R33. Administrative Services, Division of Purchasing and General Services.
R33-12. Rules of Procedure for Procurement Policy Board and Procurement Appeals Panel.
R33-12-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this Rule R33-12 is to establish procedures for the meetings of the Procurement Policy Board as well as the procedures for an appeal before the Procurement Appeals Panel.

R33-12-2. Authority.

This Rule R33-12 is authorized under Subsection 63G-6-201(3)(a)(i) which directs that the Procurement Policy Board "adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business." The Procurement Policy Board is also authorized to make rules under Section 63G-6-807 et. seq.

R33-12-3. Definitions.

All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code, Title 63G, Chapter 6, shall apply to this Rule R33-12. In addition the following definitions shall apply to this Rule R33-12:

(1) "Attendance" means a person attending a Board meeting, either in person or through electronic means as authorized by this Rule.

(2) "Board" means the Procurement Policy Board established under Section 63G-6-201.

(3) "Chair" means the person elected as Chair of the Board pursuant to Subsection 63G-6-201(3)(a)(ii).

(4) "Chief Procurement Officer" means the Chief Procurement Officer as defined in the Utah Procurement Code.

(5) "Director" means the Director of the Division of Purchasing and General Services or a duly authorized designee.

(6) "Division" means the Division of Purchasing and General Services.

(7) "Electronic meeting" is as defined in Section 52-4-103.

(8) "Open and Public Meetings Laws" means those laws provided by Title 52, Chapter 4, Utah Code.

(9) "Parties of Record" means the person(s) that have appealed the protest decision to the Procurement Policy Board, the entity or entities that made the subject procurement, the entity or entities who are the intended beneficiaries of the procurement, as well as those that have approved to intervene in accordance with this Rule R23-12.

(10) "Presiding Officer" means the Chair. The Chair may choose, either because of unavailability or any other reason, an alternate Presiding Officer.

(11) "Protest Officer" means:

(a) as it relates to a purchasing agency, the head of the purchasing agency or a designee of the head of the purchasing agency;

(b) as it relates to a local public procurement unit, the purchasing officer or the governing body of the local public procurement unit, or a designee of either;

(c) as it relates to a public procurement unit other than a public procurement unit described in Subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this Rule R33-12-3, the chief procurement officer or the chief procurement officer's designee.

R33-12-4. Composition of Board.

(1) The Board consists of fifteen voting members, as well as a nonvoting secretary appointed by the Chief Procurement Officer, who must be an employee of the Division.

(2) The secretary shall not be considered as part of the quorum requirement for Board meetings or determinations.

R33-12-5. Calling Meetings.

The Chair or any three voting members may call meetings of the Board. The Executive Director of the Department of Administrative Services or Director may also call a meeting.

R33-12-6. Chair, Presiding Officer and Basic Responsibilities.

(1) The Chair shall be the Presiding Officer at all Board meetings.

(2) The Chair may choose, either because of unavailability or any other reason, an alternate Presiding Officer, who is a member of the Board.

(3) The Presiding Officer shall be able to make motions and have a vote on each matter before the Board. The Presiding Officer may second motions.

(4) Unless otherwise directed by vote of the Board, the Presiding Officer shall be responsible for the operation of the meeting, shall have control over the items on the agenda, the order of the agenda, time limits that are needed, and other matters that relate to the orderly running of the meeting. Notwithstanding this, the Director may also place items on the Board agenda.

(5) The Chair shall be elected by the Board and serve for one year. The Chair may be elected to succeeding terms.

R33-12-7. Secretary to the Board.

(1) The Chief Procurement Officer shall appoint an employee of the Division to serve as Secretary to the Board. The Secretary shall be present at each meeting of the Board, shall provide the posting of notice, minutes, any required recording, and all secretarial related requirements related to the Open and Public Meetings laws. The Secretary shall coordinate with others as needed for compliance with the Open and Public Meetings laws.

(2) The Secretary shall maintain a record of Board meetings which shall include minutes, agendas and submitted documents, including those submitted electronically, that shall be available at reasonable times to the public.

R33-12-8. Meetings.

Meetings are generally held in the conference room of the Division of Purchasing and General Services, 3rd floor, State Office Building, Capitol Hill, in Salt Lake City, Utah. The date, time and location may also be identified or modified by the Chair and Director at any time when it is in the interest of the Board and the public.

R33-12-9. Compliance with Open and Public Meeting Laws.

All meetings of the Board shall be conducted in accordance with the Open and Public Meetings laws. All meetings are open to the public unless closed in whole or in part pursuant to the requirements of the Open and Public Meetings laws.

R33-12-10. Notice and Agenda.

(1) Notice shall be given of all meetings in accordance with the Open and Public Meetings laws.

(2) The Director or Presiding Officer may determine items to be placed on the agenda. A vote of the Board may also place an item on an agenda for a future meeting. Board members may also contact the Chair or Director about any request for agenda items.

(3) The order of business shall be in the order placed on the agenda, unless the Presiding Officer or vote of the Board alters the order of business and there is no prejudice to interested persons.

(4) Members of the Board, the Division, governmental agencies and the public may submit a request to the Secretary to the Board that an item be placed on the agenda subject to review and approval by the Presiding Officer or Director.

(5) Each agenda shall include an agenda item regarding whether there are any matters to be placed on a future agenda.

R33-12-11. Attendance, Quorum and Voting.

(1) Eight members of the Board are required for a quorum

to transact business.

(2) For any determination of the Board, it must be approved by a majority vote of those voting members present and it must receive an affirmative vote from at least five members.

(3) Voting shall be expressed publicly when called for by the Presiding Officer. An affirmative vote shall be recorded for all Board members present that neither vote negatively nor specifically abstain. The number of affirmative, negative and abstaining votes shall be announced by the Presiding Officer, and the vote of each member shall be recorded by the Secretary.

(4) Members must be in attendance, including by electronic means in accordance with this Rule, in order to vote.

R33-12-12. Motions, Second to a Motion, Discussion, Continuances and Resolutions.

(1) Any voting member may make or second a motion.

(2) Items may be continued to any subsequent meeting by vote of the Board.

(3) A second to a motion is required prior to discussion by Board members.

(4) After a motion is seconded, the Presiding Officer shall ask for discussion of the matter. The Presiding Officer shall call upon those that request to discuss the matter. The Presiding Officer retains the authority to place reasonable restrictions on the discussion to assure that the discussion is orderly and relevant to the motion. After the discussion, or if no Board member desires to discuss the matter, the Board shall proceed to vote on the matter without the need for a formal call to question.

(5) The Board may enact resolutions.

R33-12-13. Committees and Appeals Panel.

The Board may appoint committees to investigate or report on any matter which is of concern to the Board. The appointment of an Appeals Panel is described in Rule R33-12-19.

R33-12-14. Order at Meetings.

(1) The Presiding Officer shall preserve order and decorum at all meetings of the Board and shall determine questions of order, which may be subject to a vote of the Board.

(2) A person or persons creating a disturbance or otherwise obstructing the orderly process of a Board meeting may be ordered to leave the meeting.

R33-12-15. Rules of Order.

All matters not covered by this Rule R33-12 shall be determined by Robert's Rules of Order, latest published edition; an abbreviated edition of Robert's Rules of Order as determined by the Presiding Officer; or abbreviated procedures as determined by the Presiding Officer.

R33-12-16. Electronic Meetings.

(1) Purpose. Section 52-4-207 requires any public body that convenes or conducts an electronic meeting to adopt a rule governing the use of electronic meetings. This Rule R33-12-16 establishes procedures for conducting Board meetings by electronic means.

(2) Procedure. The following provisions govern any meeting at which one or more Board members appear electronically pursuant to Section 52-4-207:

(a) if one or more members of the Board desire to participate electronically, such member(s) shall contact the Director or Secretary. The Director shall assess the practicality of facility requirements needed to conduct the meeting electronically in a manner that allows for the attendance, participation and monitoring as required by this Rule. If it is practical, the Presiding Officer or Director shall determine whether to allow for such electronic participation, and the public notice of the meeting shall so indicate. In addition, the notice shall specify the anchor location where the members of the Board not participating electronically will be present and where interested persons and the public may attend, monitor, and participate in the open portions of the meeting.

(b) Notice of the meeting and the agenda shall be posted at the anchor location and be provided in accordance with the Open and Public Meetings laws. The anchor location is the physical location where the electronic meeting originates or where the participants are connected. The anchor location shall be identified in the public notice for the meeting. Unless otherwise designated in the notice, the anchor location shall be a room in the Utah State Capitol Hill Complex where the Board would normally meet if the Board was not holding an electronic meeting.

(c) Notice of the possibility of an electronic meeting shall be given to the Board members at least 24 hours before the meeting. In addition, the notice shall describe how a Board member may participate in the meeting electronically.

(d) When notice is given of the possibility of a Board member participating electronically, any Board member may do so and any voting Board member, whether at the anchor location or participating electronically, shall be counted as present for purposes of a quorum and may fully participate and vote. At the commencement of the meeting, or at such time as any Board member initially appears electronically, the Presiding Officer shall identify for the record all those who are participating electronically. Votes by members of the Board who are not at the anchor location of the meeting shall be confirmed by the Presiding Officer.

(e) The anchor location will have space and facilities so that interested persons and the public may attend, monitor and participate in the open portions of the meeting, as appropriate.

R33-12-17. Suspension of the Rules.

By a vote of the Board, and to the extent allowed by law, any requirement of this Rule R33-12-1 through R33-12-17 may be suspended when necessary to better serve the public in the conduct of a Board meeting.

R33-12-18. Intervention in a Protest.

(1) Application. This Rule contains provisions applicable to intervention in a protest, including who may intervene and the time and manner of intervention.

(2) Period of Time to File. After a timely protest is filed in accordance with the Utah Procurement Code, the Protest Officer shall notify awardees of the subject procurement and may notify others of the protest. A Motion to Intervene must be filed with the Protest Officer no later than ten days from the date such notice is sent by the Protest Officer. Only those Motions to Intervene made within the time prescribed in this Rule R33-12-18 will be considered timely. The entity or entities who conducted the procurement and those who are the intended beneficiaries of the procurement are automatically considered a Party of Record and need not file any Motion to Intervene.

(3) Contents of a Motion to Intervene. A copy of the Motion to Intervene shall also be mailed or emailed to the person protesting the procurement.

(4) Any Motion to Intervene must state, to the extent known, the position taken by the person seeking intervention and the basis in fact and law for that position. A motion to intervene must also state the person's interest in sufficient factual detail to demonstrate that:

(a) the person seeking to intervene has a right to participate which is expressly conferred by statute or by Commission rule, order, or other action;

(b) the person seeking to intervene has or represents an interest which may be directly affected by the outcome of the proceeding, including any interest as a:

(i) consumer;
(ii) customer;
(iii) competitor;
(iv) security holder of a party; or
(v) the person's participation is in the public interest.

(5) Granting of Status. If no written objection to the timely Motion to Intervene is filed with the Protest Officer within seven calendar days after the Motion to Intervene is received by the protesting person, the person seeking intervention becomes a party at the end of this seven day period. If an objection is timely filed, the person seeking intervention becomes a party only when the motion is expressly granted by the Protest Officer based on a determination that a reason for intervention exists as stated in this Rule. Notwithstanding any provision of this Rule R33-12-18, an awardee of the procurement that is the subject of a protest will not be denied their Motion to Intervene, regardless of its content, unless it is not timely filed with the Protest Officer.

(6) Late Motions. If a motion to intervene is not timely filed, the motion shall be denied by the Protest Officer.

R33-12-19. Procurement Appeals Panel.

(1) In General and Grounds for Appeal. This Rule R33-12-19 shall apply for any appeal of a protest decision to the Procurement Policy Board where such appeal is made in accordance with the Utah Procurement Code. The grounds for an appeal are limited to those specified in the protest letter as required by the Utah Procurement Code.

(2) Creation of Procurement Appeals Panel. Within seven days after the day on which the Chair receives a timely written notice of appeal in accordance with the Utah Procurement Code, the Chair or a designee of the Chair who is a member of the Board shall appoint a procurement appeals panel to hear and decide the appeal, consisting of at least three individuals, each of whom shall be:

(a) a member of the Procurement Policy Board; or

(b) a designee of a member appointed as indicated below, if the designee is approved by the Chair.

(3) Designee of Chair to make Appointment in Special Circumstances. When the Chair is employed by the public entity responsible for the solicitation, contract award or other action complained of, the Chair shall have a designee who is a member of the Board and not so employed make the appointments.

(4) Panel to have a Chair. The appointments made under this Rule shall include the designation of a Chair for the Panel.

(5) Conflicts of Interest. A person may not be appointed to the panel if the person is employed by the public entity responsible for the solicitation, contract award or other action complained of.

(6) Odd number of members. The Panel shall consist of an odd number of members.

(7) Informal Proceeding, Rules of Evidence Not Applicable. The Panel shall conduct an informal proceeding on the appeal within 60 days after the day on which the procurement appeals panel is appointed unless all parties stipulate to a later date or the panel continues the proceeding beyond the 60 day period if the panel determines the continuance is in the interests of justice. The Rules of Evidence do not apply to an appeal proceeding.

(8) Notice of Proceeding. At least seven days before the proceeding, the Panel shall mail, email, or hand deliver a written notice of the proceeding to the parties to the appeal.

(9) Written Decision. Within seven days after the day on which the proceeding ends, the Chair of the Panel shall issue a written decision on the appeal to the parties to the appeal and to the protest officer. The written decision must be supported by at least two panel members.

(10) Record for Decision. The Panel shall consider the appeal based solely on the following without taking any additional evidence:

(a) the protest decision;

(b) the record considered by the person who issued the protest decision; and

(c) if a protest hearing was held, the record of the protest hearing.

(11) Standard for Review. The Panel shall uphold the decision of the protest officer, unless the decision is arbitrary and capricious or clearly erroneous.

(12) Parameters if Decision not Upheld on Appeal. If the Panel determines that the decision of the Protest Officer is arbitrary and capricious or clearly erroneous, the panel:

(a) shall remand the matter to the Protest Officer to cure the problem or render a new decision;

(b) may recommend action that the Protest Officer should take; and

(c) may not order that a contract be awarded to a certain person, a contract or solicitation be cancelled, or any other action to be taken other than the action described in (12)(a) above.

(13) Expedited Proceedings. A proceeding may be expedited as described in Rule R33-12-19(27).

(14) Electronic Participation. Electronic Participation by Panel Members and Participants. Any panel member or participant may participate electronically by:

(a) notifying the Chair of the Panel at least 24 hours in advance of the proceeding;

(b) the Chair of the Panel will allow such electronic participation provided that the electronic means for such participation, by phone, computer or otherwise, is available at the location; and

(c) the electronic means allows other members of the Panel and other participants to hear the person or persons participating electronically.

(15) Security Deposit.

(a) A person who files an appeal shall, at the time the appeal is filed, pay a security deposit or post a bond with the protest officer in an amount that is the greater of:

(i) for the appeal of a debarment or suspension, $1000;

(ii) for any type of procurement, $1000;

(iii) for an invitation for bids, 5% of the lowest bid amount, if the bid opening has occurred, or 5% of the estimated contract cost, which shall be the amount of the budget allocated by the public entity for the subject procurement, if the bid opening has not yet occurred;

(iv) for a request for proposals, 5% of the lowest cost proposed in a response to the request for proposals, if the opening of proposals has occurred, or 5% of the estimated contract cost, which shall be the amount of the budget allocated by the public entity for the subject procurement, if the opening of proposals has not yet occurred;

(v) for a type of procurement other than an invitation for bids or request for proposals, 5% of the amount of the budget allocated by the public entity for the subject procurement.

(b) For purposes of this Security Deposit, when the amount of the budget allocated by the public entity for the subject procurement is to be used, the following shall apply:

(i) the security deposit or bond posting does not need to be filed along with the appeal, but must be filed within 7 days of the appellant being notified of the budget allocated by the public entity for the subject procurement.

(c) The security deposit or bond posting may be waived or reduced under the following circumstances:

(i) where the Appellant in the notice of appeal has indicated that the Appellant is impecunious or otherwise faces an economic hardship in the ability to pay a security deposit or bond posting , and the Chair of the Panel determines that such condition exists;

(ii) where the Appellant in the notice of appeal has indicated other grounds acceptable to the Division of Purchasing and General Services to be appropriate; or

(iii) where the subject procurement involves a small purchase or any procurement below $10,000.

(d) If a waiver is denied under this Rule, the Appellant must post the appropriate security deposit or bond within seven days of date of receipt of the notice of denial or the appeal will be dismissed.

(e) The Chair of the Board shall dismiss an appeal filed under the matter if the Appellant fails to timely pay the security deposit or post the bond required by the Utah Procurement Code and this Rule.

(f) The Chair of the Board shall retain the security deposit or bond until the protest and any appeal of the protest decision is final.

(g) The Chair of the Board shall deposit the security deposit into an interest-bearing account.

(h) The Chair of the Board shall, after any appeal of the protest decision becomes final, return the security deposit and the interest it accrues to the person who paid the security deposit, unless the security deposit is forfeited to the General Fund under this Rule.

(i) The Chair of the Board shall retain the bond until the protest and any appeal of the protest decision becomes final and thereafter either return the bond to the person who posted the bond or have the bond forfeited to the General Fund under this Rule.

(j) A security deposit that is paid, or a bond that is posted, under this Rule shall forfeit to the General Fund if:

(i) the person who paid the security deposit or posted the bond failed to ultimately prevail on appeal; and

(ii) the panel finds that the protest or appeal is frivolous or that its primary purpose is to harass or cause a delay.

(16) Discontinuance of Appeal. After notice of an appeal to the Board is filed in accordance with the Utah Procurement Code, no party may discontinue the appeal without prejudice, except as authorized by the Panel.

(17) Dismissal for Lack of Compliance. A Panel may dismiss an appeal that is assigned to the Panel if the appeal is not filed in accordance with the requirements of the Utah Procurement Code and this Rule enacted pursuant to the Utah Procurement Code.

(18) Appearance and Representation, Electronic Participation. A person may represent him or herself before the Panel. Any person or party may be represented by an attorney at law. Parties shall enter their appearances at the beginning of the proceeding or at such time as may be designated by the Panel by giving their names and addresses and stating their positions or interests in the proceeding.

(19) Intervention on Appeal.

(a) Only those persons who have intervened in the protest that is being appealed may intervene in the appeal process unless the grounds for intervention did not exist until the time of appeal. A Motion to Intervene must be received by the Protest Officer or Chair of the Board within seven days of being notified of the Appeal by the Protest Officer. A copy of the Motion to Intervene shall also be mailed or emailed to the Appellant.

(b) The entity or entities who conducted the procurement and those who are the intended beneficiaries of the procurement are automatically considered a Party of Record and need not file any Motion to Intervene.

(c) Contents of a Motion to Intervene. Any Motion to Intervene must state, to the extent known, the position taken by the person seeking intervention and the basis in fact and law for that position. A Motion to Intervene must also state the person's interest in sufficient factual detail to demonstrate that:

(i) the person seeking to intervene has a right to participate which is expressly conferred by statute or by Commission rule, order, or other action;

(ii) the person seeking to intervene has or represents an interest which may be directly affected by the outcome of the proceeding, including any interest as a:

(A) consumer;

(B) customer;

(C) competitor;

(D) security holder of a party; or

(E) the person's participation is in the public interest.

(d) Granting of Status. If no written objection to the timely Motion to Intervene is filed with the Chair of the Panel within seven calendar days after the Motion to Intervene is received by the Party of Record desiring to object, the person seeking intervention becomes a party at the end of this seven day period. If an objection is timely filed, the person seeking intervention becomes a party only when the motion is expressly granted by the Appeals Panel based on a determination that a reason for intervention exists as stated in this Rule.

(e) Late Motions. If a motion to intervene is not timely filed, the motion shall be denied by the Appeals Panel.

(20) Form of Pleadings and Documents. All documents and pleadings submitted to the Chair and the Panel shall indicate the name, mailing address, any email address and phone number of the submitting person as well as indicate by a certificate of service that it was provided to all other persons known to be a party in the proceeding.

(21) Signature. Pleadings shall be signed by the party or the participant, or by the party's attorney or other authorized representative, and shall reflect the address of the signer to whom any further notices should be sent. The signature shall be deemed to be a certification by the signer that he/she has read the pleading and that to the best of his/her knowledge and belief there is good ground to support it.

(22) Response. A Party of Record against whom a pleading is directed may file an answer or other response thereto. Answers or other responses shall contain a clear and concise statement of the matter relied upon as a basis for the answer or response, together with an appropriate prayer for relief.

(23) Motions. Motions may be submitted for the Panel's determination by either written or oral argument, and may be supported by affidavits. However, no new evidence is allowed in the appeal as prescribed by the Utah Procurement Code.

(24) Original and Copies. One original of all pleadings and documents submitted to the Panel, with attachments, shall be filed with the Panel. Filings in electronic form by email are encouraged. The Panel may thereafter direct that a copy of all pleadings and other documents be made available by the party filing same to any person whom the Panel determines may be affected by the proceedings, and who desires copies thereof.

(25) Service on Other Parties. All Parties of Record shall serve one copy of all pleadings and other documents on each of the other Parties of Record either by personal service, hand delivery, or by mailing/emailing a copy to the party's physical address or email address as shown in the filings of the Panel or the subject Purchasing Agency. In the event service is made by mail to a physical address, the party serving same shall attach to the original of the pleading a certificate that a true copy thereof was, on the appropriate date, mailed to the designated address by first class United States mail, properly addressed with postage prepaid. When any party has appeared by an attorney or other authorized representative, service upon such attorney or representative constitutes service upon the party.

(26) Answers or Responses. Answers or responses shall be filed with the Panel and served upon Parties of Record within ten days after service of the original pleading unless for good cause the Panel extends the time within which such answer or response may be made. All motions must be filed, and served

upon all Parties of Record, not later than three days prior to any date set for the proceeding before the Panel.

(27) Pre-Proceeding Conference and Expedited Proceedings.

(a) The Panel may, upon written notice to all parties, hold a pre-proceeding conference for the purpose of formulating and simplifying the issues or any other matter that assists with the proceeding. A person participating in a pre-proceeding conference on behalf of each party shall have authority to negotiate and agree to settlement of the dispute.

(b) Any party may request a pre-proceeding conference in an effort to expedite the proceeding. Upon such a request to expedite the proceeding, the Panel shall consider any expedited process that considers the needs to expedite the proceeding while assuring that the due process rights of all parties are protected.

(28) The Proceeding. The Panel shall set the time and place for the proceeding at the earliest practical date and written notice by mail or email shall be provided to each Party of Record and, at the discretion of the Panel, to any other interested persons. The Chair of the Panel shall establish the order of the proceeding, including the sequence and time limit for presentations. The proceeding shall be recorded or have a court reporter.

(29) Determination. After the Panel has reached a final decision by a majority vote, the Chair of the Panel shall prepare a written determination. A copy of the determination shall be served upon the Parties of Record as herein provided.

KEY: procurement, procedures, appeals, Procurement Policy Board
October 8, 2012 **63G-6-807**
63G-6-201(3)(a)(i)

R58. Agriculture and Food, Animal Industry.
R58-3. Brucellosis Vaccination Requirements.
R58-3-1. Authority.

(1) Promulgated under the authority of section 4-31-109 and Subsections 4-2-2(1)(c)(i), 4-2-2(1)(j).

(2) It is the intent of this rule to state the brucellosis vaccination requirements for cattle and bison within Utah.

R58-3-2. Definitions.

(1) "Accredited Veterinarian" means a veterinarian approved by the Deputy Administrator of Veterinary Services (VS), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), in accordance with the provisions of 9 CFR 161 to perform functions required by cooperative State-Federal disease control and eradication programs.

(2) "Bison" means a bovine-like animal (genus Bison) commonly referred to as American buffalo or buffalo.

(3) "Cattle" means all domestic bovine (genus Bos).

(4) "Official USDA vaccination tag" means a metal identification eartag that provides unique identification for each individual animal by conforming to the nine (9)-character alpha-numeric national uniform eartagging system or any other unique identification device approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(5) "RFID" means a radio frequency identification device used as individual identification of livestock.

R58-3-3. Utah Cattle and Bison Vaccination Requirements.

(1) All Utah beef cattle and bison heifers intended for replacement breeding animals must be vaccinated against Brucella abortus.

(2) Vaccination of beef cattle and bison heifer calves shall be administered by an accredited veterinarian or by a brucellosis technician.

(3) All beef cattle and bison heifers shall be vaccinated with strain RB-51 administered between 4 and 12 months of age. These heifers shall be properly identified by official tattoos and ear tag (either official USDA vaccination tag or RFID of approved design) and shall be reported on an official vaccination certificate (VS Form 4-24) within 30 days to the State Veterinarian.

(4) Beef cattle and bison heifers not intended for replacement breeding are exempt from the vaccination requirement in subsection R58-3-3(2).

KEY: brucellosis, vaccination, cattle, bison
October 29, 2012 **4-31-109**
4-2-2(1)(c)(i)
4-2-2(1)(j)

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)(b), 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)(g), (j), (l), (m), (o), (s), and (t), and R156-46b-202(2)(a) through (d), 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 Subsection R156-46b-201(1)(c), 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

(ii) informal adjudicative proceedings described in Subsections R156-46b-202(1)(a) through (d),(f), (h), (j), (n), (p)(ii) and (iii), (q)(ii) and (iii), (r)(ii) and (iii), and R156-46b-202(2)(b)(iii).

(iii) 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)(k).

(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)(e) 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)(f) 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) informal adjudicative proceedings described in Subsections R156-46b-202(1)(l), (m),(o),(r)(i), (s), and (t), and R156-46b-202(2)(b) through (d), however resolved, including memorandums of understanding and stipulated settlements;

(B) 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

(C) 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)(b) through (d) 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 informal adjudicative proceedings specified in Subsections R156-46b-202(1)(a) through (d),(h),(n), (p)(i) and (q)(i).

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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) 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.

(2) 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.

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

(4) 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.

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

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

(b) the Division's file or other reference number of the audit or investigation; and

(c) 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.

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

October 9, 2012 **58-1-106(1)(a)**
Notice of Continuation January 5, 2012 **58-1-308**
58-1-501(4)

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-46b. Division Utah Administrative Procedures Act Rule.
R156-46b-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "Division Utah Administrative Procedures Act Rule."

R156-46b-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Title 63G, Chapter 4, Subsection 58-1-108(1), and Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a). The purposes of this rule include:

(a) classifying Division adjudicative proceedings;

(b) clarifying the identity of presiding officers at Division adjudicative proceedings; and

(c) defining procedures for Division adjudicative proceedings which are consistent with the requirements of Titles 58 and 63G and Rule R151-4.

R156-46b-201. Formal Adjudicative Proceedings.

(1) The following adjudicative proceedings initiated by a request for agency action are classified as formal adjudicative proceedings:

(a) special appeals board held in accordance with Section 58-1-402;

(b) declaratory order determining the applicability of statute, rule or order to specified circumstances, when determined by the director to be conducted as a formal adjudicative proceeding; and

(c) board of appeal held in accordance with Subsection 15A-1-207(3).

(2) The following adjudicative proceedings initiated by a Notice of Agency Action are classified as formal adjudicative proceedings:

(a) disciplinary proceedings, except those classified as informal proceedings under Section R156-46b-202, that result in the following sanctions:

(i) revocation of licensure;

(ii) suspension of licensure;

(iii) restricted licensure;

(iv) probationary licensure;

(v) issuance of a cease and desist order except when imposed through a citation;

(vi) administrative fine except when imposed through a citation; and

(vii) issuance of a public reprimand;

(b) unilateral modification of a disciplinary order; and

(c) termination of diversion agreements.

R156-46b-202. Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

(1) The following adjudicative proceedings initiated by a request for agency action are classified as informal adjudicative proceedings:

(a) approval of application for initial licensure, renewal or reinstatement of licensure, or relicensure;

(b) denial of application for initial licensure or relicensure;

(c) denial of application for renewal or reinstatement of licensure;

(d) approval or denial of application for inactive or emeritus licensure status;

(e) board of appeal under Subsection 15A-1-207(3);

(f) approval or denial of claims against the Residence Lien Recovery Fund created under Title 38, Chapter 11;

(g) payment of approved claims against the Residence Lien Recovery Fund described in Subparagraph (g);

(h) approval or denial of request to surrender licensure;

(i) approval or denial of request for entry into diversion program under Section 58-1-404;

(j) matters relating to diversion program;

(k) citation hearings held in accordance with citation authority established under Title 58;

(l) approval or denial of request for modification of disciplinary order;

(m) declaratory order determining the applicability of statute, rule or order to specified circumstances, when determined by the director to be conducted as an informal adjudicative proceeding;

(n) approval or denial of request for correction of procedural or clerical mistakes;

(o) approval or denial of request for correction of other than procedural or clerical mistakes;

(p) denial of application for renewal of:

(i) a contractor, plumber, electrician, or alarm company licensed under Title 58, Chapter 55;

(ii) a controlled substance licensee under Subsection 58-37-6(4)(g); and

(iii) a contract security company or armored car company for failure to replace a qualifier as required under Section 58-63-306;

(q) denial of application for reinstatement of:

(i) a contractor, plumber, electrician, or alarm company licensed under Title 58, Chapter 55;

(ii) a controlled substance licensee under Subsection 58-37-6(4)(g); and

(iii) a contract security company or armored car company for failure to replace a qualifier as required under Section 58-63-306;

(r) disciplinary proceedings against:

(i) a contractor, plumber, electrician, or alarm company licensed under Title 58, Chapter 55;

(ii) a controlled substance licensee under Subsection 58-37-6(4)(g); and

(iii) a contract security company or armored car company for failure to replace a qualifier as required under Section 58-63-306;

(s) disciplinary sanctions imposed in a memorandum of understanding with an applicant for licensure; and

(t) all other requests for agency action permitted by statute or rule governing the Division not specifically classified as formal adjudicative proceedings in Subsection R156-46b-201(1).

(2) The following adjudicative proceedings initiated by a notice of agency action are classified as informal adjudicative proceedings:

(a) nondisciplinary proceeding which results in cancellation of licensure;

(b) disciplinary proceedings against:

(i) a contractor, plumber, electrician, or alarm company licensed under Title 58, Chapter 55;

(ii) a controlled substance licensee under Subsection 58-37-6(4)(g); and

(iii) a contract security company or armored car company for failure to replace a qualifier as required under Section 58-63-306.

(c) disciplinary proceedings initiated by a notice of agency action and order to show cause concerning violations of an order governing a license;

(d) disciplinary proceedings initiated by a notice of agency action in which the allegations of misconduct are limited to one or more of the following:

(i) Subsection 58-1-501(2)(c) or (d); or

(ii) Subsections R156-1-501(1) through (5).

R156-46b-301. Designation.

The presiding officers for Division adjudicative proceedings are as defined at Subsection 63G-4-103(1)(h) and as specifically established by Section 58-1-109 and by Section R156-1-109.

R156-46b-401. In General.

(1) The procedures for formal Division adjudicative proceedings are set forth in Sections 63G-4-204 through 63G-4-208, Rule R151-4-114, and this rule.

(2) The procedures for informal Division adjudicative proceedings are set forth in Section 63G-4-203, Rule R151-4-114, and this rule.

R156-46b-402. Response to Notice of Agency Action in an Informal Proceeding.

A written response or answer to the allegations in a notice of agency action or incorporated by reference into a notice of agency action that initiates an informal adjudicative proceeding may, as set forth in a notice of agency action, be required to be filed within 30 days of the mailing date of the notice of agency action or other date specified in the notice of agency action.

R156-46b-403. Evidentiary Hearings in Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

(1) Evidentiary hearings are not required for informal Division adjudicative proceedings unless required by statute or rule, or permitted by rule and requested by a party within the time prescribed by rule.

(2) Unless otherwise provided, a request for an evidentiary hearing permitted by rule must be submitted in writing no later than 20 days following the issuance of the notice of agency action if the proceeding was initiated by the Division, or together with the request for agency action if the proceeding was not initiated by the Division.

(3) An evidentiary hearing is required for the following informal proceedings:

(a) R156-46b-202(1)(f), board of appeal held in accordance with Subsection 15A-1-207(3); and

(b) R156-46b-202(1)(l), citation hearings held in accordance with Title 58.

(4) An evidentiary hearing is permitted for an informal proceeding pertaining to matters relating to a diversion program in accordance with R156-46b-202(1)(k).

(5) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, no evidentiary hearing shall be held in an informal adjudicative proceeding unless timely notice of the hearing has been served upon the parties as required by Subsection 63G-4-203(1)(d). Timely notice means service of a Notice of Hearing upon all parties not later than ten days prior to any scheduled evidentiary hearing.

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

R156-46b-404. Orders in Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

(1) Orders issued in Division informal adjudicative proceedings shall comply with Subsection 63G-4-203(1)(i).

(2) Issuance of a license or approval of related requests in response to a request for agency action is sufficient to satisfy the requirements of Subsection 63G-4-203(1)(i).

(3) Issuance of a letter denying a license or related requests is sufficient to satisfy the requirements of Subsection 63G-4-203(1)(i). The letter must explain the reasons for the denial and the rights of the parties to seek agency review, including the time limits for requesting review.

(4) Unless otherwise specified by the director, the fact finder who serves as the presiding officer at an evidentiary hearing convened in Division informal adjudicative proceedings shall issue a final order.

(5) Orders issued in Division informal adjudicative proceedings in which an evidentiary hearing is convened shall comply with the requirements of Subsection 63G-4-208(1).

R156-46b-405. Informal Agency Advice.

(1) The Division may issue an informal guidance letter in response to a request for advice unless the request specifically seeks a declaratory order.

(2) A notice shall appear in the informal guidance letter notifying the subject of the letter that the letter is an informal guidance letter only and is not intended as a formal declaratory order. The notice shall also provide the citation where the requirements which govern declaratory orders are found.

KEY: administrative procedures, government hearings, occupational licensing
October 9, 2012 63G-4-102(6)
Notice of Continuation January 31, 2011 58-1-106(1)(a)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-108. Annual Assurance of Compliance by Local School Boards.
R277-108-1. Definitions.

A. "Annual assurance letter" means a letter required annually from each local school board by the Board to be received no later than October 1 of each year that provides the required compliance information and documentation, if directed, for identified programs and funds.

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

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

R277-108-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of public education in the Board; Section 53A-1-401(3) which permits the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities and allows the Board to interrupt disbursements of state aid to any district which fails to comply with rules adopted in accordance with the law.

B. The purpose of this rule is to provide local school boards with a list of laws requiring local school board action and a means of assuring that local boards are in compliance.

R277-108-3. Board/USOE Responsibilities.

A. The Board shall provide to school district superintendents, the superintendent for the Utah School for the Deaf and the Blind and charter school governing boards a list of laws and a list of State Board of Education Administrative Rules which require action or compliance by June 30 of each year.

B. The list shall identify laws and rules along with required compliance dates and reporting forms, if different or necessary than or in addition to the annual assurance letter.

C. The Board shall consolidate all required reporting and compliance forms and provide for electronic reporting, to the extent possible.

R277-108-4. Local Board and Identified School Responsibilities.

A. Local Boards shall submit the required Annual Assurance Letter(s) and other compliance forms on or before dates identified by the Board.

B. In the event that a local school board is unable to provide required assurances, compliance information or forms by required dates, the local school board shall provide to the USOE a written explanation of the local school board's inability and provide a compliance date. The request for delay in providing the assurance shall be reviewed by the Board or its designee and accepted or rejected in a timely manner.

R277-108-5. Assurances.

A. Each local school board and charter school governing board shall provide, consistent with state law, written assurance of the following:

(1) the National motto is displayed in schools consistent with Section 53A-13-101.4(6);

(2) the Pledge of Allegiance is recited in public schools consistent with Section 53A-13-101.6;

(3) a policy has been developed, in consultation with school personnel, parents, and school community, to provide for effective implementation of student education plans/student education occupation plans (SEPs/SEOPs) consistent with Section 53A-1a-106(2)(b);

(4) a plan is in place for the expenditure of Interventions for Student Success Block Grant Program funds consistent with Section 53A-17a-123.5;

(5) a policy has been developed for Quality Teaching Block Grant Program consistent with Section 53A-17a-124;

(6) a policy has been developed on education association leave consistent with Section 53A-3-425;

(7) each public school within the district has established a community council consistent with Section 53A-1a-108, and the community council members have been advised of their responsibilities consistent with Sections 53A-1a-108 and 53A-1a-108.5;

(8) the local school board has provided the USOE with required Utah Performance Assessment System for Students (U-PASS) test results in order for the USOE to fulfill the requirements of 53A-1-605;

(9) the district does not make payroll deductions from the wages of its employees for political purposes consistent with Section 34-32-1.1(2);

(10) the local school board has implemented a training program for school administrators consistent with Section 53A-3-402(1)(f);

(11) the local school board has an educator evaluation program developed by a joint committee including classroom teachers, parents and administrators consistent with Section 53A-10-103;

(12) the local school board or charter school governing board has presented and implemented an electronic device policy consistent with the timelines and provisions of R277-495;

(13) the school district or charter school has posted collective bargaining agreement(s) on the school district or charter school website within ten days of the ratification or modification of any collective bargaining agreement consistent with Section 53A-3-428; and

(14) by May 15, 2010, the school district or charter school has posted certain public financial information on the school district or charter school website consistent with Sections 63A-3-401 through 63A-3-404.

B. Letters from local school boards assuring compliance with the laws above are due to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction no later than October 1 of each year.

R277-108-6. Penalties for Noncompliance.

A. The Board shall request written explanation(s) from local school boards and identified schools that fail to meet reporting and compliance deadlines.

B. Following an opportunity to provide explanations and request delays, local school boards and identified schools shall be notified of penalties assessed by the Board against the local school boards.

C. Penalties may include:

(1) warning letters;

(2) letters of reprimand sent to the local school board with copies to appropriate Legislative committees;

(3) charter school review under R277-481; or

(4) interruption of monthly transfers of funds specified for administrative costs under Section 53A-17a-108, interruptions of disbursement of state aid under Section 53A-1-401(3) or withholding of specific program funds.

R277-108-7. Record Retention.

Letters of Assurance, as required by the Board, shall be kept on file at the USOE for five years, together with letters of explanation and documentation of penalties, as directed by the Board.

KEY: local school boards, compliance
August 7, 2009 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation October 5, 2012 **53A-6-702**
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-401. Child Abuse-Neglect Reporting by Education Personnel.
R277-401-1. Definitions.

A. This rule uses the definition of neglected child found in Section 78A-6-105(28).

B. This rule uses the definition of abused child found in Section 78A-6-105(2).

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

D. "DCFS" means the Division of Child and Family Services.

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.

R277-401-2. 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 clarify:

(1) the Board's support for taking early protective measures towards allegations of child abuse. The daily contact of education personnel with children places them in a unique position to identify and refer suspected cases of abuse.

(2) the role of all school employees in reporting and participating in investigations of suspected child abuse as required by Section 62A-4a-403.

R277-401-3. Policies and Procedures.

A. Each LEA shall develop and adopt a child abuse-neglect policy.

(1) School officials shall cooperate with social service and law enforcement agency employees authorized to investigate charges of child abuse and neglect.

(2) LEA policies shall ensure that the anonymity of those reporting or investigating child abuse or neglect is preserved in a manner required by Section 62A-4a-412.

(3) An LEA policy may direct a school employee to notify the building principal of the neglect or abuse. Such a report to a principal, supervisor, school nurse or psychologist does not satisfy the employee's personal duty to report to law enforcement or DCFS.

(4) LEA policies shall direct school employees to cooperate appropriately with law enforcement and DCFS investigators who come into the school, including:

(a) allowing authorized representatives to interview children consistent with DCFS and local law enforcement protocols;

(b) allowing appropriate access to student records;

(c) making no contact with parents/legal guardians of children being questioned by DCFS or local law enforcement; and

(d) cooperating with ongoing investigations and maintaining appropriate confidentiality.

B. School employee responsibilities

(1) Any school employee who knows or reasonably believes that a child has been neglected, or physically or sexually abused, shall immediately notify the nearest peace officer, law enforcement agency, or DCFS.

(2) It is not the responsibility of school employees to prove that the child has been abused or neglected, or determine whether the child is in need of protection. Investigations are the responsibility of the DCFS. Investigation by education personnel prior to submitting a report should not go beyond that necessary to support a reason to believe that a reportable problem exists.

(3) Persons making reports or participating in an investigation of alleged child abuse or neglect in good faith are immune from any civil or criminal liability that otherwise might arise from those actions, as provided by law.

KEY: child abuse, education policy, faculty, students
October 9, 2012 Art X Sec 3
Notice of Continuation August 14, 2012 53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-407. School Fees.
R277-407-1. Definitions.

A. Fee: Any charge, deposit, rental, or other mandatory payment, however designated, whether in the form of money or goods. Admission fees, transportation charges, and similar payments to third parties are fees if the charges are made in connection with an activity or function sponsored by or through a school. For purposes of this policy, charges related to the National School Lunch Program are not fees.

B. "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. Optional Project: A project chosen and retained by a student in lieu of a meaningful and productive project otherwise available to the student which would require only school-supplied materials.

