess funds removed and inform the provider that any further unauthorized access will result in disqualification. If the provider removes unauthorized funds and has not repaid the first overpayment, or is not making a good faith effort to repay the first overpayment to the Department, no second demand letter will be sent and the provider will be disqualified for a period of one year from the date the Department issues its letter, or in the case of an appeal, from the date the ALJ issues his or her determination. A good faith effort to repay the overpayment means the provider is repaying at least 10% of the overpayment due each month,

(c) if a child care provider removes unauthorized funds a third time, or a second time without repayment of the first overpayment as provided in paragraph (1)(b) of this subsection, the provider will be disqualified and is ineligible for receipt of further CC subsidy funds for a period of one year from the date

the Department issues its letter, or in the case of an appeal, from the date the ALJ issues his or her determination,

(d) a CC provider previously disqualified for one year from receipt of CC subsidy funds due to unauthorized removal of funds in paragraph (1)(c) of this subsection, will be disqualified for a period of two years if the provider removes unauthorized funds again. Warning letters under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection will not be sent if a provider was previously disqualified for receipt of CC subsidy funds,

(e) a CC provider previously disqualified for a two year period due to unauthorized removal of funds in paragraph (1)(d) of this subsection will be permanently disqualified if the provider removes unauthorized funds again. Warning letters under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection will not be sent if a provider was previously disqualified for receipt of CC subsidy funds.

(2) Even if CC funds are authorized under this section, a CC provider cannot remove, accept and/or retain funds for any month during which no CC services were provided. If authorized or unauthorized subsidy funds were accepted from a client or removed from a client's account as provided in this section but no CC services were provided during the month, the provider will be required to reimburse the Department for the excess funds and will be disqualified from receipt of further CC subsidy funds in the same manner as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) CC providers disqualified under subsections (1) or (2) of this section will be ineligible for receipt of quality grants awarded by the Department during the period of disqualification.

(4) A CC provider overpayment not paid in full within six months will be referred to collection and will be collected in the same manner as all public assistance overpayments. Payment of provider overpayments must be made to the Department and not to the client.

(5) A CC provider may appeal an overpayment or disqualification as provided for public assistance appeals in rule R986-100. Any appeal must be filed in writing within 30 days of the date of letter establishing the overpayment or disqualification. A provider who has been found ineligible may continue to receive CC subsidy funds pending appeal until a decision is issued by the ALJ. The disqualification period will take effect even if the provider files an appeal of the decision issued by the ALJ.

R986-700-751. Background Checks.

(1) Sections R986-700-751 through 756 apply to child care providers identified in Utah Code Section 35A-3-310.5(1).

(2) The provider and each person age 12 years old or older living in the household where the child care is provided must submit to a background check.

(3) If child care is provided in the child's home, a background check must be done on each person age 12 years old or older living in the child's home who is not on the client's child care case.

(4) A client is not eligible for a subsidy if the client chooses a provider and the provider or any person age 12 years old or older living in the household where the child care is provided has:

(a) a supported finding of severe abuse or neglect by the Department of Human Services, a substantiated finding by a Juvenile court under Subsection 78-3a-320 or a criminal conviction related to neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of any person; or

(b) a conviction for an offense as identified in R986-700-754; or

(c) an adjudication in juvenile court of an act which if committed by an adult would be an offense identified in R986-700-754.

R986-700-752. Definitions.

Terms used in the section R986-700-751 through 756 are defined as followed:

(1) "Convicted" includes a conviction by a jury or court, a guilty plea or a plea of no contest, an adjudication in juvenile court or an individual who is currently subjected to a deferred judgment and sentence agreement, a deferred prosecution agreement, a deferred adjudication agreement, or a plea in abeyance.

(2) "Covered Individual" means:

(a) each person providing child care;

(b) all individuals 12 years old or older residing in a residence where child care is provided.

(3) "Supported" means a finding by the Utah Department of Human Services (DHS), at the completion of an investigation by DHS, that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that one or more of the following severe types of abuse or neglect has occurred:

(a) if committed by a person 18 years of age or older;

(i) severe or chronic physical abuse;

(ii) sexual abuse;

(iii) sexual exploitation;

(iv) abandonment;

(v) medical neglect resulting in death, disability, or serious illness;

(vi) chronic or severe neglect; or

(vii) chronic or severe emotional abuse

(b) if committed by a person under the age of 18:

(i) serious physical injury, as defined in Subsection 76-5-109(1)(f) to another child which indicates a significant risk to other children, or

(ii) sexual behavior with or upon another child which indicates a significant risk to other children.

R986-700-753. Criminal Background Screening.

(1) Each client requesting approval of a covered child care provider must submit to the Department a form, which will include a waiver and certification, completed and signed by the child care provider before the client's application for child care assistance can be approved. A fingerprint card and fee, prepared either by the local law enforcement agency or an agency approved by local law enforcement, shall also be submitted unless an exception is granted under subsection (3) of this section. Normally, child care subsidy will not be delayed pending completion of the background check.

(2) The provider must state in writing, based upon the provider's best information and belief, that no covered person, including the provider's own children, has ever been convicted of a felony, misdemeanor or had a supported finding from DHS or a substantiated finding from a juvenile court of severe abuse or neglect of a child. If the provider is aware of any such conviction or supported or substantiated finding, but is not certain it will result in a disqualification, the Department will obtain information from the provider to assess the threat to children. If the provider knowingly makes false representations or material omissions to the Department regarding a covered individual's record, the provider will be responsible for repayment to the Department of the child care subsidy paid by the Department prior to the background check. If a provider signs an attestation, a disqualification based on a covered individual who no longer lives in the home can be cured under certain conditions.

(3) Fingerprint cards are not required if the Department is reasonably satisfied that the covered individual has resided in Utah for the last five years. A fingerprint card may be required, even if the individual has resided in Utah for the last five years, if requested by the Department.

(4) The Department will contract with the Department of Health (DOH) to perform a criminal background screening,

which includes a review of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, (BCI) database maintained by the Department of Public Safety pursuant to Part 2 of Chapter 10, Title 53; and if a fingerprint card, waiver and fee are submitted, the Department or DOH will forward the fingerprint card, waiver and fee to the Utah Department of Public Safety for submission to the FBI for a national criminal history record check.

(5) If the Department takes an action adverse to any covered individual based upon the background screening, the Department will send a written decision to the client explaining the action and the right of appeal. DOH will send a denial letter to the provider and the covered individual.

R986-700-754. Exclusion from Child Care Due to Criminal Convictions.

(1) As required by Utah Code Subsection 35A-3-310.5(4), if the criminal conviction was a felony, or is a misdemeanor that is not excluded under paragraphs (2) or (3) below, the covered individual may not provide child care or reside in a home where child care is provided.

(2) As allowed by Utah Code Subsection 35A-3-310.5(5), the Department hereby excludes the following misdemeanors and determines that a misdemeanor conviction listed below does not disqualify a covered individual from providing child care:

(a) 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 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, when the individual had a child in the car at the time of the offense;

(c) any class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act;

(d) any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act;

(e) any class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 58, Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act;

(f) any class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 76, Chapter 4, Inchoate Offenses, except for 76-4-401, Enticing a Minor;

(g) any class B or C conviction under Chapter 6, Title 76, Offenses Against Property, Utah Criminal Code;

(h) any class B or C conviction under Chapter 6a, Title 76, Pyramid Schemes, Utah Criminal Code;

(i) any class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 76, Chapter 7, Subsection 103, Adultery, and 104, Fornication;

(j) any class B or C conviction under Chapter 8, Title 76, Offenses Against the Administration of Government, Utah Criminal Code except 76-8-1201 through 1207, Public Assistance Fraud; and 76-8-1301 False statements regarding unemployment compensation;

(k) any class B or C conviction under Chapter 9, Title 76, Offenses Against Public Order and Decency, Utah Criminal Code, 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 B or C conviction under Chapter 10, Title 76, 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.

(3) The Executive Director or designee may consider and approve individual cases where a covered individual will be allowed to provide child care who would otherwise be excluded by this section.

(4) The Department will rely on the criminal background screening as conclusive evidence of the conviction and the Department may revoke or deny approval for a provider based on that evidence.

(5) If a covered individual causes a provider to be disqualified as a provider based upon the criminal background screening and the covered individual disagrees with the information provided by BCI, the covered individual may challenge the information by contacting BCI directly. If the information causing the disqualification came from a Utah court, the covered individual must contact that court or seek an expungement as provided in Utah Code Ann. Sections 77-18-10 through 77-18-15.

(6) All child care providers must report all felony and misdemeanor arrests, charges or convictions of covered individuals to DOH within ten calendar days of the arrest, notice of the charge, or conviction. All child care providers must also report a person aged 12 or older moving into the home where child care is provided within ten calendar days of that person moving in. A release for a background check must also be provided for that person within the time requested by the Department or DOH.

R986-700-755. Covered Individuals with Arrests or Pending Criminal Charges.

(1) If the Department determines there exists credible evidence that a covered individual has been arrested or charged with a felony or a misdemeanor that would not be excluded under R986-700-754, the Department will act to protect the health and safety of children in child care that the covered individual may have contact with. The Department may revoke or suspend approval of the provider if necessary to protect the health and safety of children in care.

(2) If the Department denies or revokes approval based upon the arrest or felony or misdemeanor charge, the Department will send a written decision to the client notifying the client that a hearing with the Department may be requested.

(3) The Department may hold the revocation or denial in abeyance until the arrest or felony or nonexempt misdemeanor charge is resolved.

R986-700-756. Exclusion From Child Care Due to Finding of Abuse, Neglect, or Exploitation.

(1) Pursuant to Utah Code Subsection 62A-4a-1005(2)(a)(v) the Department or DOH will screen all covered individuals, including children residing in a home where child care is provided, for a history of a supported finding of severe abuse, neglect, or exploitation from the licensing information system maintained by the Utah Department of Human Services (DHS) and the juvenile court records.

(2) If a covered individual appears on the licensing information system, the threat to the safety and health of children will be assessed. The Department may revoke any existing approval and refuse to permit child care in the home until the Department is reasonably convinced that the covered individual no longer resides in the home.

(3) If the Department denies or revokes approval of a child care subsidy based upon the licensing information system, the Department will send a written decision to the client.

(4) If the DHS determines a covered individual has a

supported finding of severe abuse, neglect or exploitation after the Department approves a child care subsidy, the covered individual has ten calendar days to notify DOH. Failure to notify DOH may result in the child care provider being liable for an overpayment for all subsidy amounts paid to the client between the finding and when it is reported or discovered.

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R986. Workforce Services, Employment Development.
R986-900. Food Stamps.
R986-900-901. Authority for Food Stamps and Applicable Rules.

(1) Food stamps provide assistance to eligible individuals in accordance with the requirements found in: The Food Stamp Act of 1977 as amended (7 USC 2011 et seq); 7 CFR 271 through 7 CFR 283; and PRWORA and its amendments. The complete text of all applicable federal laws and regulations can be found at the United States Department of Agriculture web site at: http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/. Federal regulations are also available at most public libraries, on the Internet at: http://access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_00/7cfrv4_00.html, at the Department of Workforce Services, Division of Employment Development, Appeals Division 2nd Floor, 140 E 300 S, Salt Lake City UT, 84145; or at the Division of Administrative Rules, 4120 State Office Building, Salt Lake City UT, 84114. The state maintains a policy manual describing the benefits and eligibility requirements for receipt of food stamps. The policy manual is available on the Department's Internet web site. The provisions of 7 CFR 271 through 7 CFR 283 (2000) are incorporated herein by reference.

(2) The provisions of R986-100 apply to food stamps except where specifically noted otherwise.

R986-900-902. Options and Waivers.

The Department administers the Food Stamp Program in compliance with federal law with the following exceptions or clarifications:

(1) The following options not otherwise found in R986-100 have been adopted by the Department where allowed by the applicable federal law or regulation:

(a) The Department has opted to hold hearings at the state level and not at the local level.

(b) The Department does not offer a workfare program for ABAWDs (Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents).

(c) An applicant is required to apply at the local office which serves the area in which they reside.

(d) The Department has opted to use the Simplified Standard Utility Allowance found in 7 USC 2014(e)(7)(C)(iii) as amended by 2002 H.R. 2646 known as Section 4104 of the Farm Bill. The Department has a mandatory standard utility allowance. This means the customer is eligible for an appropriate utility allowance at the time of application and eligibility for the appropriate allowance is re-determined at recertification or if the household moves to a different place of residence. The customer does not have the choice of using "actual" utility expenses. The Department has three utility standards that are updated annually and are available upon request. This Farm Bill option allows households in subsidized housing and households in shared living arrangements to receive the full appropriate utility allowance.

(e) The Department does not use photo ID cards. ID cards are available upon request to homeless, disabled, and elderly clients so that the client is able to use food stamp benefits at a participating restaurant.

(f) The state has opted to provide food stamp benefits through the use of an electronic benefit transfer system known as the Horizon Card.

(g) The Department counts diversion payments in the food stamp allotment calculation.

(h) The Department has opted to use Utah's TANF vehicle allowance rules in conjunction with the Food Stamp Program vehicle allowance regulations at 7 CFR 273.8, as authorized by Pub. L. No. 106-387 of the Agriculture Appropriations Act 2001, Food Stamp Act of 1977, 7 USC 2014.