D. "Provision in Lieu of Fee Waiver" means an alternative to fee payment and waiver of fee payment. A plan under which fees are paid in installments or under some other delayed payment arrangement is not a waiver or provision in lieu of fee waiver.

E. Student Supplies: Items which are the personal property of a student which, although used in the instructional process, are also commonly purchased and used by persons not enrolled in the class or activity in question and have a high probability of regular use in other than school-sponsored activities. The term includes pencils, papers, notebooks, crayons, scissors, basic clothing for healthy lifestyle classes, and similar personal or consumable items over which a student retains ownership. The term does not include items such as the foregoing for which specific requirements such as brand, color, or a special imprint are set in order to create a uniform appearance not related to basic function.

F. "Supplemental Security Income for children with disabilities (SSI)" is a benefit administered through the Social Security Administration that provides payments for qualified children with disabilities in low income families.

G. "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)," (formerly AFDC) provides monthly cash assistance and food stamps to low-income families with children under age 18 through the Utah Department of Workforce Services.

H. Textbook: Book, workbook, and materials similar in function which are required for participation in a course of instruction.

I. Waiver: Release from the requirement of payment of a fee and from any provision in lieu of fee payment.

R277-407-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized under Article X, Sections 2 and 3 of the Utah Constitution which vests general control and supervision of the public education system in the State Board of Education and provides that public elementary and secondary schools shall be free except that fees may be imposed in secondary schools if authorized by the Legislature. Section 53A-12-102(1) authorizes the State Board of Education to adopt rules regarding student fees. This rule is consistent with the State Board of Education document, Principles Governing School Fees, adopted by the State Board of Education on March 18, 1994. This rule is also consistent with the Permanent Injunction, Doe v. Utah State Board of Education, Civil No. 920903376.

B. The purpose of this rule is:

(1) to permit the orderly establishment of a reasonable system of fees;

(2) to provide adequate notice to students and families of fee and fee waiver requirements; and

(3) to prohibit practices that would exclude those unable to pay from participation in school-sponsored activities.

R277-407-3. Classes and Activities During the Regular School Day.

A. No fee may be charged in kindergarten through sixth grades for materials, textbooks, supplies, or for any class or regular school day activity, including assemblies and field trips.

B. Textbook fees may only be charged in grades seven through twelve.

C. If a class is established or approved which requires payment of fees or purchase of materials, tickets to events, etc., in order for students to participate fully and to have the opportunity to acquire all skills and knowledge required for full credit and highest grades, the class shall be subject to the fee waiver provisions of R277-407-6.

D. Students of all grade levels may be required to provide materials for their optional projects, but a student may not be required to select an optional project as a condition for enrolling in or completing a course. Project-related courses must be based upon projects and experiences that are free to all students.

E. Schools shall provide school supplies for K-6 students. A student may, however, be required to replace supplies provided by the school which are lost, wasted, or damaged by the student through careless or irresponsible behavior.

F. An elementary school or teacher may provide to parents or guardians a suggested list of supplies. The suggested list shall contain the express language in Section 53A-12-102(2)(c).

G. Secondary students may be required to provide their own student supplies, subject to the provisions of Section R277-407-6.

R277-407-4. School Activities Outside of the Regular School Day.

A. Fees may be charged, subject to the provisions of Section R277-407-6, in connection with any school-sponsored activity which does not take place during the regular school day, regardless of the age or grade level of the student, if participation is voluntary and does not affect a student's grade or ability to participate fully in any course taught during the regular school day.

B. Fees related to extracurricular activities may not exceed limits established by the LEA. Schools shall collect these fees consistent with LEA policies and state law.

R277-407-5. General Provisions.

A. No fee may be charged or assessed in connection with any class or school-sponsored or supported activity, including extracurricular activities, unless the fee has been set and approved by the LEA and distributed in an approved fee schedule or notice in accordance with this rule.

B. Fee schedules and policies for the entire LEA shall be adopted at least once each year by the LEA in a regularly scheduled public meeting of the LEA. Provision shall be made for broad public notice and participation in the development of fee schedules and waiver policies. Minutes of LEA meetings during which fee and waiver policies are developed or adopted, together with copies of approved policies, shall be kept on file by the LEA and made available upon request.

C. Each LEA shall adopt procedures to reasonably ensure that the parent or guardian of each child who attends school within the LEA receives written notice of all current and applicable fee schedules and fee waiver policies, including easily understandable procedures for obtaining waivers and for appealing a denial of waiver, as soon as possible prior to the time when fees become due. Copies of the schedules and waiver policies shall be included with all registration materials provided to potential or continuing students.

D. No present or former student may be denied receipt of transcripts or a diploma for failure to pay school fees. A

reasonable charge may be made to cover the cost of duplicating or mailing transcripts and other school records. No charge may be made for duplicating or mailing copies of school records to an elementary or secondary school in which the student is enrolled or intends to enroll.

E. To preserve equal opportunity for all students and to limit diversion of money and school and staff resources from the basic school program, each LEA's fee policies shall be designed to limit student expenditures for school-sponsored activities, including expenditures for activities, uniforms, clubs, clinics, travel, and subject area and vocational leadership organizations, whether local, state, or national.

F. Donations or contributions may be solicited and accepted in accordance with LEA policies, but all such requests must clearly state that donations and contributions are voluntary. A donation is a fee if a student is required to make a donation in order to participate in an activity.

G. In the collection of school fees, LEAs shall comply with statutes and State Tax Commission rules regarding the collection of state sales tax.

R277-407-6. Waivers.

A. An LEA shall provide, as part of any fee policy or schedule, for adequate waivers or other provisions in lieu of fee waivers to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to participate in a class or school-sponsored or supported activity because of an inability to pay a fee.

The LEA fee waiver policy shall include procedures to ensure that:

(1) at least one person at an appropriate administrative level is designated in each school to administer the policy and grant waivers;

(2) the process for obtaining waivers or pursuing alternatives is administered fairly, objectively, and without delay, and avoids stigma and unreasonable burdens on students and parents;

(3) students who have been granted waivers or provisions in lieu of fee waivers are not treated differently from other students or identified to persons who do not need to know;

(4) fee waivers or other provisions in lieu of fee waivers are available to any student whose parent is unable to pay the fee in question; fee waivers shall be verified by a school or LEA administrator consistent with requirements of Section 53A-12-103(5);

(5) the LEA requires documentation of fee waivers consistent with Section 53A-12-103(5);

(6) schools and the LEA submit fee waiver compliance forms consistent with Doe v. Utah State Board of Education, Civil No. 920903376 that affirm compliance with provisions of the Permanent Injunction and provisions of Section 53A-12-103(5);

(7) the LEA does not retain required fee waiver verification documentation for protection of privacy and confidentiality of family income records consistent with 53A-12-103(6);

(8) textbook fees are waived for all eligible students in accordance with Sections 53A-12-201 and 53A-12-204 of the Utah Code and this Section;

(9) parents are given the opportunity to review proposed alternatives to fee waivers;

(10) a timely appeal process is available, including the opportunity to appeal to the LEA or its designee;

(11) any requirement that a given student pay a fee is suspended during any period during which the student's eligibility for waiver is being determined or during which a denial of waiver is being appealed; and

(12) the LEA provides for balancing of financial inequities among schools so that the granting of waivers and provisions in lieu of fee waivers do not produce significant inequities through unequal impact on individual schools.

B. A student is eligible for fee waiver as follows:

(1) income verification consistent with Section 53A-12-103(5);

(2) the student receives (SSI) Supplemental Security Income (ONLY THE STUDENT WHO RECEIVES THE SSI BENEFIT QUALIFIES FOR FEE WAIVERS);

(3) the family receives TANF (currently qualified for financial assistance or food stamps);

(4) the student is in foster care (under Utah or local government supervision);

(5) the student is in state custody.

C. In lieu of income verification, supporting documents shall be required for each special category of fee waiver-eligible students:

(1) For TANF, a letter of decision covering the period for which fee waiver is sought from Utah Department of Workforce Services;

(2) For SSI, a benefit verification letter from Social Security;

(3) For state custody or foster care, the youth in custody required intake form and school enrollment letter or both provided by the case worker from the Utah Division of Child and Family Services or the Utah Juvenile Justice Department.

D. CASE BY CASE DETERMINATIONS MAY BE MADE FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT QUALIFY UNDER ONE OF THE FOREGOING STANDARDS but who, because of extenuating circumstances such as, but not limited to, exceptional financial burdens such as loss or substantial reduction of income or extraordinary medical expenses, are not reasonably capable of paying the fee.

E. Expenditures for uniforms, costumes, clothing, and accessories (other than items of typical student dress) which are required for school attendance, participation in choirs, pep clubs, drill teams, athletic teams, bands, orchestras, and other student groups, and expenditures for student travel as part of a school team, student group, or other school-approved trip, are fees requiring approval of the LEA, and are subject to the provisions of this section, consistent with Doe v. Utah State Board of Education, Civil No. 920903376, p. 43.

F. Student Records

(1) An LEA or school may pursue reasonable methods to collect fees, but shall not exclude students from school or withhold official student records, including written or electronic grade reports, diploma, or transcripts, for fees owed.

(2) An LEA or school may withhold the official student records of a student responsible for lost or damaged school property consistent with Section 53A-11-806, but may not withhold a student's records that would prevent a student from attending school or being properly placed in school.

(3) Consistent with Section 53A-11-504, a school requested to forward a certified copy of a transferring student's record to a new school shall comply within 30 school days of the request.

G. Charges for class rings, letter jackets, school photos, school yearbooks, and similar articles not required for participation in a class or activity are not fees and are not subject to the waiver requirements.

R277-407-7. Fee Waiver Reporting Requirements.

Beginning with fiscal year 1990-91, each LEA shall attach to its annual S-3 statistical report for inclusion in the State Superintendent of Public Instruction's annual report the following:

(1) a summary of the number of students in the LEA given fee waivers, the number of students who worked in lieu of a waiver, and the total dollar value of student fees waived by the LEA;

(2) a copy of the LEA's fee and fee waiver policies;

(3) a copy of the LEA's fee schedule for students; and

(4) the notice of fee waiver criteria provided by the LEA to a student's parent or guardian.

(5) consistent fee waiver compliance forms provided by the Utah State Office of Education and required by Doe v. Utah State Board of Education, Civil No. 920903376.

KEY: education, school fees
October 9, 2012 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation August 14, 2012 **53A-12-102**
53A-12-201
53A-12-204
53A-11-806(2)
Doe v. Utah State Board of Education, Civil No. 920903376

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

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

B. "Approved CTE course" means a course approved by the Board within the Career and Technical Education (CTE) Pathways in the eight areas of study.

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

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

E. "Compulsory school age" means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) sickness;

(2) hospitalization;

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. "School day" means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BB. "SSID" means Statewide Student Identifier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) in the custody of an equivalent agency of a Native American tribe recognized by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs and whose custodial parent or legal guardian resides within the state; or

(3) being held in a juvenile detention facility.

R277-419-2. Authority and Purpose.

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

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

R277-419-3. Schools and Programs.

A. Schools

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

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

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

B. Programs

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

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

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

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

C. Private school or program

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

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

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

A. Minimum standards for school days

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

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

(3) Health Department Emergency or Pandemic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Official records

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

(a) entry date;

(b) exit date;

(c) exit or high school completion status;

(d) whether or not an absence was excused;

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

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

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

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

(i) entry date;

(ii) exit date; and

(iii) excused or unexcused status of absence.

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

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

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

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

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

D. Audits

(1) An independent auditor shall be employed under contract by each LEA to audit its student accounting records annually and report the findings to the LEA board of education and to the Finance and Statistics Section of the USOE;

(2) Reporting dates, forms, and procedures are found in the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide, provided to LEAs by the USOE in cooperation with the State Auditor's Office and published under the heading of APP C-5;

(3) The USOE shall review student membership and fall enrollment audits as they relate to the allocation of state funds in accordance with the policies and procedures established in R277-484-7 and 8 and may periodically or for cause review

LEA records and practices for compliance with the laws and this rule.

R277-419-5. Student Membership.

A. Eligibility

(1) In order to generate membership for funding through the MSP for any clock hour of instruction on any school day, a student shall:

(a) not have previously earned a basic high school diploma or certificate of completion;

(b) not be enrolled in a YIC program with a YIC time code other than ISI-1 or ISI-2;

(c) not have unexcused absences on all of the prior ten consecutive school days;

(d) be a resident of Utah as defined under Sections 53A-2-201 through 213;

(e) be of compulsory school age or a retained senior;

(f)(i) be expected to attend a regular learning facility operated or recognized by the LEA on each regularly scheduled school day; or

(ii) have direct instructional contact with a licensed educator provided by the LEA at an LEA-sponsored center for tutorial assistance or at the student's place of residence or convalescence for at least 120 minutes each week during an expected period of absence, if physically excused from such a facility for an extended period of time, due to:

(A) injury, illness, surgery, suspension, pregnancy, pending court investigation or action; or

(B) an LEA determination that home instruction is necessary.

(iii) be enrolled in an approved CTE course(s) on the campus of another state funded institution where such a course is:

(A) not offered at the student's school of membership;

(B) being used to meet Board-approved CTE graduation requirements under R277-700-6C(7); and

(C) a course consistent with the student's SEOP.

(iv) LEAs desiring to generate membership for student enrollment in courses outlined in R277-419-5A(1)(f)(iii), or to seek a waiver from a requirement(s) in R277-419-5A(1)(f)(iii), shall submit an application for course approval by April 1 of the year prior to which the membership will be counted. LEAs shall be notified within 30 days of the application deadline if courses have been approved.

(2) Students may generate MSP funding by participation in an LEA-sponsored or LEA-supported virtual education program other than the Utah Electronic High School that is consistent with the student's SEOP, has been approved by the student's counselor, and includes regular face-to-face instruction or facilitation by a designated employee of the LEA.

B. Reporting

(1) LEAs shall report aggregate membership for each student via the School Membership field in the S1 record and special education membership in the SCRAM Membership field in the S2 record and YIC membership in the S3 record of the Year End upload of the Data Clearinghouse file.

(2) In the Data Clearinghouse, aggregate membership shall be expressed in days.

C. Calculations

(1) If a student was enrolled for only part of the school day or only part of the school year, the student's membership shall be prorated according to the number of hours, periods or credits for which the student actually was enrolled in relation to the number of hours, periods or credits for which a full-time student normally would have been enrolled. For example:

(a) If the student was enrolled for 4 periods each day in a 7 period school day for all 180 school days, the student's aggregate membership would be 4/7 of 180 days or 103 days.

(b) If the student was enrolled for 7 periods each day in a 7 period school day for 103 school days, the student's membership would also be 103 days.

(2) For students in grades 2 through 12, days in membership shall be calculated by the LEA using a method equivalent to the following: total clock hours of instruction for which the student was enrolled during the school year divided by 990 hours and then multiplied by 180 days and finally rounded up to the nearest whole day. For example, if a student was enrolled for only 900 hours during the school year, the student's aggregate membership would be (900/990)*180, and the LEA would report 164 days.

(3) For students in grade 1, the first term of the formula shall be adjusted to use 810 hours as the denominator.

(4) For students in kindergarten, the first term of the formula shall be adjusted to use 450 hours as the denominator.

D. Constraints

(1) The sum of regular plus self-contained special education and self-contained YIC membership days may not exceed 180 days;

(2) The sum of regular and resource special education membership days may not exceed 360 days;

(3) The sum of regular, ISI-1 and ISI-2 YIC membership days may not exceed 360 days.

E. Exceptions

LEAs may also count a student in membership for the equivalent in hours of up to:

(1) one period each school day, if the student has been:

(a) released by school upon parent's request during the school day for religious instruction or individual learning activity consistent with the student's SEOP; or

(b) exempted from school attendance under 53A-11-102 for home schooling and participates in one or more extracurricular activities under R277-438;

(2) two periods each school day per student for time spent in bus travel during the regular school day to and from another state-funded institution, if the student is enrolled in CTE instruction consistent with the student's SEOP.

(3) all periods each school day, if the student is enrolled in:

(a) a concurrent enrollment program that satisfies all the criteria of R277-713;

(b) a private school without religious affiliation under a contract initiated by an LEA which directs that the instruction be paid by public funds. Contracts shall be approved by the LEA board in an open meeting.

(c) a foreign exchange student program under 53A-2-206(8).

(d) Electronic High School courses for credit which meet curriculum requirements, consistent with the student's SEOP and following written school counselor approval.

(e) a school operated by an LEA under a Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind IEP:

(i) students may only be counted in (S1) membership and shall not have an S2 record;

(ii) the S2 record for these students shall only be submitted by the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

R277-419-6. High School Completion Status.

A. The final status of all students who enter high school (grades 10-12) shall be accounted for, whether they graduate or leave high school for other reasons. LEAs shall use the following decision rules to indicate the high school completion or exit status of each student who leaves the Utah public education system:

(1) Graduates are students who earn a basic high school diploma by satisfying one of the options consistent with R277-705-4B or out-of-school youths of school age who complete adult education secondary diploma requirements consistent with R277-733.

(2) Other students are completers who have not satisfied Utah's requirements for graduation but who:

(a) shall be in membership in twelfth grade on the last day of the school year; and

(b) meet any additional criteria established by the LEA consistent with its authority under R277-705-4C; or

(c) meet any criteria established for special education students under Utah State Board of Education Special Education Rules, Revised, August 2007, and available from the USOE, and R277-700-8E; or

(d) pass a General Educational Development (GED) test with a designated score.

(3) Continuing students are students who:

(a) transfer to higher education, without first obtaining a diploma; or

(b) transfer to the Utah Center for Assistive Technology (UCAT) without first obtaining a diploma; or

(c) age out of special education.

(4) Dropouts are students who have no legitimate reason for departure or absence from school or who:

(a) withdraw due to a situation so serious that educational services cannot be continued even under the conditions of R277-419-5A(1)(f)(ii); or

(b) are expelled and do not re-enroll in another public education institution; or

(c) transfer to adult education.

(5) Students shall be excluded from the cohort calculation if they:

(a) transfer out of state, out of the country, to a private school, or to home schooling; or

(b) are U.S. citizens who enrolled in another country as a foreign exchange student; or

(c) are non-U.S. citizens who enrolled in a Utah public school as a foreign exchange student under Section 53A-2-206 in which case they shall be identified by resident status (J for those with a J-1 visa, F for all others), not by an exit code; or

(d) died.

B. LEAs shall report the high school completion status or exit code of each student to the USOE as specified in Data Clearinghouse documentation.

C. The USOE shall report a graduation rate for each school, LEA, and the state.

(1) The four-year cohort rate shall be reported on the annual state reports.

(2) The three-year cohort graduation rate shall be reported separately for high schools on the official state graduation report.

R277-419-7. Student Identification and Tracking.

A. Pursuant to Section 53A-1-603.5, LEAs shall:

(1) use the SSID system maintained by the USOE to assign every student enrolled in a program under the direction of the Board or in a program or a school that is supported by public school funding a unique student identifier.

(a) The number shall be assigned to a student upon enrollment into a public school program or a public school-funded program.

(b) The number shall not be the student's social security number or contain any personally identifiable information about the student.

(2) display the SSID on student transcripts exchanged with LEAs and Utah public institutions of higher education.

B(1) LEAs shall require all students to provide their legal first, middle, and last names at the time of registration to ensure that the correct SSID follows students who transfer among LEAs.

(2)(a) Names shall be transcribed from the student's birth certificate or other reliable proof of the student's identity and age, consistent with Section 53A-11-503;

(b) The direct transcription of student names from birth certificates or other reliable proof of student identity and age shall be the student's legal name for purposes of maintaining school records; and

(c) Schools or school districts may modify the order of student names, provide for nicknames, or allow for different surnames, consistent with court documents or parent preferences, so long as legal names are maintained on student records and used in transmitting student information to the USOE.

C. The USOE and LEAs shall track students and maintain data using students' legal names.

D. If there is a compelling need to protect a student by using an alias, the LEA should exercise discretion in recording the name of the student.

R277-419-8. Variances.

A. An exception for school attendance for public school students may be made at the discretion of the local board, in the length of the school day or year, for students with compelling circumstances. The time an excepted student is required to attend school shall be established by the student's IEP or SEOP.

B. Emergency/activity/weather-related exigency time shall be planned for in an LEA's annual calendaring. If school is closed for any reason, the instructional time missed shall be made up under the emergency/activity time as part of the minimum required time to qualify for full MSP funding.

C. Staff Planning, Professional Development, Student Assessment Time, and Parent-Teacher and Student Education Plan (SEP) Conferences.

(1) To provide planning and professional development time for staff, LEAs may hold school longer some days of the week and shorter other days so long as minimum school day requirements, as provided for in R277-419-1V, are satisfied.

(2) Schools may conduct parent-teacher and student education plan conferences during the school day.

(3) Such conferences may only be held for a total of the equivalent of three full school days or a maximum of 16.5 hours for the school year. Student membership for professional development or parent-teacher conference days shall be counted as that of the previous school day.

(4) LEAs may designate no more than 12 instructional days at the beginning of the school year or at the end of the school year or both for the assessment of students entering or completing kindergarten. If instruction days are designated for kindergarten assessment:

(a) the days shall be designated by the LEA board in an open meeting;

(b) adequate notice and explanation shall be provided to kindergarten parents well in advance of the assessment period;

(c) assessment shall be conducted by qualified school employees consistent with Section 53A-3-410; and

(d) assessment time per student shall be adequate to justify the forfeited instruction time.

(5) The final decision and approval regarding planning time, parent-teacher and SEP conferences rests with the local board of education, consistent with Utah law and Board administrative rules.

(6) Total instructional time and school calendars shall be approved by local boards in an open meeting.

D. A school using a modified 45-day 15-day year round schedule initiated prior to July 1, 1995 shall be considered to be in compliance with this rule if a school's schedule includes a minimum of 990 hours of instruction time in a minimum of 172 days.

KEY: education finance, school enrollment
October 9, 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.
R277-422. State Supported Voted Local Levy, Board Local Levy and Reading Improvement Program.
R277-422-1. Definitions.

A. "Ad valorem property tax" means a tax based on the assessed value of real estate or personal property.

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

C. "Board local levy" means a state-supported program under Section 53A-17a-164 to cover a portion of the costs within the school district's general fund of the state-supported minimum school program.

D. "Common Data Committee" means a committee established by the USOE responsible to determine consensus estimates for student enrollments and assessed valuations. The Committee includes representatives from the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office, and the Utah State Tax Commission.

E. "Free or reduced meal applications" means the applications received by a school district or charter school under the Board-supervised federal Child Nutrition Program.

F. "Local board" means the school board members elected to govern a school district.

G. "State-supported" means a formula-based state contribution of funds to the voted local levy program and the Board local levy program as defined in Section 53A-17a-133(3) and Section 53A-17a-164(3).

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

I. "Voted local levy" means a state-supported program in which a voter-approved property tax levy under Section 53A-17a-133 is authorized to cover a portion of the costs within the general fund of the state-supported minimum school program in a district.

J. "Weighted pupil unit (WPU)" means the basic per pupil unit used to calculate the amount of state funds for which a school district is eligible.

R277-422-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of public education in the Board, Section 53A-1-402(1)(e) which directs the Board to establish rules for school productivity and cost effectiveness measures, federal programs, school budget formats, and 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 specify requirements, timelines, and clarifications for the state-supported voted local levy, board local levy, and reading improvement program.

R277-422-3. Requirements and Timelines for State-Supported Voted Local Levy.

A. A local board may establish a state-supported voted local levy program following an election process that approves a special tax. The election process is provided for under Section 53A-17a-133(2).

B. Local boards which have approved voted local levy or voted leeway programs since 1965 may set an annual fiscal year fixed tax rate levy for the voted local levy equal to or less than the levy authorized by the election.

C. Effective January 1, 2009, a school district may budget an increased amount of ad valorem property tax revenue from a voted local levy in addition to revenue from new growth without required compliance with the advertisement requirements if the voted local levy is or was approved:

(1) on or after January 1, 2003;

(2) within the four-year period immediately preceding the year in which the school district seeks to budget an increased amount of ad valorem property tax; and

(3) for a voted local levy approved or modified on or after January 1, 2009, the proposition submitted to the electors contains the following statement: A vote in favor of this tax means that (name of school district) may increase revenue from this property tax without advertising the increase for the next five years.

D. Effective January 1, 2009, a school district may levy a tax rate without meeting the advertisement requirements of Section 59-2-919 if:

(1) the levy exceeds the certified tax rate as the result of a school district budgeting an increased amount of ad valorem property tax derived from a voted local levy;

(2) the voted local levy was approved on or after January 1, 2003;

(3) the voted local levy was approved within the four-year period immediately preceding the year in which the school district seeks to budget an increased amount of ad valorem property tax revenue derived from the voted local levy; and

(4) for a voted local levy approved or modified on or after January 1, 2009, the proposition submitted to the electors contains the following statement: A vote in favor of this tax means that (name of school district) may increase revenue from this property tax without advertising the increase for the next five years.

E. An election to consider adoption or modification of a voted local levy program is required.

F. A local board may continue an existing voted local levy program despite a majority vote opposing a modification of the voted local levy program.

G. If adoption of a voted local levy program is contingent upon an offset reduction of other local board tax levies, the local board shall allow the electors, in an election, to reconsider modifying or discontinuing the voted local levy program prior to a subsequent increase in the certified tax rate as set by the local board.

H. The state provides state guarantee funds to support the district voted local levy according to the amount specified in Section 53A-17a-133(3) and the Board local levy according to the amount specified in Section 53A-17a-164(3).

I. State and local funds received by a local board under the voted local levy program are unrestricted revenue and may be budgeted and expended within the school district's general fund.

J. In order to receive state support for an initial voted local levy tax rate, a local board shall receive voter approval no later than December 1 prior to the commencement of the fiscal year of implementation of that initial voted local levy tax rate.

K. If a school district qualifies for state support the year prior to an increase in its existing voted local levy; and:

(1) does not receive voter approval for an increase after June 30 of the previous fiscal year and before December 2 of the previous fiscal year; and

(2) intends to levy the additional rate for the fiscal year starting the following July 1; then

(3) the district shall only receive state support for the existing voted local levy tax rate and not the additional voter-approved tax rate for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1, and

(4) shall receive state support for the existing and additional voter-approved tax rate for each year thereafter, as long as the district qualifies to receive state support.

R277-422-4. K-3 Reading Achievement Program.

A. The K-3 Reading Improvement Program consists of program funds and is created to achieve the state's goal of having third graders reading at or above grade level.

B. Funding

(1) The calculation for the K-3 Reading Achievement funding shall be consistent with Section 53A-17a-150 which requires matching funds and Section 53A-17a-151.

(2) The following data shall be used for the reading fund

calculations:

(a) The most recent numbers of adjusted assessed valuations received by the USOE from the Common Data Committee;

(b) The previous year's tax collection rate;

(c) The previous year's number of Free and Reduced Price Meal applications; and

(d) The current fiscal year total number of WPUs received by LEAs for the basic school program.

KEY: education, finance

December 8, 2011	**Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation October 5, 2012	**53A-1-402(1)(f)**
	53A-1-401(3)
	53A-17a-133
	53A-17a-164
	53A-17a-150
	53A-17a-151
	59-2-919

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-433. Disposal of Textbooks in the Public Schools.
R277-433-1. Definitions.

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

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

C. "Textbook" means any printed book which is required for participation in a course of instruction. The term also includes printed texts approved for pilot or trial use by the State Instructional Materials Commission or books used in classes for which textbooks are generally not adopted at the state level.

D. "Useable textbooks" means a set of at least 25 textbooks, as defined above, that are not badly damaged, worn out or outdated.

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

R277-433-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution, Article X, Section 3 which places general control and supervision of the public school system under the Board and by Section 53A-12-207 which requires the Board to make rules providing for the disposal or reuse of useable textbooks in the public schools.

B. The purpose of this rule is to provide procedures for LEA policies for the reuse or disposal of textbooks in the public schools.

R277-433-3. LEA Policies on Disposal of Textbooks.

A. LEAs shall develop policies regarding the reuse or disposal of textbooks.

B. LEA policies shall provide procedures for notification to other LEAs of available textbooks and timelines for disposal of textbooks.

C. LEA policies shall provide procedures for negotiating the exchange of the textbooks.

D. A required policy and implementation shall be suspended consistent with Section 53A-12-207(1) until the 2013-2014 school year.

KEY: textbooks
October 9, 2012 Art X Sec 3
Notice of Continuation August 14, 2012 53A-12-207

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-445. Classifying Small Schools as Necessarily Existent.
R277-445-1. Definitions.

A. "ADM" means average daily membership derived from end-of-year data.

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

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

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

E. "WPU" means weighted pupil unit: the basic unit used to calculate the amount of state funds a school district may receive.

R277-445-2. 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-17a-109(1) which requires the Board to adopt rules that govern the approval of necessarily existent small schools consistent with state law and ensure that districts are not building secondary schools in close proximity to one another where economy and efficiency would be better served by one school meeting the needs of secondary students in a designated geographical area.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify the standards by which the Board classifies schools as necessarily existent. Schools so classified may receive state funds which are in addition to those received on the basis of the regular WPU formula.

R277-445-3. Standards.

A. A school may be classified as necessarily existent if it meets the following standards:

(1) the average daily membership for the school does not exceed:

(a) 160 for elementary schools, including kindergarten at a weighting of .55 per average daily membership; or

(b) 300 for one or two-year secondary schools; or

(c) 450 for three-year secondary schools; or

(d) 500 for four-year secondary schools; or

(e) 600 for six-year secondary schools.

(2) the school meets the criteria of Subsection 3(A)(1) and one-way bus travel over Board approved bus routes for any student from the assigned school to the nearest school within the district of the same type requires:

(a) students in kindergarten through grade six to travel more than 45 minutes;

(b) students in grades seven through twelve to travel more than one hour and 15 minutes.

(3) the school meets the criteria of Subsection 3(A)(1) for grades K-6 if it is an elementary school or grades 7-12 if it is a secondary school except as provided below:

(a) schools with less than six grades are not recognized as necessarily existent small schools if it is feasible in terms of school plant to consolidate them into larger schools and if consolidated would not meet the criteria listed in Subsections 3(A)(1) and 3(A)(2) above;

(b) a secondary complex or attendance area which when analyzed on a 7-12 grade basis, meets the criteria of necessarily existent, shall not have its qualifying status invalidated by a reorganization pattern determined by a district;

(c) in unusual circumstances, where in the judgment of a panel of at least five USOE staff members designated by the Superintendent, the existing conditions warrant approval of a middle school, such a school may be designated by the Superintendent as a necessarily existent small school, provided it meets the criteria listed in Subsection 3(A)(1) above or 3(A)(4) below.

(4) the school meets the criteria of Subsection 3(A)(1), may not meet the criteria of Subsection 3(A)(2), but is in a district which has been consolidated to the maximum extent possible, and activities in cooperation with neighboring districts within or across county boundaries are appropriately combined;

(5) the school meets the criteria of Subsection 3(A)(1), does not meet the criteria of Subsections 3(A)(2), but there is evidence acceptable to the Superintendent of increased growth in the school sufficient to take it out of the small school classification within a period of three years.

(a) The school may be classified as necessarily existent until its ADM surpasses the size standard for small schools of the same type.

(b) The school's ADM shall be annually compared to the school's projected ADM to determine increases or decreases in enrollment.

(c) An increase in the school's ADM shall be 80 percent of the projected annual increase. If the assessment for the first or second year shows the increase in the ADM is less than 80 percent, the school shall no longer be classified as necessarily existent;

(6) the school meets both the criteria of Subsection 3(A)(1) and at least the accredited with comment level of Board accreditation standards (as provided in R277-410, R277-411, and R277-412), does not meet the criteria of Subsections 3(A)(2), 3(A)(3), 3(A)(4), or 3(A)(5), but there is evidence as determined by the Superintendent that consolidation may result in undesirable social, cultural, and economic changes in the community, and:

(a) the school has a safe and educationally adequate school facility with a life expectancy of at least ten years, as judged, at least every five years, by the USOE after consultation with the district; or

(b) the district shall incur construction costs by combining a school seeking necessarily existent small school status with an existing school and such construction and land costs exceed the insurance replacement value of the exiting school by 30 percent. The existing school shall have a life expectancy of at least ten years. In the event that the ADM from the school seeking necessarily existent small school status when combined with the ADM at the existing school exceed criteria in R277-445-3A(1), the existing school would be disqualified.

(c) schools qualifying under standard (b) above shall be evaluated every five years.

(7) the school meets the criteria of Subsection 3(A)(1), does not meet the criteria of Subsections 3(A)(2), 3(A)(3), 3(A)(4), 3(A)(5), or 3(A)(6), and the removal of the necessarily existent status results in capital costs which the school district cannot meet within three years when utilizing all funds available from local, state, or federal sources or a combination of the sources.

B. An amount not to exceed five percent of the total necessarily existent small schools funding shall be distributed on a formula that considers the tax effort of the local board of education.

C. Additional WPU funds allocated to school districts for necessarily existent small schools shall be utilized for programs at the school for which the units were allocated. The funds must supplement and not supplant other funds allocated to special schools by the local board of education.

D. Schools shall be classified after consultation with the district and in accordance with applicable state statutes and Board standards.

KEY: school enrollment, educational facilities

October 9, 2012	**Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation August 14, 2012	**53A-1-401(3)**
	53A-17a-109(1)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-475. Patriotic, Civic and Character Education.
R277-475-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Character education" means reaffirming values and qualities of character which promote an upright and desirable citizenry.

C. "Civic education" means the cultivation of informed, responsible participation in political life by competent citizens committed to the fundamental values and principles of representative democracy in Utah and the United States.

D. "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.

E. "Patriotic" means having love of and dedication to one's country.

F. "Patriotic education" means the educational and systematic process to help students identify, acquire, and act upon a dedication to one's country.

R277-475-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of the public school system under the Board, by Section 53A-13-101.6 which directs the Board to provide a rule for a program of instruction within the public schools relating to the flag of the United States, and by Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to provide direction for patriotic education programs in the public schools.

R277-475-3. Patriotic Education.

Patriotic education shall be included and primarily taught in the social studies curricula of kindergarten through grade twelve. All educators shall have responsibility for patriotic, civic and character education taught in an integrated school curriculum and in the regular course of school work.

R277-475-4. School Responsibilities and Required Instruction.

A. Patriotic, civic and character education programs shall meet the requirements of Sections 53A-13-101.4, 53A-13-101.6, and 53A-13-109.

B. Students shall be taught the history of the flag, etiquette, customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag, and other patriotic exercises consistent with Section 53A-13-101.6(2).

C. The school shall provide the setting and opportunities to teach by example and role modeling patriotic values associated with the flag of the United States.

D. The USOE shall, under the direction of the Board, provide a model curriculum for both elementary age students and secondary students about the flag and patriotic exercises.

E. Instruction in United States history and government shall include:

(1) a study of forms of government including:

(a) a republic;

(b) a pure democracy;

(c) a monarchy; and

(d) an oligarchy.

(2) political philosophies and economic systems including:

(a) socialism;

(b) individualism; and

(c) free market capitalism.

(3) the United States' form of government, a compound constitutional republic.

R277-475-5. Requirements.

A. Education about the flag and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag shall be taught and modeled following the plan of the social studies Core Curriculum in grades kindergarten through six.

B. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag shall be recited by students at the beginning of each school day in each public school classroom in the state, consistent with Section 53A-13-101.6(3).

C. At least once a year students shall be instructed that:

(1) participation in the Pledge of Allegiance is voluntary and not compulsory;

(2) it is acceptable for an individual to choose not to participate in the Pledge of Allegiance for religious or other reasons; and

(3) students should show respect for individuals who participate and individuals who choose not to participate.

D. A public school teacher shall strive to maintain an atmosphere among students in the classroom that is consistent with the principles described in R277-475-5C.

R277-475-6. Parental Responsibilities.

A. Students and parents shall be adequately notified by LEAs of lawful exemptions to the requirement to participate in reciting the Pledge.

B. If a student requests to be excused from reciting the Pledge, a school may require an annual written request from the student's parent or legal guardian.

R277-475-7. Civic Engagement.

A. Consistent with Section 53A-13-101.4(6), public schools shall display IN GOD WE TRUST, the national motto of the United States, in one or more prominent places in each school building.

B. Civic and character education shall be achieved through an integrated school curriculum and in the regular course of school work.

C. Instruction in United States history and government shall be taught consistent with the Utah social studies core curriculum and Section 53A-13-101.4.

D. Consistent with available resources, LEAs shall make information about the flag, respect for the flag and civility toward all during patriotic activities available on the LEA websites.

R277-475-8. Reporting Requirements.

A. The Board shall submit a report to the Education Interim Committee consistent with Section 53A-13-109(7).

B. Each school district and the State Charter School Board shall submit a report to the Lieutenant Governor and the Commission on Civic and Character Education consistent with Section 53A-13-109(6).

KEY: education, curricula, patriotic education, civic education, character education

October 9, 2012	**Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation July 1, 2010	**53A-13-101.6**
	53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-477. Distribution of Funds from the Interest and Dividend Account (School LAND Trust Funds) and Administration of the School LAND Trust Program.
R277-477-1. Definitions.

A. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education. The Board is the primary beneficiary representative and advocate for beneficiaries of the School Trust corpus and the School LAND Trust Program.

B. "Charter Trust Land Committee" means the governing board of the charter school consistent with Section 53A-16-101.5.

C. "Fall Enrollment Report" means the audited census of students registered in Utah public schools as reported in the audited October 1 Fall Enrollment Report from the previous year.

D. "Funds" means interest and dividend income as defined under Section 53A-16-101.5(2).

E. "Interest and Dividends Account" means a restricted account within the Uniform School Fund created under Section 53A-16-101 established to collect interest and dividends from the permanent State School Fund until the end of the fiscal year at which time the funds are distributed to school districts, charter schools and the USDB through the School LAND Trust Program.

F. "Local board of education" means the locally-elected board designated in Section 53A-3-101 that makes decisions and directs the actions of local school districts and is directed in Section 53A-16-101.5(5)(b) to approve School LAND Trust plans for schools under the local board's authority.

G. "Most critical academic needs" for purposes of this rule means academic needs identified in the school improvement plan developed in accordance with Section 53A-1a-108.5.

H. "School Children's Trust Section" means employees who report to the Superintendent or Superintendent's designee and have responsibilities as outlined in Sections 53A-16-101.5 and 53A-16-101.6.

I. "School community council" means the council organized at each school district public school as established in Section 53A-1a-108 and R277-491. The council includes the principal, school employee members and parent members. There shall be at least a two parent member majority.

J. "State Charter School Board (SCSB)" means the board designated under Section 53A-1a-501.5 that has responsibility for making recommendations regarding the welfare of charter schools to the Board and the board that has responsibility to approve School LAND Trust plans for charter schools. The SCSB has primary responsibility to provide training and oversight for charter school School LAND Trust plans.

K. "State Superintendent of Public Instruction (Superintendent)" means the individual appointed by the Board as provided for in Section 53A-1-301(1) to administer all programs assigned to the Board in accordance with the policies and the standards established by the Board.

L. "Student" means a child in public school grades kindergarten through twelve counted on the audited October 1 Fall Enrollment Report of the school district, charter school, or USDB.

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

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

R277-477-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which places general control and supervision of the public school system under the Board, by Section 53A-16-101.5(3)(c) which allows the Board to adopt rules regarding the time and manner in which the student count shall be made for allocation of school trust land funds, 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:

(1) provide direction in the distribution of interest and dividends from the Interest and Dividends Account created in Section 53A-16-101 and funded in Section 53A-16-101.5(2) through school districts;

(2) provide for appropriate and adequate oversight of the expenditure and use of School LAND Trust monies by designated local boards of education, the SCSB, and the Board;

(3) provide for:

(a) review and monitoring of funds and revenue generated by school trust lands;

(b) compliance by councils with requirements in statute and Board rule; and

(c) allocation of the monies as provided in Section 53A-16-101.5(3)(c) based on student count.

(4) define the roles, duties, and responsibilities of the School Children's Trust Section within the USOE.

R277-477-3. Distribution of Funds - Determination of Proportionate Share.

A. Funds shall be distributed to school districts and charter schools as provided under Section 53A-16-101.5(3)(a). The distribution shall be based on the state's total fall enrollment as reflected in the audited October 1 Fall Enrollment Report from the previous school year.

B. Each school district and the USOE, with regard to charter schools and the USDB, shall distribute funds received under R277-477-3A to each school within each school district or to each charter school and USDB on an equal per student basis within a school district.

C. Local boards of education and the USOE may adjust distributions, maintaining an equal per student distribution within a school district for school openings and closures and for boundary changes occurring after the audited October 1 Fall Enrollment Report of the prior year.

D. All school district public schools receiving funds shall have a school community council as required by Sections 53A-1a-108 and R277-491; funds shall be used to enhance or improve a school's academic excellence consistent with Section 53A-16-101.5. Plans shall be approved by the local board of education. Required school community council-generated plans or programs include:

(1) School Improvement Plan;

(2) School LAND Trust Program;

(3) Reading Achievement Plan (for elementary schools)

(4) Professional Development Plan;

(5) Child Access Routing Plan (for elementary, junior high and middle schools); and

(6) Recommendations regarding school/school district programs and community environment.

E. All charter schools that elect to receive School LAND Trust funds shall have a charter trust lands committee.

F. The plan shall be electronically submitted to the USOE on the School LAND Trust Program website.

G. All charter schools shall be considered collectively as a school district to receive a base amount under Section 53A-16-101.5(3)(a)(i).

H. The USDB shall receive the average statewide per pupil amount, multiplied by the audited fall enrollment total, as the USDB annual allocation.

I. In order to receive its allocation, a school shall satisfy the requirements of Section 53A-16-101.5(4-7).

J. Plans shall include measurable academic goals, specific steps to meet those goals, measurements to assess improvement and specific expenditures to implement plans for student academic improvement consistent with Section 53A-16-101.5(5).

K. As part of the school plan submission:

(1) principals shall provide a signed assurance form affirming that the membership of the school community council and the process used for election and appointment of members to the council was made consistent with Sections 53A-1a-108, 53A-16-101.5, and R277-491; and

(a) The form shall be scanned and uploaded by principals or school districts to the School LAND Trust website database.

(b) The school district shall review the signed principal assurance forms for the schools in their school district and certify that the correct form has been entered, signed and displays the required completed information for each school in the school district. Any school that does not comply shall be noted in the school district certification. The certification shall be completed on the school district page of the School LAND Trust website before school districts may approve school plans for the upcoming school year.

(2) The School LAND Trust plan shall include a record of the vote by the school community council when the school plan was approved including the date of the vote, votes for, against, and absent, consistent with Section 53A-16-101.5.

(3) A form that includes the names of members of the school community or charter trust land committee shall be signed by members of the council or committee to indicate their involvement in implementing the current School LAND Trust plan and developing the school plan for the upcoming year. The form shall be uploaded to the database by the principal or school district employee.

L. In accordance with R277-477-3D, income from the Interest and Dividends Account shall be distributed to school districts, USDB, and charter schools beginning in July each fiscal year based on deposits to the Interest and Dividends Account within the Uniform School Fund from the prior fiscal year.

M. If a school chooses not to apply for School LAND Trust Program funds and meet the requirements for receiving funds, the funds allocated for that school shall be retained at USOE and included with the statewide distribution for the following school year.

N. Local boards of education or the SCSB shall consider plans annually and may approve or disapprove a school plan. If a plan is not approved, the local board or the chartering entity shall provide a written explanation of why the plan was not approved and request a revised plan for reconsideration, consistent with Section 53A-16-101.5.

O. Local boards shall ensure timely distribution of the funds to schools with approved plans.

P. When approving school plans on the School LAND Trust Program website, school district and charter school personnel shall report the meeting date(s) when the local board of education or the SCSB approved the plans.

Q. Funds not used in the school approved plan may be carried over by the school to the next school year and added to the School LAND Trust Program funds available for expenditure in that school the following year. Schools shall provide an explanation for any carry over that exceeds one-tenth of the school's allocation in the school plan or report.

R. School LAND Trust Program funds shall be focused on the school's most critical academic needs.

S. School LAND Trust Program funds shall be focused on implementing a recommended course of action to enhance or improve student academic achievement and implement a component of the school improvement plan focused on the school's identified most critical academic needs, as explained in Section 53A-1a-108.5 and Section 53A-16-101.5(5).

T. Examples of successful programs using School LAND Trust Program monies include activities such as:

(1) credit recovery courses and programs;

(2) study skills classes;

(3) college entrance exam preparation classes;

(4) academic field trips;

(5) classroom equipment and materials such as flashcards, math manipulatives, calculators, microscopes, maps, books, or student planners;

(6) teachers and teacher aides;

(7) professional development directly tied to school academic goals;

(8) student focused educational technology;

(9) books and textbooks.

U. Examples of programs or activities ineligible for School LAND Trust Program funding include school climate, security, behavior, bullying prevention, audio-visual systems in non-classroom locations, non-academic field trips, food and drink for council meetings or parent nights, printing and mailing costs for notices to parents, office administrative costs, athletic or intermural programs, and programs that initiate or support other non-academic school purposes.

V. Schools serving students with disabilities may use funds as needed to directly influence and improve student performance according to the student Individual Education Plans (IEPs), consistent with R277-491-6E.

W. The School Children's Trust Section of the USOE shall create and electronically post training and support materials for school community councils, charter trust land committees and local school boards.

X. Funds from the School LAND Trust Program that are expended inconsistent with the requirements and academic intent of the law, inconsistent with R277-477 or R277-491 and inconsistent with the school board/charter board approved plan shall be reduced or eliminated by the Board in subsequent years.

Y. The Board may recommend that School LAND Trust Program funds be reduced or eliminated if the school has failed to comply with Section 53A-1a-108 in the election or appointment of school community council members.

Z. Public schools that are secure facilities, juvenile detention facilities, hospital program schools, and other small special programs may receive School LAND Trust funds available to schools with a school community council if they demonstrate and document a good faith effort to recruit council members, have meetings and publicize results as recognized and affirmed by local boards of education.

AA. Plans submitted by charter schools shall be prepared, submitted and approved by the charter trust land committee established in R277-470-11, and then submitted first to the local charter school board, then to the local board of education for approval, if the school is chartered by the school district, or to the SCSB if the school is chartered by the Board.

BB. Plans submitted by the USDB governing board shall be reviewed and approved by the State Superintendent or designee.

CC. A designated amount appropriated by the Legislature from the Interest and Dividends Account shall be used to fund the administration of the program and other duties outlined in this rule, Sections 53A-16-101.5 and 53A-16-101.6 of the School Children's Trust Section.

DD. Any unused balance initially allocated for School LAND Trust Program administration shall be deposited in the Interest and Dividends Account for future distribution to schools in the School LAND Trust Program.

R277-477-4. Administration of School LAND Trust Program.

A. There is established a School Children's Trust Section within the USOE. The Section staff shall protect current and future beneficiary rights and interests in the trust consistent with the state's perpetual obligations under the Utah Enabling Act, the Utah Constitution, state statute and standard trust principles described in Section 53C-1-102.

B. The Board appoints the director of the School Children's Trust Section, in accordance with Section 53A-16-101.6.

C. Under the direction of the Superintendent, the Section staff shall:

(1) promote productive use of school and institutional trust lands;

(2) provide representation, advocacy, and information:

(a) on behalf of current and future beneficiaries of the trust, school community councils, schools, and school districts;

(b) on federal, state and local land decisions and policies that affect the trust;

(c) to the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, the School and Institutional Trust Lands Board of Trustees, the Legislature, the state treasurer, the attorney general, the public, and other entities as determined by the section.

(3) provide independent oversight on the prudent and profitable management of the trust and report annually to the Board and the Legislature;

(4) provide information requested by a person or entity described in R277-477-4C(2)(c);

(5) provide support to local boards of education, to the SCSB and to local charter trust land committees, as direct by the Superintendent;

(6) advise and assist the Board and the Superintendent, as requested, in informing and providing support or support services to school community councils, schools, school districts, and other education groups to advocate on behalf of public education on federal, state, and local land decisions and policies as they affect school funding and the long term growth of the permanent State School Fund as directed by the Superintendent or the Superintendent's designee.

D. Support services shall include:

(1) Regional training and, as requested and to the extent of resources available, school district or school training for school community councils;

(2) Training materials to support school community councils in creating and reviewing school improvement plans, School LAND Trust plans, reading achievement plans, professional development plans, and child access routing plans for both elementary and secondary schools.

(3) Providing materials, suggested practices and plans for use by community councils and charter trust land committees to:

(a) increase community and parent awareness and knowledge of community councils;

(b) increase community and parent knowledge about school trust lands and their history and purpose in generating funds for public schools;

(c) encourage parent participation in developing plans for local board approval for the use of School LAND Trust allotments.

(4) Monitoring development of School LAND Trust plans and assist local community councils and charter trust land committees with plan development as requested, and monitor expenditures and compliance with statutory requirements. Assistance/monitoring may include providing:

(a) timely notification of annual School LAND Trust allotments to public schools;

(b) clear and timely notification of required timelines for plan submission;

(c) periodic, cost-effective and scheduled review of submitted school plan consistency and plan expenditures and results;

(d) web postings and other information regarding school community council and charter trust land committees.

(5) Receiving direction from the Superintendent as it provides monitoring and review.

(6) Monitoring and review shall be accomplished primarily through:

(a) written/electronic assurances from school community councils and charter school trust land committees;

(b) written/electronic submission of information from local school boards and charter schools and random and selective compliance reviews of School LAND Trust expenditures;

(c) the execution of School LAND Trust plans; and

(d) other school community council requirements.

(7) A report annually to the Board on compliance review findings and other compliance issues. The Board shall make determinations regarding reduction or elimination of all or a portion of a school's School LAND Trust Program funding in subsequent years, following review and consideration of compliance and financial reviews conducted by the School Children's Trust Section and results of a Legislative Auditor's school community council election review process, and make a report to the Public Education Appropriation Subcommittee.

(8) Receiving direction from the Superintendent to provide oversight and expertise regarding the School LAND Trust account and all related activities. Oversight and activities may include:

(a) attending meetings where school trust land, permanent fund, and school community council issues are discussed and voted on;

(b) providing information to federal, state and local government agencies, the general public, Congress, and the Legislature regarding school trust lands, the trust revenues and expenditure of revenues;

(c) reviewing and providing information as representatives of the Superintendent to the Congress, Legislature, boards, state and federal agencies and employees that have responsibility for managing school trust lands, maximizing trust land revenues, and investing the permanent State School Fund prudently;

(d) increasing and strengthening beneficiary monitoring; and

(e) other activities or assignments as directed by the Superintendent.

E. The president of each local board of education or of each local charter board shall ensure that the members of the board are provided with annual training on the requirements of the School LAND Trust Program. Notice of training shall be provided to the USOE School Children's Trust Section before school districts mark plans as approved on the School LAND Trust website following local board approval.

F. A local school board shall comply with Section 53A-1a-108(10) and provide required copies of the Utah Code to school community council members.

R277-477-5. Information to USOE.

A. Information on each school's plan to address most critical academic needs shall be completed via the School LAND Trust Program website maintained through the USOE for accurate and uniform reporting.

B. To facilitate submission of information by schools, each school board shall establish a school district submission date for the school district schools not later than May 15 of each year.

C. Timelines shall allow for school committee reconsideration and editing of the school plan following local board of education or SCSB requested changes.

D. USOE staff may visit schools receiving funds from the School LAND Trust Program as directed by the Superintendent to discuss the program, receive information and suggestions, provide training, and answer questions.

E. School districts and charter schools wishing to submit information to the School LAND Trust website through a comprehensive electronic plan shall meet the parameters for programming and data entry required by the USOE. They shall review School LAND Trust plans on the USOE website prior to local board of education or SCSB approval to ensure

information consistent with the law has been downloaded by individual schools into the electronic plan visible on the School LAND Trust Program website.

F. Charter school and school district business administrators shall enter financial data relating to the School LAND Trust Program on the School LAND Trust Program website at the time they prepare and submit Annual Program Report (APR) data to the USOE. The appropriate data shall appear in the final reports submitted online by school community councils for reporting to parents as required in Section 53A-1a-108.

G. The financial data shall include:

(1) the annual distribution received by each school (the sum of the distributions to schools within a school district equals the total distributed to the school district by the USOE);

(2) expenditures by category made by each school from revenues received from the School LAND Trust in the prior fiscal year.

H. Expenditures made after the close of the fiscal year shall be accounted for as expenditures in the following fiscal year.

I. The financial report in each school final report shall be consistent with the narrative submitted by that school community council or charter committee.

KEY: schools, trust lands funds
October 9, 2012 Art X Sec 3
Notice of Continuation November 10, 2012 53A-16-101.5(3)(c)
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-509. Licensure of Student Teachers and Interns.
R277-509-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Cooperating teacher" means a licensed teacher employed by a school district or charter school who is qualified to directly supervise a student teacher or intern during the period the student teacher or intern is assigned to the district.

C. "Intern" means a teacher education student, who, in an advanced stage of preparation, usually as a culminating experience, may be employed in a school setting for a period of up to one year and receive salary proportionate to the service rendered. An intern is supervised primarily by the school system but with a continuing relationship with college personnel and following a planned program designed to produce a demonstrably competent professional.

D. "Student teacher" means a college student preparing to teach who is assigned a period of guided teaching during which the student assumes increasing responsibility for directing the learning of a group or groups of students over a period of time.

R277-509-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized under Article X, Section 3 of the Utah Constitution which vests general authority and supervision of public education in the Board, Sections 53A-6-104(1) which permit the Board to issue licenses for educators, and Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify the procedure under which the Board issues licenses to student teachers and interns.

R277-509-3. Issuing Licenses.

A. The Board shall issue Student Teacher or Intern licenses to students enrolled in approved teacher preparation programs.

B. A license is issued only to student teachers or interns assigned to elementary, middle, or secondary schools under cooperating teachers for part of their preparation program. A supervising administrator must be permanently assigned to the building to which an intern is assigned.

C. A Student Teacher or Intern license is valid only in the school district or charter school specified and for the period of time indicated on the license.

R277-509-4. School District and Charter School Requirements.

A. A school district or charter school may not accept or assign student teachers or interns who do not possess a Utah Student Teacher or Intern license. The service of persons so assigned is not recognized by the Board as fulfilling an intern or student teaching requirement for licensure.

B. It is the responsibility of the school district or charter school to verify that potential student teachers or interns are appropriately licensed.

KEY: student teachers, interns, teacher preparation programs

March 10, 2009	**Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation October 5, 2012	**53A-6-104(1)**
	53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-514. Board Procedures: Sanctions for Educator Misconduct.
R277-514-1. Definitions.

In addition to terms defined in Section 53A-6-103, the following definitions apply:

A. "Allegation of misconduct" means a written or oral report alleging that an educator has engaged in unprofessional, criminal, or incompetent conduct; is unfit for duty; has lost licensure in another state due to revocation or suspension, or through voluntary surrender or lapse of a license in the face of an allegation of misconduct; or has committed some other violation of standards of ethical conduct, performance, or professional competence.

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

C. "Commission" means the Utah Professional Practices Advisory Commission.

D. "Educator" means a person who currently holds a license, held a license at the time of an alleged offense, is an applicant for a license, or is a person in training to obtain a license.

E. "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.

F. "Party" means the complainant or the respondent.

G. "Recommended disposition" means a recommendation for resolution of a complaint.

H. "Serve" or "service," as used to refer to the provision of notice to a person, means delivery of a written document or its contents to the person or persons in question. Delivery may be made in person, by mail to the individual's last known address or by other means reasonably calculated, under all of the circumstances, to apprise the interested person or persons to the extent reasonably practical or practicable of the information contained in the document.

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

R277-514-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of public schools in the Board, Section 53A-6-405 relating to withdrawal or denial of licensure by the Board for cause, Section 53A-6-307 in which the Board retains the power to issue or revoke licenses, hold hearings or take other disciplinary action as warranted, and Subsection 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 an appeals process for recommendations and decisions made by the Commission, including a review by the Superintendent; and to specify the procedures under which the Board may take action against an educator's license for misconduct.

R277-514-3. Administrative Review by Superintendent.

A. If an administrative action is taken by the Commission which results in a recommendation to the Board for:

(1) suspension of an educator's license for two years or more, or

(2) revocation of an educator's license,

B. Either party may request review by the Superintendent within 15 days from the date that the Commission sends written notice to both parties that the Commission has made its administrative recommendation.

C. The request for review shall consist of the following:

(1) name, position, and address of appellant;

(2) issue(s) being appealed; and

(3) signature of appellant.

D. If the Superintendent finds:

(1) that procedural errors have occurred which violated fairness or due process issues, the Superintendent shall refer the case back to the Commission for reconsideration as to whether or not the findings, conclusions or decisions of the Commission are supported by a preponderance of the evidence, or direct the Executive Secretary for the Commission to take specific administrative action. After reconsideration is completed, the Superintendent shall notify all parties to the case, and refer the matter to the Board, if necessary, for final disposition consistent with this rule.

R277-514-4. Board Procedures.

A. Except as provided under Subsection R277-514-4(E), if the Board receives an allegation of misconduct by an educator, the allegation shall be forwarded to the Executive Secretary for the Commission for action under R686-100.

B. Following completion of procedures provided in R686-100, if the Commission recommends that an educator's license be suspended for any period of time or revoked, the recommendation shall be forwarded to the Board for action.

C. Upon receiving a case from the Commission, the members of the Board shall review a summary of the case and may:

(1) accept the recommendation of the Commission; or

(2) review the case file, findings, conclusions, and recommended disposition of the case.

(a) If the Board finds no serious procedural errors, that the findings and conclusions are reasonable and supported by a preponderance of the evidence, and that the recommended disposition presents a reasonable resolution of the case, then the Board shall approve the findings and recommended disposition.

(b) If the Board finds serious procedural errors have violated the fundamental fairness of the process, then the Board shall refer the case back to the Commission to correct the errors.

(c) If the Board determines that the findings or conclusions are not supported by a preponderance of the evidence, or that the recommended disposition does not present a reasonable resolution of the case, then the Board may refer the case back to the Commission for further action or may, in the alternative, prepare other findings, conclusions, or disposition.

(d) If the Board finds that there is insufficient information in the case file to complete its work, the Board may direct the parties to appear and present additional evidence or clarification.

(e) If the Board finds it advisable to do so, the Board may initiate investigations or hearings regarding the initial or continued licensure of an individual and take disciplinary action upon its own volition without referring a given case to the Commission.

D. The Board shall issue a written order regarding its action which contains its conclusions and its disposition of the case, and direct the State Superintendent to serve a copy of the written order upon the parties.

E. All documents used by the Board in reaching its decision, and a copy of the Board's final order, shall be made part of the permanent case file.

F. The decision of the Board is final.

R277-514-5. Notification Requirements and Procedures.

A. An educator who has reasonable cause to believe that a student may have been physically or sexually abused by a school employee shall immediately report that belief to the school principal, district superintendent, or the Commission. A school administrator receiving such a report shall immediately submit the information to the Commission if the employee is licensed as an educator.

B. A local superintendent or charter school director shall notify the Commission if an educator is determined, pursuant to an administrative or judicial action, to have had disciplinary

action taken for or to be guilty of:

(1) unprofessional conduct or professional incompetence which results in suspension for more than one week or termination, or which otherwise warrants Commission review; or

(2) immoral behavior.

C. Failure of an educator to comply with Subsection A or B may constitute unprofessional conduct.

D. The State Office of Education shall notify the educator's employer of any final action taken by the Board; and shall notify all Utah local education agencies (LEAs) and the NASDTEC Educator Information Clearinghouse whenever a license is revoked or suspended, or if an educator surrenders a license or allows it to lapse in the face of allegations of misconduct rather than accept an opportunity to defend against the allegations.

KEY: disciplinary actions, professional competency, educator licensure

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Notice of Continuation August 14, 2012	**53A-6-405**
	53A-6-307
	53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-522. Entry Years Enhancements (EYE) for Quality Teaching - Level 1 Utah Teachers.
R277-522-1. Definitions.

A. "Accredited" means a teacher preparation program accredited by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE), the Teacher Education Accreditation Council (TEAC) or one of the major regional accrediting associations as defined under R277-503-1L.

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

C. "Comprehensive Administration of Credentials for Teachers in Utah Schools (CACTUS)" means a database that maintains public information on licensed Utah educators.

D. "Educational Testing Services (ETS)" is an educational measurement institution that has developed standard-based teacher assessment tests.

E. "Entry years" means the three years a beginning teacher holds a Level 1 license.

F. "INTASC" means the Interstate New Teacher Assessment and Support Consortium, that has established Model Standards for Beginning Teacher Licensing and Development. The ten principles reflect what beginning teachers should know and be able to do as a professional teacher. The Board has adopted these principles as part of the NCATE standards.

G. "Level 1 license" means a Utah professional educator license issued upon completion of an approved preparation program or an alternative preparation program, or pursuant to an agreement under the NASDTEC Interstate Contract, to applicants who have also met ancillary requirements established by law or rule.

H. "Level 2 license" means a Utah professional educator license issued after satisfaction of all requirements for a Level 1 license and:

(1) requirements established by law or rule;

(2) three years of successful education experience within a five-year period; and

(3) satisfaction of requirements under R277-522 for teachers employed after January 1, 2003.

I. "Level 3 license" means a Utah professional educator license issued to an educator who holds a current Utah Level 2 license and has also received National Board Certification or a doctorate in education or in a field related to a content area in a unit of the public education system or an accredited private school.

J. "Mentor" means a Level 2 or Level 3 educator, who is trained to advise and guide Level 1 teachers.

K. "Praxis II - Principles of Learning and Teaching" is a standards-based test provided by ETS and designed to assess a beginning teacher's pedagogical knowledge. This test is used by many states as part of their teacher licensing process. Colleges and universities use this test as an exit exam from teacher education programs.

L. "Professional development" means locally or Board-approved education-related training or activities that enhance an educator's background consistent with R277-501, Educator License Renewal.

M. "Teaching assessment/evaluation" means an observation of a Level 1 teacher's instructional skills by a school district or school administrator using an evaluation tool based on or similar to INTASC principles.

N. "Working portfolio" means a collection of documents prepared by a Level 1 teacher and used as a tool for evaluation.

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

R277-522-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of the public school system under the Board; by Section 53A-9-103(5) which directs career ladder programs to include a program of evaluation and mentoring for beginning teachers designed to assist those beginning teachers in developing the skills required of capable teachers; Section 53A-6-102(2)(a)(iii) which finds that the implementation of progressive strategies regarding induction, professional development and evaluation are essential in creating successful teachers; Section 53A-6-106 which directs the Board to establish a rule for the training and experience required of license applicants for teaching; 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 outline required entry years enhancements of professional and emotional support for Level 1 teachers whose employment or reemployment in the Utah public schools began after January 1, 2003. The requirements apply to teachers during their first three years of teaching and include mentoring, testing, assessment/evaluation, and developing a professional portfolio. The purpose of these enhancements is to develop in Level 1 teachers successful teaching skills and strategies with assistance from experienced colleagues.

R277-522-3. Required Entry Year Enhancements Requirements for a Level 1 Teacher to Advance to a Level 2 License.

A. Level 1 teachers shall satisfactorily collaborate with a trained mentor, pass a required pedagogical exam, complete three years of employment and evaluation, and compile a working portfolio.

B. Collaboration with an assigned mentor:

(1) A mentor shall be assigned to each Level 1 teacher in the first semester of teaching:

(a) The beginning teacher shall be assigned a trained mentor teacher by the principal to supervise and act as a resource for the entry level teacher.

(b) The mentor teacher shall teach in the same school, and where feasible, in the same subject area as the Level 1 teacher.

(2) Qualification of a mentor:

(a) A mentor shall hold a Utah Professional Educator's Level 2 or 3 license;

(b) A mentor shall have completed a mentor training program including continuing professional development.

(3) A mentor shall:

(a) guide Level 1 teachers to meet the procedural demands of the school and school district;

(b) provide moral and emotional support;

(c) arrange for opportunities for the Level 1 teacher to observe teachers who use various models of teaching;

(d) share personal knowledge and expertise about new materials, planning strategies, curriculum development and teaching methods;

(e) assist the Level 1 teacher with classroom management and discipline;

(f) support Level 1 teachers on an ongoing basis;

(g) help Level 1 teachers understand the implications of student diversity for teaching and learning;

(h) engage the Level 1 teacher in self-assessment and reflection; and

(i) assist with development of Level 1 teacher's portfolio.

C. Passage of a pedagogical examination:

(1) The Praxis II - Principles of Learning and Teaching

(a) shall be administered by ETS;

(b) shall be taken by the beginning teacher; the beginning teacher shall earn a qualifying score of at least 160;

(c) may be taken successive times.

(2) Results shall be posted on CACTUS.

D. Successful evaluation under a school district employment and assessment/evaluation program:

(1) Teachers shall be fully employed for three years in

Utah public schools or in accredited private schools.

(2) Employing school districts may, following evaluation of the individual's experience, determine that teaching experience outside of the Utah public schools satisfies the teaching/experience requirement of this rule.

(3) The school district has discretion in determining the employment or reemployment status of individuals.

(4) Employing school districts shall be responsible for the evaluation; this duty may be assigned to the school principal.

(5) The assessment/evaluation shall take place at least twice during the first year of teaching and at least twice during each of the following two years with a satisfactory final evaluation.

E. Compilation of a working portfolio:

(1) The portfolio shall be reviewed and evaluated by the employing school district.

(2) the portfolio may be reviewed by USOE staff upon request during the Level 1 teacher's second year of teaching.

(3) the portfolio shall be based upon INTASC principles; and may:

(a) include teaching artifacts;

(b) include notations explaining the artifacts; and

(c) include a reflection and self-assessment of his or her own practice; or

(d) be interpreted broadly to include the employing school district's requirement of samples of the first year teaching experience.

R277-522-4. Satisfaction of Entry Years Enhancements.

A. If a Level 1 teacher fails to complete all enhancements as enumerated in this rule, the Level 1 teacher shall remain in a provisional employment status until the Level 1 teacher completes the enhancements.

(1) The school district may make a written request to the USOE Educator Licensing Section for a one year extension of the Level 1 license in order to provide time for the educator to satisfy entry years enhancements.

(2) The Level 1 teacher may repeat some or all of the entry years enhancements.

(3) An opportunity to repeat or appeal an incomplete or unsatisfactory entry years enhancements process shall be designed and offered by the employing school district.

B. Recommendation for a Level 2 license:

(1) Each school district shall make an annual recommendation to the Board of teachers approved in its schools to receive a Level 2 license, including documentation demonstrating completion of the enhancements.

(2) The names of teachers who did not successfully complete entry years enhancements may also be reported to the Board annually by school districts.

C. The Board shall receive an annual report tracking the success of retention and the job satisfaction of Utah educators who complete the entry years enhancement program.

KEY: teachers

July 16, 2004 **Art X Sec 3**

Notice of Continuation October 5, 2012 **53A-9-103(5)**

53A-6-102(2)(a)(iii)

53A-6-106

53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-703. Centennial Scholarship for Early Graduation.
R277-703-1. Definitions.

A. "ATC" means Applied Technology Center.

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

C. "Centennial Scholarship" means the amount awarded to an early graduating student designated in Section 53A-15-102.

D. "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.

E. "SEOP" means student education/occupational plan.

R277-703-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which places general control and supervision of the public school system under the Board, Section 53A-1-402(1) which authorizes the Board to make rules regarding competency levels, graduation requirements, curriculum, and instruction requirements and Section 53A-1-401(3) which authorizes the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. This rule designates the Early Graduation Centennial Scholarship Certificate for use by public schools, allows for graduation to be flexible and appropriate to meet individual students' needs, and outlines the early graduation procedure. If a student graduates any time following the eleventh grade year and enters a Utah post-secondary institution, the LEA shall receive a reimbursement designated for the public high school from which the student graduated early. The post-secondary institution shall receive an Early Graduation Centennial Scholarship Certificate signed by the high school principal/director entitling the early graduate to a partial tuition scholarship following the date of graduation according to the schedule established by this rule.

R277-703-3. Curriculum Options for Accelerating a Secondary School Student's Education Program.

A. A student shall complete the courses of study and credit mandated by the Board and by the local board of education/local charter board.

B. Options for earning additional credit may include but are not limited to:

(1) Courses:

(a) High school summer school;

(b) High school or ATC early morning or after school classes;

(c) Courses completed at the student's own rate based on performance (the local board of education/local charter board is responsible for assessment of mastery, R277-700-6);

(d) College courses numbered 101 and above from fully accredited institutions (concurrent enrollment, extension division, or continuing education classes);

(e) LEA approved high school or college level correspondence courses;

(f) Equivalency ratio of higher education hours to high school credits: five (5) quarter or three (3) semester hours equal one (1) unit of high school credit.

(2) Demonstrated proficiency by assessment (amount of credit to be determined by the local board of education/local charter board, R277-700-6):

(a) Advanced Placement Examination as approved by the local board of education/local charter board;

(b) ACT or SAT scores that meet or exceed a level set by the local board of education/local charter board;

(c) Utah state or LEA secondary end-of-course tests;

(d) Demonstrated proficiency in a subject, as assessed by the local board of education/local charter board;

(e) College Level Examination Program (CLEP) tests.

(3) Approved work experience, as assessed by the local board of education/local charter board.

(4) Demonstrated mastery in an experimental program that has received prior approval from the Board (local board of education/local charter board seeks approval from the Board);

(5) Increased credit for courses that are combined into a time frame that ordinarily accommodates a lesser number of classes, as approved by the local board of education/local charter board;

(6) Independent study: a student may be allowed credit for an independent research project or independent reading relevant to a course of study;

(7) Credit for experience gained during travel relevant to a specific course. Prior approval shall be obtained from and credit awarded by the local board of education/local charter board.

R277-703-4. Early Graduation Student Education Plan.

A. In consultation with the student's parent or guardian and school advisor, each student shall indicate to the secondary principal/director the intent to complete early graduation at the beginning of the ninth grade year or as soon thereafter as the intent is known.

B. To be eligible for early graduation, a student shall have a current SEOP on file at the student's high school under provisions of R277-700-8.

R277-703-5. Local Education Requirements.

A. Requirements relating to semesters in membership are inapplicable to students who have been approved under Section R277-703-4 for graduation following the eleventh grade year.

B. Local academic and citizenship credit requirements for graduation which exceed Board requirements shall include provisions that permit students to graduate early.

R277-703-6. Funding Provisions.

A. An LEA shall receive a payment designated for each high school from which students graduated before the end of the twelfth grade year.

B. Payment provisions:

(1) LEAs shall receive payment for one-half of the designated Centennial Scholarship amount for each student reported as having graduated at the conclusion of the eleventh grade year on the S-3 report in the fiscal year following the student's graduation.

(2) LEAs shall receive payment based on a percentage of the Centennial Scholarship amount for each student reported as graduating during the twelfth grade year. These students shall also be listed on the S-3 report and payment shall be made to the LEA in the fiscal year following the students' graduation. LEAs shall receive payment for schools operating on the quarter or trimester system for each early graduating student according to the following schedule:

(a) End of first quarter of 12th grade year: 75 percent of one-half of the Centennial Scholarship amount;

(b) End of second quarter of 12th grade year: 50 percent of one-half of the Centennial Scholarship amount;

(c) End of third quarter of 12th grade year: 25 percent of one-half of the Centennial Scholarship amount;

(d) End of first trimester of 12th grade year: 67 percent of one-half of the Centennial Scholarship amount;

(e) End of second trimester of 12th grade year: 33 percent of one-half of the Centennial Scholarship amount.

C. A student who graduates from high school at the conclusion of the eleventh grade year or during the twelfth grade year shall be entitled to a partial tuition scholarship in the form of the Early Graduation Centennial Scholarship Certificate to be used at a Utah public college, university, community college, applied technology center, or any other institution in Utah accredited by the Northwest Accreditation Commission

that offers post-secondary courses. The post-secondary institution shall complete the Early Graduation Centennial Scholarship Certificate and submit it to the Utah State Office of Education. Upon receipt of the Early Graduation Centennial Scholarship Certificate, the Utah State Office of Education shall verify the information, and reimburse the institution an amount set forth in the following schedule in the fiscal year during which the student enrolls in a post-secondary institution. To be eligible for the scholarship, the student must enroll in an eligible post-secondary institution within one calendar year of graduation.

(1) The student who graduates at the end of the eleventh grade year shall receive a full Centennial Scholarship.

(2) The student who graduates at the end of the first quarter of the twelfth grade year shall receive 75 percent of the Centennial Scholarship amount.

(3) The student who graduates at the end of the second quarter of the twelfth grade year shall receive 50 percent of the Centennial Scholarship amount.

(4) The student who graduates at the end of the third quarter of the twelfth grade year shall receive 25 percent of the Centennial Scholarship amount.

(5) The student who graduates at the end of the first trimester of the twelfth grade year shall receive 67 percent of the Centennial Scholarship amount.

(6) The student who graduates at the end of the second trimester of the twelfth grade year shall receive 33 percent of the Centennial Scholarship amount.

KEY: graduation requirements, curricula

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Notice of Continuation August 14, 2012	**53A-1-402(1)**
	53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-709. Education Programs Serving Youth in Custody.
R277-709-1. Definitions.

A. "Accreditation" means the formal process for evaluation and approval under the Standards for the Northwest Accreditation Commission supported by AdvancED.

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

B. "Custody" means the status of being legally subject to the control of another person or a public agency.

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

E. "Student Education/Occupation Plan (SEOP)" means a plan developed by a student and the student's parent or guardian, in consultation with school counselors, teachers and administrators that:

(1) is initiated at the beginning of grade 7;

(2) identifies a student's skills and objectives;

(3) maps out a strategy to guide a student's course selection; and

(4) links a student to postsecondary options, including higher education and careers.

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

E. "Youth in Custody" means a person defined under Sections 53A-1-403(2)(a) and 62A-15-609 who does not have a high school diploma or a GED certificate.

R277-709-2. 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-1-403(2)(b) which requires the Board to adopt rules for the distribution of funds for the education of youth in custody, 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 operation standards, procedures, and distribution of funds for youth in custody programs.

R277-709-3. Student Evaluation, Education Plans, and LEA Programs.

A. Each student meeting the eligibility definition of youth in custody shall have a written SEOP defining the student's academic achievement, and shall specify known in-school and extra-school factors which may affect the student's school performance.

B. Annually, the student's SEOP shall be reviewed by the student, school staff and parent/guardian and maintained in the student's file.

C. For purposes of agency data sharing, a data matching/agency waiver release form shall be signed by the qualified student's guardian and maintained in the student's file.

D. The program receiving the student is responsible for obtaining the student's evaluation records, and, in cases where the records are not current, for conducting the evaluation, which may include a special education eligibility evaluation, as quickly as possible so that unnecessary delay in developing a student's education program is avoided.

E. The LEA in which the program resides has the responsibility to conduct Individuals with Disability Act (IDEA) child find activities within the program, consistent with Utah State Board of Education Special Education Rule II.A.

F. Based upon the results of the student evaluation, an appropriate student education plan and, as needed, a special education Individualized Education Program (IEP), shall be prepared for each eligible youth in custody. The plan shall be reviewed and updated at least once each year or immediately following transfer of a student from one program to another, whichever is sooner. The plan is developed in cooperation with appropriate representatives of other service agencies working with a student. The plan shall specify the responsibilities of each of the agencies towards the student and is signed by each agency's representative.

G. All provisions of the IDEA and state special education rules apply to youth in custody programs. Youth in custody programs shall be included in the USOE general supervision monitoring annually.

H. LEA Youth in Custody Programs

(1) The LEA shall provide an education program for the student which conforms as closely as possible to the student's education plan. Educational services shall be provided in the least restrictive environment appropriate for the student's behavior and educational performance.

(2) Youth in custody who do not require educational services or supervision beyond students not in custody shall be considered part of the district's regular enrollment and provided education services.

(3) Youth in custody shall not be assigned to, or remain in, restrictive or non-mainstream programs simply because of their custodial status, past behavior that does not put others at risk, or the inappropriate behavior of other students.

(4) Education programs to which youth in custody are assigned shall meet the standards which are adopted by the Board for that type program. Compliance shall be monitored by the Utah State Office of Education in periodic review visits.

(5) Credit earned in youth in custody programs that are accredited shall be accepted at face value in Utah's public schools consistent with R277-410-9, Transfer or Acceptance of Credit.

(6) Educational services shall be sufficiently coordinated with non-custody programs to enable youth in custody to continue their education with minimal disruption following discharge from custody.

I. Youth in custody shall be admitted to classes within five school days following arrival at a new residential placement. If evaluation and SEOP or IEP development are delayed beyond that period, the student shall be enrolled temporarily based upon the best information available. The temporary schedule may be modified to meet the student's needs after the evaluation and planning process has been completed.

J. Following a student's release from custody or transfer to a new program, the sending program shall bring all available school records up to date and forward them to the receiving program consistent with Section 53A-11-504.

K. Student demographic information, copies of birth certificates, standardized test records, including special education IEP documents, shall be scanned into the youth in custody database (YICopia) as records become available.

L. All grades, attendance records and special education SCRAM records shall be maintained in the LEA's SIS system in compliance with R277-484, Data Standards.

R277-709-4. Program Fiscal and Accountability Procedures.

A. State funds appropriated for youth in custody, including the Utah State Hospital, are allocated in accordance with Section 53A-1-403 and Section 62A-15-609.

B. Funds appropriated for youth in custody programs shall be subject to Board accounting, auditing, and budgeting rules and policies.

C. Board Contracts for Youth in Custody Services

(1) the Board shall, through an annually submitted and approved state application/plan, contract with LEAs to provide educational services for youth in custody. The respective responsibilities of the Board, LEAs, and other local service providers for education shall be established in the contract. An LEA may subcontract with local non-district educational service providers for the provision of educational services;

(2) the Board may contract through an RFP process with an appropriate entity only if the Board determines that the LEA

where the facility is located is unable or unwilling to provide adequate education services.

(3) Youth in custody students receiving education services by or through an LEA are students of that LEA.

D. State funds appropriated for youth in custody are allocated on the basis of an annually submitted and approved application made by the LEA where a youth in custody program resides.

E. The share of funds distributed to an LEA is based upon criteria which include the number of youth in custody served in the district, the type of program required for the youth, the setting for providing services, and the length of the program.

F. Funds approved for youth in custody projects shall be expended solely for the purposes described in the respective funding application.

G. The USOE may retain no more than five percent of the total youth in custody annual legislative appropriation for administration, oversight, monitoring, and evaluation of youth in custody programs and their compliance with law and this rule.

H. Up to three percent of the five percent of administrative funds allowed under R277-709-4F may be withheld by the USOE and directed to students attending youth in custody programs for short periods of time or to new or beginning youth in custody programs.

I. Funds, state (flow through or state contract) or federal (reimbursement) or both, may be withheld or terminated for noncompliance with state policy and procedures and associated reporting timelines as defined by the Board.

J. The Board or its designee shall develop uniform forms, deadlines, reporting and accounting procedures and guidelines to govern the youth in custody school-based programs and Utah State Hospital funded programs.

R277-709-5. Youth in Custody Programs and Students with Disabilities.

A. The youth in custody program is separate from and not conducted under the state's education program for students with disabilities. Custodial status alone does not qualify a youth in custody student as a student with a disability under laws regulating education for students with disabilities.

B. Youth in custody students may be eligible for special education funding and services based upon special education rules and regulations.

C. Youth in custody students qualifying for special education services shall receive educational instruction as defined in R277-750, Education Programs for Students with Disabilities.

D. Special education procedural safeguards shall apply to all IDEA eligible youth in custody students regardless of instructional location.

E. Special education programs provided through youth in custody programs shall be monitored on an annual basis as defined by special education rules and policies.

R277-709-6. Youth in Custody Program Staffing and Monitoring.

A. Education staff assigned to youth in custody shall be qualified and appropriate for their assignments as defined in R277-503, Licensing Routes.

B. Youth in custody programs shall maintain accreditation as part of the LEA where the programs are located consistent with R277-410, Accreditation of Schools.

C. The USOE shall evaluate youth in custody programs through regular site monitoring visits and monthly desk monitoring, as directed by the USOE.

D. Monitored programs shall prepare and submit to the USOE a written corrective action plan for each monitoring finding as requested by the USOE.

E. A youth in custody program's failure to resolve audit/monitoring findings as soon as possible, and, in no case, later than one calendar year from date of notice, may result in the termination of state funding as provided in R277-114, Corrective Action and Withdrawal or Reduction of Program Funds.

F. The USOE may review LEA or State Hospital records and practices for compliance with the law and this rule.

R277-709-7. Utah State Hospital.

A. Funding for the education programs at the Utah State Hospital shall be contingent upon a legislative appropriation.

B. State education contract funds appropriated for State Hospital youth in custody are allocated to the LEA on a reimbursement basis. The State Hospital shall annually submit requests for reimbursement.

C. Funding shall be distributed to the LEA on a reimbursement basis subject to required documentation that supports expenditures.

D. Funds may be withheld or terminated for noncompliance with state and federal policies and procedures and associated reporting requirements and timelines as defined by the USOE.

E. All students qualifying for special education services shall be served by the special education standards defined in R277-750.

F. Staff providing special education services shall comply with all state special education rules, policies and procedures, including SCRAM reporting, child find, assessment and financial accountability, as defined by the Board.

R277-709-8. Youth in Custody/LEA Fiscal Procedures.

A. Ten percent or $50,000, whichever is less, of state youth in custody funds or educational contract funds (State Hospital) not expended in the current fiscal year may be carried over by eligible LEAs and spent in the next fiscal year with written approval of the USOE.

B. A request to carry over funds shall be submitted for approval by August 1. Approved carry over amounts shall be detailed in a revised budget submitted to the USOE no later than October 1 in the year requested.

C. Excess funds may be considered in determining the LEA's allocation for the next fiscal year.

D. Annually, fund balances in excess of ten percent or $50,000 shall be recaptured by the USOE no later than February 1 and reallocated to the youth in custody programs based on the criteria and procedures provided by the USOE.

R277-709-9. Program, Curriculum, Outcomes and Student Mastery.