(i) The Department has opted to count all of an ineligible alien's resources and all but a pro rata share of the ineligible alien's income and deductible expenses as provided in 7 CFR 273.11(c)(3)(ii)(A).

(j) A client may waive his or her right to an administrative disqualification hearing.

(k) A client may deduct actual, allowable expenses from self employment, or may opt to deduct 40% of the gross income from self employment to determine net income.

(l) The Department has opted to align food stamps with FEP in determining how to count educational assistance income. That income is counted for food stamps as provided in R986-200-235(3)(q).

(m) The Department has opted to do simplified reporting as provided in 7 CFR 273.12(a)(1)(vii).

(n) The Department has opted to operate a Mini Simplified Food Stamp Program under 7 CFR 273.25. Under this option, a client receiving food stamps and FEP or FEPTP, must participate as required in R986-200-210. A client found ineligible due to non-compliance under R986-200-212 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.

(o) Effective July 1, 2010, the Department will count the full income of an ineligible alien household member for both the gross and net income tests and for determining the level of benefits. The deductible expenses of the ineligible alien household member will no longer be prorated and the full value of all assets will continue to be counted. This also applies to ineligible aliens who are unable or unwilling to provide documentation of their alien status. This does not apply to the following ineligible aliens:

(i) An alien who is lawfully admitted as a permanent resident.

(ii) An alien who is granted asylum under Section 208 of the INA.

(iii) An alien who is admitted as a refugee under Section 207 of the INA.

(iv) An alien who is paroled in accordance with Section 212(d)(5) of the INA.

(v) An alien whose deportation or removal has been withheld in accordance with Section 243 of the INA.

(vi) An alien who is aged, blind or disabled and is admitted for temporary or permanent residency under Section 245A(b)(1) of the INA.

(vi) An alien who is a special agricultural worker admitted for temporary residence under Section 210 (a) of the INA.

For an ineligible alien listed in this subparagraphs (i) through (vi), a prorated share of the ineligible alien's income and expenses will be counted for purposes of applying the gross and net income tests and to determine the level of benefits. The full amount of the ineligible alien's assets will count.

(p) The Department allows the following exemptions from the Employment and Training (E and T) program for individuals who:

(i) are Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) participants;

(ii) are on a temporary layoff from their place of employment;

(iii) are unemployed for less than 6 months;

(iv) live more than 35 miles from an employment center;

(v) lack child care, either because it is not available or the customer is not eligible for child care assistance;

(vi) are not appropriate for E and T as determined by a manager or designee;

(vii) are age 47 through the month of their 60th birthday;

(viii) are low functioning/have developmental disabilities/are socially dysfunctional and who have obvious functional limitations that are a substantial handicap to employment;

(ix) have current domestic violence issues;

(x) have limited language skills or individuals whose primary language is other than English;

(xi) lack public and/or private transportation;

(xii) are in the application or appeals process for SSI;

(xiii) have earned income, regardless of the amount earned;

(xiv) have no fixed address;

(xv) do not have a GED or high school diploma;

(xvi) are pregnant regardless of trimester;

(xvii) are on probation or parole who are required to complete court ordered activities such as work release and drug court; or

(xvii) are participating in a program with a Department partner such as case management by Vocational Rehabilitation, or are participating in a Title V or Choose to Work program.

(q) Beginning July 1, 2012, individuals who meet the requirements of an exemption will no longer be allowed to receive services on a voluntary basis or receive a work reimbursement.

(2) The Department has been granted the following applicable waivers from the Food and Nutrition Service:

(a) The Department requires that a household need only report changes in earned income if there is a change in source, the hourly rate or salary, or if there is a change in full-time or part-time status. A client is required to report any change in unearned income over $25 or a change in the source of unearned income.

(b) The Department uses a combined Notice of Expiration and Shortened Recertification Form. Notice of Expiration is required in 7 CFR 273.14(b)(1)(i). The Recertification Form is found under 7 CFR 273.14(b)(2)(i).

(c) The Department conducts the Family Nutrition Education Program for individuals even if they are otherwise ineligible for food stamps.

(d) The Department may deduct overpayments that resulted from an IPV from a household's monthly entitlement.

(e) If the application was received before the 15th of the month and the client has earned income, the certification period can be no longer than six months. The initial certification period may be as long as seven months if the application was received after the 15th of the month.

(f) A household which had its food stamps terminated can be reinstated during the calendar month following the month assistance was terminated without completing a new application if the reason for the termination is fully resolved. The reason for the termination does not matter. Assistance will be prorated to the date on which the client reported that the disqualifying condition was resolved if verification is received within ten days of the report. Assistance is reinstated for the remaining months of the certification period and the certification period must not be changed.

(g) If the Department is unable to obtain proper documentary evidence from an employer, the Department may use Utah quarterly wage data as the primary verification of income when calculating overpayments.

(h) The Department will hold disqualification hearings by telephone.

(i) All initial interviews, and recertification interviews for households certified for 12 months or less, will have their initial or recertification interviews conducted by telephone, rather than in person, unless the household requests an in-person interview or the Department determines that an in-person interview is necessary to resolve issues that would be better facilitated face-to-face.

(j) The federal regulation that requires all interviews be scheduled for a specific date and time is waved for initial telephone interviews. This allows clients to call anytime Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. to complete the required initial interview. Households selected for the "Assessment of the Contributions of an Interview to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Eligibility and Benefits Determinations" study, also known as the No Interview Pilot, will be exempt from the interview requirement. Customer contact may be needed to complete the application and/or recertification process. This waiver will be in place September 1, 2012 - November 30, 2013.

(k) To meet the student work exemption. a student enrolled in post-secondary education half-time or more must work an average of 20 hours per week. The work hours must be averaged over the 30 days immediately prior to the date of application or recertification.

KEY: food stamps, public assistance
October 1, 2012 35A-3-103
Notice of Continuation September 8, 2010

R990. Workforce Services, Housing and Community Development.
R990-12. State Small Business Credit Initiative Program Fund.
R990-12-1. Authority.

(1) Pursuant to Section 35A-8-1201 et seq., the Housing and Community Development Division is the administrator of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Program Fund. The Division may provide these services, in whole or in part, under contract as determined by competitive bid.

(2) The legal authority for these rules is found in Section 35A-8-1202.

R990-12-2. Purpose.

The State Small Business Credit Initiative Program Fund provides loans and loan guarantees to encourage lending from financial institutions to eligible small businesses within the state as defined by the funding sources contributing to the Fund.

R990-12-3. Definitions.

(1) "Annual Receipts" to the fund include grants made by the federal government and state legislative appropriations if any, but does not include program income.

(2) "Program Income" is defined as fees and interest income generated by participation in the program.

R990-12-4. Credit Advisory Committee.

The Division will establish a Credit Advisory Committee. Utah financial institutions may submit an application of a small business borrower for private funding to the Committee. The Committee will evaluate the application and make recommendations to the Division on the size, scope, and loan or loan loss reserve participation amount suitable for the applicant. Additionally, the Committee will advise on application processes, underwriting criteria and procedure of the Fund to ensure that program objectives are met.

R990-12-5. Eligibility.

(1) Only those applications for funding assistance which are submitted by an eligible applicant for an eligible project shall be considered by the Division.

(2) Eligible applicants include Small Businesses (defined as having no more than 750 employees), which:

(a) applied for a credit product and were denied by a financial institution; and

(b) the financial institution sponsors the application to the Fund as described in the Application Procedures; or

(c) directly respond to a specific Request for Applications (RFA) published by the Division.

R990-12-6. Application Requirements.

(1) Applications shall be submitted on forms published, and in accordance with the procedures outlined by the Division with the advice of the Committee. Completed applications which have been accepted for processing will be placed on the next available Committee agenda for review and recommendation.

(2) The primary process for submitting an application to the fund is as follows:

(a) An Eligible Small Business must apply for a credit product at a financial institution which has a signed a State Small Business Credit Initiative Program Fund Participation Agreement with the Division.

(b) The small business applicant must have been deemed ineligible for current banking products offered by the financial institution.

(c) The participating financial institution will submit an application form, in addition to the relevant documentation and underwriting criteria, to the Division and specify the type, amount and reason for a loan participation or loan guarantee on the transaction.

(d) The Committee at its discretion may interview parties involved in the transaction to further clarify any information as part of the application review prior to issuing a recommendation to the Director.

(3) An applicant may respond to a specific Request for Applications issued by the Division on forms prescribed by the Division.

R990-12-7. Application Review Procedures.

(1) The Committee will review applications and make recommendations on whether to fund a loan or loan guarantee at regularly scheduled review meetings as published on the Division's website.

(2) The process for review of new applications for loans and loan guarantees shall be as follows:

(a) Submission of an application, on or before the applicable deadline to the Division program staff for technical review and analysis.

(b) Incomplete applications will be held by the staff pending submission of required information.

(c) Complete applications accepted for processing will be placed on the next available review agenda.

(d) At the review the Committee may either recommend:

(i) denial of the application;

(ii) the issuance of the requested loan or loan guarantee

(iii) a modified issuance of a loan or loan guarantee

(iv) further analysis of the viability of the project through further collection of documentation prior to issuing a decision on the funding request.

(e) Final recommendations of the Committee on issuance or denial of applications will be forwarded to the Director.

(f) The Director may issue loans or loan guarantees after reviewing the recommendation of the Committee.

R990-12-8. Loan Loss Reserve Fund.

There is created a loan loss reserve fund to be used to secure the loan guarantees issued by the Division. The Division may issue guarantees in an amount up to a ten to one ratio of balances within the loan loss reserve fund. Neither the State nor the Division are liable for guarantees issued beyond the balance of the reserve fund. Each participating financial institution shall be informed of this stipulation via a participation agreement with the Division prior to participating in the loan guarantee program.

R990-12-9. Procedures for Electronic Meetings.

(1) These provisions govern any meeting at which one or more members of the Committee or one or more applicants appear telephonically or electronically pursuant to Section 52-4-207.

(2) If one or more members of the Committee or one or more applicants or sponsors can not attend a regularly scheduled Committee meeting in person, that member, applicant or sponsor may participate in the meeting electronically or telephonically.

KEY: small business loans, loan guarantees
September 12, 2012 35A-8-1201 et seq.

R994. Workforce Services, Unemployment Insurance.
R994-201. Definition of Terms in Employment Security Act.
R994-201-101. General Definitions and Acronyms.

These definitions are in addition to those defined in Section 35A-4-201.

(1) "Act" means the Utah Employment Security Act, and amendments thereto.

(2) "ALJ" means Administrative Law Judge.

(3) "Appeals Unit" means the Division of Adjudication.

(4) "Board" means the Workforce Appeals Board.

(5) Bona Fide Employment.

"Bona fide employment" is work that was an authentic employer-employee relationship entered into in good faith without fraud or deceit rather than an arrangement or report of non-existent work calculated to overcome a disqualification.

(6) Burden of Proof.

The person or party with the burden of proof has the initial responsibility to show that the fact at issue is worthy of belief. Burden of proof requires proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

(7) Calendar Quarter.

"Calendar quarter" means the period of three consecutive calendar months ending on March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31.

(8) Claimant.

"Claimant" is an individual who has filed the necessary documents to apply for unemployment insurance benefits.

(9) Covered Employment.

"Covered employment" is employment subject to a state or federal unemployment insurance laws which can be used to establish monetary eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits. Active military duty in a full time branch of the US military service can be used if the ex-servicemember was honorably discharged and completed his or first full term of service, or if the separation meets the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 8521(a)(1)(B)(ii)(I through (IV) and 20 CFR 614.

(10) Department.

"Department" means the Department of Workforce Services.

(11) Employment Center.

"Employment Center" means an office operated by the Department of Workforce Services.

(12) Itinerant Service.

"Itinerant service" means a service maintained by the Department of Workforce Services at specified intervals and at designated outlying points within the jurisdiction of an Employment Center.

(13) Local Office.

"Local office" means the Employment Center of any geographical area.

(14) MBA means maximum benefit amount.

(15) Person.

"Person" includes any governmental entity, individual, corporation, partnership, or association.

(16) Preponderance of Evidence.

A "preponderance of evidence" is evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it, more convincing to the mind, evidence that best accords with reason or probability. Preponderance means more than weight; it denotes a superiority of reliability. Opportunity for knowledge, information possessed and manner of testifying determines the weight of testimony.

(17) Separation.

"Separation" means curtailment of employment to the extent that the individual meets the definition of "unemployed" as stated in Subsection 35A-4-207(1) with respect to any week.

(18) Transitional Claim.

A claim that is filed effective the day after the prior claim ends provided an eligible weekly claim was filed for the last week of the prior claim.

(19) WBA means weekly benefit amount.

KEY: unemployment compensation, definitions
September 27, 2012 35A-4-201
Notice of Continuation May 20, 2008

R994. Workforce Services, Unemployment Insurance.
R994-202. Employing Units.
R994-202-101. Legal Status of Employing Unit.

The Department may, on its own motion or if requested by an employer, determine the legal status of an employing unit according to Section 35A-4-313. The determination will be based on the best available information including, registration forms, income tax returns, financial and business records, regulatory licenses, legal documents, and information from the involved parties. The Department's determination is subject to review and may be appealed according to rule R994-508, Appeal Procedures.

(1) Sole Proprietorship.

A sole proprietorship is a legal entity that is owned by one person. The sole proprietor is the employing unit. The sole proprietor's services are exempt from coverage pursuant to rule R994-208-103(10). The services of the sole proprietor's spouse, children under age 21, and parents are also exempt from coverage and those individuals are not entitled to unemployment benefits based on the compensation received from the sole proprietorship.

(2)(a) Partnership.

A partnership is a legal entity composed of two or more persons or business entities that agree to contribute money, assets, labor, or skills to the business. Each partner shares the profits, losses, and management of the business and each partner is personally and wholly liable for debts of the partnership. The partners are the employing unit. The partners' services are exempt from unemployment coverage and the partners are not entitled to unemployment benefits based on compensation received from the partnership pursuant to rule R994-208-103(11). The services of individuals working for partners who are also employing units, such as corporations and limited liability companies, are subject or exempt as provided under this section. If partners are added or one or more of the partners leaves the partnership, the partnership ceases to exist at the point the change occurs, and any remaining entity becomes a different employing unit. Rule R994-205-102(2) explains partnership family employment that is exempt from coverage.

(b) Limited Partnership (LP) and Limited Liability Partnership (LLP).

LPs and LLPs are partnerships composed of one or more general partners and one or more limited partners. The general partners manage the business and share fully in its profits and losses. Limited partners share in the profits of the business, but their losses are limited to the extent of their investment. The general partner's services are exempt from unemployment insurance coverage, but any payments to limited partners for services are wages subject to unemployment insurance contributions pursuant to rule R994-208-103(11).

(3) Corporation.

A corporation is a legal entity granted a state charter legally recognizing it as a separate entity having its own rights, privileges, and liabilities distinct from those of its owners. The corporation is the employing unit. Corporations must be registered and in good standing with the Utah Department of Commerce. If a corporation is not registered or is in an expired status, it is treated as a proprietorship or partnership, based upon the best available information.

(a) A change of ownership occurs when the corporate assets are sold or transferred according to successorship rule R994-303-106. The sale, transfer, or exchange of corporate stock is not a change of ownership except as specified in rule R994-304-101.

(b) All individuals employed by the corporation, including officers, are employees of the corporation. Compensation to officers who perform services for the corporation is considered wages. Payments to corporate employees of dividends, loans, property distributions, and expenses in lieu of compensation for services may be reclassified as wages by the Department based on the extent and significance of the work performed and the documentation supporting the payments. This applies to all corporations regardless of income tax reporting status. The following payments to officers are generally not wages:

(i) directors fees that are uniform and reasonable;

(ii) reimbursement for expenses that are reasonable and documented. The Department may require receipts to document questionable expenses. Section R994-208-103, contains additional information on expense reimbursements;

(iii) loans supported by notes and reasonable repayment schedules. Non-interest bearing notes that are payable upon demand with no payment schedule are considered wages if the officer is performing services for the corporation; or

(iv) documented return of an investment where the officer has loaned money to, or invested money in, the corporation.

(4) Limited Liability Company (LLC).

A LLC is a legal entity that combines the limited liability protection of a corporation and the pass through taxation of a sole proprietorship or partnership. The LLC is the employing unit and must be registered and in good standing with the Utah Department of Commerce. A LLC that is not registered or is in an expired status is treated as a proprietorship or partnership, based upon the best available information.

(a) Members of a LLC are not employees of the LLC and payments to them are exempt from coverage provided all of the following criteria are met;

(i) the LLC is registered and in good standing with the Utah Department of Commerce,

(ii) the member has a bona fide ownership interest in the LLC and is listed in the articles of organization, the operating agreement, or federal income tax return, and

(iii) the LLC has not been approved by the IRS as an "eligible entity" which allows the LLC to file with the IRS as a corporation. Approval may be obtained by the IRS accepting a written application or form, or the IRS accepting the filing of a U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return or U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation.

(b) A nonmember manager is an employee of the LLC.

(c) Legal actions, subpoenas, and court orders will be issued to a member or manager of record.

(d) Assessments and liens will be issued in the name of the LLC, and not against the members of record.

(5) Trust.

A trust is a legal entity created to transfer property to a trustee to hold and manage for the benefit and profit of designated persons. The trust is the employing unit. A trust instrument or document must exist in order for the entity to be recognized. If the trustee does not independently perform fiduciary and management responsibilities, the trustee is an employee of the trust.

(6) Association.

An association is an entity consisting of a collection or organization of persons or other legal entities that have joined together for a certain common objective. Payments to association members for business services such as accounting and maintenance are considered wages unless the member is exempt as an independent contractor as defined in Section R994-204-301, Independent Contractor. Documented expense reimbursements paid to members are not wages.

(7) Joint Venture.

A joint venture is a legal entity consisting of a one-time grouping of two or more persons or legal entities in a business undertaking. Unlike a partnership, a joint venture does not entail a continuing relationship among the parties. The exempt or employment status of proprietors, partners, LLC members, or corporate officers is not lost in the formation of the joint venture.

(8) Estate.

An estate is a legal entity consisting of the property of a living, deceased, or bankrupt person. An estate established to manage a person's business is the employing unit. The executor or administrator of the estate is not considered to be an employee of the estate.

R994-202-102. Temporary Help Company.

(1) "Temporary help services" means services consisting of an organization:

(a) recruiting and hiring its own employees;

(b) finding other organizations that need the services of those employees;

(c) assigning those employees to perform work at or services for the other organizations to support or supplement the other organizations' workforces;

(d) providing assistance in special work situations such as employee absences, skill shortages, seasonal workloads, or to perform special assignments or projects with a definite ending date; and

(e) customarily attempting to reassign the employees to other organizations when they finish each assignment by a definite ending date.

(2) A company that provides all or substantially all of the client company's regular workers with no restrictions or limitation on the duration of employment, is not the employing unit for those workers and, therefore, the client company is considered the employing unit subject to all of the provisions of the Employment Security Act as an employer, unless the company is licensed as a Professional Employer Organization (PEO) pursuant to the provisions of Section 31A-40-101 et seq.

(3) Individuals and services exempt under the Act based on the nature of service or due to a specific exemption continue to be exempt if the individual is an employee of the temporary help services company or the services are rendered by an employee of the temporary help services company.

R994-202-103. Common Paymaster.

(1) A common paymaster relationship exists when two or more related corporations concurrently employ the same individual and one of the corporations compensates the individual for the concurrent employment. The Internal Revenue Service will recognize a common paymaster if the closely related corporations satisfy all of the following criteria:

(a) each related company is a corporation;

(b) there must be at least 50 percent common ownership of stock or interest, or there must be at least 50 percent common officers in the related companies, or 30 percent of the employees work for all of the related companies;

(c) the reporting for any calendar year must be consistent with FUTA annual 940 reporting; and

(d) the employee(s) must be performing concurrent service for some or all of the related companies.

(2) The Department does not allow or recognize common paymaster reporting as of March 1, 2005, even if the relationship is approved by the Internal Revenue Service. Each corporation is required to register with the Department and obtain a Utah Employer Registration Number.

R994-202-104. Payrolling.

(1) Payrolling is defined as the practice of an employing unit paying wages to the employees of another employer or reporting those wages on its payroll tax reports. Generally an employee is reportable by the employer:

(a) who has the right to hire and fire the employee;

(b) who has the responsibility to control and direct the employee; and

(c) for whom the employee performs the service.

(2) Payrolling is not allowed. Exceptions to this provision are contained in the Professional Employer rule R994-202-106 and the Temporary Help Services rule R994-202-102.

R994-202-105. Constructive Knowledge of Work Performed.

(1) If an individual is hired to perform or assist in performing the work of an employee, the individual is deemed to be employed by the employer provided the employer had actual or constructive knowledge of the work performed by the individual. This is the case even when the individual who is hired to assist the employee is hired or paid by that employee.

(2) The employer must report and pay contributions for all actual and constructive employment.

(3) An employer has actual or constructive knowledge if:

(a) The employer knows or should have known the employee hires an assistant;

(b) The employer knows or should have known that the employee's duties require an assistant;

(c) The employer instructs the employee to perform duties without an assistant, but the employee disregards the instructions and hires an assistant. If the employer becomes aware of the situation and takes no action to discontinue the current or future working relationship between the employee and the assistant, the assistant is considered to be employed by the employer for both the past and future work performed. However, if the employer takes action to prevent the employee from hiring an assistant in the future, then the assistant is not considered employed by the employer for the work already performed; or

(d) The employer gives the employee the option of hiring an assistant. The employee hires an assistant but does not inform the employer of the hire.

R994-202-106. Professional Employer Organizations (PEO).

(1) Definitions.

(a) "Agent" means an individual or organization authorized to act on behalf of an employer.

(b) "Client" or "client company" means a person or entity that enters into a professional employer agreement with a PEO.

(c) "Co-employment relationship" means a relationship that is intended to be ongoing rather than temporary or project specific and whose rights, obligations and responsibilities of an employer are allocated pursuant to the professional employer agreement or Chapter 40 of the PEO Licensing Act.

(d) "Professional employer agreement" means a written contract by and between a client and a PEO that provides for the co-employment of a covered employee as defined in Section 31A-40-102.

(e) "Professional employer organization" or "PEO" means any organization engaged in the business of providing professional employer services. "Employee leasing company" and "Employee staffing company" are terms also used to describe a PEO.

(f) "Professional employer services" means the service of entering into a co-employment relationship under which all or a majority of the employees who provide a service to a client, or division or work unit of a client, are considered employees as defined in the PEO Licensing Act, Section 31A-40-101 et seq.

(g) "Covered employee" means an individual is a covered employee of a PEO if the individual is co-employed pursuant to a professional employer agreement subject to Section 31A-40-203.

(2) Before the employer is considered to be a PEO, it must comply with the requirements of the PEO Licensing Act, Sections 31A-40-101 through 31A-40-402 of the Utah Code. In the absence of such compliance, the Department may choose to hold each "client company" as the employing unit.

(3) A PEO that fails to qualify as an employer under Sections 31A-40-101 through 31A-40-402 of the PEO Licensing Act and as an employing unit under 35A-4-202(1), is

considered to be the agent of the client company. The client's workers are not the employees of the agent. The client company remains the employer of its workers for all purposes of the Employment Security Act. An employee not covered by a professional employment agreement remains the employee of the client company.

(4) Individuals and services exempt under the Employment Security Act based on the nature of service or due to a specific exemption continue to be exempt if the individual is an employee of a PEO or the services are rendered by an employee of a PEO. The exemptions for domestic and agricultural services contained in Section 35A-4-205 are taken into consideration for the PEO's clients in the aggregate, and not on an individual client basis.

(5) A PEO cannot elect reimbursable coverage even if the client company could independently qualify as a reimbursable employer.

(6) Reporting Requirements.

(a) Any entity conducting business as a PEO must register with the Department and complete all forms and reports required by the Department. Failure to file reports or pay contributions timely will result in the Department treating the client as a new employer without experience rating, unless the client is otherwise eligible for experience rating, beginning on the day the PEO failure occurred, as outlined in Section 31A-40-210 of the PEO Licensing Act:

(b) Within 30 days of the effective date of a contract with a client, a PEO must submit to the Department the following information:

(i) the effective date of the contract;

(ii) the client's name and address;

(iii) the client's Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) if registered with the IRS, and the client's Employer's Utah Registration Number if previously registered with this Department; and

(iv) the client's principal business activity.

(c) Within 30 days of the termination of a contract with a client, a PEO must submit to the Department the following information:

(i) the effective date of contract termination;

(ii) the client's name and address; and

(iii) the client's FEIN if registered with the IRS, and the client's Employer's Utah Registration Number if previously registered with this Department.

(7) The Department may directly contact a PEO or its clients in order to conduct investigations, audits and otherwise obtain information necessary for the administration of the Employment Security Act as permitted by Section 35A-4-312.

(8) The rules pertaining to "payrolling" in R994-202-104 do not apply to a PEO that is in compliance with the PEO Licensing Act, Sections 31A-40-101 through 31A-40-402.

KEY: unemployment compensation, employment
June 18, 2009 35A-4-202(1)
Notice of Continuation May 20, 2008

R994. Workforce Services, Unemployment Insurance.
R994-204. Covered Employment.
R994-204-201. Localization of Services.

Employment is covered under the Act if all of a worker's service is performed within Utah. Workers who perform services for one employer in more than one state are covered in Utah under certain circumstances.

(1) Service Localized in this State.

The service is considered to be localized in Utah if it is performed entirely within Utah. The service is also considered to be localized in Utah if performed both inside and outside of Utah, but the service outside of Utah consists of isolated transactions or is otherwise incidental or transitory to the service in Utah. Some of the factors which might indicate that the service is incidental or transitory are:

(a) the employer and the worker intend the service outside of Utah to be an isolated transaction, and not a regular part of the worker's duties;

(b) the worker intends to return to Utah upon completion of the work assignment, rather than move to the other state;

(c) the service performed outside the state is different in nature from the service performed within Utah;

(d) it is anticipated that the worker will be performing services outside the state for 12 months or less however this length of time is intended only as a yardstick and other variables, such as the terms of the contract of hire, whether written or oral, will be considered.

(2) Service Is Not Localized in Any State But Some Service is Performed in Utah.

If the service is not localized in any state but some of the service is performed by the worker in Utah, the entire service is covered in Utah if one of the following conditions apply:

(a) The Base of Operations is in Utah.