A. Youth in custody programs shall offer courses consistent with the Utah Core standards under R277-700.

B. The Utah core standards and teaching strategies may be modified or adjusted to meet the individual needs of youth in custody students.

C. Course content mastery shall be stressed rather than completion of predetermined seat time in a classroom.

D. Written course descriptions for GED Test preparation shall be made available for youth in custody students who consider pursuing GED Tests as an alternative to traditional Carnegie diploma courses.

R277-709-10. Confidentiality.

A. Transcripts and diplomas prepared for youth in custody shall be issued in the name of an existing LEA which also serves non-custodial youth and shall not bear references to custodial status.

B. School records which refer to custodial status, juvenile court records, and related matters shall be kept separate from permanent school records, but are nonetheless student records

if retained by the LEA.

C. Members of the interagency team which design and oversee student education plans shall have access, through team member representatives of the participating agencies, to relevant records of the various agencies. The records and information obtained from the records remain the property of the supplying agency and shall not be transferred or shared with other persons or agencies without the permission of the supplying agency.

D. All information maintained in permanent form on a student from whatever source derived or received, is a student record under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 34 C.F.R., Part 99.

E. All confidentiality provisions that pertain to eligible students with disabilities under IDEA apply.

R277-709-11. Coordinating Council.

A. The Department of Human Services and the Board shall appoint a coordinating council to plan, coordinate, and recommend budget, policy, and program guidelines for the education and treatment of persons in the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services and the Division of Child and Family Services. The Council shall operate under the guidelines developed and approved by the Department of Human Services and the Board.

B. Council membership shall include a representative of the following:

(1) Department of Human Services;
(2) Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health;
(3) Division of Juvenile Justice Services;
(4) Division of Child and Family Services;
(5) Utah State Office of Education;
(6) Utah State Hospital administration;
(7) LEAs;
(8) juvenile courts;
(9) community-based private providers;
(10) foster parents;
(11) a Native American tribe; and
(12) Guardian ad Litem's Office.

R277-709-12. Advisory Councils.

A. Each LEA serving youth in custody shall establish a local interagency advisory council which shall be responsible for advising member agencies concerning coordination of youth in custody programs. Members of the council shall include, if applicable to the LEA, the following:

(1) a representative of the Division of Child and Family Services;

(2) a representative of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services;

(3) directors of agencies located in an LEA such as detention centers, secure lockup facilities, observation and assessment units, and the Utah State Hospital;

(4) a representative of community-based alternative programs for custodial juveniles; and

(5) a representative of the LEA.

B. The council shall adopt by-laws for its operation.

C. Local interagency advisory councils shall meet at least quarterly.

KEY: students, education, juvenile courts
October 9, 2012 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation January 8, 2008 **53A-1-403(1)**
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-713. Concurrent Enrollment of High School Students in College Courses.
R277-713-1. Definitions.

A. "Adjunct/Concurrent faculty" means instructors approved by the cooperating USHE institution and approved by school district or charter school receiving concurrent enrollment services from the instructor to teach concurrent enrollment classes on behalf of the USHE institution.

B. "Annual Concurrent Enrollment Contract" means a written plan, negotiated by a school district and a USHE institution, to provide college level courses to high school students.

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

D. "Concurrent enrollment" for state funding and for the purposes of this rule means enrollment by public school students in one or more USHE institution course(s) under a contractual agreement between the USHE institution and a school district/public school. Students continue to be enrolled in public schools, counted in Average Daily Membership, and receive credit toward graduation. They also receive college credit for courses.

E. "Fees" for purposes of concurrent enrollment and this rule mean expenses to students directly related to enrollment and tuition. Fees do not include reasonable lab costs, expenses for textbooks and consumable curriculum materials that are required only for USHE credit or grades.

F. "Technology-intensive concurrent enrollment courses (TICE)," means designed hybrid courses, having a blend of different learning activities available both in classrooms and online, or courses delivered exclusively online.

G. "USHE" means the Utah System of Higher Education.

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

R277-713-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which provides for the State Board to have general supervision and control over public schools and by Section 53A-17a-120.5 which directs the Board to adopt rules providing that a school participating in the concurrent enrollment programs offered under Section 53A-15-101 shall receive an allocation from the monies as provided in Section 53A-15-101, Section 53A-1-402(1)(c) which directs the Board to adopt minimum standards for curriculum, and Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of concurrent enrollment is to provide a challenging college-level and productive secondary school experience, particularly in the senior year, and to provide transition courses that can be applied to post-secondary education.

C. The purpose of this rule is to specify the standards and procedures for concurrent enrollment courses and criteria for funding appropriate concurrent enrollment expenditures.

R277-713-3. Student Eligibility.

A. Schools and USHE institutions shall jointly establish student eligibility requirements which shall be sufficiently selective to predict a successful experience.

B. Local schools have the primary responsibility for identifying students who are eligible to participate in concurrent enrollment classes.

C. To ensure that a student is prepared for college level work, an appropriate assessment shall be administered to the student prior to participation in all concurrent mathematics and English courses, and to determine that the student meets perquisites previously established for the same campus-based course by the sponsoring USHE institutions.

D. Each student participating in the concurrent enrollment program shall have a current student education/occupation plan (SEOP) on file at the participating school, as required under Section 53A-1a-106(2)(b).

E. Schools and USHE institutions shall jointly coordinate advice and information provided to a prospective or current high school student who participates in the concurrent enrollment program consistent with Section 53A-15-101. Advising shall include providing information on general education requirements at higher education institutions and assisting students or parents to efficiently choose concurrent enrollment courses to avoid duplication and excess credit hours.

R277-713-4. Courses and Student Participation.

A. The awarding of USHE institution credit for concurrent enrollment courses is the province of colleges and universities governed by USHE policies.

B. Concurrent enrollment offerings shall be limited to courses in English, mathematics, fine arts, humanities, science, social science, world languages, and career technical programs to allow a focus of energy and resources on quality instruction in these courses. There may be a variety of courses in the career technical education area. Concurrent Enrollment courses should assist students toward post-secondary degrees.

C. TICE courses shall facilitate articulation, transfer of credit, and, when possible, use open source materials available to all USHE institutions in order to reduce costs.

D. All concurrent enrollment courses shall be approved or orchestrated by the high school or the USOE and shall provide for waiver of fees to eligible students.

E. Only courses taken from a master list maintained by the Curriculum Section at the USOE shall be reimbursed from state concurrent enrollment funds.

F. The Board of Regents, after consultation with school districts/charter schools, shall provide the USOE with proposed new course offerings, including syllabi and curriculum materials by November 30 of the year preceding the school year in which courses shall be offered.

G. Concurrent enrollment funding shall be provided only for 1000 or 2000 level courses unless a student's SEOP identifies a student's readiness and preparation for a higher level course. This exception shall be individually approved by the student's counselor and school district or charter school concurrent enrollment administrator. Concurrent enrollment funding is not intended for unilateral parent/student initiated college attendance or course-taking.

H. Concurrent enrollment course offerings shall reflect the strengths and resources of the respective schools and USHE institutions and be based upon student needs. The number of courses selected shall be kept small enough to ensure coordinated statewide development and training activities for participating teachers.

I. Course content, procedures, examinations, teaching materials, and program monitoring shall be the responsibility of the appropriate USHE institution, shall be consistent with Utah law, and shall ensure quality and comparability with courses offered on the college or university campus.

J. Participation in concurrent enrollment generates higher education credit that becomes a part of a student's permanent college transcript.

K. Schools and USHE institutions shall jointly align information technology systems with all individual student academic achievement so that student information will be tracked through both education systems in accordance with Section 53A-1-603.5.

R277-713-5. Program Delivery.

A. Schools within the USHE that grant higher education/college credit may participate in the concurrent enrollment program, provided that such participation shall be

consistent with the law and consistent with Board rules specific to the use of public education funds and rules for public education programs.

B. Concurrent enrollment courses, with exception of courses delivered through technology, may be offered to high school students only by USHE institutions in the corresponding geographic service region, as determined by the State Board of Regents.

C.(1) A local school board or charter school governing board shall contact the USHE institution in the corresponding geographical service region to provide concurrent enrollment courses, and the higher education institution shall respond to the request within 60 days after the day on which the local school board or charter school contacts the institution on whether the institution will offer the requested courses.

(2) If the USHE institution in the corresponding service region denies the request for concurrent enrollment courses, another USHE institution may offer the concurrent enrollment course(s).

(3) Courses delivered exclusively through technology are not subject to the corresponding geographic service region requirement.

D. Concurrent enrollment courses shall be offered at the most appropriate location using the most appropriate methods for the course content, the faculty, and the students involved.

E. The delivery system and curriculum program shall be designed and implemented to take full advantage of the most current available educational technology.

F. Courses taken by students who have received a diploma, whose class has graduated or who have participated in graduation exercises are not eligible for concurrent enrollment funding. Senior students shall complete reimbursable concurrent enrollment courses prior to their graduation or participation in graduation exercises.

G. Concurrent enrollment is intended primarily for students in their last two years of high school.

(1) Concurrent enrollment may not include high school courses that are typically offered in grades 9 or 10.

(2) The Early College High School Program, specifically initiated to encourage students to earn college credit beginning in the ninth grade leading to a college diploma earned concurrently with a high school diploma, may enroll student Program participants in grades 9 and 10 in concurrent enrollment courses.

H. State reimbursement to school districts for concurrent enrollment courses may not exceed 30 semester hours per student per year.

I. Public schools/school districts shall use USOE designated 11-digit course codes for concurrent enrollment courses.

R277-713-6. Student Tuition, Fees and Credit for Concurrent Enrollment Programs.

A. Secondary students may be assessed a one-time per institution admissions application fee for concurrent enrollment courses.

B. A secondary student may be charged partial tuition up to $30 per credit hour for each concurrent enrollment course for which the student receives college credit, except as provided in R277-713-6D.

C. A secondary student may participate in a concurrent enrollment course and not pay the partial tuition if the secondary student elects not to receive credit from a USHE institution.

D(1) A USHE institution may not charge tuition to a high school concurrent enrollment student for:

(a) a technology-intensive concurrent (TICE) course; or

(b) a gateway career and technology education course, as defined by the State Board of Regents.

(2) A USHE institution may only charge a concurrent enrollment student who qualifies for free or reduced school lunch partial tuition of up to $5 per credit hours for each concurrent enrollment course for which the student receives college credit.

(3) If a concurrent enrollment course is taught by a public school educator in a public school facility, a USHE institution may only charge a concurrent enrollment student up to $10 per credit hour for the concurrent enrollment course for which the student receives college credit.

(4) If a concurrent enrollment course is taught through video conferencing, a USHE institution may charge a concurrent enrollment student up to $15 per credit hour for the concurrent enrollment course.

(5) If a high school student enrolls in multiple concurrent enrollment courses at an institution, the institution shall discount the partial tuition for each subsequent course the student takes after the student pays the full amount for the first course.

(6) The State Board of Regents shall determine how an institution discounts tuition for multiple courses.

E. Concurrent enrollment program costs attributable only to USHE credit or enrollment are not fees and as such are not subject to fee waiver under R277-407.

F. All students' costs related to concurrent enrollment classes, which may include consumables, lab fees, copying, and material costs, as well as textbooks required for the course, are subject to fee waiver consistent with R277-407.

G. The school district/school shall be responsible for these waivers. The agreement between the USHE institution and the district may address the responsibility for fee waivers.

H. Credit:

(1) A student shall receive high school credit for concurrent enrollment classes that is consistent with the district policies for awarding credit for graduation.

(2) College level courses taught in the high school carry the same credit hour value as when taught on a college or university campus and apply toward college/university graduation on the same basis as courses taught at the USHE institution to which the credits are submitted.

(3) Credit earned through the concurrent enrollment program shall be transferable from one USHE institution to another.

(4) Concurrent enrollment course credit shall count toward high school graduation requirements as well as for college credit.

R277-713-7. Faculty Requirements.

A. Nomination of adjunct faculty is the joint responsibility of the participating local school district(s) and the participating USHE institution. Public education teachers shall have secondary endorsements in the subject area(s) to be taught and meet highly qualified standards for their assignment(s) consistent with R277-510. Final approval of the adjunct faculty shall be determined by the appropriate USHE institution.

B. USHE institution faculty beginning their USHE employment in the 2005-06 school year who are not K-12 teachers and who have significant unsupervised access to K-12 students and instruct in the concurrent enrollment program defined under this rule shall complete a criminal background check consistent with Section 53A-3-410. The adjunct faculty employer shall have responsibility for determining the need for criminal background checks consistent with the law and for satisfying this requirement and shall maintain appropriate documentation.

C. Adjunct faculty status of high school teachers:

(1) High school teachers who hold adjunct or part time faculty status with a USHE institution for the purpose of teaching concurrent enrollment courses shall be included as fully as possible in the academic life of the supervising

academic department.

(2) USHE institutions and secondary schools shall share expertise and professional development, as necessary, to adequately prepare teachers at all levels to teach concurrent enrollment students and content, including both federal and state laws specific to student privacy and student records.

R277-713-8. Concurrent Enrollment Funding and Use of Concurrent Enrollment Funds.

A. Each district shall receive a pro-rated amount of the funds appropriated for concurrent enrollment according to the number of semester hours successfully completed by students registered through the district in the prior year compared to the state total of completed concurrent enrollment hours. Successfully completed means that a student received USHE credit for the course. Concurrent enrollment funds may not reimburse districts for repeated concurrent enrollment courses. Appropriate reimbursement may be verified at any reasonable time by USOE audit.

B. The funds shall first be allocated proportionally, based upon student credit hours delivered.

(1) Courses that are taught by public school educators: 60 percent of the funds shall be allocated to local school boards and charter schools, and 40 percent of the funds shall be allocated to the State Board of Regents.

(2) Courses taught by college or university faculty: 60 percent of the funds shall be allocated to the State Board of Regents, and 40 percent of the funds shall be allocated to local school boards and charter schools.

C. Each high school shall receive its proportional share of district concurrent enrollment monies allocated to the district pursuant to Section 53A-17a-120 based upon the hours of concurrent enrollment course work successfully completed by students on the high school campus as compared to the state total of completed concurrent enrollment hours.

D. Funds allocated to school districts for concurrent enrollment shall not be used for any other program.

E. District use of state funds for concurrent enrollment is limited to the following:

(1) aid in staff development of adjunct faculty in cooperation with the participating USHE institution;

(2) assistance with delivery costs for distance learning programs;

(3) participation in the costs of district or school personnel who work with the program;

(4) student textbooks and other instructional materials; and

(5) fee waivers for costs or expenses related to concurrent enrollment for fee waiver eligible students under R277-407.

(6) districts/charter schools may purchase classroom equipment required to conduct concurrent enrollment courses.

(7) other uses approved in writing by the USOE consistent with the law and purposes of this rule.

F. School districts/charter schools shall provide the USOE with end-of-year expenditures reports itemized by the categories identified in R277-713-8D.

R277-713-9. Annual Contracts and Other Student Instruction Issues.

A. Collaborating school districts/charter schools and USHE institutions shall negotiate annual contracts including:

(1) the courses offered;

(2) the location of the instruction;

(3) the teacher;

(4) student eligibility requirements;

(5) course outlines;

(6) texts, and other materials needed; and

(7) the administrative and supervisory services, in-service education, and reporting mechanisms to be provided by each party to the contract.

(a) each school district/charter school shall provide an annual report to the USOE regarding supervisory services and professional development provided by a USHE institution.

(b) each school district/charter school shall provide an annual report to the USOE indicating that all concurrent enrollment instructors are in compliance with R277-713-7B and C.

B. A school district/charter school shall provide a copy of the annual contract entered into between a school district/charter school and a USHE institution for the upcoming school year no later than May 30 annually.

C. The annual concurrent enrollment agreement between a USHE institution and a school district/charter school who has responsibility shall:

(1) provide for parental permission for students to participate in concurrent enrollment classes, which includes notice to parents that participation in concurrent enrollment courses count toward a student's college record/transcript,

(2) provide for the entity responsible for parent notification about concurrent enrollment purpose(s) and student and family privacy protections; and

(3) provide for discussion and training, as necessary, to all concurrent enrollment instructors about student information, student records laws, and student confidentiality.

KEY: students, curricula, higher education

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Notice of Continuation August 14, 2012	**53A-17a-120.5**
	53A-1-402(1)(c)
	53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-726. Statewide Online Education Program.
R277-726-1. Definitions.

A. "Actively participates" means the student actively participates as defined by the Provider.

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

C. "Course completion" means that a student has completed a course with a passing grade and the Provider has transmitted the grade and credit to primary LEA of enrollment.

D. "Course Credit Acknowledgment (CCA)" means the agreement and registration record using the USOE provided Statewide Online Education Program form. The CCA shall be signed by the student, parent, designee of primary school of enrollment and qualified Provider.

E. "Eligible student" means a student enrolled in grades 9-12 in a public school, but does not include students enrolled in adult education programs.

F. "Enrollment confirmation" means the student initially registered and actively participated, as defined under R277-726-1A.

G. "Executed CCA" means that all parties have signed the CCA and the CCA has been received by the USOE. Following enrollment confirmation and participation, the USOE directs funds to Provider, consistent with Sections 53A-15-1206, 1206.5 and 1207.

H. "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.

I. "Online course" means a course of instruction offered through the Statewide Online Education Program.

J. "Online course payment" means the amount withheld from the student's primary LEA and disbursed to the designated Provider following satisfaction of the requirements of the law, and as directed in Section 53A-15-1207.

K. "Online course provider (Provider)" means a district school, a charter school or an LEA program created for the purpose of serving Utah students grades 9-12 online.

L. "Primary LEA of enrollment" means the LEA in which an eligible student is enrolled for courses other than online courses offered through the Statewide Online Education Program.

M. "Primary school of enrollment" means a student's school of record, where the student takes the majority of his classes; and the school that maintains the student's cumulative file, enrollment information and transcript.

N. "SEOP" means student education occupation plan as defined in R277-700.

O. "Statewide assessment" means Criterion-Referenced tests or computer adaptive tests required under R277-404.

P. "Statewide Online Education Program (Program)" means courses offered to students under Section 53A-15-1201 through 53A-15-1217.

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

R. "USOE course code" means a code for a designated subject matter course assigned by the USOE.

S. "Withdrawal from online course" means that a student withdraws or ceases participation in an online course as follows:

(1) within 20 calendar days of the start date of the course, if the student enrolls on or before the start date;

(2) within 20 calendar days of enrolling in a course, if the student enrolls after the start date; or

(3) within 20 calendar days after the start date of the second .5 credit of a 1.0 credit course;

(4) as the result of a student suspension from an online course following adequate documented due process by the Provider.

R277-726-2. 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-15-1210 which requires the Board to make rules providing for the administration of statewide assessments to students enrolled in online courses, Section 53A-15-1213 which requires the Board to make rules that establish a course credit acknowledgment form and procedures for completing and submitting the form to the Board, 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 define necessary terms, provide and describe a Program registration agreement and provide other requirements for LEAs, the USOE, parents and students, and Providers for Program implementation and accountability.

R277-726-3. Course Credit Acknowledgment (CCA) Process.

A. A student, a student's parent or a Provider may initiate a CCA.

B. A counselor designated by the primary school of enrollment shall review the CCA to ensure consistency with graduation requirements, the student's SEOP, the student's Individualized Education Plan (IEP), the student's Section 504 plan, or the student's international baccalaureate program, if applicable. The primary school of enrollment shall return the CCA to the USOE within 72 business hours.

C. A Provider initiated CCA may be sent directly to the USOE if the course is consistent with the student's SEOP. The primary school of enrollment need not meet with the student or parent and shall be notified of such an enrollment by the USOE.

D. If the student has an IEP or a Section 504 plan, the primary LEA or school of enrollment shall forward the IEP or description of 504 accommodations to the Provider within 72 business hours of receiving notice from the USOE that the Provider has accepted the enrollment request.

E. The USOE shall develop and administer procedures for facilitation of the CCA that inform all appropriate parties.

R277-726-4. Eligible Student/Parent Rights and Responsibilities.

A. Eligible students may register for up to two Program credits in the 2012-2013 school year; however a student's primary LEA of enrollment or the Board may allow an eligible student to enroll in additional online courses consistent with Section 53A-15-1204 with documentation from the LEA.

B. A student enrolled in Program course(s) may earn no more credits in a year than the number of credits a student may earn by taking a full course load during the regular school day in the student's primary school of enrollment.

C. Eligible students may register for more than two online credits if the student's current SEOP indicates specifically that the student intends to complete high school graduation requirements and exit high school before the rest of the student's high school cohort and the student's schedule demonstrates progress toward early graduation.

D. Eligible students are expected to complete courses in which they enroll in a timely manner consistent with Section 53A-15-1206. If a student changes his enrollment for any reason, it is the student's/parent's responsibility to notify the Provider immediately.

E. Students should enroll in online courses, or declare an intention to enroll, during the high school course registration period designated by the LEA for regular course registration.

F. A student may alter a course schedule by dropping a traditional course and adding an online course by primary school of enrollment's same established deadline for dropping and adding traditional courses.

G. Notwithstanding this, an underenrolled student may

enroll in an online course at any time during a calendar year. If this occurs, the primary school of enrollment may immediately claim the student for the adjusted portion of enrollment.

R277-726-5. LEA Requirements and Responsibilities.

A. A primary school of enrollment shall facilitate student enrollment with any and all eligible Providers selected by eligible students consistent with course credit limits.

B. A primary school of enrollment or a Provider LEA shall use the CCA form, records and processes provided by the USOE for the Program. A school counselor or a Provider shall use a separate form for each course selected by parent/student.

C. A primary school or LEA of enrollment shall provide information about available online courses and programs in registration materials or through other reasonable communication and on the LEA's or school's website or using a link to the USOE's website.

D. A primary school of enrollment shall include a student's online courses in student's enrollment records and, upon course completion, include online course grades and credits on student transcripts.

R277-726-6. State Board of Education (Board) Requirements and Responsibilities.

A. The Board shall develop and provide a website for the Program that provides information required under Section 53A-15-1212 and other information as determined by the Board.

B. The Board shall direct Providers to administer state-designated assessments consistent with R277-404 and R277-473 for identified courses using LEA-adopted and state-approved assessments.

C. The Board may determine space available standards and appropriate course load standards for online courses consistent with Sections 53A-15-1006(2) and 53A-15-1208(3)(d). Course load standards may differ based on subject matter and differing accreditation standards.

D. The Board shall withhold funds from primary LEAs of enrollment and make payments to Providers consistent with Sections 53A-15-1206, 1206.5 and 1207.

E. The Board shall establish an appeals process for students who request more than two online courses in the 2011-2012 school year and who are first denied by their primary LEA or school of enrollment.

F. The Board may refuse to provide funds under a CCA if the Board finds that information has been submitted fraudulently or in violation of the law or Board requirements by any of the parties to a CCA.

G. The USOE or the Board's designee shall receive, investigate complaints and impose sanctions, if appropriate, regarding course integrity, financial mismanagement, enrollment fraud or inaccuracy, or violations of the law or this rule specific to the requirements and provisions of this Program.

H. If a Board investigation finds that a Provider has violated IDEA or Section 504 provisions for students taking online courses, the Provider shall compensate the student's primary LEA of enrollment for all costs related to compliance.

I. The USOE may audit, at the Board's sole discretion, an LEA's or Program participant's compliance with any requirement of state or federal law or Board rule under the Program. All participants shall provide timely access to all records, student information, financial data or other information requested by the Board, the Board's auditors, the Superintendent or the Superintendent's designee upon request.

J. The Board may impose penalties, withhold funds, or sanction Program participants for participants' failure to comply with reasonable requests for records or information.

K. All records related to the Program that do not disclose protected student information are public records and shall be available upon request under Section 63G-2-301or 63G-2-305.

R277-726-7. Provider Requirements and Responsibilities.

A. Providers shall administer state-designated assessments as directed by the Board, including proctoring, consistent with Section 53A-15-1210 and R277-473. Providers shall pay administrative and proctoring costs for all state-designated assessments.

B. Providers shall provide parents/students with email and telephone contacts for the Provider during regular business hours in order to facilitate parent information.

C. Providers and third parties working with Providers shall satisfy all Board requirements for consistency with course curriculum, criminal background checks for Provider employees, documentation of student enrollment and participation and compliance with IDEA, Section 504, and requirements for ELL students for all eligible students.

D. Providers shall receive payments for students properly enrolled in the Program from the USOE consistent with Board procedures, timelines and Sections 53A-15-1206, 53A-15-1206.5, 53A-15-1207 and 53A-15-1208.

E. Providers may charge fees consistent with other secondary schools. If the Provider intends to charge fees, the Provider:

(1) shall notify the primary school of enrollment with whom the Provider has the CCA of the purpose for fees, amounts of fees, and provide timely notice to parents of required fees and fee waiver opportunities, and post fees on Provider website.

(2) shall be responsible for fee waivers for eligible students, including all materials for students designated fee waiver eligible by a student's primary school of enrollment.

F. Providers shall maintain student records and comply with the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, including protecting the confidentiality of student records and providing parents and eligible students access to records.

G. Except as provided in R277-726-8A, the Provider shall submit a student's credit and grade within 30 days after a student satisfactorily completes an online semester course to the USOE, primary school of enrollment, and parent(s).

H. Providers shall not withhold students' credits, grades, or transcripts from students, parents or students' schools of enrollment for any reason.

I. If a Provider desires to suspend a student from an online course for disciplinary reasons, the Provider is responsible for all student due process procedures, including the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) 20 U.S.C. 1400 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. If a student is suspended for more than 10 days, the Provider shall notify the USOE of a withdrawal.

J. Providers shall provide to the USOE a list of course options using the USOE-provided course codes (all courses shall be coded as semester courses). Course offerings shall be updated in January and August annually.

K. Providers shall serve all students on a first-come-first-served basis who desire to take courses and who are designated eligible by a primary school of enrollment if desired courses have space available.

L. Providers shall provide all records maintained as part of a public online school or program, including financial and enrollment records, and information for accountability and audit purposes upon request by the USOE, and the Provider's external auditor(s).

M. Providers shall maintain documentation of student work, including dates of submission, for Program audit purposes.

N. Providers are primarily responsible for complete and timely submissions of record changes to executed CCAs and submission of other reports and records as required by the USOE.

O. Providers shall inform students and parents of

expectations for active participation in course work.

P. LEAs may participate in the Program as Providers by offering schools or programs or both to Utah students in grades 9-12 who are not resident students of the LEA consistent with Section 53A-15-1205(3).

Q. Program schools or programs:

(1) shall be accredited by the Northwest Accreditation Commission consistent with R277-413;

(2) shall have a designated administrator who meets the requirements of Section 53A-6-110 or Section 53A-1a-512(5);

(3) shall ensure that students who qualify for fee waivers shall receive all services offered by and through the public schools consistent with Section 53A-12-103 and R277-407;

(4) shall maintain student records consistent with the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 34 CFR Part 99; and

(5) shall offer course work aligned with Utah Core standards, course requirements, and the provisions of R277-700 and R277-404, and R277-473.

R. LEAs that offer online programs or schools as Providers under the Program:

(1) shall employ only licensed Utah educators as teachers;

(2) shall not employ individuals whose educator licenses have been suspended or revoked;

(3) shall require all employees to meet requirements of Section 53A-3-410 and R277-516 prior to the Provider offering services to students;

(4) shall only employ teachers who meet the requirements of R277-510, Educator Licensing - Highly Qualified Assignment;

(5) shall agree to administer and have the capacity to carry out state-designated assessments, including proctoring, consistent with Section 53A-15-1210(2), R277-404 and R277-473;

(6) shall provide services to students consistent with requirements of the IDEA, Section 504, and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 for English Language Learners (ELL);

(7) shall maintain copies of all CCAs (for audit purposes);

(8) shall agree that funds shall be withheld by the USOE consistent with Section 53A-15-1206 and 1206.5. A Provider shall cooperate with the USOE in providing timely documentation of student participation, enrollment, and other additional data consistent with Board directives and procedures and as requested; and

(9) shall ensure that third parties assisting with LEA online schools or programs comply with R277-726-7R, R277-404 and R277-473.

S. Providers shall post all required information online on their individual websites including required assessment and accountability information.

R277-726-8. Other Information.

A. Primary schools of enrollment shall set reasonable timelines and standards and Providers shall adhere to timelines and standards for student grades and enrollment in online courses for purposes of:

(1) school awards and honors;

(2) Utah High School Activities Association participation; and

(3) high school graduation.

B. Withholding of the online course payment from a primary LEA of enrollment and payments to the eligible Provider shall occur at the nearest monthly transfer of funds subject to verification of information, in an amount consistent with and at the time a Provider qualifies to receive payment under Section 53A-15-1206(4).

C. The USOE shall pay the Provider consistent with Minimum School Program funding transfer schedules.

D. The Superintendent or the Superintendent's designee may make decisions on questions or issues unresolved by Section 53A-15-1002 et seq. or R277-726 on a case-by-case basis. The Superintendent shall report decisions to the Board consistent with the purposes of the law and this rule.

KEY: statewide online education program
October 9, 2012 **Art X Sec 3**
53A-15-1210
53A-15-1213
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-733. Adult Education Programs.
R277-733-1. Definitions.

A. "Adult" means an individual 18 years of age or over.

B. "Adult education" means organized educational programs below the collegiate/postsecondary level, other than regular full-time K-12 secondary education programs, provided by LEAs or nonprofit organizations affording opportunities for individuals having demonstrated both presence and intent to reside within the state of Utah who are out-of-school youth (16 years of age and older) or adults who have or have not graduated from high school, to improve their literacy levels and to further their high school level education.

C. "Adult Basic Education (ABE)" means a program of instruction below the 9.0 academic grade level for adults who lack competency in reading, writing, speaking, problem solving or computation at a level that substantially impairs their ability to find or retain adequate employment that will allow them to become employable, contributing members of society and preparing them for advanced education and training. The instruction is designed to help adults by:

(1) increasing their independence;

(2) improving their ability to benefit from occupational training;

(3) increasing opportunities for more productive and profitable employment; and

(4) making them better able to meet adult responsibilities.

D. "Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA)" means Title II of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 which provides the principle source of federal support for adult basic and literacy education programs for adults who lack basic skills, an Adult Education Secondary Diploma or its equivalency, or proficiency in English.

E. "Adult High School Completion (AHSC)" means a program of academic instruction at the 9.0 grade level or above in Board-approved subjects for eligible adult education students who are seeking an Adult Education Secondary Diploma from an adult education program.

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

G. "Community-Based Organization (CBO)" means a nonprofit organization:

(1) eligible for and accepting federal AEFLA funds; and

(2) for the sole purpose of providing adult education services to qualified adult education learners.

(3) All rules and laws that apply to LEAs shall also apply to CBOs that receive adult education funding.

(4) CBOs:

(a) apply to the USOE;

(b) receive adult education funding through a competitive process; and

(c) receive USOE funding on a reimbursement basis only.

H. "Consumable items" means student workbooks, student packets, computer disks, pencils, papers, notebooks, and other similar personal items for which a student retains ownership during the course of study.

I. "Desk monitoring" means the review of UTopia data to ensure program integrity.

J. "Eligible adult education student" means an individual who provides documentation that his primary and permanent residency is in Utah, and:

(1) is 17 years of age or older, and whose high school class has graduated; or

(2) is under 18 years of age and is married; or

(3) has been adjudicated as an adult; or

(4) is an out-of-school youth 16 years of age or older who has not graduated from high school.

K. "Enrollee" means an adult student who has 12 or more contact hours in an adult education program during a fiscal/program year, an academic assessment establishing an Entering Functioning Level, has an adult education Student Education Occupation Plan (SEOP) with an established goal, and a defined funding code. Enrollee status is based on the last date that all of the above items are entered into UTopia.

L. "English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)" is an instructional program provided for non-native language speakers.

M. "Fee" means any charge, deposit, rental, or other mandatory payment, however designated, whether in the form of money or goods. Admission fees, transportation charges, and similar payments to third parties are fees if the charges are made in connection with an activity or function sponsored by or through an adult education program. All fees are subject to approval by the local school board of education or local board of trustees.

N. "General Educational Development (GED) preparation" means a program that provides instruction in five specific subject areas for eligible adult education students who seek a Utah High School Completion Diploma by successfully passing all five GED Tests.

O. "General Educational Development (GED) Testing" means the test required under R277-702.

P. "LEA" means a local education agency, including local school boards and public school districts.

Q. "Measurable outcomes" means indicators of student achievement in adult education programs used for state funding purposes. These outcomes are described in R277-733-10.

R. "Northwest" means the Northwest Accreditation Commission, the regional accrediting association of which Utah is a member.

S. "Other eligible adult education student" means an individual 16 to 19 years of age whose high school class has not graduated and is counted in the regular school program who receives instruction in both a traditional and adult education program. The funds generated, weighted pupil unit (WPU) and collected fees, are pro-rated and credited to the adult education program for attendance in an adult education program.

T. "Out-of-school youth" means a student 16 years of age or older who has not graduated from high school and is no longer enrolled in a K-12 program of instruction.

U. "Participant" means an adult education student who does not meet the qualifications of an adult education enrollee.

V. "Student education/occupation plan" or "SEOP," for purposes of adult education and this rule, means a plan developed by a student in consultation with adult education program counselors, teachers, and administrators that:

(1) is initiated at the entrance into an adult education program;

(2) identifies a student's skills and objectives;

(3) maps out a strategy to guide a student's course selection; and

(4) links a student to post-secondary options, including higher education and careers through a transition process defined by the adult education program.

W. "Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL)" means a credential for teachers of ESOL.

X. "Tuition" means the base cost of an adult education program that provides services to adult education students.

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

Z. "Utah High School Completion Diploma" is a diploma issued by the Board and distributed by the GED Testing Centers as agents of the Board to an individual who passes all five subject areas of the GED Tests at a Utah GED Testing Center based on Utah passing standards; measuring the major and lasting outcomes and concepts associated with a traditional four-year high school experience.

AA. "UTopia" means Utah Online Performance Indicators for Adult Education statewide database.

BB. "Waiver release form" means a form signed by an

adult education student allowing for release of the student's personal data and student education occupation plan, including social security number and GED scores, for data matching purposes with agencies such as the Department of Workforce Services, higher education, Utah State Office of Rehabilitation and GED Scoring Services. Signed waiver release allows a student's education records to be shared with other adult education programs or interested agencies for the purpose of skill development, job training or career planning, or other purposes.

R277-733-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which gives general control and supervision of the public school system to the Board, Section 53A-15-401 which places the general control and supervision of adult education under the Board, Section 53A-1-402(1) which allows the Board to adopt minimum standards for programs and Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities. Additionally, the Board and Board of Regents are directed to provide adult education programs to inmates under Section 53A-1-403.5.

B. The purpose of this rule is to describe curriculum, program standards, allocation formulas, and operation procedures for the adult education program for adult education students both in and out of state custody.

R277-733-3. Federal Adult Education.

The Board adopts the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA), Title II of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), Public Law 105-220, 20 U.S.C. 1201 et seq., hereby incorporated by reference, and the related current state plan required under that statute, as the standards and procedures governing both federal and state funding of adult education programs, administered by the USOE.

R277-733-4. Program Standards.

A. Adult education programs shall comply with state and federal requirements and Board rules and follow procedures as defined in the Utah Adult Education Policy and Procedures Guide published, updated, and available from the USOE.

B. Adult education programs shall make reasonable efforts to market and inform prospective students within their geographic areas of the availability of the programs and provide enrollment information.

C. Utah adult education services may be offered to qualifying individuals whose primary residence is located in communities closely bordering Utah not conducive to commuting to the bordering state's closest adult education program. These individuals shall not be charged out-of-state Adult Education tuition.

D. Adult education programs shall make reasonable efforts to schedule classes at sites and times that meet the needs of adult education students.

E. Each eligible adult education student shall have a written Student Education Occupation Plan (SEOP) defining the student's goal(s) based upon a complete academic assessment, prior academic achievement, work experience and an established Entering Functioning Level. Annually, the plan shall be reviewed by the student and a designated program official and maintained in the student's file along with a signed data matching/agency sharing waiver release form.

F. Only courses identified in R277-733-8 shall be taught by adult education staff.

G. Adult education programs shall establish and maintain a local adult education advisory committee consisting of representation from the Utah Department of Workforce Services, Vocational Office of Rehabilitation, higher education and other interested community members with the responsibility to advocate for exemplary adult education programs through collaboration and partnerships with businesses and other community agencies.

H. The USOE shall evaluate programs through tri-annual site monitoring visits, monthly desk monitoring, and as needed, additional site visits or both, to assure compliance.

I. Education staff, including program administrators, shall be qualified and appropriate for their assignments.

J. The teaching certificate and endorsement held by a staff member of an LEA or community-based program shall be important in evaluating the appropriateness of the teacher's assignment, but not controlling. For instance, elementary teachers may teach adult students who are performing academically at an elementary level in certain subjects. Individuals teaching an adult education high school completion class shall hold a valid Utah elementary or secondary education license and may issue adult education high school completion credits in multiple subjects. Non-licensed individuals providing instruction in ESOL, ABE, GED Test preparation or AHSC classes shall instruct under the supervision of a licensed program employee.

K. Individuals with post-secondary degrees not in possession of a Utah teaching license may be considered for employment solely in an adult education program teaching adult students by obtaining an Alternative Route to License as defined in R277-518, Career and Technical Education Licenses.

L. An individual who has TESOL or ESOL credentials in lieu of a Utah teaching license may be considered for employment solely in an adult education community-based program funded to provide ESL services.

R277-733-5. Fiscal Procedures.

A. State funds appropriated for adult education are allocated in accordance with Section 53A-17a-119.

B. No eligible LEA shall receive less than its portion of an eight percent base amount of the state appropriation if:

(1) instructional services approved by the USOE have been provided to eligible adult students during the preceding fiscal year; or

(2) the LEA is preparing to offer such services--such a preparation period may not exceed two years.

C. Lapsing and nonlapsing funds

(1) Funds appropriated for adult education programs shall be subject to Board accounting, auditing, and budgeting rules and policies.

(2) Ten percent or $50,000, whichever is less, of state adult education funds allocated to LEA adult education programs not expended in the current fiscal year may be carried over and spent in the next fiscal year with written approval by the USOE.

(3) A request to carry over funds shall be submitted for approval by August 1 annually. Approved carryover amounts shall be detailed in a revised budget submitted to the adult education coordinator no later than October 1 in the year requested.

(4) Excess funds may be considered in determining the LEA's allocation for the next fiscal year.

(5) Annually, fund balances in excess of 10 percent or $50,000 shall be recaptured by the USOE no later than February 1 and reallocated to LEA adult education programs through the supplemental award process based on need and effort as determined by the Board consistent with Section 53A-17a-119(3).

D. The USOE shall develop uniform forms, deadlines, program reporting and accounting procedures, and guidelines to govern the state (legislative) and federal AEFLA adult education funded programs. The Utah Adult Education Policy and Procedures Guide (updated annually) including forms, procedures and guidelines is available on the USOE adult

education website.

R277-733-6. Adult Education Program Student Eligibility.

A. An individual is eligible to be a Utah adult education student if

(1) the prospective adult education student is at least 16 years of age and the student's class has not graduated; or

(2) a prospective adult education student who is otherwise eligible provides proof of Utah residency as defined in adult education policy.

B. The following does not establish residency for purposes of adult education programs:

(1) mail addressed to occupant or resident;

(2) letters from friends or relatives;

(3) power of attorney documents;

(4) personal correspondence addressed to a post office box.

C. To be eligible for participation in an adult education program, a Utah resident shall be:

(1) an individual 17 years of age or older whose high school class/cohort has graduated; or

(2) an individual emancipated under Section 78-3a-1005; or

(3) an individual emancipated by marriage; or

(4) an individual who is at least 16 years of age who has not graduated from high school and who is no longer enrolled in a K-12 program of instruction; or

(5) a student 16 to 19 years of age whose class has not graduated and who is attending adult education classes as an alternative to a traditional public education program.

D. Non-Utah residents from states bordering Utah seeking enrollment into an adult education program in Utah shall be considered resident Utah students consistent with individual agreements between the Utah Adult Education Program and the individual states bordering Utah.

R277-733-7. Adult Education Pupil Accounting.

A. An LEA administered adult education program shall receive WPU funding for a student at the rate of 990 clock hours of membership per one weighted pupil (with part-time enrollment pro-rated by the LEA) for a student who is a resident of a Utah school district who meets the following criteria:

(1) is at least 16 years of age but less than 19 years of age;

(2) who has not received a high school diploma or a Utah High School Completion Diploma;

(3) who intends to graduate from a K-12 high school; and

(4) who attends an SEOP meeting with his school counselor, school administrator/designee, parent/legal guardian to discuss the appropriateness of the student's participation in adult education; or

(5) A student 17 years of age or older, without a high school diploma but whose high school class has graduated, who is a Utah resident, and who intends to graduate from a K-12 high school, may, with parental/guardian consultation and written approval from all parties (if applicable), enroll in the state administered adult education program upon proof of Utah residency. Student attendance up to 990 clock hours of membership is equivalent to 1 FTE per year.

B. The clock hours of students enrolled part-time shall be prorated.

C. As an alternative, equivalent WPUs may be generated for competencies mastered on the basis of prior authorization of a school district plan by the USOE.

D. For purposes of funding in an adult education program, a student can only be a pupil in average daily membership once on any day. If the student's day is part-time in the regular school program and part-time in the adult education program, the student's membership shall be reported on a prorated basis for each program. A student may not be funded for more than one regular WPU for any school year.

E. An out-of-school youth (minimum age of 16) who has not graduated from high school, may, with parental/guardian written approval (if applicable), school district administrative written approval and proof of Utah residency, enroll in an adult education program:

(1) The WPU shall not be generated by the student's participation in an adult education program.

(2) This student shall be eligible for adult education state funding.

(3) This student shall be presented with information prior to or at the time of enrollment in an adult education program that defines the consequences of the student's decision including the following:

(a) The student may receive an Adult Education Secondary Diploma upon completion of the minimum required Carnegie units of credit as defined by the adult education program; or

(b) The student may earn a Utah High School Completion Diploma upon successful passing of all five GED Tests; or

(c) The student may, at the discretion of the LEA, return to his regular high school prior to the time his class graduates with the understanding and expectation that all necessary requirements for the traditional K-12 diploma shall be completed, provided that the student:

(i) is released from the adult education program; and

(ii) has not completed the requirements necessary for an Adult Education Secondary Diploma; or

(iii) has not successfully passed all five GED Tests and has not received a Utah High School Completion Diploma.

(4) An out-of-school youth of school age who has received an Adult Education Secondary Diploma is not eligible to return to a K-12 high school.

(5) An out-of-school youth of school age who has received a Utah High School Completion Diploma is not eligible to return to a K-12 high school unless it is required for the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 U.S.C., Chapter 33.

(6) An out-of-school youth of school age who has successfully completed an Adult Education Secondary Diploma or a Utah High School Completion Diploma shall be reported as a graduate for K-12 graduation (AYP) outcomes.

(7) An out-of-school youth of school age may be considered eligible to take the GED Test if all requirements as stated in R277-702, Procedures for Utah General Educational Development Certificate, are followed.

R277-733-8. Program, Curriculum, Outcomes and Student Mastery.

A. The Utah Adult Education Program shall offer courses consistent with the Utah Core curriculum under R277-700.

B. The Utah Core curriculum and teaching strategies may be modified or adjusted to meet the individual needs of the adult education student.

C. Written course descriptions for AHSC required and elective courses shall be developed by LEA adult education programs for all classes taught, consistent with the Utah Core curriculum and Utah adult education curriculum standards, as provided by the USOE.

D. Written course descriptions for GED Test preparation, ESOL and ABE courses shall be developed cooperatively by LEAs, CBOs and the USOE based on Utah Core curriculum standards, modified for adult learners.

E. Course descriptions shall contain adult education mastery criteria and shall stress mastery of adult life skill material consistent with Core objective standards and the Core curriculum.

F. Course content mastery shall be stressed rather than completion of predetermined seat time in a classroom.

G. Adult high school completion education is determined by the following prerequisite courses:

(1) ESOL competency AEFLA levels one through six;

(2) ABE competency AEFLA levels one through four.

H. AHSC courses for students seeking an Adult Education Secondary Diploma should meet federal AEFLA AHSC Levels I and II competency requirements with a minimum completion of 24 credits under the direction of a Utah licensed teacher as provided below:

(1) Adult High School Core Courses, as offered consistent with Utah Core objectives:

(a) 24.0 units of credit required through satisfaction of a course of study by demonstrated course competency or LEA-approved competency examination in correlation with the student's SEOP career focus as defined in the following instructional areas:

(i) Language Arts: 4.0;

(ii) mathematics: 3.0 individualized mathematics courses to meet the life needs of adult learners;

(iii) science: 3.0 from the four science foundations of chemistry, biological science, earth science, or physics;

(iv) social studies: 3.0 including 1.0 in United States history, .50 in United States government and citizenship, .50 in geography, .50 in world civilizations, and .50 general financial literacy;

(v) arts: 1.50;

(vi) healthy lifestyles: 2.0 individualized courses meeting the life needs of adult learners that include: .25 to 1.50 health education, .25 to 1.50 individualized fitness for life courses;

(vii) career and technical education (CTE): 1.00;

(viii) information technology: .50 computer technology courses or successful completion of school district-approved competency examination; and

(ix) electives: 6.0 units of credit.

(b) approved adult education credit options including continuous professional employment training required for a professional license; or

(c) documented achievement of a trade or skill;

(d) basic or advanced military training;

(e) apprenticeship, union or registered work credentials;

(f) successful passing score on all five GED Tests; academic credit for successfully passing all five GED Tests may only be applied toward an Adult Education Secondary Diploma if the proposed awarded units of credit were transcripted by June 30, 2009;

(f) transcripted college or university courses as they align to the Core instructional areas.

I. The USOE Adult Education Section and LEA programs shall disseminate clear information regarding revised adult education graduation requirements.

J. Adult education students receiving education services in a state prison or jail education program may graduate with an Adult Education Secondary Diploma upon completion of the state required 24.0 units of credit required under R277-700 and satisfied through completed credits or demonstrated course competency or a Utah High School Completion Diploma with a successful passing score on all five of the GED Tests consistent with students' SEOP career focus.

K. Adult Education Secondary Diploma graduation requirements may be changed or modified, or both, for adult students with documented disabilities through Individual Education Plans (IEPs) from age 16 until their 22nd birthday or an adult education SEOP, or both to meet unique educational needs.

L. A student's IEP or adult education SEOP shall document the nature and extent of modifications, substitutions, or exemptions made to accommodate the student's disability(ies).

M. Modified graduation requirements for an individual student shall:

(1) be consistent with the student's IEP or SEOP, or both;

(2) be maintained in the student's files;

(3) maintain the integrity and rigor expected for AHSC graduation.

N. LEAs shall establish policies allowing or disallowing adult education students participation in graduation activities or ceremonies.

O. An adult education student may only receive an Adult Education Secondary Diploma earned through a designated Northwest accredited Utah adult education program, as approved by the Board.

P. Adult education programs shall accept credits and grades awarded to students without alteration from other state-recognized adult education programs, schools accredited by Northwest or schools or programs approved by the Board.

Q. Adult education programs may establish reasonable timelines and may require adequate and timely documentation of authenticity for credits and grades submitted from schools or private providers.

R. An LEA adult education program is the final decision-making authority for the awarding of credit and grades from non-accredited sources.

S. Adult education programs shall provide instruction that allows students to transition between sites in a seamless manner.

T. An adult education student seeking a Utah High School Completion Diploma shall be offered a course of academic instruction designed to prepare the student to take the GED Tests.

U. A Utah High School Completion Diploma shall be issued by the Board and distributed by the GED testing centers as agents of the Board or directly by the USOE GED administrator. Receipt of the Utah High School Completion Diploma does not end entitlement to a free appropriate public education for a student eligible for special education under IDEA.

V. Upon completion of requirements for a Utah Adult Education Secondary Diploma, or a Utah High School Completion Diploma, adult education students may only continue in an adult education program to improve their basic literacy skills if:

(1) their academic skills are less than 12.9 grade level in an academic area of reading, math or English; and

(2) they lack sufficient mastery of basic educational skills to enable them to function effectively in society. The focus of instruction shall be solely literacy and is limited specifically to reading, math or English.

R277-733-9. Adult Education Programs--Tuition and Fees.

A. Any adult may enroll in an adult education class consistent with Section 53A-15-404.

B. Tuition and fees may be charged for ABE, GED preparation, AHSC, or ESOL courses in an amount not to exceed $100 annually per student based on the student's ability to pay as determined by federal free and reduced lunch guidelines, under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, 42 USC 1751, et seq. The appropriate student fees and tuition shall be determined by the local school board or CBO board of trustees.

C. Adults who are or may attend adult education programs shall be given adequate notice of program tuition and fees through public posting. Any charged tuition or fees shall be set and reviewed annually by the local school board or CBO board of trustees.

D. Adult education tuition and fees shall be waived or students shall be offered appropriate work in lieu of waivers for students who are younger than 18, qualify for fee waivers under R277-407, and their class has not graduated.

E. Tuition may be charged for courses that satisfy

requirements outlined in R277-733-8B, when adequate state or local funds are not available.

F. Fees may be charged for consumable and nonconsumable items necessary for adult high school courses that satisfy requirements outlined in R277-733-8B.

G. Fees and tuition charged and collected by adult education programs shall be reasonable and necessary as determined by the local boards of education or boards of trustees.

H. Collected fees and tuition shall be used specifically to provide additional adult education and literacy services that the program would otherwise be unable to provide.

I. The local program superintendent/chief executive officer and business administrator shall acknowledge by signature as part of the program's grant plan (state or federal, or both) submission and program assurances that all fees and tuition collected and submitted for accounting purposes are:

(1) returned/delegated with the exception of indirect costs to the local adult education program;

(2) used solely and specifically for adult education programming;

(3) not withheld and maintained in a general maintenance and operation fund.

J. All collected fees and tuition generated from the previous fiscal year shall be spent in the adult education program in the ensuing program year and shall not be used by an LEA in calculating carryover fund balance amounts.

K. Collected fees and tuition may not be counted toward meeting federal matching, cost sharing or maintenance of effort requirements related to the program's award.

L. Annually, local programs shall report to the school district or community-based organization and the USOE all fees and tuition collected from students associated with each funding source.

M. Fees and tuition collected from adult education students shall not be commingled or reported with community education funds or any other public education fund.

R277-733-10. Allocation of Adult Education Funds.

Adult education state funds shall be distributed to LEAs offering adult education programs consistent with percentages defined in adult education policy in the following areas:

A. Base amount distributed equally to each participating school district with a Board-approved adult education plan and budget.

B. Enrollee status students (not participants).

C. Contact hours (instructional and non-instructional) for both enrollee status students and participants.

D. Adult Education Secondary Diplomas or Utah High School Completion Diplomas, whichever is awarded first.

E. Enrollee level gains.

F. Enrollee adult education earned secondary credits.

G. Supplemental support, to be distributed to:

(1) LEA adult education programs receiving less than one percent of the state allocation as indicated on the state allocation table that do not have any carryover funds. Applications for supplemental funds are accepted and processed annually between October 15 and October 31. Awarded funds shall be used for special program needs or professional development, as determined by written request and USOE evaluation of need and approval.

(2) Any balance of supplemental funds may be applied for by all remaining eligible LEAs who may or may not have carryover funds for special program needs or professional development, as determined by written request and USOE evaluation of need and approval between November 1 and March 1 annually.

(3) LEA recaptured funds that are greater than allowable carryover amounts shall be added to the available supplemental funds and awarded to adult education programs based on the criteria defined in R277-733-10G(1) and (2).

H. Adult education federal AEFLA funds shall be distributed based on a competitive application. Second or subsequent year AEFLA funding shall be based on performance criteria established by the USOE, defined in adult education policy.

I. Funds, state or federal or both, may be withheld or terminated for noncompliance with:

(1) Board rule;

(2) adult education state policy and procedures or both;

(3) associated reporting timelines; and

(4) program monitoring outcomes, as defined by the USOE.

R277-733-11. Adult Education Records and Audits.

A. Official records shall be maintained in perpetuity:

(1) To validate student outcomes, programs shall maintain records for each program site in perpetuity which clearly and accurately show for each student:

(a) documentation of Utah residency; the student's initial managing program shall maintain documentation of Utah residency in the student's file in perpetuity;

(b) documentation of such proof shall be entered in the student's UTopia data record;

(2) copies of:

(a) transcripted grade data including previous report cards, transcripts, work verification, military training, professional licenses, union or registered work credentials;

(b) completed Core followup surveys;

(c) releases of information requesting student record information and releases of student information to other requesting agencies;

(d) special education IEPs for students under the age of 22; and

(e) outside psychological, psychiatric or medical documentation used in determining education programming accommodations; and records of accommodations.

B. To validate student outcomes annually, the student's managing program shall maintain records for each program site which clearly and accurately show for each student:

(1) signed or refusal to sign waiver or release forms;

(2) all assessment protocol sheets (pre- and post-tests) used to determine student's EFL and level gains; and

(3) contact hours (both noninstructional and instructional) documentation.

C. Audits:

(1) To ensure valid and accurate student data, all programs accepting either state or federal adult education funds, or both, shall enter and maintain required student data in the UTopia data system.

(2) Annually, an independent auditor shall be retained by each LEA and CBO to audit student accounting records to verify UTopia data entries in addition to validating the cash controls over collections of student fees.

(3) Reports of accuracy shall be completed and submitted to the LEAs boards, the CBOs' boards of trustees, and as appropriate, the local adult education program director, and the USOE.

(4) The USOE shall receive the final auditor report from each adult education program by September 15 annually.

(5) A program shall prepare and submit to the USOE written corrective action plan for each audit finding by October 15 annually.

(6) USOE adult education staff members are responsible to monitor and assist programs in the resolution of corrective action plans.

(7) A program's failure to resolve audit findings may result in the termination of state and federal funding, or both.

(8) Independent audit reporting dates, forms, and procedures are available in the state of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide provided to the school districts and CBOs by the USOE in cooperation with the State Auditor's Office and published under the heading of APPC-5.

(9) USOE Adult Education program staff shall conduct tri-annual program reviews of each adult education program to ensure accuracy of program data and program compliance. Desk monitoring shall be completed with program directors throughout the program year. Additional informal monitoring or reviews or site visits may be conducted as necessary.

(10) Monitored programs shall prepare and submit to the USOE a written corrective action plan for each monitoring finding as requested by the USOE.

(11) A program's failure to resolve audit findings may result in the termination of state or federal funding or both as provided in R277-114, Corrective Action and Withdrawal or Reduction of Program Funds.

(13) The USOE shall review for cause school district or CBO records and practices for compliance with the law and this rule.

R277-733-12. Advisory Council.

A. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction or designee shall represent Adult Education programs on the Department of Workforce Services State Council as a voting member.

B. Adult education programs shall participate on or establish and maintain a local interagency advisory council consisting at a minimum of partner agencies including the Department of Workforce Services, the State Office of Rehabilitation, higher education, the Utah College of Applied Technology, industry and community representation, and other appropriate agencies with the purpose of supporting the mission of adult education in Utah.

R277-733-13. Oversight, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reports.

The Board may designate no more than two percent of the total legislative appropriation for adult education services to be used specifically by the USOE for oversight, monitoring, and evaluation of adult education programs and their compliance with law and this rule.

KEY: adult education

June 7, 2012	**Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation October 5, 2012	**53A-15-401**
	53A-1-402(1)
	53A-1-401(3)
	53A-1-403.5
	53A-17a-119
	53A-15-404

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."

KEY: water pollution, waste disposal, industrial waste, effluent standards
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Notice of Continuation October 2, 2012

R317. Environmental Quality, Water Quality.
R317-2. Standards of Quality for Waters of the State.
R317-2-1A. Statement of Intent.

Whereas the pollution of the waters of this state constitute a menace to public health and welfare, creates public nuisances, is harmful to wildlife, fish and aquatic life, and impairs domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and other legitimate beneficial uses of water, and whereas such pollution is contrary to the best interests of the state and its policy for the conservation of the water resources of the state, it is hereby declared to be the public policy of this state to conserve the waters of the state and to protect, maintain and improve the quality thereof for public water supplies, for the propagation of wildlife, fish and aquatic life, and for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and other legitimate beneficial uses; to provide that no waste be discharged into any waters of the state without first being given the degree of treatment necessary to protect the legitimate beneficial uses of such waters; to provide for the prevention, abatement and control of new or existing water pollution; to place first in priority those control measures directed toward elimination of pollution which creates hazards to the public health; to insure due consideration of financial problems imposed on water polluters through pursuit of these objectives; and to cooperate with other agencies of the state, agencies of other states and the federal government in carrying out these objectives.

R317-2-1B. Authority.

These standards are promulgated pursuant to Sections 19-5-104 and 19-5-110.

R317-2-1C. Triennial Review.

The water quality standards shall be reviewed and updated, if necessary, at least once every three years. The Executive Secretary will seek input through a cooperative process from stakeholders representing state and federal agencies, various interest groups, and the public to develop a preliminary draft of changes. Proposed changes will be presented to the Water Quality Board for information. Informal public meetings may be held to present preliminary proposed changes to the public for comments and suggestions. Final proposed changes will be presented to the Water Quality Board for approval and authorization to initiate formal rulemaking. Public hearings will be held to solicit formal comments from the public. The Executive Secretary will incorporate appropriate changes and return to the Water Quality Board to petition for formal adoption of the proposed changes following the Division of Administrative Rules' rulemaking procedures.

R317-2-2. Scope.

These standards shall apply to all waters of the state and shall be assigned to specific waters through the classification procedures prescribed by Sections 19-5-104(5) and 19-5-110 and R317-2-6.

R317-2-3. Antidegradation Policy.

3.1 Maintenance of Water Quality

Waters whose existing quality is better than the established standards for the designated uses will be maintained at high quality unless it is determined by the Board, after appropriate intergovernmental coordination and public participation in concert with the Utah continuing planning process, allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. However, existing instream water uses shall be maintained and protected. No water quality degradation is allowable which would interfere with or become injurious to existing instream water uses.

In those cases where potential water quality impairment associated with a thermal discharge is involved, the antidegradation policy and implementing method shall be consistent with Section 316 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

3.2 Category 1 Waters

Waters which have been determined by the Board to be of exceptional recreational or ecological significance or have been determined to be a State or National resource requiring protection, shall be maintained at existing high quality through designation, by the Board after public hearing, as Category 1 Waters. New point source discharges of wastewater, treated or otherwise, are prohibited in such segments after the effective date of designation. Protection of such segments from pathogens in diffuse, underground sources is covered in R317-5 and R317-7 and the Regulations for Individual Wastewater Disposal Systems (R317-501 through R317-515). Other diffuse sources (nonpoint sources) of wastes shall be controlled to the extent feasible through implementation of best management practices or regulatory programs.

Discharges may be allowed where pollution will be temporary and limited after consideration of the factors in R317-2-3.5.b.4., and where best management practices will be employed to minimize pollution effects.

Waters of the state designated as Category 1 Waters are listed in R317-2-12.1.

3.3 Category 2 Waters

Category 2 Waters are designated surface water segments which are treated as Category 1 Waters except that a point source discharge may be permitted provided that the discharge does not degrade existing water quality. Discharges may be allowed where pollution will be temporary and limited after consideration of the factors in R317-2-.3.5.b.4., and where best management practices will be employed to minimize pollution effects. Waters of the state designated as Category 2 Waters are listed in R317-2-12.2.

3.4 Category 3 Waters

For all other waters of the state, point source discharges are allowed and degradation may occur, pursuant to the conditions and review procedures outlined in Section 3.5.

3.5 Antidegradation Review (ADR)

An antidegradation review will determine whether the proposed activity complies with the applicable antidegradation requirements for receiving waters that may be affected.

An antidegradation review (ADR) may consist of two parts or levels. A Level I review is conducted to insure that existing uses will be maintained and protected.

Both Level I and Level II reviews will be conducted on a parameter-by-parameter basis. A decision to move to a Level II review for one parameter does not require a Level II review for other parameters. Discussion of parameters of concern is those expected to be affected by the proposed activity.

Antidegradation reviews shall include opportunities for public participation, as described in Section 3.5e.

a. Activities Subject to Antidegradation Review (ADR)

1. For all State waters, antidegradation reviews will be conducted for proposed federally regulated activities, such as those under Clean Water Act Sections 401 (FERC and other Federal actions), 402 (UPDES permits), and 404 (Army Corps of Engineers permits). The Executive Secretary may conduct an ADR on any projects with the potential for major impact on the quality of waters of the state. The review will determine whether the proposed activity complies with the applicable antidegradation requirements for the particular receiving waters that may be affected.

2. For Category 1 Waters and Category 2 Waters, reviews shall be consistent with the requirement established in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, respectively.

3. For Category 3 Waters, reviews shall be consistent with the requirements established in this section

b. An Anti-degradation Level II review is not required

where any of the following conditions apply:

1. Water quality will not be lowered by the proposed activity or for existing permitted facilities, water quality will not be further lowered by the proposed activity, examples include situations where:

(a) the proposed concentration-based effluent limit is less than or equal to the ambient concentration in the receiving water during critical conditions; or

(b) a UPDES permit is being renewed and the proposed effluent concentration and loading limits are equal to or less than the concentration and loading limits in the previous permit; or

(c) a UPDES permit is being renewed and new effluent limits are to be added to the permit, but the new effluent limits are based on maintaining or improving upon effluent concentrations and loads that have been observed, including variability; or

2. Assimilative capacity (based upon concentration) is not available or has previously been allocated, as indicated by water quality monitoring or modeling information. This includes situations where:

(a) the water body is included on the current 303(d) list for the parameter of concern; or

(b) existing water quality for the parameter of concern does not satisfy applicable numeric or narrative water quality criteria; or

(c) discharge limits are established in an approved TMDL that is consistent with the current water quality standards for the receiving water (i.e., where TMDLs are established, and changes in effluent limits that are consistent with the existing load allocation would not trigger an antidegradation review).

Under conditions (a) or (b) the effluent limit in an UPDES permit may be equal to the water quality numeric criterion for the parameter of concern.

3. Water quality impacts will be temporary and related only to sediment or turbidity and fish spawning will not be impaired,

4. The water quality effects of the proposed activity are expected to be temporary and limited. As general guidance, CWA Section 402 general permits, CWA Section 404 nationwide and general permits, or activities of short duration, will be deemed to have a temporary and limited effect on water quality where there is a reasonable factual basis to support such a conclusion. The 404 nationwide permits decision will be made at the time of permit issuance, as part of the Division's water quality certification under CWA Section 401. Where it is determined that the category of activities will result in temporary and limited effects, subsequent individual activities authorized under such permits will not be subject to further antidegradation review. Factors to be considered in determining whether water quality effects will be temporary and limited may include the following:

(a) Length of time during which water quality will be lowered.

(b) Percent change in ambient concentrations of pollutants of concern

(c) Pollutants affected

(d) Likelihood for long-term water quality benefits to the segment (e.g., dredging of contaminated sediments)

(e) Potential for any residual long-term influences on existing uses.

(f) Impairment of the fish spawning, survival and development of aquatic fauna excluding fish removal efforts.

c. Anti-degradation Review Process

For all activities requiring a Level II review, the Division will notify affected agencies and the public with regards to the requested proposed activity and discussions with stakeholders may be held. In the case of Section 402 discharge permits, if it is determined that a discharge will be allowed, the Division of Water Quality will develop any needed UPDES permits for public notice following the normal permit issuance process.

The ADR will cover the following requirements or determinations:

1. Will all Statutory and regulatory requirements be met?

The Executive Secretary will review to determine that there will be achieved all statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources and all required cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control in the area of the discharge. If point sources exist in the area that have not achieved all statutory and regulatory requirements, the Executive Secretary will consider whether schedules of compliance or other plans have been established when evaluating whether compliance has been assured. Generally, the "area of the discharge" will be determined based on the parameters of concern associated with the proposed activity and the portion of the receiving water that would be affected.

2. Are there any reasonable less-degrading alternatives?

There will be an evaluation of whether there are any reasonable non-degrading or less degrading alternatives for the proposed activity. This question will be addressed by the Division based on information provided by the project proponent. Control alternatives for a proposed activity will be evaluated in an effort to avoid or minimize degradation of the receiving water. Alternatives to be considered, evaluated, and implemented to the extent feasible, could include pollutant trading, water conservation, water recycling and reuse, land application, total containment, etc.

For proposed UPDES permitted discharges, the following list of alternatives should be considered, evaluated and implemented to the extent feasible:

(a) innovative or alternative treatment options

(b) more effective treatment options or higher treatment levels

(c) connection to other wastewater treatment facilities

(d) process changes or product or raw material substitution

(e) seasonal or controlled discharge options to minimize discharging during critical water quality periods

(f) pollutant trading

(g) water conservation

(h) water recycle and reuse

(i) alternative discharge locations or alternative receiving waters

(j) land application

(k) total containment

(l) improved operation and maintenance of existing treatment systems

(m) other appropriate alternatives

An option more costly than the cheapest alternative may have to be implemented if a substantial benefit to the stream can be realized. Alternatives would generally be considered feasible where costs are no more than 20% higher than the cost of the discharging alternative, and (for POTWs) where the projected per connection service fees are not greater than 1.4% of MAGHI (median adjusted gross household income), the current affordability criterion now being used by the Water Quality Board in the wastewater revolving loan program. Alternatives within these cost ranges should be carefully considered by the discharger. Where State financing is appropriate, a financial assistance package may be influenced by this evaluation, i.e., a less polluting alternative may receive a more favorable funding arrangement in order to make it a more financially attractive alternative.

It must also be recognized in relationship to evaluating options that would avoid or reduce discharges to the stream, that in some situations it may be more beneficial to leave the water in the stream for instream flow purposes than to remove the discharge to the stream.

3. Special Procedures for 404 Permits.

For 404 permitted activities, all appropriate alternatives to avoid and minimize degradation should be evaluated. Activities involving a discharge of dredged or fill materials that are considered to have more than minor adverse affects on the aquatic environment are regulated by individual CWA Section 404 permits. The decision-making process relative to the 404 permitting program is contained in the 404(b)(1) guidelines (40 CFR Part 230). Prior to issuing a permit under the 404(b)(1) guidelines, the Corps of Engineers:

(a) makes a determination that the proposed activity discharges are unavoidable (i.e., necessary):

(b) examines alternatives to the proposed activity and authorize only the least damaging practicable alternative; and

(c) requires mitigation for all impacts associated with the activity. A 404(b)(1) finding document is produced as a result of this procedure and is the basis for the permit decision. Public participation is provided for in the process. Because the 404(b)(1) guidelines contains an alternatives analysis, the executive secretary will not require development of a separate alternatives analysis for the anti-degradation review. The division will use the analysis in the 404(b)(1) finding document in completing its anti-degradation review and 401 certification.

4. Does the proposed activity have economic and social importance?

Although it is recognized that any activity resulting in a discharge to surface waters will have positive and negative aspects, information must be submitted by the applicant that any discharge or increased discharge will be of economic or social importance in the area.

The factors addressed in such a demonstration may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) employment (i.e., increasing, maintaining, or avoiding a reduction in employment);

(b) increased production;

(c) improved community tax base;

(d) housing;

(e) correction of an environmental or public health problem; and

(f) other information that may be necessary to determine the social and economic importance of the proposed surface water discharge.

5. The applicant may submit a proposal to mitigate any adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity (e.g., instream habitat improvement, bank stabilization). Such mitigation plans should describe the proposed mitigation measures and the costs of such mitigation. Mitigation plans will not have any effect on effluent limits or conditions included in a permit (except possibly where a previously completed mitigation project has resulted in an improvement in background water quality that affects a water quality-based limit). Such mitigation plans will be developed and implemented by the applicant as a means to further minimize the environmental effects of the proposed activity and to increase its socio-economic importance. An effective mitigation plan may, in some cases, allow the Executive Secretary to authorize proposed activities that would otherwise not be authorized.

6. Will water quality standards be violated by the discharge?

Proposed activities that will affect the quality of waters of the state will be allowed only where the proposed activity will not violate water quality standards.

7. Will existing uses be maintained and protected?

Proposed activities can only be allowed if "existing uses" will be maintained and protected. No UPDES permit will be allowed which will permit numeric water quality standards to be exceeded in a receiving water outside the mixing zone. In the case of nonpoint pollution sources, the non-regulatory Section 319 program now in place will address these sources through application of best management practices to ensure that numeric water quality standards are not exceeded.

8. If a situation is found where there is an existing use which is a higher use (i.e., more stringent protection requirements) than that current designated use, the Division will apply the water quality standards and anti-degradation policy to protect the existing use. Narrative criteria may be used as a basis to protect existing uses for parameters where numeric criteria have not been adopted. Procedures to change the stream use designation to recognize the existing use as the designated use would be initiated.

d. Special Procedures for Drinking Water Sources

An Antidegradation Level II Review will be required by the Executive Secretary for discharges to waters with a Class 1C drinking water use assigned.

Depending upon the locations of the discharge and its proximity to downstream drinking water diversions, additional treatment or more stringent effluent limits or additional monitoring, beyond that which may otherwise be required to meet minimum technology standards or in stream water quality standards, may be required by the Executive Secretary in order to adequately protect public health and the environment. Such additional treatment may include additional disinfection, suspended solids removal to make the disinfection process more effective, removal of any specific contaminants for which drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) exists, and/or nutrient removal to reduce the organic content of raw water used as a source for domestic water systems.

Additional monitoring may include analyses for viruses, Giardia, Cryptosporidium, other pathogenic organisms, and/or any contaminant for which drinking water MCLs exist. Depending on the results of such monitoring, more stringent treatment may then be required.

The additional treatment/effluent limits/monitoring which may be required will be determined by the Executive Secretary after consultation with the Division of Drinking Water and the downstream drinking water users.

e. Public Notice

The public will be provided notice and an opportunity to comment on the conclusions of all completed antidegradation reviews. Where possible, public notice on the antidegradation review conclusions will be combined with the public notice on the proposed permitting action. In the case of UPDES permits, public notice will be provided through the normal permitting process, as all draft permits are public noticed for 30 days, and public comment solicited, before being issued as a final permit. The Statement of Basis for the draft UPDES permit will contain information on how the ADR was addressed including results of the Level I and Level II reviews. In the case of Section 404 permits from the Corps of Engineers, the Division of Water Quality will develop any needed 401 Certifications and the public notice will be published in conjunction with the US Corps of Engineers public notice procedures. Other permits requiring a Level II review will receive a separate public notice according to the normal State public notice procedures.

f. Implementation Procedures

The Executive Secretary shall establish reasonable protocols and guidelines (1) for completing technical, social, and economic need demonstrations, (2) for review and determination of adequacy of Level II ADRs and (3) for determination of additional treatment requirements. Protocols and guidelines will consider federal guidance and will include input from local governments, the regulated community, and the general public. The Executive Secretary will inform the Water Quality Board of any protocols or guidelines that are developed.

R317-2-4. Colorado River Salinity Standards.

In addition to quality protection afforded by these regulations to waters of the Colorado River and its tributaries,

such waters shall be protected also by requirements of "Proposed Water Quality Standards for Salinity including Numeric Criteria and Plan of Implementation for Salinity Control, Colorado River System, June 1975" and a supplement dated August 26, 1975, entitled "Supplement, including Modifications to Proposed Water Quality Standards for Salinity including Numeric Criteria and Plan of Implementation for Salinity Control, Colorado River System, June 1975", as approved by the seven Colorado River Basin States and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, as updated by the 1978 Revision and the 1981, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2008, and 2011 reviews of the above documents.

R317-2-5. Mixing Zones.

A mixing zone is a limited portion of a body of water, contiguous to a discharge, where dilution is in progress but has not yet resulted in concentrations which will meet certain standards for all pollutants. At no time, however, shall concentrations within the mixing zone be allowed which are acutely lethal as determined by bioassay or other approved procedure. Mixing zones may be delineated for the purpose of guiding sample collection procedures and to determine permitted effluent limits. The size of the chronic mixing zone in rivers and streams shall not to exceed 2500 feet and the size of an acute mixing zone shall not exceed 50% of stream width nor have a residency time of greater than 15 minutes. Streams with a flow equal to or less than twice the flow of a point source discharge may be considered to be totally mixed. The size of the chronic mixing zone in lakes and reservoirs shall not exceed 200 feet and the size of an acute mixing zone shall not exceed 35 feet. Domestic wastewater effluents discharged to mixing zones shall meet effluent requirements specified in R317-1-3.

5.1 Individual Mixing Zones. Individual mixing zones may be further limited or disallowed in consideration of the following factors in the area affected by the discharge:

a. Bioaccumulation in fish tissues or wildlife,

b. Biologically important areas such as fish spawning/nursery areas or segments with occurrences of federally listed threatened or endangered species,

c. Potential human exposure to pollutants resulting from drinking water or recreational activities,

d. Attraction of aquatic life to the effluent plume, where toxicity to the aquatic life is occurring.

e. Toxicity of the substance discharged,

f. Zone of passage for migrating fish or other species (including access to tributaries), or

g. Accumulative effects of multiple discharges and mixing zones.

R317-2-6. Use Designations.

The Board as required by Section 19-5-110, shall group the waters of the state into classes so as to protect against controllable pollution the beneficial uses designated within each class as set forth below. Surface waters of the state are hereby classified as shown in R317-2-13.

6.1 Class 1 -- Protected for use as a raw water source for domestic water systems.

a. Class 1A -- Reserved.

b. Class 1B -- Reserved.

c. Class 1C -- Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment by treatment processes as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water

6.2 Class 2 -- Protected for recreational use and aesthetics.

a. Class 2A -- Protected for frequent primary contact recreation where there is a high likelihood of ingestion of water or a high degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, swimming, rafting, kayaking, diving, and water skiing.

b. Class 2B -- Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.

6.3 Class 3 -- Protected for use by aquatic wildlife.

a. Class 3A -- Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

b. Class 3B -- Protected for warm water species of game fish and other warm water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

c. Class 3C -- Protected for nongame fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

d. Class 3D -- Protected for waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife not included in Classes 3A, 3B, or 3C, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

e. Class 3E -- Severely habitat-limited waters. Narrative standards will be applied to protect these waters for aquatic wildlife.

6.4 Class 4 -- Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

6.5 Class 5 -- The Great Salt Lake.

a. Class 5A Gilbert Bay

Geographical Boundary -- All open waters at or below approximately 4,208-foot elevation south of the Union Pacific Causeway, excluding all of the Farmington Bay south of the Antelope Island Causeway and salt evaporation ponds.

Beneficial Uses -- Protected for frequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

b. Class 5B Gunnison Bay

Geographical Boundary -- All open waters at or below approximately 4,208-foot elevation north of the Union Pacific Causeway and west of the Promontory Mountains, excluding salt evaporation ponds.

Beneficial Uses -- Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

c. Class 5C Bear River Bay

Geographical Boundary -- All open waters at or below approximately 4,208-foot elevation north of the Union Pacific Causeway and east of the Promontory Mountains, excluding salt evaporation ponds.

Beneficial Uses -- Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

d. Class 5D Farmington Bay

Geographical Boundary -- All open waters at or below approximately 4,208-foot elevation east of Antelope Island and south of the Antelope Island Causeway, excluding salt evaporation ponds.

Beneficial Uses -- Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

e. Class 5E Transitional Waters along the Shoreline of the Great Salt Lake Geographical Boundary -- All waters below approximately 4,208-foot elevation to the current lake elevation of the open water of the Great Salt Lake receiving their source water from naturally occurring springs and streams, impounded wetlands, or facilities requiring a UPDES permit. The geographical areas of these transitional waters change corresponding to the fluctuation of open water elevation.

Beneficial Uses -- Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

R317-2-7. Water Quality Standards.

7.1 Application of Standards

The numeric criteria listed in R317-2-14 shall apply to each of the classes assigned to waters of the State as specified in R317-2-6. It shall be unlawful and a violation of these regulations for any person to discharge or place any wastes or other substances in such manner as may interfere with designated uses protected by assigned classes or to cause any of the applicable standards to be violated, except as provided in R317-1-3.1. At a minimum, assessment of the beneficial use support for waters of the state will be conducted biennially and available for a 30-day period of public comment and review. Monitoring locations and target indicators of water quality standards shall be prioritized and published yearly. For water quality assessment purposes, up to 10 percent of the representative samples may exceed the minimum or maximum criteria for dissolved oxygen, pH, E. coli, total dissolved solids, and temperature, including situations where such criteria have been adopted on a site-specific basis. Site-specific criterion may be adopted by rulemaking where biomonitoring data, bioassays, or other scientific analyses indicate that the statewide criterion is over or under protective of the designated uses or where natural or un-alterable conditions or other factors as defined in 40 CFR 131.10(g) prevent the attainment of the statewide criterion.

7.2 Narrative Standards

It shall be unlawful, and a violation of these regulations, for any person to discharge or place any waste or other substance in such a way as will be or may become offensive such as unnatural deposits, floating debris, oil, scum or other nuisances such as color, odor or taste; or cause conditions which produce undesirable aquatic life or which produce objectionable tastes in edible aquatic organisms; or result in concentrations or combinations of substances which produce undesirable physiological responses in desirable resident fish, or other desirable aquatic life, or undesirable human health effects, as determined by bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures.

R317-2-8. Protection of Downstream Uses.

All actions to control waste discharges under these regulations shall be modified as necessary to protect downstream designated uses.

R317-2-9. Intermittent Waters.

Failure of a stream to meet water quality standards when stream flow is either unusually high or less than the 7-day, 10-year minimum flow shall not be cause for action against persons discharging wastes which meet both the requirements of R317-1 and the requirements of applicable permits.

R317-2-10. Laboratory and Field Analyses.

10.1 Laboratory Analyses

All laboratory examinations of samples collected to determine compliance with these regulations shall be performed in accordance with standard procedures as approved by the Utah Division of Water Quality by the Utah Office of State Health Laboratory or by a laboratory certified by the Utah Department of Health.

10.2 Field Analyses

All field analyses to determine compliance with these regulations shall be conducted in accordance with standard procedures specified by the Utah Division of Water Quality.

R317-2-11. Public Participation.

Public hearings will be held to review all proposed revisions of water quality standards, designations and classifications, and public meetings may be held for consideration of discharge requirements set to protect water uses under assigned classifications.

R317-2-12. Category 1 and Category 2 Waters.

12.1 Category 1 Waters.

In addition to assigned use classes, the following surface waters of the State are hereby designated as Category 1 Waters:

a. All surface waters geographically located within the outer boundaries of U.S. National Forests whether on public or private lands with the following exceptions:

1. Category 2 Waters as listed in R317-2-12.2.

2. Weber River, a tributary to the Great Salt Lake, in the Weber River Drainage from Uintah to Mountain Green.

b. Other surface waters, which may include segments within U.S. National Forests as follows:

1. Colorado River Drainage

Calf Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Escalante River to headwaters.

Sand Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Escalante River to headwaters.

Mamie Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Escalante River to headwaters.

Deer Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Boulder Creek to headwaters (Garfield County).

Indian Creek and tributaries, through Newspaper Rock State Park to headwaters.

2. Green River Drainage

Price River (Lower Fish Creek from confluence with White River to Scofield Dam.

Range Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters.

Strawberry River and tributaries, from confluence with Red Creek to headwaters.

Ashley Creek and tributaries, from Steinaker diversion to headwaters.

Jones Hole Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters.

Green River, from state line to Flaming Gorge Dam.

Tollivers Creek, from confluence with Green River to headwaters.

Allen Creek, from confluence with Green River to headwaters.

3. Virgin River Drainage

North Fork Virgin River and tributaries, from confluence with East Fork Virgin River to headwaters.

East Fork Virgin River and tributaries from confluence with North Fork Virgin River to headwaters.

4. Kanab Creek Drainage

Kanab Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion at confluence with Reservoir Canyon to headwaters.

5. Bear River Drainage

Swan Creek and tributaries, from Bear Lake to headwaters.

North Eden Creek, from Upper North Eden Reservoir to headwaters.

Big Creek and tributaries, from Big Ditch diversion to headwaters.

Woodruff Creek and tributaries, from Woodruff diversion to headwaters.

6. Weber River Drainage

Burch Creek and tributaries, from Harrison Boulevard in Ogden to headwaters.

Hardscrabble Creek and tributaries, from confluence with East Canyon Creek to headwaters.

Chalk Creek and tributaries, from Main Street in Coalville to headwaters.

Weber River and tributaries, from Utah State Route 32 near Oakley to headwaters.

7. Jordan River Drainage

City Creek and tributaries, from City Creek Water Treatment Plant to headwaters (Salt Lake County).

Emigration Creek and tributaries, from Hogle Zoo to headwaters (Salt Lake County).

Red Butte Creek and tributaries, from Foothill Boulevard in Salt Lake City to headwaters.

Parley's Creek and tributaries, from 13th East in Salt Lake City to headwaters.

Mill Creek and tributaries, from Wasatch Boulevard in Salt Lake City to headwaters.

Big Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, from Wasatch Boulevard in Salt Lake City to headwaters.

Little Willow Creek and tributaries, from diversion to headwaters (Salt Lake County.)

Bell Canyon Creek and tributaries, from Lower Bells Canyon Reservoir to headwaters (Salt Lake County).

South Fork of Dry Creek and tributaries, from Draper Irrigation Company diversion to headwaters (Salt Lake County).

8. Provo River Drainage

Upper Falls drainage above Provo City diversion (Utah County).

Bridal Veil Falls drainage above Provo City diversion (Utah County).

Lost Creek and tributaries, above Provo City diversion (Utah County).

9. Sevier River Drainage

Chicken Creek and tributaries, from diversion at canyon mouth to headwaters.

Pigeon Creek and tributaries, from diversion to headwaters.

East Fork of Sevier River and tributaries, from Kingston diversion to headwaters.

Parowan Creek and tributaries, from Parowan City to headwaters.

Summit Creek and tributaries, from Summit City to headwaters.

Braffits Creek and tributaries, from canyon mouth to headwaters.

Right Hand Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Coal Creek to headwaters.