The worker's base of operations is in Utah. The "base of operations" is the place from which the worker starts work and to which he or she customarily returns for instructions from the employer, communications from customers, to replenish stocks or materials, to repair equipment or to perform any other function necessary in the trade or profession. The base of operations may be the worker's business office, which may be located at his or her residence, or the contract of employment may specify a particular place at which the worker is to receive direction and instructions.

(b) The Place from Where Service is Controlled or Directed is in Utah.

If the worker has no base of operations or does not perform any service in the state in which the base of operations is located, it is necessary to determine if any service is performed in the state from which the service is controlled or directed. The place from which the service is controlled or directed is the place at which the basic authority exists rather than the place at which a manager or foreman supervises the service.

(c) The Place of Residence is in Utah.

If the conditions in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this subsection do not apply, it is necessary to apply the test of residence. Under this test, the service is covered in Utah if the worker lives in Utah and performs some of his or her services in Utah.

(3) Service Is Not Localized in Any State and No Service is Performed in Utah.

If the service is not localized in any state and none of the service is performed by the worker in Utah, the entire service is covered in Utah if one of the following conditions apply:

(a) The Base of Operations is in Utah.

The worker's base of operations is in Utah. The "base of operations" is the place from which the worker starts work and customarily returns for instructions from the employer, to replenish stocks or materials, to repair equipment or to perform any other function necessary in the worker's trade or profession. The base of operations may be the worker's business office, which may be located at his or her residence, or the contract of employment may specify a particular place at which the worker is to receive his or her direction and instructions.

(b) The Place from Where the Service is Controlled or Directed is in Utah.

If the worker has no base of operations or does not perform any service in the state in which the base of operations is located, it is necessary to determine if the worker is controlled and directed from Utah. The place from which the service is controlled or directed is the place at which the basic authority exists rather than the place at which a manager or foreman supervises the service.

(4) Reciprocal Coverage.

If after applying all of the above tests to a given set of circumstances, the worker's service is found not to be subject to any one state, the employer may elect to cover all of the worker's service in one state. This election must be made under the provisions for reciprocal coverage arrangements found in Section 35A-4-106. The Department will approve reciprocal coverage and allow an employer to cover a worker's entire service in Utah if:

(a) the employer petitions for coverage;

(b) part of the worker's service is in Utah, the worker lives in Utah, or the worker maintains a place of business in Utah; and

(c) the other state or states approve the election

R994-204-202. Outside Commissioned Salespersons in Covered Employment.

Outside commissioned salespersons are excluded from the Act under the outside commissioned salesperson exclusion contained in Section 35A-4-205(1)(p) unless all of the following "traveling or city salesperson" conditions apply:

(1) The Salesperson is Engaged on a Full-Time Basis.

Full-time under this section means the salesperson devotes at least 80% of his or her working time in any quarter to the solicitation of orders for one employer. This is true even if the salesperson works for the employer less than 40 hours per week. For example, a salesperson who works only 20 hours a week and spends 80 percent or more of that time working for one principal is engaged on a full-time basis.

(2) The Salesperson Solicits Orders From Wholesalers, Retailers, Contractors or Operators of Hotels and Restaurants.

The salesperson must solicit orders from certain types of customers. Generally, the following types of customers are not included: manufacturers, schools, hospitals, churches, institutions, municipalities and state and federal governments. However, a clearly identifiable and separate business carried on through such a customer, such as a bookstore or gift shop would be included as a "retailer." The salesperson must solicit orders from the following types of customers:

(a) Wholesalers who buy merchandise in comparatively large quantities and sell such merchandise in smaller quantities to jobbers and retailers for the purpose of resale.

(b) Retailers who sell merchandise to the ultimate consumers.

(c) Contractors who, for a fixed price, undertake the performance of work on an independent basis, such as construction contractors and certain service organizations. These include, among others, electrical, plumbing, painting, building, window washing and delivery service contractors.

(d) Operators of hotels, restaurants or other similar establishments. The phrase "other similar establishments" refers solely to establishments similar to hotels and restaurants and usually is limited to establishments whose primary function is the furnishing of food, lodging, or both food and lodging.

(3) The Salesperson Takes Orders for Merchandise for Resale or Supplies Used in Business.

(a) Merchandise for resale includes goods, wares and

commodities that ordinarily are the objects of trade and commerce and that are purchased for resale. This term refers specifically to tangible materials that do not lose their identities between the time of purchase and the time of resale.

(b) Supplies for use in the customer's business operations means articles consumed in conducting or promoting the customers' businesses. Generally the term "supplies" includes all tangible items that are not "merchandise for resale" or capital items. Services such as radio time and advertising space, are intangible items and not within the definition. However, calendars, advertising novelties, etc., used by the advertiser in his business constitute "supplies."

(4) The contract of service contemplates that substantially all of the services are to be performed personally by the worker. This means that the services to which the contract relates will not be delegated to any other person by the worker who undertakes under the contract to perform such services; and

(5) The worker does not have a substantial investment in facilities used in connection with the performance of his or her services. The facilities include equipment and premises available for the work but does not include such tools and equipment or clothing as are commonly provided by employees; and

(6) The services are part of a continuing relationship with the person for whom the services are performed.

R994-204-203. Domestic Service Included in Covered Employment.

Subsection 35A-4-204(2)(k) defines when domestic services, that are exempt under Subsection 35A-4-205(1)(d), become covered employment.

(1) $1000 in a Calendar Quarter.

Domestic services performed in a private home, local college club or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority are exempt unless the employer pays cash remuneration of $1000 or more in one or more calendar quarter in the current calendar year or the preceding calendar year. Cash wages include wages paid by cash, check, or money order. Cash wages do not include the value of food, lodging, clothing, and other non-cash items. However, cash given to an employee in lieu of these items is considered to be cash wages.

(2) Services That Are Domestic Services.

Domestic services include services of a household nature in or about any of the places listed in subsection (1) of this section. Domestic services include work done by:

(a) baby-sitters
(b) cleaning people
(c) drivers
(d) housekeepers
(e) nannies
(f) health aids
(g) maids
(h) caretakers
(i) yard workers
(j) cooks
(k) butlers

(3) Services That are Not Domestic Services.

Services that are not of a household nature such as secretarial services performed in a private home or services related to remodeling or building a private home, local college club or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority are not domestic services.

(4) Private Home.

A private home is a fixed place of abode of an individual or family. This may include a dwelling unit in an apartment building or hotel.

(5) Local College Club or Local Chapter of a College Fraternity or Sorority Does Not Include an Alumni Club or Chapter.

(6) All Remuneration is Reportable.

Once the $1000 cash threshold is met, all payments including cash and non-cash payments are reportable as wages.

R994-204-301. Independent Contractor Services.

(1) An independent contractor is a worker who is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, profession, or business of the same nature as the services performed, and the individual providing the services must be free from the employer's control and direction while performing services for the employer. A worker must clearly establish his or her status as an independent contractor by taking steps that demonstrate independence indicating an informed business decision has been made.

(2) Payments to or through another entity for personal services performed by a worker is exempt from employment if the personal services meet the provisions of Subsection 35A-4-204(3).

R994-204-302. Independent Contractor Determination.

(1) The Department will determine the status of a worker based upon information provided by the employer, the worker, and any other available source.

(2) If a worker files a claim for benefits and the Department, as the result of an audit, investigation, or declaratory ruling, has made a determination that the worker is an independent contractor and his or her services for an employer are exempt from coverage, any earnings from those services for that employer will be excluded from the claimant's monetary determination. The claimant may protest the monetary determination by filing an appeal as provided in Section R994-204-402.

R994-204-303. Factors for Determining Independent Contractor Status.

Services will be excluded under Section 35A-4-204 if the service meets the requirements of this rule. Special scrutiny of the facts is required to assure that the form of a service relationship does not obscure its substance, that is, whether the worker is independently established in a like trade, occupation, profession or business and is free from control and direction. The factors listed in Subsections R994-204-303(1)(b) and R994-204-303(2)(b) of this section are intended only as aids in the analysis of the facts of each case. The degree of importance of each factor varies depending on the service and the factual context in which it is performed. Additionally, some factors do not apply to certain services and, therefore, should not be considered.

(1) Independently Established.

(a) An individual will be considered customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, profession, or business if the individual is, at the time the service is performed, regularly engaged in a trade, occupation, profession, or business of the same nature as the service performed, and the trade, occupation, profession, or business is established independently of the alleged employer. In other words, an independently established trade, occupation, profession, or business is created and exists apart from a relationship with a particular employer and does not depend on a relationship with any one employer for its continued existence.

(b) The following factors, if applicable, will determine whether a worker is customarily engaged in an independently established trade or business:

(i) Separate Place of Business. The worker has a place of business separate from that of the employer.

(ii) Tools and Equipment. The worker has a substantial investment in the tools, equipment, or facilities customarily required to perform the services. However, "tools of the trade" used by certain trades or crafts do not necessarily demonstrate

independence.

(iii) Other Clients. The worker regularly performs services of the same nature for other customers or clients and is not required to work exclusively for one employer.

(iv) Profit or Loss. The worker can realize a profit or risks a loss from expenses and debts incurred through an independently established business activity.

(v) Advertising. The worker advertises services in telephone directories, newspapers, magazines, the Internet, or by other methods clearly demonstrating an effort to generate business.

(vi) Licenses. The worker has obtained any required and customary business, trade, or professional licenses.

(vii) Business Records and Tax Forms. The worker maintains records or documents that validate expenses, business asset valuation or income earned so he or she may file self-employment and other business tax forms with the Internal Revenue Service and other agencies.

(c) If an employer proves to the satisfaction of the Department that the worker is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, profession or business of the same nature as the service in question, there will be a rebuttable presumption that the employer did not have the right of or exercise direction or control over the service.

(2) Control and Direction.

(a) When an employer retains the right to control and direct the performance of a service, or actually exercises control and direction over the worker who performs the service, not only as to the result to be accomplished by the work but also as to the manner and means by which that result is to be accomplished, the worker is an employee of the employer for the purposes of the Act.

(b) The following factors, if applicable, will be used as aids in determining whether an employer has the right of or exercises control and direction over the service of a worker:

(i) Instructions. A worker who is required to comply with other persons' instructions about how the service is to be performed is ordinarily an employee. This factor is present if the employer for whom the service is performed has the right to require compliance with the instructions.

(ii) Training. Training a worker by requiring or expecting an experienced person to work with the worker, by corresponding with the worker, by requiring the worker to attend meetings, or by using other methods, indicates that the employer for whom the service is performed expects the service to be performed in a particular method or manner.

(iii) Pace or Sequence. A requirement that the service must be provided at a pace or ordered sequence of duties imposed by the employer indicates control or direction. The coordinating and scheduling of the services of more than one worker does not indicate control and direction.

(iv) Work on Employer's Premises. A requirement that the service be performed on the employer's premises indicates that the employer for whom the service is performed has retained a right to supervise and oversee the manner in which the service is performed, especially if the service could be performed elsewhere.

(v) Personal Service. A requirement that the service must be performed personally and may not be assigned to others indicates the right to control or direct the manner in which the work is performed.

(vi) Continuous Relationship. A continuous service relationship between the worker and the employer indicates that an employer-employee relationship exists. A continuous relationship may exist where work is performed regularly or at frequently recurring although irregular intervals. A continuous relationship does not exist where the worker is contracted to complete specifically identified projects, even though the service relationship may extend over a significant period of time.

(vii) Set Hours of Work. The establishment of set hours or a specific number of hours of work by the employer indicates control.

(viii) Method of Payment. Payment by the hour, week, or month points to an employer-employee relationship, provided that this method of payment is not just a convenient way of paying progress billings as part of a fixed price agreed upon as the cost of a job. Control may also exist when the employer determines the method of payment.

R994-204-401. Safe Haven Created by Independent Contractor Determinations.

The "safe haven" provision of 35A-4-204(4) allows an employer to rely on a declaratory order, ruling, or final determination by the Department that determines the independent contractor status of a worker or class of workers. A determination can be made at the request of an employer or by the Department as the result of an audit or status investigation. The final determination will only determine whether the employer is liable to pay contributions on payments made to the workers in question and does not affect the worker's right to challenge the determination at a more appropriate time like when the work relationship has ended and a claim for benefits has been filed. The worker, or class of workers, are not bound by the determination in the event a worker later files a claim for unemployment benefits.

R994-204-402. Procedure for Issuing a Safe Haven Determination.

(1) If the issue of the status of a worker or class of workers arises out of an audit or request for declaratory order and there is no claim for benefits pending at the time, the Department will determine the status on the basis of the best information available at the time. A request for a declaratory order will be denied if there is a pending claim for benefits by a worker who would be affected by the order.

(2) A worker whose status is determined as a result of an audit or declaratory order is not required to file a written consent to the determination pursuant to Subsection 63G-4-503(3)(b). Any consent given by the worker is invalid and will be considered to be in violation of Subsection 35A-4-103(1)(c)(ii).

(3) If the issue of a worker's status arises out of a claim for benefits and there has been a prior audit determination or declaratory order determining the status of the worker or a class of workers to which the individual belonged, the Department will issue a notice as part of the monetary determination, denying use of the worker's independent contractor earnings as wage credits for the base period on the basis of the prior status determination. The worker may protest the determination by filing an appeal within 15 days of the date of the notice. Upon receipt of a protest the Department will review the status of the worker. On the basis of its review, the Department will issue a new determination which will either affirm, reverse, or revise the original determination. The new determination will be mailed to the parties and can be appealed by the employer or the worker as though it were an "initial Department determination" as provided in rule Sections R994-508-101 through R994-508-104.

R994-204-403. Employer Reliance on Official Determination.

If a declaratory order or final audit finding has been issued concluding that a worker or class of workers are independent contractors, the employer will have no liability to pay unemployment contributions on payments made to the worker or workers, except as provided in Section R994-204-404.

R994-204-404. Effect of New Determination on Employer.

If a new determination by the Department, an administrative law judge, or the Workforce Appeals Board holds that the status of a worker or class of workers to which the individual belonged is that of employee for purposes of the Act, the employer is liable to pay unemployment contributions on all wages paid to workers in the class to which the individual belonged, from the beginning of the calendar quarter in which the new determination is made. In addition, the employer shall also be liable to pay contributions on any wages used by a claimant for purposes of establishing any claim for benefits affected by the new determination.

KEY: unemployment compensation, employment tests, independent contractor
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R994. Workforce Services, Unemployment Insurance.
R994-205. Exempt Employment.
R994-205-101. Exempt Domestic Service.

Domestic services are exempt under the Act, provided they are not included in covered employment under Subsection 35A-4-205(1)(d).

R994-205-102. Exempt Family Service.

Certain family service is exempt from coverage under the Act based upon the type of employing entity.

(1) Sole proprietorship exempt family service includes the following relationships:

(a) A worker employed by his or her spouse.

(b) A parent employed by his or her son or daughter. The exemption also applies to a stepparent employed by his or her stepchild.

(c) A child under the age of 21 employed by his or her parent regardless of the child's marital status. The exempt relationship is met even if the child is an adopted child, stepchild, or foster child. The foster child must be living with the foster parent.

(2) Partnership family service is exempt from coverage if the worker has an exempt family relationship to all partners. Exempt family relationships are the same relationships as for sole proprietorships in subsection (1) of this section. However, it is not necessary for the same relationship to exist between the worker and each partner.

(a) Examples of partnership family relationships that are exempt include:

(i) A child employed by a partnership composed of the child's parents.

(ii) A woman employed by a partnership composed of her husband and her son.

(b) Examples of partnership family relationships that are not exempt include:

(i) A woman employed by a partnership composed of her husband and his brother is not exempt because the required family relationship between the woman and her brother-in-law does not exist.

(ii) A man employed by a partnership composed of his wife and his son-in-law is not exempt because the required family relationship between the man and his son-in-law does not exist.

(3) There are no exempt family relationships in corporations, limited liability companies, and any other entity types not discussed in this section.

R994-205-103. Exempt Employees Hired Temporarily for a Disaster.

The Act excludes the services of governmental entity or Indian tribe employees hired solely on a temporary basis for disaster-type emergencies.

(1) Temporary basis employment is not the same as intermittent or irregular employment. Intermittent or irregular employment involves an on-going relationship, such as workers with an "on-call" status.

(2) Disaster type emergencies are those that affect the community on a wide scale, such as a forest fire, storm, or flood. Incidents that affect a few individuals, such as a house fire or automobile accident are not disaster type emergencies.

R994-205-104. Exempt Casual Labor.

(1) Casual labor is exempt under the Act if:

(a) The service is not in the course of the employing unit's trade or business;

(b) The payment for such service is less than $50 in a calendar quarter; and

(c) The worker performs such service on some portion of a day for less than 24 days in a calendar quarter or less than 24 days during the preceding calendar quarter.

(2) Services "not in the course of the employing unit's trade or business" include services that do not promote or advance the trade or business, such as services performed in connection with the employer's hobby or repairs to the employer's private home.

(3) Casual labor does not apply to domestic service exempt under subsection 35A-4-205(1)(d).

(4) Casual labor does not apply to any services performed for a corporation or limited liability company.

(5) Services performed by a worker for a property owner in regard to building or remodeling the owner's home are exempt if the requirements in subsection (1)(a) of this section are satisfied.

R994-205-105. Exempt Commission Insurance Sales.

Employment does not include services performed as an insurance agent or solicitor if payment for such services is solely by way of commission.

(1) An insurance solicitor is an employee of an insurance agent and is empowered to sell insurance on behalf of the agent. The solicitor usually does not have binding authority, and the business generated by the solicitor is usually owned by the agent, and not the solicitor.

(2) Services performed by a worker selling insurance are exempt if all such services are paid solely by way of commission.

(a) If any part of the payment for insurance sales services is a salary, all of the services are covered employment and the total payment, salary and commission, is subject to contribution payments.

(b) If a worker is guaranteed a minimum salary for any pay period in which sales commissions are less than the guaranteed minimum, all earnings are subject to contribution payments when the worker is paid the guaranteed salary. In any pay period in which the commissions equal or exceed the guaranteed salary, the earnings are considered to be solely by way of commission and are not subject to contribution payments.

(c) If the worker is given advances against future commissions and is required to repay any advances that exceed the commissions, the advances are considered to be payment solely by way of commission.

(d) If a worker performs both commission sales services and other salaried services, such as an accountant, the sales are excluded from employment and the other services are included in covered employment. If the payment for all services is for the same pay period, the "included and excluded" provisions of Subsection 35A-4-205(2) are applied.

R994-205-106. Exempt Real Estate Sales.

Employment does not include services as a licensed real estate agent if payment for such services is solely by way of commission.

(1) The "licensed" requirement refers to the license issued by the Utah Division of Real Estate to principal real estate brokers, associate real estate brokers, and real estate sales agents.

(2) The services performed as a real estate agent are those activities generally associated with the sale of real property. Such services include appraising property, advertising and showing property, closing sales, acquiring a lease to the property, and recruiting, training and supervising other salespersons. The services performed as a real estate agent do not include the management of property.

(3) Services performed by a worker as a licensed real estate agent are exempt if all such services are paid solely by way of commission.

(a) If any part of the payment for real estate sales services is a salary, all of the services are covered employment and the

total payment, salary and commission is subject to contribution payments.

(b) If a worker performing real estate sales services is guaranteed a minimum salary for any pay period in which sales commissions are less than the guaranteed minimum, all earnings are subject to contribution payments when the worker is paid the guaranteed salary. In any pay period in which the commissions equal or exceed the guaranteed salary, the earnings are considered to be solely by way of commission and are not subject to contribution payments.

(c) If a worker performing real estate sales services is given advances against future commissions and is required to repay any advances that exceed the commissions, the advances against future commissions are considered to be payment solely by way of commission.

(4) If a worker performs both commission sales services and other salaried services, such as an accountant, the sales are excluded from employment and the other services are included in covered employment. If the payment for all services is for the same pay period, the "included and excluded" provisions of Subsection 35A-4-205(2) are applied.

R994-205-107. Exempt Outside Sales.

The Act excludes the services of salespersons if the services are performed outside the employer's place of business, the salesperson is paid solely by way of commission, the services are not employment at common law, and the services are not employment as a traveling or city salesperson defined in Subsection 35A-4-204(2)(i).

(1) The employer's place of business is defined as an establishment where business is conducted, services are rendered, retail sales are made, or goods are manufactured, stored, or processed. This definition also includes temporary places of business such as booths or exhibits at trade shows, fairs and festivals.

(2) A commission is defined as a payment calculated as a percentage of the sales volume or value. Outside sales services are exempt if all such services are paid solely by way of commission.

(a) If any part of the payment for outside sales services is a salary, all of the services are covered employment and the total payment, salary and commission, is subject to contribution payments.

(b) If a worker is guaranteed a minimum salary for any pay period in which sales commissions are less than the guaranteed minimum, all earnings are subject to contribution payments when the worker is paid the guaranteed salary. In any pay period in which the commissions equal or exceed the guaranteed salary, the earnings are considered to be solely by way of commission and are not subject to contribution payments.

(c) If the worker is given advances against future commissions and is required to repay any advances that exceed the commissions, the advances are considered to be payment solely by way of commission.

(d) If a worker performs both outside commission sales services and other salaried services, such as an accountant, the sales are excluded from employment and the other services are included in covered employment. However, if the payment for all services is for the same pay period, the "included and excluded" provisions of Subsection 35A-4-205(2) are applied.

(3) Employment at common law is defined by the Internal Revenue Service's current common law rules.

(4) An outside salesperson may perform incidental activities at the employer's place of business, such as writing up and transmitting orders, replenishing sales supplies, or attending sales meetings, provided such activities are not routine, without losing the classification as an outside salesperson.

R994-205-201. Included and Excluded Service.

When a worker performs both included and excluded services for an employer during a pay period, all the services are considered to be included or excluded for that pay period, depending on the time spent in each activity.

(1) Time Spent in a Pay Period.

(a) If 50% or more of a worker's time is spent performing services that constitute employment, all the services are considered to be covered employment.

(b) This 50% test is applied to each pay period. A worker could have all services included in covered employment during one period and excluded in another.

(2) Employer Must Verify Time Spent.

In order to have all services performed by a worker excluded from covered employment, the employer must show to the satisfaction of the Department that less than 50% of the time spent in any pay period is for services that constitute employment.

(3) Pay Period.

Subsection 35A-4-205(2) does not apply if there is no regular pay period, the pay period covers more than 31 consecutive days or there are separate pay periods for the included and excluded services.

KEY: unemployment compensation, employment tests
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R994. Workforce Services, Unemployment Insurance.
R994-206. Agricultural Labor.
R994-206-101. Definition of Agricultural Labor.

Agricultural labor is exempt under Subsection 35A-4-205(1)(c) of the Act unless it is covered under Subsection 35A-4-204(2)(j). Subsection 35A-4-204(2)(j) covers larger agricultural employers based on wages paid or number of workers employed.

(1) Definition of Agricultural Terms.

The terms used in Section R994-206-101 are defined as follows:

(a) Agricultural Commodities.

Agricultural commodities include livestock, bees, poultry, fur-bearing animals, wildlife and all crops such as fruits, nuts, vegetables, grains and other commodities grown in the soil or other growth mediums for use or profit.

(b) Horticultural Commodities.

Horticultural commodities are flowers and nursery products such as sod, fruit trees, shade trees, Christmas trees, ornamental plants and shrubs.

(c) Raising and Harvesting.

Raising includes planting the seeds, watering or irrigating, applying insecticide or fertilizer and otherwise caring for the commodity prior to harvesting. In regard to livestock, bees, poultry, fur-bearing animals and wildlife, raising includes caring for, feeding, shearing, breeding, training and management. Harvesting includes picking, cutting, threshing, shucking corn, baling hay, and hulling nuts. Horticultural commodities are harvested when they are made available for sale.

(d) Farm.

A farm includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animal, and truck farms, plantations, ranches, nurseries, ranges, orchards, and such greenhouses and other similar structures as are used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities. Greenhouses and other similar structures used primarily for other purposes, such as display, storage, and fabrication of wreaths, corsages, and bouquets, do not constitute "farms".

(2) Agricultural Labor as Defined in Subsection 35A-4-206(1)(a).

(a) Agricultural labor includes services performed on a farm by a worker for any person in connection with any of the following activities:

(i) The cultivation of the soil;

(ii) The raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, or management of livestock, bees, poultry, fur-bearing animals, or wildlife; or

(iii) The raising or harvesting of any other agricultural or horticultural commodity.

(b) Services performed in connection with the production or harvesting of maple sap, or in connection with the raising or harvesting of mushrooms, or in connection with the hatching of poultry constitute agricultural labor only if such services are performed on a farm. Thus, services performed in connection with the operation of a hatchery, if not operated as part of a poultry or other farm, do not constitute agricultural labor.

(3) Agricultural Labor as Defined in Subsection 35A-4-206(1)(b).

(a) Agricultural labor includes the following activities performed by a worker in the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of one or more farms, provided the major part, defined as 50% or more, of such services is performed on a farm:

(i) Services performed in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of any of such farms or its tools or equipment; or

(ii) Services performed in salvaging timber, or clearing land of brush and other debris, left by a hurricane, storm, flood, or other natural disaster.

(b) The services described in subparagraph (a)(i) of this section may include services performed by carpenters, painters, mechanics, farm supervisors, irrigation engineers, bookkeepers, and other skilled or semi-skilled workers, which contribute in any way to the conduct of the farm or farms operated by the person employing them. Since the services described in this paragraph must be performed in the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of the farm, the term "agricultural labor" does not include services performed by workers of commercial concerns that contract with a farmer to repair, maintain, or renovate farm properties.

(4) Agricultural Labor as Defined in Subsection 35A-4-206(1)(c).

Agricultural labor includes the following activities performed by a worker in the employ of any person without regard to the place where such services are performed:

(a) the production or harvesting of agricultural commodities defined in the Federal Agricultural Marketing Act, 12 U.S.C. 1141j. These commodities are limited to crude gum, also known as oleoresin, from a living tree and gum spirits of turpentine and gum rosin processed from crude gum by the original producer of the crude gum; or

(b) the ginning of cotton; or

(c) the operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs or water ways if not owned or operated for profit and used primarily for farming purposes.

(5) Agricultural Labor as defined in Section 35A-4-206(1)(d).