10. Raft River Drainage

Clear Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters (Box Elder County).

Birch Creek (Box Elder County), from state line to headwaters.

Cotton Thomas Creek from confluence with South Junction Creek to headwaters.

11. Western Great Salt Lake Drainage

All streams on the south slope of the Raft River Mountains above 7000' mean sea level.

Donner Creek (Box Elder County), from irrigation diversion to Utah-Nevada state line.

Bettridge Creek (Box Elder County), from irrigation diversion to Utah-Nevada state line.

Clover Creek, from diversion to headwaters.

All surface waters on public land on the Deep Creek Mountains.

12. Farmington Bay Drainage

Holmes Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters (Davis County).

Shepard Creek and tributaries, from Haight Bench diversion to headwaters (Davis County).

Farmington Creek and tributaries, from Haight Bench Canal diversion to headwaters (Davis County).

Steed Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters (Davis County).

12.2 Category 2 Waters.

In addition to assigned use classes, the following surface waters of the State are hereby designated as Category 2 Waters:

a. Green River Drainage

Deer Creek, a tributary of Huntington Creek, from the forest boundary to 4800 feet upstream.

Electric Lake.

R317-2-13. Classification of Waters of the State (see R317-2-6).

a. Colorado River Drainage

13.1 Upper Colorado River Basin

TABLE

Paria River and tributaries, from state line to headwaters		2B	3C	4
All tributaries to Lake Powell, except as listed below		2B	3B	4
Tributaries to Escalante River from confluence with Boulder Creek to headwaters, including Boulder Creek		2B	3A	4
Dirty Devil River and tributaries, from Lake Powell to Fremont River		2B	3C	4
Deer Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Boulder Creek to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Fremont River and tributaries, from confluence with Muddy Creek to Capitol Reef National Park, except as listed below	1C	2B	3C	4
Pleasant Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Fremont River to East boundary of Capitol Reef National Park		2B	3C	4
Pleasant Creek and tributaries, from East boundary of Capitol Reef National Park to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	
Fremont River and tributaries, through Capitol Reef National Park to headwaters	1C	2A	3A	4
Muddy Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Fremont River to Highway U-10 crossing, except as listed below		2B	3C	4
Quitchupah Creek and Tributaries, from Highway U-10 crossing to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Ivie Creek and tributaries, from Highway U-10 to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Muddy Creek and tributaries, from Highway U-10 crossing to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
San Juan River and Tributaries, from Lake Powell to state line except As listed below:	1C	2A	3B	4
Johnson Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Recapture Creek to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Verdure Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-191 crossing to headwaters		2B	3A	4
North Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Montezuma Creek to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
South Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Montezuma Creek to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Spring Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Vega				

Creek to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Montezuma Creek and tributaries, from U.S. Highway 191 to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Colorado River and tributaries, from Lake Powell to state line except as listed below	1C	2A	3B		4
Indian Creek and tributaries, through Newspaper Rock State Park to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Kane Canyon Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to headwaters		2B	3C		4
Mill Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Dolores River and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to state line		2B	3C		4
Roc Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Dolores River to headwaters		2B	3A		4
LaSal Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Lion Canyon Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Little Dolores River and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to state line		2B	3C		4
Bitter Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to headwaters		2B	3C		4

b. Green River Drainage

TABLE

Green River and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to state line except as listed below:	1C	2A	3B		4
Thompson Creek and tributaries from Interstate Highway 70 to headwaters		2B	3C		4
San Rafael River and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to confluence with Ferron Creek		2B	3C		4
Ferron Creek and tributaries, from confluence with San Rafael River to Millsite Reservoir		2B	3C		4
Ferron Creek and tributaries, from Millsite Reservoir to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Huntington Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Cottonwood Creek to Highway U-10 crossing		2B	3C		4
Huntington Creek and tributaries, from Highway U-10 crossing to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Huntington Creek to Highway U-57 crossing		2B	3C		4
Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, from Highway U-57 crossing to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Cottonwood Canal, Emery County	1C	2B		3E	4
Price River and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to Carbon Canal Diversion at Price City Golf Course		2B	3C		4
Except as listed below Grassy Trail Creek and tributaries, from Grassy Trail Creek Reservoir to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Price River and tributaries, from Carbon Canal Diversion at Price City Golf Course to Price City Water Treatment Plant intake.		2B	3A		4
Price River and tributaries, from Price City Water Treatment Plant intake to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Range Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to Range Creek Ranch		2B	3A		4
Range Creek and tributaries, from Range Creek Ranch to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Rock Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Nine Mile Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Pariette Draw and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters		2B	3B	3D	4
Willow Creek and tributaries (Uintah County), from confluence with Green River to headwaters		2B	3A		4
White River and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to state line, except as listed below		2B	3B		4
Bitter Creek and Tributaries from White River to Headwaters		2B	3A		4
Duchesne River and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to Myton Water Treatment Plant intake, except as listed below		2B	3B		4
Uinta River and tributaries, From confluence with Duchesne River to Highway US-40 crossing		2B	3B		4
Uinta River and tributaries, From Highway US-4- crossing to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Power House Canal from Confluence with Uinta River to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Whiterocks River and Canal, From Tridell Water Treatment Plant to Headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Duchesne River and tributaries, from Myton Water Treatment Plant intake to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Lake Fork River and tributaries, from confluence with Duchesne River to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4

Lake Fork Canal from Dry Gulch Canal Diversion to Moon Lake	1C	2B		3E	4
Dry Gulch Canal, from Myton Water Treatment Plant to Lake Fork Canal	1C	2B		3E	4
Ashley Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to Steinaker diversion		2B	3B		4
Ashley Creek and tributaries, from Steinaker diversion to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Big Brush Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to Tyzack (Red Fleet) Dam		2B	3B		4
Big Brush Creek and tributaries, from Tyzack (Red Fleet) Dam to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Jones Hole Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters		2B	3A		
Diamond Gulch Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Pot Creek and tributaries, from Crouse Reservoir to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Green River and tributaries, from Utah-Colorado state line to Flaming Gorge Dam except as listed below:	2A		3A		4
Sears Creek and tributaries, Daggett County		2B	3A		
Tolivers Creek and tributaries, Daggett County		2B	3A		
Red Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to state line		2B		3C	4
Jackson Creek and tributaries, Daggett County		2B	3A		
Davenport Creek and tributaries, Daggett County		2B	3A		
Goslin Creek and tributaries, Daggett County		2B	3A		
Gorge Creek and tributaries, Daggett County		2B	3A		
Beaver Creek and tributaries, Daggett County		2B	3A		
O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Creek and tributaries, Daggett County		2B	3A		
Tributaries to Flaming Gorge Reservoir, except as listed below		2B	3A		4
Birch Spring Draw and tributaries, from Flaming Gorge Reservoir to headwaters		2B		3C	4
Spring Creek and tributaries, from Flaming Gorge Reservoir to headwaters		2B	3A		
All Tributaries of Flaming Gorge Reservoir from Utah-Wyoming state line to headwaters		2B	3A		4

13.2 Lower Colorado River Basin

a. Virgin River Drainage

TABLE

Beaver Dam Wash and tributaries, from Motoqua to headwaters		2B	3B		4
Virgin River and tributaries from state line to Quail Creek diversion except as listed below		2B	3B		4
Santa Clara River from confluence with Virgin River to Gunlock Reservoir	1C	2B	3B		4
Santa Clara River and tributaries, from Gunlock Reservoir to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Leed's Creek, from confluence with Quail Creek to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Quail Creek from Quail Creek Reservoir to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Ash Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Virgin River to Ash Creek Reservoir		2B	3A		4
Ash Creek and tributaries, From Ash Creek Reservoir to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Virgin River and tributaries, from the Quail Creek diversion to headwaters, except as listed below	1C	2B		3C	4
North Fork Virgin River and tributaries	1C	2A	3A		4
East Fork Virgin River, from town of Glendale to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Kolob Creek, from confluence with Virgin River to headwaters		2B	3A		4

b. Kanab Creek Drainage

TABLE

Kanab Creek and tributaries, from state line to irrigation diversion at confluence with Reservoir Canyon		2B		3C	4
Kanab Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion at confluence with Reservoir Canyon to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Johnson Wash and tributaries, from state line to confluence with Skutumpah Canyon		2B		3C	4
Johnson Wash and tributaries, from confluence with Skutumpah Canyon to headwaters		2B	3A		4

13.3 Bear River Basin

a. Bear River Drainage

TABLE

Bear River and tributaries, from Great Salt Lake to Utah-Idaho border, except as listed below:		2B	3B	3D	4
Perry Canyon Creek from U.S. Forest boundary to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Box Elder Creek from confluence with Black Slough to Brigham City Reservoir (the Mayor's Pond)		2B		3C	4
Box Elder Creek, from Brigham					

City Reservoir (the Mayor's Pond) to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Salt Creek, from confluence with Bear River to Crystal Hot Springs		2B	3B 3D	
Malad River and tributaries, from confluence with Bear River to state line		2B	3C	
Little Bear River and tributaries, from Cutler Reservoir to headwaters		2B 3A	3D	4
Logan River and tributaries, from Cutler Reservoir to headwaters		2B 3A	3D	4
Blacksmith Fork and tributaries, from confluence with Logan River to headwaters		2B 3A		4
Newton Creek and tributaries, from Cutler Reservoir to Newton Reservoir		2B 3A		4
Clarkston Creek and tributaries, from Newton Reservoir to headwaters		2B 3A		4
Birch Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Clarkston Creek to headwaters		2B 3A		4
Summit Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Bear River to headwaters		2B 3A		4
Cub River and tributaries, from confluence with Bear River to state line, except as listed below:		2B	3B	4
High Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Cub River to headwaters		2B 3A		4
All tributaries to Bear Lake from Bear Lake to headwaters, except as listed below		2B 3A		4
Swan Springs tributary to Swan Creek	1C	2B 3A		
Bear River and tributaries in Rich County		2B 3A		4
Bear River and tributaries, from Utah-Wyoming state line to headwaters (Summit County)		2B 3A		4
Mill Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters (Summit County)		2B 3A		4

13.4 Weber River Basin
a. Weber River Drainage

TABLE

Willard Creek, from Willard Bay Reservoir to headwaters		2B 3A		4
Weber River, from Great Salt Laketo Slaterville diversion, except as listed below:		2B	3C 3D	4
Four Mile Creek from I-15 To headwaters		2B 3A		4
Weber River and tributaries, from Slaterville diversion to Stoddard diversion, except as listed below		2B 3A		4
Ogden River and tributaries, From confluence with Weber River To Pineview Dam, except as listed Below	2A	3A		4
Wheeler Creek from Confluence with Ogden River to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		4
All tributaries to Pineview Reservoir	1C	2B 3A		4
Strongs Canyon Creek and Tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		4
Burch Creek and tributaries, from Harrison Boulevard in Ogden to Headwaters	1C	2B 3A		
Spring Creek and tributaries, From U.S. National Forest Boundary to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		4
Weber River and tributaries, from Stoddard diversion to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		4

13.5 Utah Lake-Jordan River Basin
a. Jordan River Drainage

TABLE

Jordan River, from Farmington Bay to North Temple Street, Salt Lake City		2B	3B * 3D	4
State Canal, from Farmington Bay to confluence with the Jordan River		2B	3B * 3D	4
Jordan River, from North Temple Street in Salt Lake City to confluence with Little Cottonwood Creek		2B	3B *	4
Surplus Canal from Great Salt Lake to the diversion from the Jordan River		2B	3B * 3D	4
Jordan River from confluence with Little Cottonwood Creek to Narrows Diversion		2B 3A		4
Jordan River, from Narrows Diversion to Utah Lake	1C	2B	3B	4
City Creek, from Memory Park in Salt Lake City to City Creek Water Treatment Plant		2B 3A		
City Creek, from City Creek Water Treatment Plant to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		
Red Butte Creek and tributaries from Liberty Park pond inlet to Red Butte Reservoir		2B 3A		4
Red Butte Creek and tributaries, from Red Butte Reservoir to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		
Emigration Creek and tributaries, from 1100 East in Salt Lake City to headwaters		2B 3A		4
Parley's Creek and tributaries, from 1300 East in Salt Lake City to Mountain Dell Reservoir	1C	2B 3A		
Parley's Creek and tributaries, from Mountain Dell Reservoir to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		
Mill Creek (Salt Lake County) from confluence with Jordan River to Interstate Highway 15		2B	3C	4
Mill Creek (Salt Lake County) and tributaries from Interstate Highway 15 to headwaters		2B 3A		4

Big Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Jordan River to Big Cottonwood Water Treatment Plant		2B	3A		4
Big Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, from Big Cottonwood Water Treatment Plant to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		
Deaf Smith Canyon Creek and tributaries	1C	2B	3A		4
Little Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Jordan River to Metropolitan Water Treatment Plant		2B	3A		4
Little Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, from Metropolitan Water Treatment Plant to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		
Bell Canyon Creek and tributaries, from lower Bell's Canyon reservoir to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		
Little Willow Creek and tributaries, from Draper Irrigation Company diversion to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		
Big Willow Creek and tributaries, from Draper Irrigation Company diversion to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		
South Fork of Dry Creek and tributaries, from Draper Irrigation Company diversion to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		
All permanent streams on east slope of Oquirrh Mountains (Coon, Barney's, Bingham, Butterfield, and Rose Creeks)		2B		3D	4
Kersey Creek from confluence of C-7 Ditch to headwaters		2B		3D	

* Site specific criteria for dissolved oxygen. See Table 2.14.5.

b. Provo River Drainage

TABLE

Provo River and tributaries, from Utah Lake to Murdock diversion		2B	3A		4
Provo River and tributaries, from Murdock Diversion to headwaters, except as listed below	1C	2B	3A		4
Upper Falls drainage above Provo City diversion	1C	2B	3A		
Bridal Veil Falls drainage above Provo City diversion	1C	2B	3A		
Lost Creek and tributaries above Provo City diversion	1C	2B	3A		

c. Utah Lake Drainage

TABLE

Dry Creek and tributaries (above Alpine), from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters		2B	3A		4
American Fork Creek and tributaries, from diversion at mouth of American Fork Canyon to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Spring Creek and tributaries, from Utah Lake near Lehi to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Lindon Hollow Creek and tributaries, from Utah Lake to headwaters		2B		3B	4
Rock Canyon Creek and tributaries (East of Provo) from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B	3A		4
Mill Race (except from Interstate Highway 15 to the Provo City WWTP discharge) and tributaries from Utah Lake to headwaters		2B		3B	4
Mill Race from Interstate Highway 15 to the Provo City wastewater treatment plant discharge		2B		3B	4
Spring Creek and tributaries from Utah Lake (Provo Bay) to 50 feet upstream from the east boundary of the Industrial Parkway Road Right-of-way		2B		3B	4
Tributary to Spring Creek (Utah County) which receives the Springville City WWTP effluent from confluence with Spring Creek to headwaters		2B		3D	4
Spring Creek and tributaries from 50 feet upstream from the east boundary of the Industrial Parkway Road right-of-way to the headwaters		2B	3A		4
Ironton Canal from Utah Lake (Provo Bay) to the east boundary of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad right-of-way		2B		3C	4
Ironton Canal from the east boundary of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad right-of-way to the point of diversion from Spring Creek		2B	3A		4
Hobble Creek and tributaries, from Utah Lake to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Dry Creek and tributaries from Utah Lake (Provo Bay) to Highway-US 89		2B		3E	4
Dry Creek and tributaries from Highway-US 89 to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Spanish Fork River and tributaries, from Utah Lake to diversion at Moark Junction		2B		3B 3D	4
Spanish Fork River and tributaries, from diversion at Moark Junction to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Benjamin Slough and tributaries from Utah Lake to headwaters, except as listed below		2B		3B	4
Beer Creek (Utah County) from 4850 West (in NE1/4NE1/4 sec. 36, T.8 S., R.1 E.) to headwaters		2B		3C	4
Salt Creek, from Nephi diversion to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Currant Creek, from mouth of Goshen Canyon to Mona Reservoir		2B	3A		4
Burriston Creek, from Mona Reservoir to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Peteetneet Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion above Maple Dell to headwaters		2B	3A		4
Summit Creek and tributaries (above Santaquin), from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters		2B	3A		4

All other permanent streams entering Utah Lake	2B	3B		4

13.6 Sevier River Basin
a. Sevier River Drainage

TABLE

Sevier River and tributaries from Sevier Lake to Gunnison Bend Reservoir to U.S.National Forest boundary except as listed below	2B		3C	4
Beaver River and tributaries from Minersville City to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Little Creek and tributaries, From irrigation diversion to Headwaters	2B	3A		4
Pinto Creek and tributaries, From Newcastle Reservoir to Headwaters	2B	3A		4
Coal Creek and tributaries	2B	3A		4
Summit Creek and tributaries	2B	3A		4
Parowan Creek and tributaries	2B	3A		4
Tributaries to Sevier River from Sevier Lake to Gunnison Bend Reservoir from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters, including:	2B	3A		4
Pioneer Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B	3A		4
Chalk Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B	3A		4
Meadow Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B	3A		4
Corn Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B	3A		4
Sevier River and tributaries below U.S. National Forest boundary from Gunnison Bend Reservoir to Annabella Diversion except as listed below	2B		3B	4
Oak Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B	3A		4
Round Valley Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B	3A		4
Judd Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B	3A		4
Meadow Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B	3A		4
Cherry Creek and tributaries Juab County	2B	3A		4
Tanner Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B		3E	4
Baker Hot Springs, Juab County	2B		3D	4
Chicken Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B	3A		4
San Pitch River and tributaries, from confluence with Sevier River to Highway U-132 crossing except As listed below:	2B		3C 3D	4
Twelve Mile Creek (South Creek) and tributaries, from U.S. Forest Service boundary to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Six Mile Creek and tributaries, Sanpete County	2B	3A		4
Manti Creek (South Creek) and tributaries, from U.S. Forest Service boundary to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Ephraim Creek (Cottonwood Creek) and tributaries, from U.S. Forest Service to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Oak Creek and tributaries, from U.S. Forest Service boundary near Spring City to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Fountain Green Creek and tributaries, from U.S. Forest Service boundary to headwaters	2B	3A		4
San Pitch River and tributaries, from Highway U-132 crossing to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Tributaries to Sevier River from Gunnison Bend Reservoir to Annabelle Diversion from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Sevier River and tributaries, from Annabella diversion to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Monroe Creek and tributaries, from diversion to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Little Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Pinto Creek and tributaries, from Newcastle Reservoir to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Coal Creek and tributaries	2B	3A		4
Summit Creek and tributaries	2B	3A		4
Parowan Creek and tributaries	2B	3A		4
Duck Creek and tributaries	1C	2B	3A	4

13.7 Great Salt Lake Basin
a. Western Great Salt Lake Drainage

TABLE

Grouse Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B	3A		4
Muddy Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B	3A		4
Dove Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B	3A		4
Pine Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B	3A		4
Rock Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B	3A		4
Fisher Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B	3A		4
Dunn Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B	3A		4
Indian Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B	3A		4
Tenmile Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B	3A		4
Curlew (Deep) Creek, Box Elder County	2B	3A		4
Blue Creek and tributaries, from				

Great Salt Lake to Blue Creek Reservoir		2B	3D	4
Blue Creek and tributaries, from Blue Creek Reservoir to headwaters		2B	3B	4
All perennial streams on the east slope of the Pilot Mountain Range	1C	2B	3A	4
Donner Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion to Utah-Nevada state line		2B	3A	4
Bettridge Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion to Utah-Nevada state line		2B	3A	4
North Willow Creek and tributaries, Tooele County		2B	3A	4
South Willow Creek and tributaries, Tooele County		2B	3A	4
Hickman Creek and tributaries, Tooele County		2B	3A	4
Barlow Creek and tributaries, Tooele County		2B	3A	4
Clover Creek and tributaries, Tooele County		2B	3A	4
Faust Creek and tributaries, Tooele County		2B	3A	4
Vernon Creek and tributaries, Tooele County		2B	3A	4
Ophir Creek and tributaries, Tooele County		2B	3A	4
Soldier Creek and Tributaries from the Drinking Water Treatment Facility Headwaters, Tooele County	1C	2B	3A	4
Settlement Canyon Creek and tributaries, Tooele County		2B	3A	4
Middle Canyon Creek and tributaries, Tooele County		2B	3A	4
Tank Wash and tributaries, Tooele County		2B	3A	4
Basin Creek and tributaries, Juab and Tooele Counties		2B	3A	4
Thomas Creek and tributaries, Juab County		2B	3A	4
Indian Farm Creek and tributaries, Juab County		2B	3A	4
Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, Juab County		2B	3A	4
Red Cedar Creek and tributaries, Juab County		2B	3A	4
Granite Creek and tributaries, Juab County		2B	3A	4
Trout Creek and tributaries, Juab County		2B	3A	4
Birch Creek and tributaries, Juab County		2B	3A	4
Deep Creek and tributaries, from Rock Spring Creek to headwaters, Juab and Tooele Counties		2B	3A	4
Cold Spring, Juab County		2B	3C 3D	
Cane Spring, Juab County		2B	3C 3D	
Lake Creek, from Garrison (Pruess) Reservoir to Nevada state line		2B	3A	4
Snake Creek and tributaries, Millard County		2B	3B	4
Salt Marsh Spring Complex, Millard County		2B	3A	
Twin Springs, Millard County		2B	3B	
Tule Spring, Millard County		2B	3C 3D	
Coyote Spring Complex, Millard County		2B	3C 3D	
Hamblin Valley Wash and tributaries, from Nevada state line to headwaters (Beaver and Iron Counties)		2B	3D	4
Indian Creek and tributaries, Beaver County, from Indian Creek Reservoir to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Shoal Creek and tributaries, Iron County		2B	3A	4

b. Farmington Bay Drainage

TABLE

Corbett Creek and tributaries, from Highway to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Kays Creek and tributaries, from Farmington Bay to U.S. National Forest boundary		2B	3B	4
North Fork Kays Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Middle Fork Kays Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
South Fork Kays Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Snow Creek and tributaries		2B	3C	4
Holmes Creek and tributaries, from Farmington Bay to U.S. National Forest boundary		2B	3B	4
Holmes Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Baer Creek and tributaries, from Farmington Bay to Interstate Highway 15		2B	3C	4
Baer Creek and tributaries, from Interstate Highway 15 to Highway US-89		2B	3B	4
Baer Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Shepard Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Farmington Creek and tributaries, from Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area to U.S. National Forest boundary		2B	3B	4
Farmington Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Rudd Creek and tributaries, from Davis aqueduct to headwaters		2B	3A	4

Steed Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Davis Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Lone Pine Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Ricks Creek and tributaries, from Highway I-15 to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Barnard Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Parrish Creek and tributaries, from Davis Aqueduct to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Deuel Creek and tributaries, (Centerville Canyon) from Davis Aqueduct to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Stone Creek and tributaries, from Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area to U.S. National Forest boundary		2B	3A	4
Stone Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Barton Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Mill Creek (Davis County) and tributaries, from confluence with State Canal to U.S. National Forest boundary		2B	3B	4
Mill Creek (Davis County) and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
North Canyon Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Howard Slough		2B	3C	4
Hooper Slough		2B	3C	4
Willard Slough		2B	3C	4
Willard Creek to Headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Chicken Creek to Headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Cold Water Creek to Headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
One House Creek to Headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Garner Creek to Headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4

13.8 Snake River Basin

a. Raft River Drainage (Box Elder County)

TABLE

Raft River and tributaries		2B	3A	4
Clear Creek and tributaries, from Utah-Idaho state line to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Onemile Creek and tributaries, from Utah-Idaho state line to headwaters		2B	3A	4
George Creek and tributaries, from Utah-Idaho state line to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Johnson Creek and tributaries, from Utah-Idaho state line to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Birch Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Pole Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Goose Creek and tributaries		2B	3A	4
Hardesty Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters		2B	3A	4
Meadow Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters		2B	3A	4

13.9 All irrigation canals and ditches statewide, except as otherwise designated: 2B, 3E, 4

13.10 All drainage canals and ditches statewide, except as otherwise designated: 2B, 3E

13.11 National Wildlife Refuges and State Waterfowl Management Areas, and other Areas Associated with the Great Salt Lake

TABLE

Bear River National Wildlife Refuge, Box Elder County	2B	3B	3D	
Bear River Bay				
Open Water below approximately 4,208 ft.				5C
Transitional Waters approximately 4,208 ft. to Open Water				5E
Open Water above approximately 4,208 ft.	2B	3B	3D	
Brown's Park Waterfowl Management Area, Daggett County	2B	3A	3D	
Clear Lake Waterfowl Management Area, Millard County	2B	3C	3D	
Desert Lake Waterfowl Management Area, Emery County	2B	3C	3D	
Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area, Davis and Salt Lake Counties	2B	3C	3D	
Farmington Bay				
Open Water below approximately 4,208 ft.				5D
Transitional Waters approximately 4,208 ft. to Open Water				5E
Open Water above approximately 4,208 ft.	2B	3B	3D	
Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge, Juab County	2B	3C	3D	
Harold Crane Waterfowl Management Area, Box Elder County	2B	3C	3D	
Gilbert Bay				
Open Water below approximately 4,208 ft.				5A
Transitional Waters approximately 4,208 ft. to Open Water				5E
Open Water above approximately 4,208 ft.	2B	3B	3D	
Gunnison Bay				
Open Water below approximately 4,208 ft.				5B
Transitional Waters approximately 4,208 ft. to Open Water				5E
Open Water above approximately 4,208 ft.	2B	3B	3D	
Howard Slough Waterfowl Management Area, Weber County	2B	3C	3D	
Locomotive Springs Waterfowl Management Area, Box Elder County	2B	3B	3D	
Ogden Bay Waterfowl Management Area, Weber County	2B	3C	3D	
Ouray National Wildlife Refuge, Uintah County	2B	3B	3D	

Powell Slough Waterfowl Management Area, Utah County	2B	3C	3D	
Public Shooting Grounds Waterfowl Management Area, Box Elder County	2B	3C	3D	
Salt Creek Waterfowl Management Area, Box Elder County	2B	3C	3D	
Stewart Lake Waterfowl Management Area, Uintah County	2B	3B	3D	
Timpie Springs Waterfowl Management Area, Tooele County	2B	3B	3D	

13.12 Lakes and Reservoirs. All lakes and any reservoirs greater than 10 acres not listed in 13.12 are assigned by default to the classification of the stream with which they are associated.

a. Beaver County

TABLE

Anderson Meadow Reservoir	2B	3A			4
Manderfield Reservoir	2B	3A			4
LaBaron Reservoir	2B	3A			4
Kent's Lake	2B	3A			4
Minersville Reservoir	2B	3A		3D	4
Puffer Lake	2B	3A			
Three Creeks Reservoir	2B	3A			4

b. Box Elder County

TABLE

Cutler Reservoir (including portion in Cache County)	2B	3B	3D		4
Etna Reservoir	2B	3A			4
Lynn Reservoir	2B	3A			4
Mantua Reservoir	2B	3A			4
Willard Bay Reservoir	1C	2A	3B	3D	4

c. Cache County

TABLE

Hyrum Reservoir		2A	3A		4
Newton Reservoir		2B	3A		4
Porcupine Reservoir		2B	3A		4
Pelican Pond		2B	3B		4
Tony Grove Lake		2B	3A		4

d. Carbon County

TABLE

Grassy Trail Creek Reservoir	1C	2B	3A		4
Olsen Pond		2B	3B		4
Scofield Reservoir	1C	2B	3A		4

e. Daggett County

TABLE

Browne Reservoir		2B	3A		4
Daggett Lake		2B	3A		4
Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Utah portion)	1C	2A	3A		4
Long Park Reservoir	1C	2B	3A		4
Sheep Creek Reservoir		2B	3A		4
Spirit Lake		2B	3A		4
Upper Potter Lake		2B	3A		4

f. Davis County

TABLE

Farmington Ponds		2B	3A		4
Kaysville Highway Ponds		2B	3A		4
Holmes Creek Reservoir		2B	3B		4

g. Duchesne County

TABLE

Allred Lake		2B	3A		4
Atwine Lake		2B	3A		4
Atwood Lake		2B	3A		4
Betsy Lake		2B	3A		4
Big Sandwash Reservoir	1C	2B	3A		4
Bluebell Lake		2B	3A		4
Brown Duck Reservoir		2B	3A		4
Butterfly Lake		2B	3A		4
Cedarview Reservoir		2B	3A		4
Chain Lake #1		2B	3A		4
Chepeta Lake		2B	3A		4
Clements Reservoir		2B	3A		4
Cleveland Lake		2B	3A		4
Cliff Lake		2B	3A		4
Continent Lake		2B	3A		4
Crater Lake		2B	3A		4
Crescent Lake		2B	3A		4
Daynes Lake		2B	3A		4
Dean Lake		2B	3A		4
Doll Lake		2B	3A		4
Drift Lake		2B	3A		4
Elbow Lake		2B	3A		4
Farmer's Lake		2B	3A		4
Fern Lake		2B	3A		4
Fish Hatchery Lake		2B	3A		4
Five Point Reservoir		2B	3A		4
Fox Lake Reservoir		2B	3A		4
Governor's Lake		2B	3A		4
Granddaddy Lake		2B	3A		4
Hoover Lake		2B	3A		4
Island Lake		2B	3A		4
Jean Lake		2B	3A		4
Jordan Lake		2B	3A		4

Kidney Lake	2B	3A	4
Kidney Lake West	2B	3A	4
Lily Lake	2B	3A	4
Midview Reservoir (Lake Boreham)	2B	3B	4
Milk Reservoir	2B	3A	4
Mirror Lake	2B	3A	4
Mohawk Lake	2B	3A	4
Moon Lake	1C 2A	3A	4
North Star Lake	2B	3A	4
Palisade Lake	2B	3A	4
Pine Island Lake	2B	3A	4
Pinto Lake	2B	3A	4
Pole Creek Lake	2B	3A	4
Potter's Lake	2B	3A	4
Powell Lake	2B	3A	4
Pyramid Lake	2A	3A	4
Queant Lake	2B	3A	4
Rainbow Lake	2B	3A	4
Red Creek Reservoir	2B	3A	4
Rudolph Lake	2B	3A	4
Scout Lake	2A	3A	4
Spider Lake	2B	3A	4
Spirit Lake	2B	3A	4
Starvation Reservoir	1C 2A	3A	4
Superior Lake	2B	3A	4
Swasey Hole Reservoir	2B	3A	4
Taylor Lake	2B	3A	4
Thompson Lake	2B	3A	4
Timothy Reservoir #1	2B	3A	4
Timothy Reservoir #6	2B	3A	4
Timothy Reservoir #7	2B	3A	4
Twin Pots Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4
Upper Stillwater Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4
X - 24 Lake	2B	3A	4

h. Emery County

TABLE

Cleveland Reservoir	2B	3A	4
Electric Lake	2B	3A	4
Huntington Reservoir	2B	3A	4
Huntington North Reservoir	2A	3B	4
Joe's Valley Reservoir	2A	3A	4
Millsite Reservoir	1C 2A	3A	4

i. Garfield County

TABLE

Barney Lake	2B	3A	4
Cyclone Lake	2B	3A	4
Deer Lake	2B	3A	4
Jacob's Valley Reservoir	2B	3C 3D	4
Lower Bowns Reservoir	2B	3A	4
North Creek Reservoir	2B	3A	4
Panguitch Lake	2B	3A	4
Pine Lake	2B	3A	4
Oak Creek Reservoir (Upper Bowns)	2B	3A	4
Pleasant Lake	2B	3A	4
Posey Lake	2B	3A	4
Purple Lake	2B	3A	4
Raft Lake	2B	3A	4
Row Lake #3	2B	3A	4
Row Lake #7	2B	3A	4
Spectacle Reservoir	2B	3A	4
Tropic Reservoir	2B	3A	4
West Deer Lake	2B	3A	4
Wide Hollow Reservoir	2B	3A	4

j. Iron County

TABLE

Newcastle Reservoir	2B	3A	4
Red Creek Reservoir	2B	3A	4
Yankee Meadow Reservoir	2B	3A	4

k. Juab County

TABLE

Chicken Creek Reservoir	2B	3C 3D	4
Mona Reservoir	2B	3B	4
Sevier Bridge (Yuba) Reservoir	2A	3B	4

l. Kane County

TABLE

Navajo Lake	2B	3A	4

m. Millard County

TABLE

DMAD Reservoir	2B	3B	4
Fools Creek Reservoir	2B	3C 3D	4
Garrison Reservoir (Pruess Lake)	2B	3B	4
Gunnison Bend Reservoir	2B	3B	4

n. Morgan County

TABLE

East Canyon Reservoir	1C 2A	3A	4
Lost Creek Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4

o. Piute County

TABLE

Barney Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Lower Boxcreek Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Manning Meadow Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Otter Creek Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Piute Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Upper Boxcreek Reservoir		2B	3A	4

p. Rich County

TABLE

Bear Lake (Utah portion)	2A		3A	4
Birch Creek Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Little Creek Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Woodruff Creek Reservoir		2B	3A	4

q. Salt Lake County

TABLE

Decker Lake		2B	3B	3D	4
Lake Mary	1C	2B	3A		
Little Dell Reservoir	1C	2B	3A		
Mountain Dell Reservoir	1C	2B	3A		

r. San Juan County

TABLE

Blanding Reservoir #4	1C	2B	3A	4
Dark Canyon Lake	1C	2B	3A	4
Ken's Lake		2B	3A**	4
Lake Powell (Utah portion)	1C 2A		3B	4
Lloyd's Lake	1C	2B	3A	4
Monticello Lake		2B	3A	4
Recapture Reservoir		2B	3A	4

s. Sanpete County

TABLE

Duck Fork Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Fairview Lakes	1C	2B	3A	4
Ferron Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir	1C	2B	3A	4
Gunnison Reservoir		2B	3C	4
Island Lake		2B	3A	4
Miller Flat Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Ninemile Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Palisade Reservoir	2A		3A	4
Rolfson Reservoir		2B	3C	4
Twin Lakes		2B	3A	4
Willow Lake		2B	3A	4

t. Sevier County

TABLE

Annabella Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Big Lake		2B	3A	4
Farnsworth Lake		2B	3A	4
Fish Lake		2B	3A	4
Forsythe Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Johnson Valley Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Koosharem Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Lost Creek Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Redmond Lake		2B	3B	4
Rex Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Salina Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Sheep Valley Reservoir		2B	3A	4

u. Summit County

TABLE

Abes Lake		2B	3A	4
Alexander Lake		2B	3A	4
Amethyst Lake		2B	3A	4
Beaver Lake		2B	3A	4
Beaver Meadow Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Big Elk Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Blanchard Lake		2B	3A	4
Bridger Lake		2B	3A	4
China Lake		2B	3A	4
Cliff Lake		2B	3A	4
Clyde Lake		2B	3A	4
Coffin Lake		2B	3A	4
Cuberant Lake		2B	3A	4
East Red Castle Lake		2B	3A	4
Echo Reservoir	1C 2A		3A	4
Fish Lake		2B	3A	4
Fish Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Haystack Reservoir #1		2B	3A	4
Henry's Fork Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Hoop Lake		2B	3A	4
Island Lake		2B	3A	4
Island Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Jesson Lake		2B	3A	4
Kamas Lake		2B	3A	4
Lily Lake		2B	3A	4
Lost Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Lower Red Castle Lake		2B	3A	4
Lyman Lake	2A		3A	4
Marsh Lake		2B	3A	4
Marshall Lake		2B	3A	4

McPheters Lake		2B	3A	4
Meadow Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Meeks Cabin Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Notch Mountain Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Red Castle Lake		2B	3A	4
Rockport Reservoir	1C 2A		3A	4
Ryder Lake		2B	3A	4
Sand Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Scow Lake		2B	3A	4
Smith Moorehouse Reservoir	1C	2B	3A	4
Star Lake		2B	3A	4
Stateline Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Tamarack Lake		2B	3A	4
Trial Lake	1C	2B	3A	4
Upper Lyman Lake		2B	3A	4
Upper Red Castle		2B	3A	4
Wall Lake Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Washington Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Whitney Reservoir		2B	3A	4

v. Tooele County

TABLE

Blue Lake		2B	3B	4
Clear Lake		2B	3B	4
Grantsville Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Horseshoe Lake		2B	3B	4
Kanaka Lake		2B	3B	4
Rush Lake		2B	3B	
Settlement Canyon Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Stansbury Lake		2B	3B	4
Vernon Reservoir		2B	3A	4

w. Uintah County

TABLE

Ashley Twin Lakes (Ashley Creek)	1C	2B	3A	4
Bottle Hollow Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Brough Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Calder Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Crouse Reservoir		2B	3A	4
East Park Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Fish Lake		2B	3A	4
Goose Lake #2		2B	3A	4
Matt Warner Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Oaks Park Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Paradise Park Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Pelican Lake		2B	3B	4
Red Fleet Reservoir	1C 2A		3A	4
Steinaker Reservoir	1C 2A		3A	4
Towave Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Weaver Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Whiterocks Lake		2B	3A	4
Workman Lake		2B	3A	4

x. Utah County

TABLE

Big East Lake		2B	3A	4
Salem Pond	2A		3A	4
Silver Flat Lake Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Tibble Fork Resevoir		2B	3A	4
Utah Lake		2B	3B 3D	4

y. Wasatch County

TABLE

Currant Creek Reservoir	1C	2B	3A	4
Deer Creek Reservoir	1C 2A		3A	4
Jordanelle Reservoir	1C 2A		3A	4
Mill Hollow Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Strawberry Reservoir	1C	2B	3A	4

z. Washington County

TABLE

Baker Dam Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Gunlock Reservoir	1C 2A		3B	4
Ivins Reservoir		2B	3B	4
Kolob Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Lower Enterprise Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Quail Creek Reservoir	1C 2A		3B	4
Sand Hollow Reservoir	1C 2A		3B	4
Upper Enterprise Reservoir		2B	3A	4

aa. Wayne County

TABLE

Blind Lake		2B	3A	4
Cook Lake		2B	3A	4
Donkey Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Fish Creek Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Mill Meadow Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Raft Lake		2B	3A	4

bb. Weber County

TABLE

Causey Reservoir		2B	3A	4
Pineview Reservoir	1C 2A		3A	4

** Denotes site-specific temperature, see Table 2.14.2 Notes

13.13 Unclassified Waters

All waters not specifically classified are presumptively classified: 2B, 3D

R317-2-14. Numeric Criteria.

TABLE 2.14.1
NUMERIC CRITERIA FOR DOMESTIC, RECREATION, AND AGRICULTURAL USES

Parameter	Domestic Source 1C	Recreation and Aesthetics 2A	Recreation and Aesthetics 2B	Agriculture 4
BACTERIOLOGICAL (30-DAY GEOMETRIC MEAN) (NO.)/100 ML) (7)				
E. coli	206	126	206	
MAXIMUM (NO.)/100 ML) (7)				
E. coli	668	409	668	
PHYSICAL				
pH (RANGE)	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0
Turbidity Increase (NTU)		10	10	
METALS (DISSOLVED, MAXIMUM MG/L) (2)				
Arsenic	0.01			0.1
Barium	1.0			
Beryllium	<0.004			
Cadmium	0.01			0.01
Chromium	0.05			0.10
Copper				0.2
Lead	0.015			0.1
Mercury	0.002			
Selenium	0.05			0.05
Silver	0.05			
INORGANICS (MAXIMUM MG/L)				
Bromate	0.01			
Boron				0.75
Chlorite	<1.0			
Fluoride (3)	1.4-2.4			
Nitrates as N	10			
Total Dissolved Solids (4)				1200
RADIOLOGICAL (MAXIMUM pCi/L)				
Gross Alpha	15			15
Gross Beta (Combined)	4 mrem/yr	Radium 226, 228		5
Strontium 90	8			
Tritium	20000			
Uranium	30			
ORGANICS (MAXIMUM UG/L)				
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides				
2,4-D	70			
2,4,5-TP	10			
Methoxychlor	40			
POLLUTION INDICATORS (5)				
BOD (MG/L)		5	5	5
Nitrate as N (MG/L)		4	4	
Total Phosphorus as P (MG/L)(6)		0.05	0.05	

FOOTNOTES:

(1) Reserved

(2) The dissolved metals method involves filtration of the sample in the field, acidification of the sample in the field, no digestion process in the laboratory, and analysis by approved laboratory methods for the required detection levels.

(3) Maximum concentration varies according to the daily maximum mean air temperature.