(a) Agricultural labor includes services performed by a worker in the handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, of any agricultural or horticultural commodity if:

(i) Such services are performed by the worker in the employ of an operator of a farm or in the employ of a group of operators of farms ,other than a cooperative organization; and

(ii) Such services are performed with respect to the commodity in its unmanufactured state; and

(iii) Such operator produced more than one-half of the commodity with respect to which such services are performed during the pay period, or such group of operators produced all of the commodity with respect to which such services are performed during the pay period.

(b) The term "operator of a farm" as used in this section means an owner, tenant, or other person, in possession of a farm and engaged in the operation of such farm.

(c) The services described in this paragraph do not constitute agricultural labor if performed in the employ of a cooperative organization. The term "organization" includes corporations, joint-stock companies, and associations which are treated as corporations pursuant to section 7701(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this paragraph, any unincorporated group of operators shall be deemed a cooperative organization if the number of operators comprising such group is more than 20 at any time during the calendar quarter in which the services involved are performed.

(d) Processing services which change the commodity from its raw or natural state do not constitute agricultural labor. For example, the extraction of juices from fruits or vegetables is a processing operation which changes the character of the fruits or vegetables from their raw or natural state and, therefore, does not constitute agricultural labor. Likewise, services performed in the processing of maple sap into maple syrup or maple sugar do not constitute agricultural labor. On the other hand, services rendered in the cutting and drying of fruits or vegetables are processing operations which do not change the character of the fruits or vegetables and, therefore, constitute agricultural labor, if the other requisite conditions are met. Services performed with respect to a commodity after its character has been changed

from its raw or natural state by a processing operation do not constitute agricultural labor.

(e) The term "commodity" refers to a single agricultural or horticultural product, for example, all apples are to be treated as a single commodity, while apples and peaches are to be treated as two separate commodities. The services with respect to each such commodity are to be considered separately in determining whether the condition set forth in subparagraph (a)(iii) of this subsection has been satisfied. The portion of the commodity produced by an operator or group of operators with respect to which the services described in this paragraph are performed by a particular worker shall be determined on the basis of the pay period in which such services were performed by such worker.

(f) The services described in this paragraph do not include services performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption. Moreover, since the services described in this paragraph must be rendered in the actual handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market of the commodity, such services do not, for example, include services performed as stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, and other office employees, even though such services may be in connection with such activities. However, to the extent that the services of such individuals are performed in the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm and are rendered in major part on a farm, they may be within the provisions of paragraph (3) of this section.

(6) Examples of the Application of the Definition of Agricultural Labor.

(a) Raising and Selling.

Services in connection with raising agricultural or horticultural commodities are agricultural labor. However, if this business also sells the commodity, the selling activity is not agricultural labor unless performed on the farm.

(b) Agricultural Labor Included and Excluded Services.

If the same worker performs both agricultural and nonagricultural labor, the entire service will be considered to be agricultural labor if 50% or more of the time in a pay period was spent in agricultural labor. For reference see Subsection 35A-4-205(2).

(c) Poultry Hatchery.

Poultry hatchery services are agricultural labor provided they are performed on the farm or in the employ of a farm operator or group of operators who produced more than one-half the eggs. Services for a commercial hatchery that is not part of a farm that raises poultry are not agricultural labor.

(d) Raising Livestock.

Raising livestock and related activities performed on a farm are agricultural labor. Services in connection with livestock held, cared for and fed in a feed lot over an extended period of time to make an appreciable weight increase are agricultural labor. However, operating a stable or stud farm where no animals are raised is not agricultural labor. Services in connection with racing horses, using livestock in rodeos, exhibiting livestock and training livestock for these purposes are not agricultural labor when not performed on the farm where the animals were raised.

(e) Forestry, Lumbering and Landscaping.

Services performed in forestry, lumbering and landscaping are not agricultural labor.

(f) Brine Shrimp Harvesting.

Services performed in harvesting brine shrimp are not agricultural labor unless the services are performed on a farm.

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R994. Workforce Services, Unemployment Insurance.
R994-403. Claim for Benefits.
R994-403-101a. Filing a New Claim.

(1) A new claim for unemployment benefits is made by filing with the Department of Workforce Services Claims Center. A new claim can be filed by telephone, completing an application at the Department's web site, or as otherwise instructed by the Department.

(2) The effective date of a new claim for benefits is the Sunday of the week in which the claim is filed, provided the claimant did not work full-time during that week, or is not entitled to earnings equal to or in excess of the WBA for that week. A claim for benefits can only be made effective for a prior week if the claimant can establish good cause for late filing in accordance with R994-403-106a.

(3) When a claimant files a new claim during the last week of a quarter and has worked less than full-time for that week, the Department will make the claim effective that week if it is advantageous to the claimant, even if the claimant has earnings for that week that are equal to or in excess of the WBA.

(4) Wages used to establish eligibility for a claim cannot be used on a subsequent claim.

R994-403-102a. Cancellation of Claim.

(1) Once a weekly claim has been filed and the claimant has been deemed monetarily eligible, the claim is considered to have been established, even if no payment has been made or waiting week credit granted. The claim then remains established for 52 weeks during which time another regular claim may not be filed against the state of Utah unless the claim is canceled.

(2) A claim may be canceled if the claimant requests that the claim be canceled and one of the following circumstances can be shown:

(a) no weekly claims have been filed;

(b) cancellation is requested prior to the issuance of the monetary determination;

(c) the request is made within the same time period permitted for an appeal of the monetary determination and the claimant returns any benefits that have been paid;

(d) the claimant had earnings, severance, or vacation payments equal to or greater than the WBA applicable to all weeks for which claims were filed;

(e) the claimant meets the eligibility requirements for filing a new claim following a disqualification due to a strike in accordance with the requalifying provisions of Subsection 35A-4-405(4)(c);

(f) the claimant meets the requirements for cancellation established under the provisions for combined wage claims in R994-106-107; or

(g) the claimant has filed an unemployment compensation for ex-military (UCX) claim, and it is determined the claimant does not have wage credits under Title 5, chapter 85, U.S. Code.

(3) If a claimant is disqualified from the receipt of unemployment benefits because he or she was discharged for a crime in connection with work under R994-405-210, whether the claimant was deemed monetarily eligible or not, the claim will be established for 52 weeks and cannot be canceled even if the requirements of subsection (2) have been satisfied.

R994-403-103a. Reopening a Claim.

(1) A claim for benefits is considered "closed" when a claimant reports four consecutive weeks of earnings equal to or in excess of the WBA or does not file a weekly claim within 27 days from the last week filed. In those circumstances, the claimant must reopen the claim before benefits can be paid.

(2) A claimant may reopen the claim any time during the 52-week period after first filing by contacting the Claims Center. The effective date of the reopened claim will be the Sunday of the week in which the claimant requests reopening unless good cause is established for failure to request reopening during a prior week in accordance with R994-403-106a.

R994-403-104g. Using Unused Wages for a Subsequent Claim.

(1) A claimant may have sufficient wage credits to monetarily qualify for a subsequent claim without intervening employment.

(2) With the exception of subsection (3), benefits will not be paid under Subsection 35A-4-403(1)(g) from the effective date of the claim and continuing until the week the claimant provides proof of covered employment equal to at least six times the WBA. Each of the following elements must be satisfied:

(a) the claimant must have performed work in covered employment after the effective date of the original claim, but not necessarily during the benefit year of the original claim;

(b) actual services must have been performed. Vacation, severance pay, or a bonus cannot be used to requalify; and

(c) the claimant must have earnings from covered employment, as defined in R994-201-101(9), equal to at least six times the WBA of the original or subsequent claim, whichever is lower.

(3) Intervening covered employment is not required if the claimant did not receive benefits during the preceding benefit year.

R994-403-105a. Filing Weekly Claims.

(1) Claims must be filed on a weekly basis. For unemployment benefit purposes, the week begins at 12:01 a.m. on Sunday and ends at midnight on Saturday. The claimant is the only person who is authorized to file weekly claims. The responsibility for filing weekly claims cannot be delegated to another person.

(2) Each weekly claim should be filed as soon as possible after the Saturday week ending date. If the claim has not been closed, the Department will allow 20 days after the week ending date to file a timely claim. A weekly claim filed 21 or more calendar days after the week ending date will be denied unless good cause for late filing is established in accordance with R994-403-106a.

R994-403-106a. Good Cause for Late Filing.

(1) Claims must be filed timely to insure prompt, accurate payment of benefits. Untimely claims are susceptible to errors and deprive the Department of its responsibility to monitor eligibility. Benefits may be paid if it is determined that the claimant had good cause for not filing in a timely manner.

(2) The claimant has the burden to establish good cause by competent evidence. Good cause is limited to circumstances where it is shown that the reasons for the delay in filing were due to circumstances beyond the claimant's control or were compelling and reasonable. Some reasons for good cause for late filing may raise other eligibility issues. Some examples that may establish good cause for late filing are:

(a) a crisis of several days duration that interrupts the normal routine during the time the claim should be filed;

(b) hospitalization or incarceration; or

(c) coercion or intimidation exercised by the employer to prevent the prompt filing of a claim.

(3) The Department is the only acceptable source of information about unemployment benefits. Relying on inaccurate advice from friends, relatives, other claimants or similar sources does not constitute good cause.

(4) Good cause for late filing cannot extend beyond 65 weeks from the filing date of the initial claim.

R994-403-107b. Registration, Workshops, Deferrals - General Definition.

(1) A claimant must register for work with the Department,

unless, at the discretion of the Department, registration is waived or deferred.

(2) The Department may require attendance at workshops designed to assist claimants in obtaining employment.

(3) Failure, without good cause, to comply with the requirements of Subsections (1) and (2) of this section may result in a denial of benefits. The claimant has the burden to establish good cause through competent evidence. Good cause is limited to circumstances where it is shown that the failure to comply was due to circumstances beyond the control of the claimant or which were compelling and reasonable. The proof of inability to register or report may raise an able or available issue.

(4) The denial of benefits begins with the Sunday of the week the claimant failed to comply and will continue through the Saturday prior to the week the claimant contacts the Department and complies by either registering for work, reporting as required, or scheduling an appointment to attend the next available workshop or conference. The denial can be waived if the Department determines the claimant complied within 7 calendar days of the decision date.

R994-403-108b. Deferral of Work Registration and Work Search.

(1) The Department may elect to defer the work registration and work search requirements. A claimant placed in a deferred status is not required to actively seek work but must meet all other availability requirements of the act. Deferrals are generally limited to the following circumstances:

(a) Labor Disputes.

A claimant who is unemployed due to a labor dispute may be deferred while an eligibility determination under Subsection 35A-4-405(4) is pending. If benefits are allowed, the claimant must register for work immediately.

(b) Union Attachment.

(i) A claimant who is a union member in good standing, is on the out-of-work list, or is otherwise eligible for a job referral by the union, and has earned at least half of his or her base period earnings through the union, may be eligible for a deferral. If a deferral is granted to a union member, it shall not be extended beyond the mid-point of the claim unless the claimant can demonstrate a reasonable expectation of obtaining employment through the union.

(ii) If the claimant is not in deferred status because the claimant did not earn at least 50 percent of his or her base period wage credits in employment as a union member, or the deferral has ended, the claimant must meet the requirements of an active, good faith work search by contacting employers in addition to contacts with the union. This work search is required even though unions may have regulations and rules which penalize members for making independent contacts to try to find work or for accepting nonunion employment.

(c) Employer Attachment.

A claimant who has an attachment to a prior employer and a date of recall to full-time employment within ten weeks of filing or reopening a claim may have the work registration requirement deferred to the expected date of recall. The deferral should not extend longer than ten weeks.

(d) Three Week Deferral.

A claimant who accepts a definite offer of full-time work to begin within three weeks, shall be deferred for that period.

(e) Seasonal.

A claimant may be deferred when, due to seasonal factors, work is not available in the claimant's primary base period occupation and other suitable work is not available in the area.

(f) Department approval.

If Department approval is granted under the elements of R994-403-202, the claimant will be placed in deferred status once the training begins and will not be required to register for work or to seek and accept work. The deferral also applies to break periods between successive terms as long as the break period is four weeks or less. A claimant must make a work search prior to the onset of training, even if the claimant has been advised that the training has been approved.

(2) Deferrals cannot be granted if prohibited by state or federal law for certain benefit programs.

R994-403-109b. Profiled Claimants.

(1) The Department will identify individuals who are likely to exhaust unemployment benefits through a profiling system and require that they participate in reemployment services. These services may include job search workshops, job placement services, counseling, testing, and assessment.

(2) In order to avoid disqualification for failure to participate in reemployment services, the claimant must show good cause for nonparticipation. Good cause is limited to circumstances where the claimant can show that the reasons for the delay in filing were due to circumstances beyond the claimant's control or were compelling and reasonable.

(3) Failure to participate in reemployment services without good cause will result in a denial of benefits beginning with the week the claimant refuses or fails to attend scheduled services and continuing until the week the claimant contacts the Employment Center to arrange participation in the required reemployment service.

(4) Some reasons for good cause for nonparticipation may raise other eligibility issues.

R994-403-110c. Able and Available - General Definition.

(1) The primary obligation of the claimant is to become reemployed. A claimant may meet all of the other eligibility criteria but, if the claimant cannot demonstrate ability, availability, and an active good faith effort to obtain work, benefits cannot be allowed.

(2) A claimant must be attached to the labor force, which means the claimant can have no encumbrances to the immediate acceptance of full-time work. The claimant must:

(a) be actively engaged in a good faith effort to obtain employment; and

(b) have the necessary means to become employed including tools, transportation, licenses, and childcare if necessary.

(3) The continued unemployment must be due to the lack of suitable job opportunities.

(4) The only exception to the requirement that a claimant actively seek work is if the Department has approved schooling under Section 35A-4-403(2) and the claimant meets the requirements of R994-403-107b.

(5) The only exception to the requirements that the claimant be able to work and actively seeking full-time work are that the claimant meets the requirements of R994-403-111c(6).

R994-403-111c. Able.

(1) The claimant must have no physical or mental health limitation which would preclude immediate acceptance of full-time work. A recent history of employment is one indication of a claimant's ability to work. If there has been a change in the claimant's physical or mental capacity since his or her last employment, there is a presumption of inability to work which the claimant must overcome by competent evidence. The claimant must show that there is a reasonable likelihood that jobs exist which the claimant is capable of performing before unemployment insurance benefits can be allowed. Pregnancy is treated the same as other physical limitations.

(2) For purposes of determining weekly eligibility for benefits, it is presumed a claimant who is not able to work more than one-half the normal workweek will be considered not able to perform full-time work. The normal workweek means the

normal workweek in the claimant's occupation. A claimant will be denied under this section for any week in which the claimant refuses suitable work due to an inability to work, regardless of the length of time the claimant is unable to work.

(a) Past Work History.

Benefits will not be denied solely on the basis of a physical or mental health limitation if the claimant earned base period wages while working with the limitation and is:

(i) willing to accept any work within his or her ability;

(ii) actively seeking work consistent with the limitation; and

(iii) otherwise eligible.

Under these circumstances, the unemployment is considered to be due to a lack of employment opportunities and not due to an inability to work.

(b) Medical Verification.

When an individual has a physical or mental health limitation, medical information from a competent health care provider is one form of evidence used to determine the claimant's ability to work. The provider's opinion is presumed to be an accurate reflection of the claimant's ability to work, however, the provider's opinion may be overcome by other competent evidence. The Department will determine if medical verification is required.

(3) Temporary Disability.

(a) Employer Attached.

A claimant is not eligible for benefits if the claimant is not able to work at his or her regular job due to a temporary disability and the employer has agreed to allow the claimant to return to the job when he or she is able to work. In this case, the claimant's unemployment is due to an inability to work rather than lack of available work. The claimant is not eligible for benefits even if there is other work the claimant is capable of performing with the disability. If a claimant is precluded from working due to Federal Aviation Administration regulations because of pregnancy, and the employer has agreed to allow the claimant to return to the job, the claimant is considered to be on a medical leave of absence and is not eligible for benefits.

(b) No Employer Attachment.

If the claimant has been separated from employment with no expectation of being allowed to return when he or she is again able to work, or the temporary disability occurred after becoming unemployed, benefits may be allowed even though the claimant cannot work in his or her regular occupation if the claimant can show there is work the claimant is capable of performing and for which the claimant reasonably could be hired. The claimant must also meet other eligibility requirements including making an active work search.

(4) Hospitalization.

A claimant is unable to work if hospitalized unless the hospitalization is on an out-patient basis or the claimant is in a rehabilitation center or care facility and there is independent verification that the claimant is not restricted from immediately working full-time. Immediately following hospitalization, a rebuttable presumption of physical inability continues to exist for the period of time needed for recuperation.

(5) Workers' Compensation.

(a) Compensation for Lost Wages.

A claimant is not eligible for unemployment benefits while receiving temporary total disability workers' compensation benefits.

(b) Subsequent Awards.

The Department may require that a claimant who is receiving permanent partial disability benefits from workers' compensation show that he or she is able and available for full-time work and can reasonably expect to obtain full-time work even with the disability.

(c) Workers' compensation disability payments are not reportable as wages.

(6) Physical or Mental Health Limitation.

(a) A claimant who is not able to work full-time due to a physical or mental health limitation, may be considered eligible under this rule if:

(i) the claimant's base period employment was limited to part-time because of the claimant's physical or mental health limitations;

(ii) the claimant's prior part-time work was substantial. Substantial is defined as at least 50 percent of the hours customarily worked in the claimant's occupation;

(iii) the claimant is able to work at least as many hours as he or she worked prior to becoming unemployed;

(iv) there is work available which the claimant is capable of performing; and

(v) the claimant is making an active work search.

(b) The Department may require that the claimant establish ability by competent evidence.

R994-403-112c. Available.

(1) General Requirement.

The claimant must be available for full-time work. Any restrictions on availability, such as lack of transportation, domestic problems, school attendance, military obligations, church or civic activities, whether self-imposed or beyond the control of the claimant, lessen the claimant's opportunities to obtain suitable full-time work.

(2) Activities Which Affect Availability.

It is not the intent of the act to subsidize activities which interfere with immediate reemployment. A claimant is not considered available for work if the claimant is involved in any activity which cannot be immediately abandoned or interrupted so that the claimant can seek and accept full-time work.

(a) Activities Which May Result in a Denial of Benefits.

For purposes of establishing weekly eligibility for benefits, a claimant who is engaged in an activity for more than half the normal workweek that would prevent the claimant from working, is presumed to be unavailable and therefore ineligible for benefits. The normal workweek means the normal workweek in the claimant's occupation. This presumption can be overcome by a showing that the activity did not preclude the immediate acceptance of full-time work, referrals to work, contacts from the Department, or an active search for work. When a claimant is away from his or her residence but has made arrangements to be contacted and can return quickly enough to respond to any opportunity for work, the presumption of unavailability may be overcome. The conclusion of unavailability can also be overcome in the following circumstances:

(i) Travel Which is Necessary to Seek Work.

(A) Benefits will not be denied if the claimant is required to travel to seek, apply for, or accept work within the United States or in a foreign country where the claimant has authorization to work and where there is a reciprocal agreement. The trip itself must be for the purpose of obtaining work. There is a rebuttable presumption that the claimant is not available for work when the trip is extended to accommodate the claimant's personal needs or interests, and the extension is for more than one-half of the workweek.

(B) Unemployment benefits cannot be paid to a claimant located in a foreign country unless the claimant has authorization to work there and there is a reciprocal agreement concerning the payment of unemployment benefits with that foreign country.

(C) Unemployment benefits are intended, in part, to stimulate the economy of Utah and the United States and thus are expected to be spent in this country. A claimant who travels to a foreign country must report to the Department that he or she is out of the country, even if it is for a temporary purpose and regardless of whether the claimant intends to return to the

United States if work becomes available. Failure to inform the Department will result in a fraud overpayment for the weeks benefits were paid while the claimant was in a foreign country. The claimant may be eligible if the travel is to Canada but must notify the Department of that travel. Canada is the only country with which Utah has a reciprocal agreement. If the claimant travels to, but is not eligible to work in, Canada and fails to notify the Department of the travel, it will result in a fraud overpayment for the weeks benefits were paid while the claimant was in Canada.

(ii) Definite Offer of Work or Recall.

If the claimant has accepted a definite offer of full-time employment or has a date of recall to begin within three weeks, the claimant does not have to demonstrate further availability except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this section and is not required to seek other work. Because the statute requires that a claimant be able to work, if a claimant is unable to work for more than one-half of any week due to illness or hospitalization, benefits will be denied.

(iii) Jury Duty or Court Attendance.

Jury duty or court attendance is a public duty required by law and a claimant will not be denied benefits if he or she is unavailable because of a lawfully issued summons to appear as a witness or to serve on a jury unless the claimant:

(A) is a party to the action;

(B) had employment which he or she was unable to continue or accept because of the court service; or

(C) refused or delayed an offer of suitable employment because of the court service.

The time spent in court service is not a personal service performed under a contract of hire and therefore is not considered employment.

(b) Activities Which Will Result in a Denial of Benefits.

(i) Refusal of Work.

When a claimant refuses any suitable work, the claimant is considered unavailable. Even though the claimant had valid reasons for not accepting the work, benefits will not be allowed for the week or weeks in which the work was available. Benefits are also denied when a claimant fails to be available for job referrals or a call to return to work under reasonable conditions consistent with a previously established work relationship. This includes referral attempts from a temporary employment service, a school district for substitute teaching, or any other employer for which work is "on-call."

(ii) Failure to Perform All Work During the Week of Separation.

(A) Benefits will be denied for the week in which separation from employment occurs if the claimant's unemployment was caused because the claimant was not able or available to do his or her work. In this circumstance, there is a presumption of continued inability or unavailability and an indefinite disqualification will be assessed until there is proof of a change in the conditions or circumstances.

(B) If the claimant was absent from work during the last week of employment and the claimant was not paid for the day or days of absence, benefits will be denied for that week. The claimant will be denied benefits under this section regardless of the length of the absence.

(3) Hours of Availability.

(a) Full-Time.

Except as provided in R994-403-111c(5), in order to meet the availability requirement, a claimant must be ready and willing to immediately accept full-time work. Full-time work generally means 40 hours a week but may vary due to customary practices in an occupation. If the claimant was last employed less than full-time, there is a rebuttable presumption that the claimant continues to be available for only part-time work.

(b) Other Than Normal Work Hours.

If the claimant worked other than normal work hours and the work schedule was adjusted to accommodate the claimant, the claimant cannot continue to limit his or her hours of availability even if the claimant was working 40 hours or more. The claimant must be available for full-time work during normal work hours as is customary for the industry.

(4) Type of Work and Wage Restrictions.

(a) The claimant must be available for work that is considered suitable based on the length of time he or she has been unemployed as provided in R994-405-306.

(b) Contract Obligation.

If a claimant is restricted due to a contractual obligation from competing with a former employer or accepting employment in the claimant's regular occupation, the claimant is not eligible for benefits unless the claimant can show that he or she:

(i) is actively seeking work outside the restrictions of the noncompete contract;

(ii) has the skills and/or training necessary to obtain that work; and

(iii) can reasonably expect to obtain that employment.

(5) Employer/Occupational Requirements.

If the claimant does not have the license or special equipment required for the type of work the claimant wants to obtain, the claimant cannot be considered available for work unless the claimant is actively seeking other types of work and has a reasonable expectation of obtaining that work.

(6) Temporary Availability.

When an individual is limited to temporary work because of anticipated military service, school attendance, travel, church service, relocation, a reasonable expectation of recall to a former employer for which the claimant is not in deferral status, or any other anticipated restriction on the claimant's future availability, availability is only established if the claimant is willing to accept and is actively seeking temporary work. The claimant must also show there is a realistic expectation that there is temporary work in the claimant's occupation, otherwise the claimant may be required to accept temporary work in another occupation. Evidence of a genuine desire to obtain temporary work may be shown by registration with and willingness to accept work with temporary employment services.

(7) Distance to Work.

(a) Customary Commuting Patterns.

A claimant must show reasonable access to public or private transportation, and a willingness to commute within customary commuting patterns for the occupation and community.

(b) Removal to a Locality of Limited Work Opportunities.

A claimant who moves from an area where there are substantial work opportunities to an area of limited work opportunities must demonstrate that the new locale has work for which the claimant is qualified and which the claimant is willing to perform. If the work is so limited in the new locale that there is little expectation the claimant will become reemployed, the continued unemployment is the result of the move and not the failure of the labor market to provide employment opportunities. In that case, the claimant is considered to have removed himself or herself from the labor market and is no longer eligible for benefits.

(8) School.

(a) A claimant attending school who has not been granted Department approval for a deferral must still meet all requirements of being able and available for work and be actively seeking work. Areas that need to be examined when making an eligibility determination with respect to a student include reviewing a claimant's work history while attending school, coupled with his or her efforts to secure full-time work. If the hours of school attendance conflict with the claimant's established work schedule or with the customary work schedule for the occupation in which the claimant is seeking work, a

rebuttable presumption is established that the claimant is not available for full-time work and benefits will generally be denied. An announced willingness on the part of a claimant to discontinue school attendance or change his or her school schedule, if necessary, to accept work must be weighed against the time already spent in school as well as the financial loss the claimant may incur if he or she were to withdraw.

(b) A presumption of unavailability may also be raised if a claimant moves, for the purpose of attending school, from an area with substantial labor market to a labor market with more limited opportunities. In order to overcome this presumption, the claimant must demonstrate there is full-time work available in the new area which the claimant could reasonably expect to obtain.

(9) Employment of Youth.

Title 34, Chapter 23 of the Utah Code imposes limitations on the number of hours youth under the age of 16 may work. The following limitations do not apply if the individual has received a high school diploma or is married. Claimants under the age of 16 who do not provide proof of meeting one of these exceptions are under the following limitations whether or not in student status because they have a legal obligation to attend school. Youth under the age of 16 may not work:

(a) during school hours except as authorized by the proper school authorities;

(b) before or after school in excess of 4 hours a day;

(c) before 5:00 a.m. or after 9:30 p.m. on days preceding school days;

(d) in excess of 8 hours in any 24-hour period; or

(e) more than 40 hours in any week.

(10) Domestic Obligations.

When a claimant has an obligation to care for children or other dependents, the claimant must show that arrangements for the care of those individuals have been made for all hours that are normally worked in the claimant's occupation and must show a good faith, active work search effort.