TEMP (C)	MG/L
12.0	2.4
12.1-14.6	2.2
14.7-17.6	2.0
17.7-21.4	1.8
21.5-26.2	1.6
26.3-32.5	1.4

(4) SITE SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)

Castle Creek from confluence with the Colorado River to Seventh Day Adventist Diversion: 1,800 mg/l;

Cottonwood Creek from the confluence with Huntington Creek to I-57: 3,500 mg/l;

Ferron Creek from the confluence with San Rafael River to Highway 10: 3,500 mg/l;

Huntington Creek and tributaries from the confluence with Cottonwood Creek to U-10: 4,800 mg/l;

Ivie Creek and its tributaries from the confluence with Muddy Creek to the confluence with Quitchupah Creek:
3,800 mg/l provided that total sulfate not exceed 2,000 mg/l to protect the livestock watering agricultural existing use;

Ivie Creek and its tributaries from the confluence with Quitchupah Creek to U10: 2,600 mg/l;

Lost Creek from the confluence with Sevier River to U.S. Forest Service Boundary: 4,600 mg/l;

Muddy Creek and tributaries from the confluence with Ivie Creek toU-10: 2,600 mg/l;

Muddy Creek from confluence with Fremont River to confluence with Ivie Creek: 5,800 mg/l;

North Creek from the confluence with Virgin River to headwaters: 2,035 mg/l;

Onion Creek from the confluence with Colorado River to road crossing above Stinking Springs: 3000 mg/l;

Brine Creek-Petersen Creek, from the confluence with the Sevier River to U-119 Crossing: 9,700 mg/l;

Price River and tributaries from confluence with Green River to confluence with Soldier Creek: 3,000 mg/l;

Price River and tributaries from the confluence with Soldier Creek to Carbon Canal Diversion: 1,700 mg/l

Quitchupah Creek from the confluence with Ivie Creek to U-10:
3,800 mg/l provided that total sulfate not exceed
2,000 mg/l to protect the livestock watering agricultural existing use;
Rock Canyon Creek from the confluence with Cottonwood Creek to headwaters: 3,500 mg/l;

San Pitch River from below Gunnison Reservoir to the Sevier River: 2,400 mg/l;

San Rafael River from the confluence with the Green River to Buckhorn Crossing: 4,100 mg/l;

San Rafael River from the Buckhorn Crossing to the confluence with Huntington Creek and Cottonwood Creek: 3,500 mg/l;

Sevier River between Gunnison Bend Reservoir and DMAD Reservoir: 1,725 mg/l;

Sevier River from Gunnison Bend Reservoir to Clear Lake: 3,370 mg/l;

South Fork Spring Creek from confluence with Pelican Pond Slough Stream to US 89 1,450 mg/l (Apr.-Sept.)
1,950 mg/l (Oct.-March)

Virgin River from the Utah/Arizona border to Pah Tempe Springs: 2,360 mg/l

(5) Investigations should be conducted to develop more information where these pollution indicator levels are exceeded.

(6) Total Phosphorus as P (mg/l) indicator for lakes and reservoirs shall be 0.025.

(7) Where the criteria are exceeded and there is a reasonable basis for concluding that the indicator bacteria E. coli are primarily from natural sources (wildlife), e.g., in National Wildlife Refuges and State Waterfowl Management Areas, the criteria may be considered attained provided the density attributable to

non-wildlife sources is less than the criteria. Exceedences of E. coli from nonhuman nonpoint sources will generally be addressed through appropriate Federal, State, and local nonpoint source programs.

Measurement of E. coli using the "Quanti-Tray 2000" procedure is approved as a field analysis. Other EPA approved methods may also be used.

For water quality assessment purposes, up to 10% of representative samples may exceed the 668 per 100 ml criterion (for 1C and 2B waters) and 409 per 100 ml (for 2A waters). For small datasets, where exceedences of these criteria are observed, follow-up ambient monitoring should be conducted to better characterize water quality.

TABLE 2.14.2
NUMERIC CRITERIA FOR AQUATIC WILDLIFE(8)

Parameter	Aquatic Wildlife 3A	3B	3C	3D
PHYSICAL				
Total Dissolved Gases	(1)	(1)		
Minimum Dissolved Oxygen (MG/L) (2)(2a)				
30 Day Average	6.5	5.5	5.0	5.0
7 Day Average	9.5/5.0	6.0/4.0		
Minimum	8.0/4.0	5.0/3.0	3.0	3.0
Max. Temperature(C)(3)	20	27	27	
Max. Temperature Change (C)(3)	2	4	4	
pH (Range)(2a)	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0
Turbidity Increase (NTU)	10	10	15	15
METALS (4) (DISSOLVED, UG/L)(5)				
Aluminum				
4 Day Average (6)	87	87	87	87
1 Hour Average	750	750	750	750
Arsenic (Trivalent)				
4 Day Average	150	150	150	150
1 Hour Average	340	340	340	340
Cadmium (7)				
4 Day Average	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
1 Hour Average	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chromium (Hexavalent)				
4 Day Average	11	11	11	11
1 Hour Average	16	16	16	16
Chromium (Trivalent) (7)				
4 Day Average	74	74	74	74
1 Hour Average	570	570	570	570
Copper (7)				
4 Day Average	9	9	9	9
1 Hour Average	13	13	13	13
Cyanide (Free)				
4 Day Average	5.2	5.2	5.2	
1 Hour Average	22	22	22	22
Iron (Maximum)	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lead (7)				
4 Day Average	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
1 Hour Average	65	65	65	65
Mercury				
4 Day Average	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
Nickel (7)				
4 Day Average	52	52	52	52
1 Hour Average	468	468	468	468
Selenium				
4 Day Average	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
1 Hour Average	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
Selenium (14) Gilbert Bay (Class 5A) Great Salt Lake Geometric Mean over Nesting Season (mg/kg dry wt)				12.5
Silver				
1 Hour Average (7)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Tributyltin				
4 Day Average	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072
1 Hour Average	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Zinc (7)				
4 Day Average	120	120	120	120
1 Hour Average	120	120	120	120
INORGANICS (MG/L) (4)				
Total Ammonia as N (9)				
30 Day Average	(9a)	(9a)	(9a)	(9a)
1 Hour Average	(9b)	(9b)	(9b)	(9b)
Chlorine (Total Residual)				
4 Day Average	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011
1 Hour Average	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019
Hydrogen Sulfide (13) (Undissociated, Max. UG/L)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Phenol(Maximum)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
RADIOLOGICAL (MAXIMUM pCi/L)				
Gross Alpha (10)	15	15	15	15
ORGANICS (UG/L) (4)				
Acrolein				
4 Day Average	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1 Hour Average	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Aldrin				
1 Hour Average	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Chlordane				
4 Day Average	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043
1 Hour Average	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Chlorpyrifos				
4 Day Average	0.041	0.041	0.041	0.041
1 Hour Average	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083
4,4' -DDT				
4 Day Average	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010
1 Hour Average	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
Diazinon				
4 Day Average	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
1 Hour Average	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Dieldrin				
4 Day Average	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056
1 Hour Average	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Alpha-Endosulfan				
4 Day Average	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056
1 Hour Average	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
beta-Endosulfan				
4 Day Average	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056
1 Day Average	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Endrin				
4 Day Average	0.036	0.036	0.036	0.036
1 Hour Average	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086
Heptachlor				
4 Day Average	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038
1 Hour Average	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Heptachlor epoxide				
4 Day Average	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038
1 Hour Average	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)				
4 Day Average	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
1 Hour Average	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Methoxychlor				

(Maximum)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Mirex (Maximum)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Nonylphenol				
4 Day Average	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
1 Hour Average	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Parathion				
4 Day Average	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
1 Hour Average	0.066	0.066	0.066	0.066
PCB's				
4 Day Average	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Pentachlorophenol (11)				
4 Day Average	15	15	15	15
1 Hour Average	19	19	19	19
Toxaphene				
4 Day Average	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Hour Average	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73
POLLUTION				
INDICATORS (11)				
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50	50	50	50
BOD (MG/L)	5	5	5	5
Nitrate as N (MG/L)	4	4	4	
Total Phosphorus as P(MG/L) (12)	0.05	0.05		

FOOTNOTES:

(1) Not to exceed 110% of saturation.

(2) These limits are not applicable to lower water levels in deep impoundments. First number in column is for when early life stages are present, second number is for when all other life stages present.

(2a) These criteria are not applicable to Great Salt Lake impounded wetlands. Surface water in these wetlands shall be protected from changes in pH and dissolved oxygen that create significant adverse impacts to the existing beneficial uses. To ensure protection of uses, the Executive Secretary shall develop reasonable protocols and guidelines that quantify the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of these waters. These protocols and guidelines will include input from local governments, the regulated community, and the general public. The Executive Secretary will inform the Water Quality Board of any protocols or guidelines that are developed.

(3) Site Specific Standards for Temperature
Ken's Lake: From June 1st - September 20th, 27 degrees C.

(4) Where criteria are listed as 4-day average and 1-hour average concentrations, these concentrations should not be exceeded more often than once every three years on the average.

(5) The dissolved metals method involves filtration of the sample in the field, acidification of the sample in the field, no digestion process in the laboratory, and analysis by EPA approved laboratory methods for the required detection levels.

(6) The criterion for aluminum will be implemented as follows:

Where the pH is equal to or greater than 7.0 and the hardness is equal to or greater than 50 ppm as CaCO3 in the receiving water after mixing, the 87 ug/l chronic criterion (expressed as total recoverable) will not apply, and aluminum will be regulated based on compliance with the 750 ug/l acute aluminum criterion (expressed as total recoverable).

(7) Hardness dependent criteria. 100 mg/l used. Conversion factors for ratio of total recoverable metals to dissolved metals must also be applied. In waters with a hardness greater than 400 mg/l as CaCO3, calculations will assume a hardness of 400 mg/l as CaCO3. See Table 2.14.3 for complete equations for hardness and conversion factors.

(8) Reserved

(9) The following equations are used to calculate Ammonia criteria concentrations:

(9a) The thirty-day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/l as N) does not exceed, more than once every three years on the average, the chronic criterion calculated using the following equations.

Fish Early Life Stages are Present:

mg/l as N (Chronic) = $((0.0577/(1+10^{7.688-pH})) + (2.487/(1+10^{pH-7.688})))$ * MIN (2.85, $1.45*10^{0.028*(25-T)}$)

Fish Early Life Stages are Absent:

mg/l as N (Chronic) = $((0.0577/(1+10^{7.688-pH})) + (2.487/(1+10^{pH-7.688})))$ * $1.45*10^{0.028*(25-MAX(T,7))}$)

(9b) The one-hour average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/l as N) does not exceed, more than once every three years on the average the acute criterion calculated using the following equations.

Class 3A:

mg/l as N (Acute) = $(0.275/(1+10^{7.204-pH})) + (39.0/1+10^{pH-7.204})$

Class 3B, 3C, 3D:

mg/l as N (Acute) = $0.411/(1+10^{7.204-pH})) + (58.4/(1+10^{pH-7.204})$

In addition, the highest four-day average within the 30-day period should not exceed 2.5 times the chronic criterion. The "Fish Early Life Stages are Present" 30-day average total ammonia criterion will be applied by default unless it is determined by the Division, on a site-specific basis, that it is appropriate to apply the "Fish Early Life Stages are Absent" 30-day average criterion for all or some portion of the year. At a minimum, the "Fish Early Life Stages are Present" criterion will apply from the beginning of spawning through the end of the early life stages. Early life stages include the pre-hatch embryonic stage, the post-hatch free embryo or yolk-sac fry stage, and the larval stage for the species of fish expected to occur at the site. The division will consult with the Division of Wildlife Resources in making such determinations. The Division will maintain information regarding the waterbodies and time periods where applicationof the "Early Life Stages are Absent" criterion is determined to be appropriate.

(10) Investigation should be conducted to develop more information where these levels are exceeded.

(11) pH dependent criteria. pH 7.8 used in table. See Table 2.14.4 for equation.

(12) Total Phosphorus as P (mg/l) as a pollution indicator for lakes and reservoirs shall be 0.025.

(13) Formula to convert dissolved sulfide to un-disassociated hydrogen sulfide is: H_2S = Dissolved Sulfide * $e^{((-1.92 + pH) + 12.05)}$

(14) The selenium water quality standard of 12.5 (mg/kg dry weight) for Gilbert Bay is a tissue based standard using the complete egg/embryo of aquatic dependent birds using Gilbert Bay based upon a minimum of five samples over the nesting season. Assessment procedures are incorporated as a part of this standard as follows:

Egg Concentration Triggers: DWQ Responses

Below 5.0 mg/kg: Routine monitoring with sufficient intensity to determine if selenium concentrations within the Great Salt Lake ecosystem are increasing.

5.0 mg/kg: Increased monitoring to address data gaps, loadings, and areas of uncertainty identified from initial Great Salt Lake selenium studies.

6.4 mg/kg: Initiation of a Level II Antidegradation review by the State for all discharge permit renewals or new discharge permits to Great Salt Lake. The Level II Antidegradation review may include an analysis of loading reductions.

9.8 mg/kg: Initiation of preliminary TMDL studies to evaluate selenium loading sources.

12.5 mg/kg and above: Declare impairment. Formalize and implement TMDL.

Antidegradation
Level II Review procedures associated with this standard are referenced at R317-2-3.5.C.

TABLE
1-HOUR AVERAGE (ACUTE) CONCENTRATION OF
TOTAL AMMONIA AS N (MG/L)

pH	Class 3A	Class 3B, 3C, 3D
6.5	32.6	48.8
6.6	31.3	46.8
6.7	29.8	44.6
6.8	28.1	42.0
6.9	26.2	39.1
7.0	24.1	36.1
7.1	22.0	32.8
7.2	19.7	29.5
7.3	17.5	26.2
7.4	15.4	23.0
7.5	13.3	19.9
7.6	11.4	17.0
7.7	9.65	14.4
7.8	8.11	12.1
7.9	6.77	10.1
8.0	5.62	8.40
8.1	4.64	6.95
8.2	3.83	5.72
8.3	3.15	4.71
8.4	2.59	3.88

8.5	2.14	3.20
8.6	1.77	2.65
8.7	1.47	2.20
8.8	1.23	1.84
8.9	1.04	1.56
9.0	0.89	1.32

TABLE
30-DAY AVERAGE (CHRONIC) CONCENTRATION OF
TOTAL AMMONIA AS N (MG/l)

Fish Early Life Stages Present
Temperature, C

pH	0	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
6.5	6.67	6.67	6.06	5.33	4.68	4.12	3.62	3.18	2.80	2.46
6.6	6.57	6.57	5.97	5.25	4.61	4.05	3.56	3.13	2.75	2.42
6.7	6.44	6.44	5.86	5.15	4.52	3.98	3.50	3.07	2.70	2.37
6.8	6.29	6.29	5.72	5.03	4.42	3.89	3.42	3.00	2.64	2.32
6.9	6.12	6.12	5.56	4.89	4.30	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.25
7.0	5.91	5.91	5.37	4.72	4.15	3.65	3.21	2.82	2.48	2.18
7.1	5.67	5.67	5.15	4.53	3.98	3.50	3.08	2.70	2.38	2.09
7.2	5.39	5.39	4.90	4.31	3.78	3.33	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.99
7.3	5.08	5.08	4.61	4.06	3.57	3.13	2.76	2.42	2.13	1.87
7.4	4.73	4.73	4.30	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.98	1.74
7.5	4.36	4.36	3.97	3.49	3.06	2.69	2.37	2.08	1.83	1.61
7.6	3.98	3.98	3.61	3.18	2.79	2.45	2.16	1.90	1.67	1.47
7.7	3.58	3.58	3.25	2.86	2.51	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.50	1.32
7.8	3.18	3.18	2.89	2.54	2.23	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17
7.9	2.80	2.80	2.54	2.24	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17	1.03
8.0	2.43	2.43	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.50	1.32	1.16	1.02	0.90
8.1	2.10	2.10	1.91	1.68	1.47	1.29	1.14	1.00	0.88	0.77
8.2	1.79	1.79	1.63	1.43	1.26	1.11	0.97	0.86	0.75	0.66
8.3	1.52	1.52	1.39	1.22	1.07	0.94	0.83	0.73	0.64	0.56
8.4	1.29	1.29	1.17	1.03	0.91	0.80	0.70	0.62	0.54	0.48
8.5	1.09	1.09	0.99	0.87	0.76	0.67	0.59	0.52	0.46	0.40
8.6	0.92	0.92	0.84	0.73	0.65	0.57	0.50	0.44	0.39	0.34
8.7	0.78	0.78	0.71	0.62	0.55	0.48	0.42	0.37	0.33	0.29
8.8	0.66	0.66	0.60	0.53	0.46	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.28	0.24
8.9	0.56	0.56	0.51	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.31	0.27	0.24	0.21
9.0	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.39	0.34	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.18

TABLE
30-DAY AVERAGE (CHRONIC) CONCENTRATION OF
TOTAL AMMONIA AS N (MG/l)

Fish Early Life Stages Absent
Temperature, C

pH	0-7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16
6.5	10.8	10.1	9.51	8.92	8.36	7.84	7.36	6.89	6.06
6.6	10.7	10.1	9.37	9.37	8.79	8.24	7.72	7.24	6.36
6.7	10.5	9.99	9.20	8.62	8.08	7.58	7.11	6.66	5.86
6.8	10.2	9.81	8.98	8.42	7.90	7.40	6.94	6.51	5.72
6.9	9.93	9.31	8.73	8.19	7.68	7.20	6.75	6.33	5.56
7.0	9.60	9.00	8.43	7.91	7.41	6.95	6.52	6.11	5.37
7.1	9.20	8.63	8.09	7.58	7.11	6.67	6.25	5.86	5.15
7.2	8.75	8.20	7.69	7.21	6.76	6.34	5.94	5.57	4.90
7.3	8.24	7.73	7.25	6.79	6.37	5.97	5.60	5.25	4.61
7.4	7.69	7.21	6.76	6.33	5.94	5.57	5.22	4.89	4.30
7.5	7.09	6.64	6.23	5.84	5.48	5.13	4.81	4.51	3.97
7.6	6.46	6.05	5.67	5.32	4.99	4.68	4.38	4.11	3.61
7.7	5.81	5.45	5.11	4.79	4.49	4.21	3.95	3.70	3.25
7.8	5.17	4.84	4.54	4.26	3.99	3.74	3.51	3.29	2.89
7.9	4.54	4.26	3.99	3.74	3.51	3.29	3.09	2.89	2.54
8.0	3.95	3.70	3.47	3.26	3.05	2.86	2.68	2.52	2.21
8.1	3.41	3.19	2.99	2.81	2.63	2.47	2.31	2.17	1.91
8.2	2.91	2.73	2.56	2.40	2.25	2.11	1.98	1.85	1.63
8.3	2.47	2.32	2.18	2.04	1.91	1.79	1.68	1.58	1.39
8.4	2.09	1.96	1.84	1.73	1.62	1.52	1.42	1.33	1.17
8.5	1.77	1.66	1.55	1.46	1.37	1.28	1.20	1.13	0.990
8.6	1.49	1.40	1.31	1.23	1.15	1.08	1.01	0.951	0.836
8.7	1.26	1.18	1.11	1.04	0.976	0.915	0.858	0.805	0.707
8.8	1.07	1.01	0.944	0.885	0.829	0.778	0.729	0.684	0.601
8.9	0.917	0.860	0.806	0.758	0.709	0.664	0.623	0.584	0.513
9.0	0.790	0.740	0.694	0.651	0.610	0.572	0.536	0.503	0.442

pH	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
6.5	5.33	4.68	4.12	3.62	3.18	2.80	2.46
6.6	5.25	4.61	4.05	3.56	3.13	2.75	2.42
6.7	5.15	4.52	3.98	3.50	3.07	2.70	2.37
6.8	5.03	4.42	3.89	3.42	3.00	2.64	2.32
6.9	4.89	4.30	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.25
7.0	4.72	4.15	3.65	3.21	2.82	2.48	2.18
7.1	4.53	3.98	3.50	3.08	2.70	2.38	2.09
7.2	4.41	3.78	3.33	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.99
7.3	4.06	3.57	3.13	2.76	2.42	2.13	1.87
7.4	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.98	1.74
7.5	3.49	3.06	2.69	2.37	2.08	1.83	1.61
7.6	3.18	2.79	2.45	2.16	1.90	1.67	1.47
7.7	2.86	2.51	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.50	1.32
7.8	2.54	2.23	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17
7.9	2.24	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17	1.03
8.0	0.94	1.71	1.50	1.32	1.16	1.02	0.897
8.1	0.68	1.47	1.29	1.14	1.00	0.879	0.733
8.2	0.43	1.26	1.11	0.073	0.855	0.752	0.661
8.3	0.22	1.07	0.941	0.827	0.727	0.639	0.562
8.4	0.03	0.906	0.796	0.700	0.615	0.541	0.475
8.5	0.870	0.765	0.672	0.591	0.520	0.457	0.401
8.6	0.735	0.646	0.568	0.499	0.439	0.396	0.339
8.7	0.622	0.547	0.480	0.422	0.371	0.326	0.287
8.8	0.528	0.464	0.408	0.359	0.315	0.277	0.244
8.9	0.451	0.397	0.349	0.306	0.269	0.237	0.208
9.0	0.389	0.342	0.300	0.264	0.232	0.204	0.179

TABLE 2.14.3a

EQUATIONS TO CONVERT TOTAL RECOVERABLE METALS STANDARD WITH HARDNESS (1) DEPENDENCE TO DISSOLVED METALS STANDARD BY APPLICATION OF A CONVERSION FACTOR (CF).

Parameter	4-Day Average (Chronic) Concentration (UG/L)
CADMIUM	$CF * e^{(0.7409\ (\ln(\text{hardness}))\ -4.719}$ CF = 1.101672 - ln(hardness) (0.041838)
CHROMIUM III	$CF * e^{(0.8190(\ln(\text{hardness}))\ +\ 0.6848}$ CF = 0.860
COPPER	$CF * e^{(0.8545(\ln(\text{hardness}))\ -1.702)}$ CF = 0.960
LEAD	$CF * e^{(1.273(\ln(\text{hardness}))-4.705)}$ CF = 1.46203 - ln(hardness)(0.145712)
NICKEL	$CF * e^{(0.8460(\ln(\text{hardness}))+0.0584)}$ CF = 0.997
SILVER	N/A
ZINC	$Cf * e^{(0.8473(\ln(\text{hardness}))+0.884)}$ CF = 0.986

TABLE 2.14.3b

EQUATIONS TO CONVERT TOTAL RECOVERABLE METALS STANDARD WITH HARDNESS (1) DEPENDENCE TO DISSOLVED METALS STANDARD BY APPLICATION OF A CONVERSION FACTOR (CF).

Parameter	1-Hour Average (Acute) Concentration (UG/L)
CADMIUM	$CF * e^{(1.0166(\ln(\text{hardness}))-3.924)}$ CF = 1.136672 - ln(hardness)(0.041838)
CHROMIUM (III)	$CF * e^{(0.8190(\ln(\text{hardness}))\ +3.7256)}$ CF = 0.316
COPPER	$CF * e^{(0.9422(\ln(\text{hardness}))-\ 1.700)}$ CF = 0.960
LEAD	$CF * e^{(1.273(\ln(\text{hardness}))-1.460)}$ CF = 1.46203 - ln(hardness)(0.145712)
NICKEL	$CF * e^{(0.8460(\ln(\text{hardness}))\ +2.255}$ CF= 0.998
SILVER	$CF * e^{(1.72(\ln(\text{hardness}))-\ 6.59}$ CF = 0.85
ZINC	$CF * e^{(0.8473(\ln(\text{hardness}))\ +0.884}$ CF = 0.978

FOOTNOTE:
(1) Hardness as mg/l $CaCO_3$.

TABLE 2.14.4
EQUATIONS FOR PENTACHLOROPHENOL
(pH DEPENDENT)

4-Day Average (Chronic) Concentration (UG/L)	1-Hour Average (Acute) Concentration (UG/L)
$e^{(1.005(pH))-5.134}$	$e^{(1.005(pH))-4.869}$

TABLE 2.14.5
SITE SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR
DISSOLVED OXYGEN FOR JORDAN RIVER, SURPLUS CANAL, AND STATE CANAL
(SEE SECTION 2.13)

DISSOLVED OXYGEN:	
May-July	
7-day average	5.5 mg/l
30-day average	5.5 mg/l
Instantaneous minimum	4.5 mg/l
August-April	
30-day average	5.5 mg/l
Instantaneous minimum	4.0 mg/l

TABLE 2.14.6
LIST OF HUMAN HEALTH CRITERIA (CONSUMPTION)

Chemical Parameter	Water and Organism (ug/L) Class 1C	Organism Only (ug/L) Class 3A,3B,3C,3D
Antimony	5.6	640
Arsenic	A	A
Beryllium	C	C
Cadmium	C	C
Chromium III	C	C
Chromium VI	C	C
Copper	1,300	
Lead	C	C
Mercury	A	A
Nickel	100 MCL	4,600
Selenium	A	4,200
SilverThallium	0.24	0.47
Zinc	7,400	26,000
Cyanide	140	140
Asbestos	7 million Fibers/L	
2,3,7,8-TCDD Dioxin	5.0 E -9 B	5.1 E-9 B
Acrolein	6.0	9.0
Acrylonitrile	0.051 B	0.25 B
Alachlor	2.0	
Atrazine	3.0	
Benzene	2.2 B	51 B
Bromoform	4.3 B	140 B
Carbofuran	40	
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.23 B	1.6 B
Chlorobenzene	100 MCL	1,600
Chlorodibromomethane	0.40 B	13 B
Chloroethane		
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether		
Chloroform	5.7 B	470 B
Dalapon	200	
Di(2ethylhexl)adipate	400	
Dibromochloropropane	0.2	
Dichlorobromomethane	0.55 B	17 B
1,1-Dichloroethane		
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.38 B	37 B
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 MCL	7,100
Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2)	70	
Dinoseb	7.0	
Diquat	20	
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.50 B	15 B
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.34	21
Endothall	100	
Ethylbenzene	530	2,100
Ethylene Dibromide	0.05	
Glyphosate	700	
Haloacetic acids	60 E	
Methyl Bromide	47	1,500
Methyl Chloride	F	F
Methylene Chloride	4.6 B	590 B
Ocamyl (vidate)	200	
Picloram	500	
Simazine	4	
Styrene	100	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.17 B	4.0 B
Tetrachloroethylene	0.69 B	3.3 B
Toluene	1,000	15,000
1,2 -Trans-Dichloroethylene	100 MCL	10,000
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 MCL	F
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.59 B	16 B
Trichloroethylene	2.5 B	30 B
Vinyl Chloride	0.025	2.4
Xylenes	10,000	
2-Chlorophenol	81	150
2,4-Dichlorophenol	77	290
2,4-Dimethylphenol	380	850
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	13.0	280
2,4-Dinitrophenol	69	5,300
2-Nitrophenol		
4-Nitrophenol		
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol		
Penetachlorophenol	0.27 B	3.0 B
Phenol	10,000	860,000
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	1.4 B	2.4 B
Acenaphthene	670	990
Acenaphthylene		
Anthracene	8,300	40,000
Benzidine	0.000086 B	0.00020 B
BenzoaAnthracene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
BenzoaPyrene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
BenzobFluoranthene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
BenzoghiPerylene		
BenzokFluoranthene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
Bis2-ChloroethoxyMethane		
Bis2-ChloroethylEther	0.030 B	0.53 B
Bis2-Chloroisopropy1Ether	1,400	65,000
Bis2-EthylhexylPhthalate	1.2 B	2.2 B
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether		
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	1,500	1,9002-
Chloronaphthalene	1,000	1,600
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether		
Chrysene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
Dibenzoa,hAnthracene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	420	1,300
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	320	960
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	63	190
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	0.021 B	0.028 B
Diethyl Phthalate	17,000	44,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	270,000	1,100,000
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	2,000	4,500
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.11 B	3.4 B
2,6-Dinitrotoluene		
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate		
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.036 B	0.20 B
Fluoranthene	130	140
Fluorene	1,100	5,300
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00028 B	0.00029 B
Hexachlorobutedine	0.44 B	18 B
Hexachloroethane	1.4 B	3.3 B
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	40	1,100
Ideno 1,2,3-cdPyrene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
Isophorone	35 B	960 B
Naphthalene		
Nitrobenzene	17	690
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.00069 B	3.0 B
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	0.005 B	0.51 B
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	3.3 B	6.0 B
Phenanthrene		
Pyrene	830	4,000
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	35	70
Aldrin	0.000049 B	0.000050 B
alpha-BHC	0.0026 B	0.0049 B
beta-BHC	0.0091 B	0.017 B
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.2 MCL	1.8
delta-BHC		
Chlordane	0.00080 B	0.00081 B
4,4-DDT	0.00022 B	0.00022 B
4,4-DDE	0.00022 B	0.00022 B
4,4-DDD	0.00031 B	0.00031 B
Dieldrin	0.000052 B	0.000054 B
alpha-Endosulfan	62	89
beta-Endosulfan	62	89
Endosulfan Sulfate	62	89
Endrin	0.059	0.060
Endrin Aldehyde	0.29	0.30
Heptachlor	0.000079 B	0.000079 B
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.000039 B	0.000039 B
Polychlorinated Biphenyls PCB's	0.000064 B,D	0.000064 B,D
Toxaphene	0.00028 B	0.00028 B

Footnotes:

A. See Table 2.14.2

B. Based on carcinogenicity of 10-6 risk.

C. EPA has not calculated a human criterion for this contaminant. However, permit authorities should address this contaminant in NPDES permit actions using the State's existing narrative criteria for toxics

D. This standard applies to total PCBs.

KEY: water pollution, water quality standards
April 1, 2012 **19-5**
Notice of Continuation October 2, 2012

R317. Environmental Quality, Water Quality.
R317-8. Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES).
R317-8-1. General Provisions and Definitions.

1.1 COMPARABILITY WITH THE CWA. The UPDES rules promulgated pursuant to the Utah Water Quality Act are intended to be compatible with the Federal regulations adopted pursuant to CWA.

1.2 CONFLICTING PROVISIONS. The provisions of the UPDES rules are to be construed as being compatible with and complementary to each other. In the event that any of these rules are found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be contradictory, the more stringent provisions shall apply.

1.3 SEVERABILITY. In the event that any provision of these rules is found to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining UPDES rules shall not be affected or diminished thereby.

1.4 ADMINISTRATION OF THE UPDES PROGRAM. The Executive Secretary of the Utah Water Quality Board has responsibility for the administration of the UPDES program, including pretreatment. The responsibility for the program is delegated to the Executive Secretary in accordance with UCA Subsection 19-5-104(11) and UCA Subsection 19-5-107(2)(a). The Executive Secretary has the responsibility for issuance, denial, modification, revocation and enforcement of UPDES permits, including general permits, Federal facilities permits, and sludge permits; and approval and enforcement authority for the pretreatment program.

1.5 DEFINITIONS. The following terms have the meaning as set forth unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context or unless a different meaning is stated in a definition applicable to only a portion of these rules:

(1) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.

(2) "Applicable standards and limitations" means all standards and limitations to which a discharge, a sewage sludge use or disposal practice, or a related activity is subject under Subsection 19-5-104(6) of the Utah Water Quality Act and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, including but not limited to effluent limitations, water quality standards, standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, best management practices, pretreatment standards, and standards for sewage sludge use or disposal.

(3) "Application" means the forms approved by the Utah Water Quality Board, which are the same as the EPA standard NPDES forms, for applying for a UPDES permit, including any additions, revisions or modifications.

(4) "Average monthly discharge limit" means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharge measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during the month.

(5) "Average weekly discharge limit" means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

(6) "Best management practices (BMPs)" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal or drainage from raw material storage.

(7) "Class I sludge management facility" means any POTW required to have an approved pretreatment program under R317-8-8 and any other treatment works treating domestic sewage classified as a Class I sludge management facility by the Executive Secretary, because of the potential for its sludge use or disposal practices to adversely affect public health and the environment.

(8) "Continuous discharge" means a discharge which occurs without interruption throughout the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or other similar activities.

(9) "CWA" means the Clean Water Act as subsequently amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

(10) "Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

(11) "Direct discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant.

(12) "Discharge of a pollutant" means any addition of any pollutants to "waters of the State" from any "point source." This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the State from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by the State, a municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any "indirect discharger."

(13) "Economic impact consideration" means the reasonable consideration given by the Executive Secretary to the economic impact of water pollution control on industry and agriculture; provided, however, that such consideration shall be consistent and in compliance with the CWA and EPA promulgated regulations.

(14) "Executive Secretary" means the Executive Secretary of the Utah Water Quality Board or its authorized representative.

(15) "Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)" means EPA uniform national form or equivalent State form, including any subsequent additions, revisions or modifications, for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees.

(16) "Draft permit" means a document prepared under R317-8-6.3 indicating the Executive Secretary's preliminary decision to issue or deny, modify, revoke and reissue, terminate, or reissue a permit. A notice of intent to terminate a permit, and a notice of intent to deny a permit are types of draft permits. A denial of a request for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination as provided in R317-8-5.6 is not a draft permit. A proposed permit prepared after the close of the public comment period is not a draft permit.

(17) "Effluent limitation" means any restriction imposed by the Executive Secretary on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants which are discharged from point sources into waters of the State.

(18) "Effluent limitations guidelines" means a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

(19) "Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(20) "Facility or activity" means any UPDES point source, or any other facility or activity, including land or appurtenances thereto, that is subject to regulation under the UPDES program.

(21) "General permit" means any UPDES permit authorizing a category of discharges within a geographical area, and issued under R317-8-2.5.

(22) "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116.

(23) "Indirect discharge" means a nondomestic discharger

introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

(24) "Interstate agency" means an agency of which Utah and one or more states is a member, established by or under an agreement or compact, or any other agency, of which Utah and one or more other states are members, having substantial powers or duties pertaining to the control of pollutants.

(25) "Major facility" means any UPDES facility or activity classified as such by the Executive Secretary in conjunction with the Regional Administrator.

(26) "Maximum daily discharge limitation" means the highest allowable daily discharge.

(27) "Municipality" means a city, town, district, county, or other public body created by or under the State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes. For purposes of these rules, an agency designated by the Governor under Section 208 of the CWA is also considered to be a municipality.

(28) "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)" means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the CWA.

(29) "New discharger" means any building, structure, facility, or installation:

(a) From which there is or may be a "discharge of pollutants;"

(b) That did not commence the "discharge of pollutants" at a particular "site" prior to August 13, 1979;

(c) Which is not a "new source;" and

(d) Which has never received a finally effective UPDES permit for discharges at that "site."

This definition includes an "indirect discharger" which commenced discharging into waters of the state after August 13, 1979.

(30) "New source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a direct or indirect discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced;

(a) After promulgation of EPA's standards of performance under Section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, or

(b) After proposal of Federal standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the Federal standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 within 120 days of their proposal.

(31) "Non-continuous or batch discharge" for a discharge to be considered a non-continuous or batch discharge the following must apply:

(a) Frequency of a non-continuous or batch discharge:

i. shall not occur more than once every three (3) weeks,

ii. shall not be more than once during the three (3) weeks and

iii. shall not exceed 24 hours;

(b) Shall not cause a slug load at the POTW.

(32) "Owner or operator" means the owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under the UPDES program.

(33) "Permit" means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by the Executive Secretary to implement the requirements of the UPDES regulations. "Permit" includes a UPDES "general permit." The term does not include any document which has not yet been the subject of final agency action, such as a draft permit or a proposed permit.

(34) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, company or body politic, including any agency or instrumentality of the United States government.

(35) "Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include agricultural storm-water runoff or return flows from irrigated agriculture.

(36) "Pollutant" means, for the purpose of these regulations, dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

(a) Sewage from vessels; or

(b) Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

(37) "Pollution" means any man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of any waters of the State, unless such alteration is necessary for the public health and safety. Alterations which are not consistent with the requirements of the CWA and implementing regulations shall not be deemed to be alterations necessary for the public health and safety. A discharge not in accordance with Utah Water Quality Standards, stream classification, and UPDES permit requirements, including technology-based standards shall be deemed to be pollution.

(38) "Primary industry category" means any industry category listed in R317-8-3.11.

(39) "Privately owned treatment works" means any device or system which is used to treat wastes from any facility whose operator is not the operator of the treatment works and which is not a POTW.

(40) "Process wastewater" means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

(41) "Proposed permit" means a UPDES permit prepared after the close of the public comment period and, when applicable, any public hearing and adjudicative proceedings, which is sent to EPA for review before final issuance by the Executive Secretary. A proposed permit is not a draft permit.

(42) "Publicly-owned treatment works" (POTW) means any facility for the treatment of pollutants owned by the State, its political subdivisions, or other public entity. For the purposes of these regulations, POTW includes sewers, pipes or other conveyances conveying wastewater to a POTW providing treatment, treatment of pollutants includes recycling and reclamation, and pollutants refers to municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature.

(43) "Recommencing discharger" means a source which resumes discharge after terminating operation.

(44) "Regional Administrator" means the Regional Administrator of the Region VIII office of the EPA or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

(45) "Schedule of compliance" means a schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements leading to compliance with the Utah Water Quality Act and rules promulgated pursuant thereto.

(46) "Secondary industry category" means any industry category which is not a primary industry category.

(47) "Septage" means the liquid and solid material pumped

from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic sewage treatment system, or a holding tank when the system is cleaned or maintained.

(48) "Seven (7) consecutive day discharge limit" means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a seven (7) consecutive day period.

(49) "Sewage from vessels" means human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes that are discharged from vessels and regulated under Section 312 of CWA.

(50) "Sewage sludge" means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal wastewater or domestic sewage. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, septage, portable toilet dumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings, and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.

(51) "Sewage sludge use or disposal practice" means the collection, storage, treatment, transportation, processing, monitoring, use, or disposal of sewage sludge.

(52) "Site" means the land or water area where any "facility or activity" is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

(53) "Sludge-only facility" means any treatment works treating domestic sewage whose methods of sewage sludge use or disposal are subject to rules promulgated pursuant to Section 19-5-104 of the Utah Water Quality Act and which is required to obtain a permit under R317-8-2.1.

(54) "Standards for sewage sludge use or disposal" means the rules promulgated pursuant to Section 19-5-104 of the Utah Water Quality Act which govern minimum requirements for sludge quality, management practices, and monitoring and reporting applicable to sewage sludge or the use or disposal of sewage sludge by any person.

(55) "State/EPA Agreement" means an agreement between the State and the Regional Administrator which coordinates State and EPA activities, responsibilities and programs, including those under the CWA programs.

(56) "Thirty (30) consecutive day discharge limit" means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a thirty (30) consecutive day period.

(57) "Toxic pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic in R317-8-7.6 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal practices, any pollutant identified as toxic in State adopted rules for the disposal of sewage sludge.

(58) "Treatment works treating domestic sewage" means a POTW or any other sewage sludge or waste water treatment devices or systems, regardless of ownership (including federal facilities), used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated for the disposal of sewage sludge. This definition does not include septic tanks or similar devices. For purposes of this definition, "domestic sewage" includes waste and waste water from humans or household operations that are discharged to or otherwise enter a treatment works.

(59) "Variance" means any mechanism or provision under the UPDES regulations which allows modification to or waiver of the generally applicable effluent limitation requirements or time deadlines.

(60) "Waters of the State" means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, 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 or wildlife, shall not be considered to be "waters of the State." The exception for confined bodies of water does not apply to any waters which meet the definition of "waters of the United States" under 40 CFR 122.2. Waters are considered to be confined to and retained within the limits of private property only if there is no discharge or seepage to either surface water or groundwater. Waters of the State includes "wetlands" as defined in the Federal Clean Water Act.

(61) "Wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstance do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

(62) "Whole effluent toxicity" means the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent as measured directly by a toxicity test.

(63) "Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES)" means the State-wide program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under the Utah Water Quality Act.

1.6 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO STORM-WATER DISCHARGES.

(1) "Co-Permittee" means a permittee to a UPDES permit that is only responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharge for which it is operator.

(2) "Illicit discharge" means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a UPDES permit (other than the UPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.

(3) "Incorporated place" means a city or town that is incorporated under the laws of Utah.

(4) "Large municipal separate storm sewer system" means all municipal separate storm sewers that are:

(a) Located in an incorporated place with a population of 250,000 or more as determined by the 1990 Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census; or

(b) Located in counties with unincorporated urbanized areas with a population of 250,000 or more according to the 1990 Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within the County; or

(c) Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in R317-8-1.6(4)(a) or (b) and that are designated by the Executive Secretary as part of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system. See R317-8-3.9(6)(a) for provisions regarding this definition.

(5) "Major municipal separate storm sewer outfall" (or "major outfall") means a municipal separate storm sewer outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive storm water from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more).

(6) "Major outfall" means a major municipal separate storm sewer outfall.

(7) "Medium municipal separate storm sewer system" means all municipal separate storm sewers that are:

(a) Located in an incorporated place with a population of 100,000 or more but less than 250,000, as determined by the

1990 Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census;

(b) Located in counties with unincorporated urbanized areas with a population greater than 100,000 but less than 250,000 as determined by the 1990 Decennial Census by the Bureau of the Census; or

(c) Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in R317-8-1.6(4)(a) and (b) and that are designated by the Executive Secretary as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system. See R317-8-3.9(6)(b) for provisions regarding this definition.

(8) "MS4" means a municipal separate storm sewer system.

(9) "Municipal separate storm sewer system" means all separate storm sewers that are defined as "large" or "medium" or "small" municipal separate storm sewer systems pursuant to paragraphs R317-8-1.6(4), (7), and (14) of this section, or designated under paragraph R317-8-3.9(1)(a)5 of this section.

(10) "Outfall" means a point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the State and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the State and are used to convey waters of the State.

(11) "Overburden" means any material of any nature, consolidated or unconsolidated, that overlies a mineral deposit, excluding topsoil or similar naturally occurring surface materials that are not disturbed by mining operations.

(12) "Runoff coefficient" means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at a conveyance as runoff.

(13) "Significant materials" means, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA: any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA: fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

(14) "Small municipal separate storm sewer system" means all separate storm sewers that are:

(a) Owned or operated by the United States, State of Utah, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial waste, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the State.