R994-403-113c. Work Search.

(1) General Requirements.

Unless the claimant qualifies for a work search deferral pursuant to R994-403-108b, a claimant must make an active, good faith effort to secure employment each and every week for which benefits are claimed. Efforts to find work must be judged by the standards of the occupation and the community.

(2) Active.

An active effort to look for work means that the claimant must make a minimum of four new job contacts each week unless the claimant is otherwise directed by the unemployment division. Those contacts should be made with employers that hire people in the claimant's occupation or occupations for which the claimant has work experience or would otherwise be qualified and willing to accept employment. If the claimant fails to make four new job contacts during the first week filed, involvement in job development activities that are likely to result in employment will be accepted as reasonable, active job search efforts.

(3) Good Faith.

Good faith efforts are defined as those methods which a reasonable person, anxious to return to work, would make if desirous of obtaining employment. A good faith effort extends beyond simply making a specific number of contacts to satisfy the Department requirement.

R994-403-114c. Claimant's Obligation to Prove Weekly Eligibility.

The claimant:

(1) has the burden of proving that he or she is able, available, and actively seeking full-time work:

(2) must report any information that might affect eligibility;

(3) must provide any information requested by the Department which is required to establish eligibility;

(4) must immediately notify the Department if the claimant is incarcerated; and

(5) must keep a detailed record of his or her weekly job contacts so that the Department can verify the contact at any time for an audit or eligibility review. A detailed record includes the following information:

(a) the date of the contact,

(b) the name of the employer or other identifying information such as a job reference number,

(c) employer contact information such as the employer's mailing address, phone number, email address, or website address, and name of the person contacted if available,

(d) details of the position for which the claimant applied,

(e) method of contact, and

(f) results of the contact.

R994-403-115c. Period of Ineligibility.

(1) Eligibility for benefits is established on a weekly basis. If the Department has determined that the claimant is not able or available for work, and it appears the circumstances will likely continue, an indefinite disqualification will be assessed, and the claimant must requalify by showing that he or she is able and available for work.

(2) If the Department has reason to believe a claimant has not made a good faith effort to seek work, or the Department is performing a routine audit of a claim, the Department can only require that the claimant provide proof of work search activities for the four weeks immediately preceding the Department's request. However, if the claimant admits he or she did not complete the work search activities required under this rule, the Department can disqualify a claimant for more than four weeks.

(3) The claimant will be disqualified for all weeks in which it is discovered that the claimant was not able or available to accept work without regard to the four-week limitation.

R994-403-116e. Eligibility Determinations: Obligation to Provide Information.

(1) The Department cannot make proper determinations regarding eligibility unless the claimant and the employer provide correct information in a timely manner. Claimants and employers therefore have a continuing obligation to provide any and all information and verification which may affect eligibility.

(2) Providing incomplete or incorrect information will be treated the same as a failure to provide information if the incorrect or insufficient information results in an improper decision with regard to the claimant's eligibility.

R994-403-117e. Claimant's Responsibility.

(1) The claimant must provide all of the following:

(a) his or her correct name, social security number, citizenship or alien status, address and date of birth;

(b) the correct business name and address for each base period employer and for each employer subsequent to the base period;

(c) information necessary to determine eligibility or continuing eligibility as requested on the initial claim form, or on any other Department form including work search information. This includes information requested through the use of an interactive voice response system or the Internet;

(d) the reasons for the job separation from base period and subsequent employers when filing a new claim, requalifying for a claim, or any time the claimant is separated from employment during the benefit year. The Department may require a complete statement of the circumstances precipitating the separation; and

(e) any other information requested by the Department.

This includes requests for documentary evidence, written statements, or oral requests. Claimants are required to return telephone calls when requested to do so by Department employees.

(2) Claimants are also required to report, at the time and place designated, for an in-person interview with a Department representative if so requested.

(3) By filing a claim for benefits, the claimant has given consent to the employer to release to the Department all information necessary to determine eligibility even if the information is confidential.

R994-403-118e. Disqualification Periods if a Claimant Fails to Provide Information.

(1) A claimant is not eligible for benefits if the Department does not have sufficient information to determine eligibility. Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, a claimant who fails to provide necessary information without good cause is disqualified from the receipt of unemployment benefits until the information is received by the Department. Good cause is limited to circumstances where the claimant can show that the reasons for the delay in filing were due to circumstances beyond the claimant's control or were compelling and reasonable.

(2) If insufficient or incorrect information is provided when the initial claim is filed, the disqualification will begin with the effective date of the claim.

(3) If a potentially disqualifying issue is identified as part of the weekly certification process and the claimant fails to provide the information requested by the Department, the disqualification will begin with the Sunday of the week for which eligibility could not be determined.

(4) If insufficient or incorrect information is provided as part of a review of payments already made, the disqualification will begin with the week in which the response to the Department's request for information is due.

(5) The disqualification will continue through the Saturday prior to the week in which the claimant provides the information. The denial can be waived if the Department determines the claimant complied within 7 calendar days of the date the decision was issued.

R994-403-119e. Overpayments Resulting from a Failure to Provide Information.

(1) Any overpayment resulting from the claimant's failure to provide information, or based on incorrect information provided by the claimant, will be assessed as a fault overpayment in accordance with Subsection 35A-4-406(4) or as a fraud overpayment in accordance with Subsection 35A-4-405(5).

(2) Any overpayment resulting from the employer's failure to provide information will be assessed as a nonfault overpayment in accordance with Subsection 35A-4-406(5).

(3) If more than one party was at fault in the creation of an overpayment, the overpayment will be assessed as:

(a) a fraud or fault overpayment if the claimant was more at fault than the other parties; or

(b) a nonfault overpayment if the employer and/or the Department was more at fault, or if the parties were equally at fault.

R994-403-120e. Employer's Responsibility.

Employers must provide wage, employment, and separation information and complete all forms and reports as requested by the Department. The employer also must return telephone calls from Department employees in a timely manner and answer all questions regarding wages, employment, and separations.

R994-403-121e. Penalty for the Employer's Failure to Comply.

(1) A claimant has the right to have a claim for benefits resolved quickly and accurately. An employer's failure to provide information in a timely manner results in additional expense and unnecessary delay.

(2) If an employer or agent fails to provide adequate information in a timely manner without good cause, the ALJ will determine on appeal that the employer has relinquished its rights with regard to the affected claim and is no longer a party in interest. The employer's appeal will be dismissed and the employer is liable for benefits paid.

(3) The ALJ may, in his or her discretion, choose to exercise continuing jurisdiction with respect to the case and subpoena or call the employer and claimant as witnesses to determine the claimant's eligibility. If, after reaching the merits, the ALJ determines to reverse the initial decision and deny benefits, the employer is not eligible for relief of charges resulting from benefits overpaid to the claimant prior to the date of the ALJ's decision.

(4) In determining whether to exercise discretion and reach the merits, the ALJ may take into consideration:

(a) the flagrancy of the refusal or failure to provide complete and accurate information. An employer's or agent's refusal to provide information at the time of the initial Department determination on the grounds that it wants to wait and present its case before an ALJ, for instance, will be subject to the most severe penalty;

(b) whether or not the employer or agent has failed to provide complete and accurate information in the past or on more than one case; and

(c) whether the employer is represented by counsel or a professional representative. Counsel and professional representatives are responsible for knowing Department rules and are therefore held to a higher standard.

R994-403-122e. Good Cause for Failure to Comply.

If the employer or claimant has good cause for failing to provide the information in the time frame requested, no disqualification or penalty will be assessed. Good cause is limited to circumstances where the claimant or employer can show that the reasons for the delay in filing were due to circumstances that were compelling and reasonable or beyond the party's control.

R994-403-123. Obligation of Department Employees.

Employees of the Department are obligated, regardless of when the information is discovered, to bring to the attention of the proper Department representatives any information that may affect a claimant's eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits or information affecting the employer's contributions.

R994-403-201. Department Approval for School Attendance - General Definition.

(1) Unemployment insurance is not intended to subsidize schooling. However, it is recognized that training may be a practical way to reduce chronic and persistent unemployment due to a lack of work skills, job obsolescence or foreign competition. Even though the claimant is granted Department approval, the claimant must still be able to work. With Department approval, a claimant meets the availability requirement based on his or her school attendance and successful performance. With the exception of very short-term training, Department approval is intended for classroom training as opposed to on-the-job training. Department approval is to be used selectively and judiciously. It is not to be used as a substitute for selective placement, job development, on-the-job training, or other available programs.

(2) If a claimant is ineligible under 35A-4-403(1)(c) due to school attendance, Department approval will be considered.

(3) Department approval will be granted when required by

state or federal law for specific training programs.

R994-403-202. Qualifying Elements for Approval of Training.

All of the following nine elements must be satisfied for a claimant to qualify for Department approval of training. Some of these elements will be waived or modified when required by state or federal law for specific training programs.

(1) The claimant's unemployment is chronic or persistent, or likely to be chronic or persistent, due to any one of the following three circumstances:

(a) A lack of basic work skills. A lack of basic work skills may not be established unless a claimant:

(i)(A) has a history of repeated unemployment attributable to lack of skills and has no recent history of employment earning a wage substantially above the federal minimum wage or

(B) qualifies for Department sponsored training because the claimant meets the eligibility requirements for public assistance;

(ii) has had no formal training in occupational skills;

(iii) does not have skills developed over an extended period of time by training or experience; and

(iv) does not have a marketable degree from an institution of higher learning; or

(b) a change in the marketability of the claimant's skills has resulted due to new technology, or major reductions within an industry; or

(c) inability to continue working in occupations using the claimant's skills due to a verifiable, permanent physical or emotional disability,

(2) a claimant must have a reasonable expectation for success as demonstrated by:

(a) an aptitude for and interest in the work the claimant is being trained to perform, or course of study the claimant is pursuing; and

(b) sufficient time and financial resources to complete the training.

(3) The training is provided by an institution approved by the Department.

(4) The training is not available except in school. For example, on-the-job training is not available to the claimant.

(5) The length of time required to complete the training should generally not extend beyond 18 months.

(6) The training should generally be vocationally oriented unless the claimant has no more than two terms, quarters, semesters, or similar periods of academic training necessary to obtain a degree.

(7) There is a reasonable expectation of employment following completion of the training. Reasonable expectation means the claimant will find a job using the skills and education acquired while in training pursuant to a fair and objective projection of job market conditions expected to exist at the time of completion of the training.

(8) A claimant did not leave work to attend school even if the employer required the training for advancement or as a condition of continuing employment.

(9) The schooling is full-time, as defined by the training facility.

R994-403-203. Extensions of Department Approval.

Initial approval shall be granted, for the school term beginning with the week in which the attendance began, or the effective date of the claim, whichever is later. The Department may extend the approval if the claimant establishes proof of:

(1) satisfactory attendance;

(2) passing grades;

(3) continuance of the same course of study and classes originally approved; and

(4) compliance with all other qualifying elements.

R994-403-204. Availability Requirements When Approval is Granted.

(1) The work search and registration requirements for a claimant who is granted Department approval are found in R994-403-108b(1)(f). Once the claimant is actually in training, benefits will not be denied when work is refused as satisfactory attendance and progress in school serves as a substitute for the availability requirements of the act.

(2) Absences from school will not necessarily result in a denial of benefits during those weeks the claimant can demonstrate he or she is making up any missed school work and is still making satisfactory progress in school. Satisfactory progress is defined as passing all classes with a grade level sufficient to qualify for graduation, licensing, or certification, as appropriate.

(3) A disqualification will be effective with the week the claimant knew or should have known he or she was not going to receive a passing grade in any of his or her classes or was otherwise not making satisfactory progress in school. It is the claimant's responsibility to immediately report any information that may indicate a failure to maintain satisfactory progress.

(4) The claimant must attend school full-time as defined by the educational institution. If a claimant discontinues school attendance, drops or changes any classes before the end of the term, Department approval may be terminated immediately. However, discontinuing a class that does not reduce the school credits below full-time status will not result in the termination of Department approval. Department approval may be reinstated during any week a claimant demonstrates, through appropriate verification, the claimant is again attending class regularly and making satisfactory progress.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, if the claimant was absent from school for more than one-half of the workweek due to illness or hospitalization, the claimant is considered to be unable to work and unemployment benefits will be denied for that week. A claimant has the responsibility to report any sickness, injury, or other circumstances that prevented him or her from attending school.

(6) A claimant is ineligible for Department approval if the claimant is retaking a class that was originally taken while receiving benefits under Department approval. However, if Department approval was denied during the time the course was originally in progress, approval may be reinstated to cover that portion of the course not previously subsidized if the claimant can demonstrate satisfactory progress.

R994-403-205. Short-Term Training.

Department approval may be granted even though a claimant has marketable skills and does not meet the requirements for Department approval as defined in R994-403-202 if the entire course of training is no longer than eight weeks and will enhance the claimant's employment prospects. A claimant will not be granted a waiver for training that is longer than eight weeks even if the claimant needs only eight weeks or less to complete the training. This is intended as a one-time approval per benefit year and may not be extended beyond eight weeks.

R994-403-301. Requirements for Special Benefits.

Some benefit programs, including Extended Benefits, have different availability and work search requirements. The rule governing work search for Extended Benefits is R994-402. Other special programs are governed by the act or federal law.

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