(b) Not defined as "large" or "medium" municipal separate storm sewer system pursuant to paragraphs R317-8-1.6(4) and (7) of this section, or designated under paragraph R317-8-3.9(1)(a)5 of this section.

(c) This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.

(15) "Small MS4" means a small municipal separate storm sewer system.

(16) "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

(17) "Storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" means the discharge from any conveyance which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the UPDES program. See R317-8-3.9(6)(c) and (d) for provisions applicable to this definition.

(18) "Uncontrolled sanitary landfill means a landfill or open dump, whether in operation or closed, that does not meet the requirements for runon or runoff controls established pursuant to subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

1.7 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS. The following abbreviations and acronyms, as used throughout the UPDES regulations, shall have the meaning given below:

(1) "BAT" means best available technology economically achievable;

(2) "BCT" means best conventional pollutant control technology;

(3) "BMPs" means best management practices;

(4) "BOD" means biochemical oxygen demands;

(5) "BPT" means best practicable technology currently available;

(6) "CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations;

(7) "COD" means chemical oxygen demand;

(8) "CWA" means the Federal Clean Water Act;

(9) "DMR" means discharge monitoring report;

(10) "NPDES" means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System;

(11) "POTW" means publicly owned treatment works;

(12) "SIC" means standard industrial classification;

(13) "TDS" means total dissolved solids;

(14) "TSS" means total suspended solids;

(15) "UPDES" means Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System;

(16) "UWQB" means the Utah Water Quality Board;

(17) "WET" means whole effluent toxicity.

1.8 UPGRADE AND RECLASSIFICATION. Upgrading or reclassification of waters of the State by the Utah Water Quality Board may be done periodically, but only using procedures and in a manner consistent with the requirements of State and Federal law.

1.9 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION. In addition to adjudicatory proceedings required under the State Administrative Procedures Act and proceedings otherwise outlined or referenced in these regulations, the Executive Secretary will investigate and provide written response to all citizen complaints. In addition, the Executive Secretary shall not oppose intervention in any civil or administrative proceeding by any citizen where permissive intervention may be authorized by statute, rule or regulation. The Executive Secretary will publish notice of and provide at least 30 days for public comment on any proposed settlement of any enforcement action.

1.10 INCORPORATION OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS BY REFERENCE. The State adopts the following Federal standards and procedures, effective as of December 8, 1999 unless otherwise noted, which are incorporated by reference:

(1) 40 CFR 129 (Toxic Effluent Standards) with the following exceptions:

(a) Substitute "UPDES" for all federal regulation references to "NPDES".

(b) Substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references to "State Director".

(c) Substitute "R317-8-4.4, R317-8-6, and R317-8-7" for all federal regulation references to "40 CFR Parts 124 and 125".

(2) 40 CFR 133 (Secondary Treatment Regulation) with the following exceptions:

(a) 40 CFR 133.102 for which R317-1-3.2 is substituted.

(b) 40 CFR 133.105.

(c) Substitute "UPDES" or "Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" for all federal regulation references for "NPDES" or "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System", respectively.

(d) Substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references to "State Director" in 40 CFR 133.103.

(3) 40 CFR 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants)

(4) 40 CFR 403.6 (National Pretreatment Standards and Categorical Standards), effective as of May 16, 2008, with the following exception:

(a) Substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references to "Director".

(5) 40 CFR 403.7, effective as of May 16, 2008, (Removal Credits)

(6) 40 CFR 403.13, effective as of May 16, 2008, (Variances from Categorical Pretreatment Standards for Fundamentally Different Factors)

(7) 40 CFR Parts 405 through 411

(8) 40 CFR Part 412, effective as of February 12, 2003, with the following changes:

(a) Substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references to "Director".

(b) Substitute "UPDES" for all federal regulation references to "NPDES".

(c) Substitute "Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan" for all federal regulation references to "nutrient management plan".

(d) In 412.37(b), replace the reference 122.21(i)(1) with R317-8-3.6(2); and 122.42(e)(1)(ix) with R317-8-4.1(15)(d)1.i.

(e) In 412.37(c), replace the reference 122.42(e)(1)(ix) with R317-8-4.1(15)(d)1.i.

(9) 40 CFR Parts 413 through 471

(10) 40 CFR 503 (Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge), effective as of the date that responsibility for implementation of the federal Sludge Management Program is delegated to the State except as provided in R317-1-6.4, with the following changes:

(a) Substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references to "Director".

(11) 40 CFR 122.30

(12) 40 CFR 122.32

(a) In 122.32(a)(2), replace the reference 122.26(f) with R317-8-3.9(5).

(13) 40 CFR 122.33

(a) In 122.33(b)(2)(i), replace the reference 122.21(f) with R317-8-3.1(6).

(b) In 122.33(b)(2)(i), replace the reference 122.21(f)(7) with R317-8-3.1(6)(g).

(c) In 122.33(b)(2)(ii), replace the reference 122.26(d)(1) and (2) with R317-8-3.9(3)(a) and (b)

(d) In 122.33(b)(3), replace the reference 122.26 with R317-8.

(e) In 122.33(b)(3), replace the reference 122.26(d)(1)(iii) and (iv); and (d)(2)(iv) with R317-8-3.9(3)(a)3 and 4; and (3)(b)4.

(14) 40 CFR 122.34

(a) In 122.34(a), replace the reference 122.26(d) with R317-8-3.9(3).

(b) In 122.34(b)(3)(i), replace the reference 122.26(d)(2) with R317-8-3.9(3)(b).

(c) In 122.34(b)(4)(i), replace the reference 122.26(b)(15)(i) with R317-8-3.9(6)(e)1.

(d) In 122.34(f), replace the references 122.41 through 122.49 with R317-8-4.1 through R317-8-5.4.

(e) In 122.34(g)(2), replace the reference 122.7 with R317-8-3.3.

(15) 40 CFR 122.35

(a) In 122.35, replace the reference 122 with R317-8.

(16) 40 CFR 122.36

(17) For the references R317-8-1.10(12), (13), (14), (15), and (16), make the following substitutions:

(a) "The Executive Secretary of the Water Quality Board" for the "NPDES permitting authority"

(b) "UPDES" for "NPDES"

(18) 40 CFR 122.23, effective as of February 12, 2003, with the following changes:

(a) Substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references to "Director".

(b) Substitute "UPDES" for all federal regulation references to "NPDES".

(c) In 122.23(d)(3), replace the reference 122.21 with R317-8-3.1; and 122.28 with R317-8-2.5.

(d) In 122.23(e), replace the reference 122.42 (e)(1)(vi)-(ix) with R317-8-4.1(15)(d)1.f.-i.

(e) In 122.23(f)(2), replace the reference 122.21(f) with R317-8-3.1(6); and 122.21(i)(1)(i)-(ix) with R317-8-3.6(2)(a)-(i).

(f) In 122.23(h), replace the reference 122.21(g) with R317-8-3.1(4).

R317-8-2. Scope and Applicability.

2.1 APPLICABILITY OF THE UPDES REQUIREMENTS. The UPDES program requires permits for the discharge of pollutants from any point source into waters of the State. The program also applies to owners or operators of any treatment works treating domestic sewage, whether or not the treatment works is otherwise required to obtain a UPDES permit in accordance with R317-8-8. Prior to promulgation of State rules for sewage sludge use and disposal, the Executive Secretary shall impose interim conditions in permits issued for publicly owned treatment works or take such other measures as the Executive Secretary deems appropriate to protect public health and the environment from any adverse affects which may occur from toxic pollutants in sewage sludge.

(1) Specific inclusions. The following are examples of specific categories of point sources requiring UPDES permits for discharges. These terms are further defined in R317-8-3.5 through R317-8-9.2.

(a) Concentrated animal feeding operations;

(b) Concentrated aquatic animal production facilities;

(c) Discharges into aquaculture projects;

(d) Storm water discharges;

(e) Silvicultural point sources; and

(f) Pesticide discharges.

(2) Specific exclusions. The following discharges do not require UPDES permits:

(a) Any discharge of sewage from vessels, effluent from properly functioning marine engines, laundry, shower, and galley sink wastes, or any other discharge incidental to the normal operation of a vessel. This exclusion does not apply to rubbish, trash, garbage, or other such materials discharged overboard; nor to other discharges when the vessel is operating in a capacity other than as a means of transportation such as when used as an energy or mining facility, a storage facility or a seafood processing facility, or when secured to storage facility or a seafood processing facility, or when secured in waters of the state for the purpose of mineral or oil exploration or development.

(b) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the State which are regulated under Section 404 of CWA.

(c) The introduction of sewage, industrial wastes, or other pollutants into publicly owned treatment works by indirect dischargers. Plans or agreements to switch to this method of disposal in the future do not relieve dischargers of the obligation to have and comply with permits until all discharges of pollutants to waters of the State are eliminated. This exclusion does not apply to the introduction of pollutants to privately owned treatment works or to other discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by the State, a municipality, or other party not leading to treatment works.

(d) Any discharge in compliance with the instructions of an on-scene coordinator pursuant to 40 CFR 300 (The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan) or

33 CFR 153.10(e) (Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substances).

(e) Any introduction of pollutants from non-point source agricultural and silvicultural activities, including storm water runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, rangelands, and forest lands, but not discharges from concentrated animal feeding operations as defined in 40 CFR 122.23, discharges from concentrated aquatic animal production facilities as defined in R317-8-3.7, discharges to aquaculture projects as defined in R317-8-3.8, and discharges from silvicultural point sources as defined in R317-8-3.10.

(f) Return flows from irrigated agriculture.

(g) Discharges into a privately owned treatment works, except as the Executive Secretary may otherwise require under R317-8-4.2(12).

(h) Authorizations by permit or by rule which are prepared to assure that underground injection will not endanger drinking water supplies, and which are issued under the state's Underground Injection Control program; and underground injections and disposal wells which are permitted by the Utah Water Quality Board pursuant to Part VII of the Utah Wastewater Disposal Regulations or the Board of Oil, Gas and Mining, Class II.

(i) Discharges which are not regulated by the U.S. EPA under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act.

(3) Requirements for permits on a case-by-case basis.

(a) Various sections of R317-8 allow the Executive Secretary to determine, on a case-by-case basis, that certain concentrated animal feeding operations, concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, separate storm sewers and certain other facilities covered by general permits that do not generally require an individual permit may be required to obtain an individual permit because of their contributions to water pollution.

(b) Whenever the Executive Secretary decides that an individual permit is required as specified in R317-8-2.1(3)(a), the Executive Secretary shall notify the discharger in writing of that decision and the reasons for it, and shall send an application form with the notice. The discharger shall apply for a permit within 60 days of receipt of notice, unless permission for a later date is granted by the Executive Secretary. The question whether the determination was proper will remain open for consideration during the public comment period and in any subsequent adjudicative proceeding.

(c) Prior to a case-by-case determination that an individual permit is required for a storm water discharge, the Executive Secretary may require the discharger to submit a permit application or other information regarding the discharge. In requiring such information, the Executive Secretary shall notify the discharger in writing and shall send an application form with the notice. The discharger must apply for a permit within 60 days of notice, unless permission for a later date is granted by the Executive Secretary. The question whether the determination was proper will remain open for consideration during the public comment period and in any subsequent adjudicative proceeding.

2.2 PROHIBITIONS. No permit may be issued by the Executive Secretary:

(1) When the conditions of the permit do not provide for compliance with the applicable requirements of the Utah Water Quality Act, as amended, or rules promulgated pursuant thereto;

(2) When the Regional Administrator has objected to issuance of the permit in writing under the procedures specified in 40 CFR 123.44;

(3) When the imposition of conditions cannot ensure compliance with the applicable water quality requirements of Utah and all affected states;

(4) When, in the judgment of the Secretary of the U.S. Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, anchorage and navigation in or on any of the waters of the United States would be substantially impaired by the discharge;

(5) For the discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste;

(6) For any discharge inconsistent with a plan or plan amendment approved under Section 208(b) of CWA.

(7) To a new source or a new discharger, if the discharge from its construction or operation will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards. The owner or operator of a new source or new discharger proposing to discharge into a water segment which does not meet Utah water quality standards or is not expected to meet those standards even after the application of the effluent limitations required by the UPDES regulations and for which the Executive Secretary has performed a wasteload allocation for the pollutants to be discharged, must demonstrate, before the close of the public comment period, that:

(a) There are sufficient remaining wasteload allocations to allow for the discharge; and

(b) The existing dischargers into the segment are subject to schedules of compliance designed to bring the segment into compliance with Utah Water Quality Standards. (See R317-2.)

2.3 VARIANCE REQUESTS BY NON-POTW'S. A discharger which is not a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) may request a variance from otherwise applicable effluent limitations under any of the following statutory or regulatory provisions within the time period specified in this section:

(1) Fundamentally different factors.

(a) A request for a variance based on the presence of "fundamentally different factors" from those on which the effluent limitations guideline was based shall be filed as follows:

1. For a request for a variance from best practicable control technology currently available (BPT) by the close of the public comment period under R317-8-6.5.

2. For a request for a variance from best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and/or best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) by no later than:

a. July 3, 1989, for a request on an effluent limitation guideline promulgated before February 4, 1987, to the extent July 3, 1989 is not later than that provided under previously promulgated regulations: or

b. 180 days after the date on which an effluent limitation guideline is published in the Federal Register for a request based on an effluent limitation guideline promulgated on or after February 4, 1987.

3. Requests should be filed with the Executive Secretary. A request filed with EPA shall be considered to be a request filed under the UPDES program.

(b) The request shall explain how the requirements of the applicable regulatory and statutory criteria have been met.

(2) Non-conventional pollutants. A request for a variance from the BAT requirements for CWA section 301(b)(2)(F) pollutants (commonly called "non-conventional" pollutants) pursuant to Section 301(c) of CWA because of the economic capability of the owner or operator, or pursuant to section 301(g) of the CWA (provided, however, that 301(g) variance may only be requested for ammonia; chlorine; color; iron; total phenols (4AAP) (when determined by the Executive Secretary to be a pollutant covered by section 301(b)(2)(F)) and any other pollutant listed by the Administrator under Section 301((g)(4) of the CWA) must be filed as follows:

(a) For those requests for a variance from an effluent limitation based upon an effluent limitation guideline by:

1. Filing an initial request with the Executive Secretary stating the name of the discharger, the permit number, the outfall number(s), the applicable effluent guideline, and the nature of the modification being requested. This request must

have been filed not later than:

a. September 25, 1978, for a pollutant which is controlled by a BAT effluent limitation guideline promulgated before December 27, 1977: or

b. 270 days after promulgation of an applicable effluent limitation guideline for guidelines promulgated after December 27, 1977: and

2. Submitting a completed request no later than the close of the public comment period under R317-8-6.5 demonstrating that the requirements of R317-8-6.8 and the applicable requirements of R317-8-8.8 have been met. Notwithstanding this provision, the complete application for a request shall be filed 180 days before the Executive Secretary must make a decision (unless the Executive Secretary establishes a shorter or longer period). For those requests for a variance from effluent limitations not based on effluent limitation guidelines, the request need only comply with R317-8-2.3(2)(a)(2) and need not be preceded by an initial request under R317-8-2.3(2)(a)(2).

3. Requests should be filed with the Executive Secretary. A request filed with EPA shall be considered to be a request filed under the UPDES program.

(3) Delay in construction of POTW. An extension of the Federal statutory deadlines based on delay in completion of a POTW into which the source is to discharge must have been requested on or before June 26, 1978 or 180 days after the relevant POTW requested an extension under R317-8-2.7, whichever is later, but in no event may this date have been later than January 30, 1988. The request shall explain how the requirements of 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart J have been met.

(4) Innovative technology. An extension from the Federal statutory deadline for best available technology, or for best conventional pollutant control technology, based on the use of innovative technology may be requested no later than the close of the public comment period under Section R317-8-6.5 for the discharger's initial permit requiring compliance with best available technology or best conventional pollutant control technology. The request shall demonstrate that the requirements of Section R317-8-6.8 and 8-5.6 have been met.

(5) Thermal discharges. A variance for the thermal component of any discharge must be filed with a timely application for a permit under R317-8-3 except that if thermal effluent limitations are established by EPA or are based on water quality standards the request for a variance may be filed by the close of the public comment period under R317-8-6.5.

(6) Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations. A modification of requirements for achieving water quality-related effluent limitations may be requested no later than the close of the public comment period under R317-8-6.5 on the permit from which the modification is sought.

2.4 EXPEDITED VARIANCE PROCEDURES AND TIME EXTENSIONS. Notwithstanding the time requirements in R317-8-2.3, the Executive Secretary may notify a permit applicant before a draft permit is issued under R317-8-6.3 that the draft permit will likely contain limitations which are eligible for variances.

(1) In the notice the Executive Secretary may require that the applicant, as a condition of consideration of any potential variance request, submit a request explaining how the requirements of R317-8-7 applicable to the variance have been met. The Executive Secretary may require the submittal within a specified reasonable time after receipt of the notice. The notice may be sent before the permit application has been submitted. The draft or final permit may contain the alternative limitations which may become effective upon final grant of the variance.

(2) A discharger who cannot file a timely complete request required under R317-8-2.3(2) may request an extension. The extension may be granted or denied at the discretion of the Executive Secretary. Extensions will be no more than six months in duration.

2.5 GENERAL PERMITS

(1) Coverage. The Executive Secretary may issue a general permit in accordance with the following:

(a) Area. The general permit will be written to cover a category of discharges or sludge use or disposal practices or facilities described in the permit under paragraph (b) of this subsection, except those covered by individual permits, within a geographic area. The area will correspond to existing geographic or political boundaries, such as:

1. Designated planning areas under Sections 208 and 303 of CWA;

2. City, county, or state political boundaries;

3. State highway systems;

4. Standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget;

5. Urbanized areas as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, consistent with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget;

6. Any other appropriate division or combination of boundaries as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(b) Sources. The general permit will be written to regulate, within the area described in R317-8-2.5(a), either;

1. Storm water point sources; or

2. A category of point sources other than storm water point sources, or a category of treatment works, treating domestic sewage, if the sources or treatment works treating domestic sewage all:

a. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;

b. Discharge the same types of wastes or engage in the same types of sludge use or disposal practices.

c. Require the same effluent limitations, operating conditions, or standards for sludge use or disposal;

d. Require the same or similar monitoring; and

e. In the opinion of the Executive Secretary, are more appropriately controlled under a general permit than under individual permits.

(2) Administration.

(a) General permits may be issued, modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with applicable requirements of R317-8-6.

(b) Authorization to discharge, or authorization to engage in sludge use and disposal practices.

1. Except as provided in paragraphs (2)(b)5. and (2)(b)6. of this section, discharges (or treatment works treating domestic sewage) seeking coverage under a general permit shall submit to the Executive Secretary a written notice of intent to be covered by the general permit. A discharger (or treatment works treating domestic sewage) who fails to submit a notice of intent in accordance with the terms of the permit is not authorized to discharge, (or in the case of sludge use or disposal practice), under the terms of the general permit unless the general permit, in accordance with paragraph (2)(b)5. of this section, contains a provision that a notice of intent is not required or the Executive Secretary notifies a discharger (or treatment works treating domestic sewage) that it is covered by a general permit in accordance with paragraph (2)(b)6. of this section. A complete and timely, notice of intent (NOI), to be covered in accordance with general permit requirements, fulfills the requirements for permit applications for purposes of R-317-8-3.

2. The contents of the notice of intent shall be specified in the general permit and shall require the submission of information necessary for adequate program implementation, including at a minimum, the legal name and address of the owner or operator, the facility name and address, type of facility of discharges, and the receiving stream(s). General permits for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from inactive mining, inactive oil and gas operations, or inactive

landfill occurring on Federal lands where an operator cannot be identified may contain alternative notice of intent requirements. Notices of intent for coverage under a general permit for concentrated animal feeding operations must include the information specified in R317-8-3.6(2), including a topographic map. All notices of intent shall be signed in accordance with R317-8-3.3.

3. General permits shall specify the deadlines for submitting notices of intent to be covered and the date(s) when a discharger is authorized to discharge under the permit;

4. General permits shall specify whether a discharger (or treatment works treating domestic sewage) that has submitted a complete and timely notice of intent to be covered in accordance with the general permit and that is eligible for coverage under the permit, is authorized to discharge, (or in the case of a sludge disposal permit, to engage in a sludge use for disposal practice), in accordance with the permit either upon receipt of the notice of intent by the Executive Secretary, after a waiting period specified in the general permit, on a date specified in the general permit, or upon receipt of notification of inclusion by the Executive Secretary. Coverage may be terminated or revoked in accordance with paragraph (2)(c) of this section.

5. Discharges other than discharges from publicly owned treatment works, combined sewer overflows, municipal separate storm sewer systems, primary industrial facilities, and storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, may, at the discretion of the Executive Secretary, be authorized to discharge under a general permit without submitting a notice of intent where the Executive Secretary finds that a notice of intent requirement would be inappropriate. In making such a finding, the Executive Secretary shall consider: the type of discharge; the potential for toxic and conventional pollutants in the discharges; the expected volume of the discharges covered by the permit; and the estimated number of discharges to be covered by the permit. The Executive Secretary shall provide in the public notice of the general permit the reasons for not requiring a notice of intent.

6. The Executive Secretary may notify a discharger (or treatment works treating domestic sewage) that it is covered by a general permit, even if the discharger (or treatment works treating domestic sewage) has not submitted a notice of intent to be covered. A discharger (or treatment works treating domestic sewage) so notified may request an individual permit under paragraph R317-8-2.5(2)(c).

(c) Requiring an individual permit.

1. The Executive Secretary may require any person authorized by a general permit to apply for and obtain an individual UPDES permit. Any interested person may petition the Executive Secretary to take action under R317-8-2.4. Cases where an individual UPDES permit may be required include the following:

a. The discharge(s) is a significant contributor of pollutants. In making this determination, the Executive Secretary may consider the following factors:

i. The location of the discharge with respect to waters of the State;

ii. The size of the discharge;

iii. The quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the State; and

iv. Other relevant factors;

b. The discharger or treatment works treating domestic sewage is not in compliance with the conditions of the general UPDES permit;

c. A change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source or treatment works treating domestic sewage;

d. Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by the general UPDES permit;

e. A Utah Water Quality Management Plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved;

f. Standards for sewage sludge use or disposal have been promulgated for the sludge use and disposal practices covered by the general UPDES permit; or

2. Any owner or operator authorized by a general permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of the general permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner or operator shall submit an application under R317-8-3.1 to the Executive Secretary with reasons supporting the request. The request shall be submitted no later than ninety (90) days after the notice by the Executive Secretary in accordance with R317-8-6.5. If the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request, the Executive Secretary may issue an individual permit.

3. When an individual UPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to a general UPDES permit, the applicability of the general permit to the individual UPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

4. A source excluded from a general permit solely because he already has an individual permit may request that the individual permit be revoked. The permittee shall then request to be covered by the general permit. Upon revocation of the individual permit, the general permit shall apply to the source.

2.6 DISPOSAL OF POLLUTANTS INTO WELLS, INTO POTWS OR BY LAND APPLICATION.

(1) The Executive Secretary may issue UPDES permits to control the disposal of pollutants into wells when necessary to protect the public health and welfare, and to prevent the pollution of ground and surface waters.

(2) When part of a discharger's process wastewater is not being discharged into waters of the State (including groundwater) because it is disposed of into a well, into a POTW, or by land application, thereby reducing the flow or level of pollutants being discharged into waters of the State, applicable effluent standards and limitations for the discharge in a UPDES permit shall be adjusted to reflect the reduced raw waste resulting from such disposal. Effluent limitations and standards in the permit shall be calculated by one of the following methods:

(a) If none of the waste from a particular process is discharged into waters of the State and effluent limitations guidelines provide separate allocation for wastes from that process, all allocations for the process shall be eliminated from calculation of permit effluent limitations or standards.

(b) In all cases other than those described in R317-8-2.6(2)(a), effluent limitations shall be adjusted by multiplying the effluent limitation derived by applying effluent limitation guidelines to the total waste stream by the amount of wastewater to be treated and discharged into waters of the State and dividing the result by the total wastewater flow. Effluent limitations and standards so calculated may be further adjusted under R317-8-7.3 to make them more or less stringent if discharges to wells, publicly owned treatment works, or by land application change the character or treatability of the pollutants being discharged to receiving waters.

This method may be algebraically expressed as: $P = E \times N/T$

Where P is the permit effluent limitation, E is the limitation derived by applying effluent guidelines to the total waste stream, N is the wastewater flow to be treated and discharged to waters of the State and T is the total wastewater flow.

(3) R317-8-2.6(2) shall not apply to the extent that promulgated effluent limitations guidelines:

(a) Control concentrations of pollutants discharged but not mass; or

(b) Specify a different specific technique for adjusting effluent limitations to account for well injection, land

application, or disposal into POTWs.

(4) R317-8-2.6(2) does not alter a dischargers obligation to meet any more stringent requirements established under R317-8-4.

2.7 VARIANCE REQUESTS BY POTWS. A discharger which is a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) may request a variance from otherwise applicable effluent limitations under the following provision:

(1) Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation. A permit modification of the requirements for achieving water quality based effluent limitations shall be requested no later than the close of the public comment period under R317-8-6.5 on the permit for which the modification is sought.

(2) Delay in construction. An extension of a Federal statutory deadline based on delay in the construction of the POTW must have been requested on or before August 3, 1987.

2.8 DECISION ON VARIANCES

(1) The Executive Secretary may deny or forward to the Administrator (or his delegate) with a written concurrence, a completed request for:

(a) Extensions under CWA section 301(i) based on delay in completion of a publicly owned treatment works;

(b) After consultation with the Regional Administrator, extensions based on the use of innovative technology; or

(c) Variances under R317-8-2.3(4) for thermal pollution.

(2) The Executive Secretary may deny or forward to the Regional Administrator with a written concurrence, or submit to EPA without recommendation a completed request for:

(a) A variance based on the presence of "fundamentally different factors" from those on which an effluent limitations guideline was based;

(b) A variance based on the economic capability of the applicant;

(c) A variance based upon certain water quality factors (See CWA section 301(g)); or

(d) A variance based on water quality related effluent limitations.

(e) Except for information required by R317-8-3.1(4)(c) which shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date the application is signed, applicants shall keep records of all data used to complete permit applications and any supplemental information for a period of at least three years from the date the application is signed.

R317-8-3. Application Requirements.

3.1 APPLYING FOR A UPDES PERMIT

(1) Application requirements

(a) Any person who is required to have a permit, including new applicants and permittees with expiring permits shall complete, sign, and submit an application to the Executive Secretary as described in this regulation and R317-8-2 Scope and Applicability. On the date of UPDES program approval by EPA, all persons permitted or authorized under NPDES shall be deemed to hold a UPDES permit, including those expired permits which EPA has continued in effect according to 40 CFR 122.6. For the purpose of this section the Executive Secretary will accept the information required under R317-8-3.5 for existing facilities, which has been submitted to EPA as part of a NPDES renewal. The applicant may be requested to update any information which is not current.

(b) Any person who (1) discharges or proposes to discharge pollutants and (2) owns or operates a sludge-only facility and does not have an effective permit, shall submit a complete application to the Executive Secretary in accordance with this section and R317-8-6. A complete application shall include a BMP program, if necessary, under R317-8-4.2(10). The following are exceptions to the application requirements:

1. Persons covered by general permits under R317-8-4.2(10);

2. Discharges excluded under R317-8-2.1(2);

3. Users of a privately owned treatment works unless the Executive Secretary requires otherwise under R317-8-4.2(12).

(2) Time to apply. Any person proposing a new discharge shall submit an application at least 180 days before the date on which the discharge is to commence, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Executive Secretary. Facilities proposing a new discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity shall submit an application 180 days before that facility commences industrial activity which may result in a discharge of storm water associated with that industrial activity. Facilities described under R317-8-3.9(6)11 shall submit applications at least 90 days before the date on which construction is to commence. Different submittal dates may be required under the terms of applicable general permits. Persons proposing a new discharge are encouraged to submit their applications well in advance of the 90 or 180 day requirements to avoid delay. See also R317-8-3.2 and R317-8-3.9(2)1.g. and 2.

(3) Who Applies. When a facility or activity is owned by one (1) person but is operated by another person, it is the operator's duty to obtain a permit.

(4) Duty to reapply.

(a) Any POTW with a currently effective permit shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.

(b) All other permittees with currently effective permits shall submit a new application 180 days before the existing permit expires, except that:

1. The Executive Secretary may grant permission to submit an application later than the deadline for submission otherwise applicable, but no later than the permit expiration date; and

2. The Executive Secretary may grant permission to submit the information required by R317-8-3.5(7), (9) and (10) after the permit expiration date.

(c) All applicants for permits, other than POTWs, new sources, and sludge-only facilities must complete EPA Forms 1 and either 2B or 2C or 2F or equivalent State forms as directed by the Executive Secretary to apply under R317-8-3. Forms may be obtained from the Executive Secretary. In addition to any other applicable requirements in this section, all POTWs and other treatment works treating domestic sewage, including sludge-only facilities, must submit with their applications the information listed at 40 CFR 501.15(a)(2) within the time frames established in R317-8-3.1(7)(a) and (b).

(d) Continuation of expiring permits. The conditions of an expired permit continue in force until the effective date of a new permit if:

1. The permittee has submitted a timely application under subsection (2) of this section which is a complete application for a new permit; and

2. The Executive Secretary, through no fault of the permittee, does not issue a new permit with an effective date under R317-8-6.11 on or before the expiration date of the previous permit.

3. Effect Permits continued under this paragraph remain fully effective and enforceable until the effective date of a new permit.

4. Enforcement. When the permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the expiring or expired permit the Executive Secretary may choose to do any or all of the following:

a. Initiate enforcement action based upon the permit which has been continued;

b. Issue a notice of intent to deny the new permit under

R317-8-6.3(2);

c. Issue a new permit under R317-8-6 with appropriate conditions; or

d. Take other actions authorized by the UPDES regulations.

(5) Completeness. The Executive Secretary will not issue a UPDES permit before receiving a complete application for a permit except for UPDES General Permits. A permit application is complete when the Executive Secretary receives an application form with any supplemental information which is completed to his or her satisfaction.

(6) Information requirements. All applicants for UPDES permits shall provide the following information to the Executive Secretary, using the application form provided by the Executive Secretary.

(a) The activities being conducted which require the applicant to obtain UPDES permit.

(b) Name, mailing address, and location of the facility for which the application is submitted.

(c) From one (1) to four (4) SIC codes which best reflect the principal products or services provided by the facility.

(d) The operators name, address, telephone number, ownership status, and status as to Federal, State, private, public, or other entity.

(e) Whether the facility is located on Indian lands.

(f) A listing of all other relevant environmental permits, or construction approvals issued by the Executive Secretary or other state or federal permits.

(g) A topographic map, or other map if a topographic map is unavailable, extending one (1) mile beyond the property boundaries of the source, depicting the facility and each of its intake and discharge structures, each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground and those wells, springs, other surface water bodies, and drinking water wells listed in public records or otherwise known to the applicant in the map area.

(h) A brief description of the nature of the business.

(i) Additional information may also be required of new sources, new dischargers and major facilities to determine any significant adverse environmental effects of the discharge pursuant to new source regulations promulgated by the Executive Secretary.

(7) Permits Under Section 19-5-107 of the Utah Water Quality Act.

(a) POTWs with currently effective UPDES permits shall submit the application information required by R317-8-3.1(4)(c) with the next application submitted in accordance with R317-8-3.1(4) of this section or within 120 days after promulgation of a standard for sewage sludge use or disposal applicable to the POTW's sludge use or disposal practice(s), whichever occurs first.

(b) Any other existing treatment works treating domestic sewage not covered in R317-8-3.1(7)(a) shall submit an application to the Executive Secretary within 120 days after promulgation of a standard for sewage sludge use or disposal applicable to its sludge use or disposal practice(s) or upon request of the Executive Secretary prior to the promulgation of an applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal if the Executive Secretary determines that a permit is necessary to protect to public health and the environment from any potential adverse effects that may occur from toxic pollutants in sewage sludge.

(c) Any treatment works treating domestic sewage that commences operations after promulgation of an applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal shall submit an application to the Executive Secretary at least 180 days prior to the date proposed for commencing operations.

(8) Recordkeeping. Except for information required by R317-8-3.1(7)(c) which shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date the application is signed or longer as required by the Executive Secretary, applicants shall keep records of all data used to complete permit applications and any supplemental information submitted under this regulation for a period of at least three (3) years from the date the application is signed.

(9) Service of process. Every applicant and permittee shall provide the Executive Secretary an address for receipt of any legal paper for service of process. The last address provided to the Executive Secretary pursuant to this provision shall be the address at which the Executive Secretary may tender any legal notice, including but not limited to service of process in connection with any enforcement action. Service, whether by bond or by mail, shall be complete upon tender of the notice, process or order and shall not be deemed incomplete because of refusal to accept or if the addressee is not found.

(10) Application Forms. The State will use EPA-developed NPDES application forms or State equivalents in administering the UPDES program.

3.2 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW SOURCES AND NEW DISCHARGES. New manufacturing, commercial, mining and silvicultural dischargers applying for UPDES permits (except for new discharges of facilities subject to the requirements of R317-8-3.5 or new discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which are subject to R317-8-3.9(2)(a) except as provided by R317-8-3.9(2)(a)2, shall provide the following information to the Executive Secretary, using application forms provided by the Executive Secretary:

(1) Expected outfall location. The latitude and longitude to the nearest 15 seconds and the name of the receiving water.

(2) Discharge dates. The expected date of commencement of discharge.

(3) Flows, Sources of Pollution and Treatment Technologies

(a) Expected treatment of wastewater. Description of the treatment that the wastewater will receive, along with all operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, average flow contributed by each operation, and the ultimate disposal of any solid or liquid wastes not discharged.

(b) Line drawing. A line drawing of the water flow through the facility with a water balance as described in R317-8-3.5(2).

(c) Intermittent Flows. If any of the expected discharges will be intermittent or seasonal, a description of the frequency, duration and maximum daily flow rate of each discharge occurrence (except for storm water runoff, spillage, or leaks).

(4) Production. If a new source performance standard or an effluent limitation guideline applies to the applicant and is expressed in terms of production (or other measure of operation), a reasonable measure of the applicant's expected actual production reported in the units used in the applicable effluent guideline or new source performance standard as required by R317-8-4.3(2)(b) for each of the first three years. Alternative estimates may also be submitted if production is likely to vary.

(5) Effluent Characteristics. The requirements in R317-8-3.5(7) that an applicant must provide estimates of certain pollutants expected to be present do not apply to pollutants present in a discharge solely as a result of their presence in intake water; however, an applicant must report such pollutants as present. Net credits may be provided for the presence of pollutants in intake water if the requirements of R317-8-4.3(7) are met. All levels (except for discharge flow, temperature and pH) must be estimated as concentration and as total mass.

(a) Each applicant must report estimated daily maximum, daily average and source of information for each outfall for the following pollutants or parameters. The Executive Secretary

may waive the reporting requirements for any of these pollutants and parameters if the applicant submits a request for such a waiver before or with his application which demonstrates that information adequate to support issuance of the permit can be obtained through less stringent reporting requirements.

1. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD).
2. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).
3. Total Organic Carbon (TOC).
4. Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
5. Flow.
6. Ammonia (as N).
7. Temperature (winter and summer).
8. pH.

(b) Each applicant must report estimated daily maximum, daily average, and source of information for each outfall for the following pollutants, if the applicant knows or has reason to believe they will be present or if they are limited by an effluent limitation guideline or new source performance standard either directly or indirectly through limitations on an indicator pollutant: all pollutants in Table IV, R317-8-3.12(4) (certain conventional and nonconventional pollutants).

(c) Each applicant must report estimated daily maximum, daily average and source of information for the following pollutants if he knows or has reason to believe that they will be present in the discharges from any outfall:

1. The pollutants listed in Table III, R317-8-3.12(3) (the toxic metals, in the discharge from any outfall: Total cyanide, and total phenols);

2. The organic toxic pollutants in R317-8-3.12(2) (except bis (chloromethyl) ether, dichlorofluoromethane and trichlorofluoromethane). This requirement is waived for applicants with expected gross sales of less than $100,000 per year for the next three years, and for coal mines with expected average production of less than 100,000 tons of coal per year.

(d) The applicant is required to report that 2,3,7,8 Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (TCDD) may be discharged if he uses or manufactures one of the following compounds, or if he knows or has reason to believe that TCDD will or may be present in an effluent:

1. 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4,5-T) (CAS #93-76-5);

2. 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanic acid (Silvex, 2,4,5-TP) (CAS #93-72-1);

3. 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate (Erbon) (CAS #136-25-4);)

4. 0,0-dimethyl 0-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate (Ronnel) (CAS #299-84-3);

5. 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP) (CAS #95-95-4); or

6. Hexachlorophene (HCP) (CAS #70-80-4);

(e) Each applicant must report any pollutants listed in Table V, R317-8-3.12(5) (certain hazardous substances) if he believes they will be present in any outfall (no quantitative estimates are required unless they are already available).

(f) No later than two years after the commencement of discharge from the proposed facility, the applicant is required to complete and submit Items V and VI of NPDES application Form 2c (see R317-8-3.5). However, the applicant need not complete those portions of Item V requiring tests which he has already performed and reported under the discharge monitoring requirements of his UPDES permit.

(6) Engineering Report. Each applicant must report the existence of any technical evaluation concerning his wastewater treatment, along with the name and location of similar plants of which he has knowledge.

(7) Other information. Any optional information the permittee wishes to have considered.

(8) Certification. Signature of certifying official under R317-8-3.4.

3.3 CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

(1) Any information submitted to the Executive Secretary pursuant to the UPDES regulations may be claimed as confidential by the person submitting the information. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions or, in the case of other submissions, by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, the Executive Secretary may make the information available to the public without further notice. If a claim is asserted, it will be treated according to the standards of 40 CFR Part 2.

(2) Information which includes effluent data and records required by UPDES application forms provided by the Executive Secretary under R317-8-3.1 may not be claimed as confidential.

(3) Information contained in UPDES permits may not be claimed as confidential.

3.4 SIGNATORIES TO PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND REPORTS

(1) Applications. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(a) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(c) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (i) The chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

(2) Reports. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the Executive Secretary under R317-8-3.9(3) shall be signed by a person described in subsection (1), or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in subsection (1) of this section:

(b) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and

(c) The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Secretary.

(3) Changes to authorization. If an authorization under subsection (2) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of subsection (2) of this section must be submitted to the Executive Secretary prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

(4) Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make 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."

(5) Discharge Monitoring Reports and related information may be signed and submitted electronically to the EPA's NetDMR program, if a Subscriber Agreement is in place. See Utah Admin. Code R317-1-9.

3.5 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL DISCHARGERS

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers applying for UPDES permits shall provide the following information to the Executive Secretary, using application forms provided by the Executive Secretary:

(1) Outfall location. The latitude and longitude to the nearest fifteen (15) seconds and the name of the receiving water.

(2) Line drawing. A line drawing of the water flow through the facility with a water balance, showing operations contributing wastewater to the effluent and treatment units. Similar processes, operations, or production areas may be indicated as a single unit, labeled to correspond to the more detailed identification under R317-8-3.5. The water balance shall show approximate average flows at intake and discharge points and between units, including treatment units. If a water balance cannot be determined, the applicant may provide a pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection and treatment measures.

(3) Average flows and treatment. A narrative identification of each type of process, operation, or production area which contributes wastewater to the effluent for each outfall, including process wastewater, cooling water; and storm water runoff; the average flow which each process contributes; and a description of the treatment the wastewater receives, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge. Processes, operations or production areas may be described in general terms, (for example, "dye-making reactor," "distillation tower.") For a privately owned treatment works, this information shall include the identity of each user of the treatment works. The average flow of point sources composed of storm water may be estimated. The basis for the rainfall event and the method of estimation must be indicated.

(4) Intermittent flows. If any of the discharges described in R317-8-3.5(3) are intermittent or seasonal, a description of the frequency, duration and flow rate of each discharge occurrence, except for storm water runoff, spillage, or leaks.

(5) Maximum production levels. If an EPA effluent guideline applies to the applicant and is expressed in terms of production or other measure of operation, a reasonable measure of the applicant's actual production reported in the units used in the applicable effluent guideline. The reported measure shall reflect the actual production of the facility as required by R317-8-4.3(2).

(6) Improvements. If the applicant is subject to any present requirements or compliance schedules for construction, upgrading or operation of waste treatment equipment, an identification of the abatement requirement, a description of the abatement project, and a listing of the required and projected final compliance dates.

(7) Effluent characteristics. Information on the discharge of pollutants specified in this subsection shall be provided, except information on storm water discharges which is to be provided as specified in R317-8-3.9. When quantitative data for a pollutant are required, the applicant must collect a sample of effluent and analyze it for the pollutant in accordance with analytical methods approved under 40 CFR 136. When no particular analytical method is required the applicant may use any suitable method but must provide a description of the method. The Executive Secretary may allow the applicant to test only one outfall and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfalls. The requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this subsection that an applicant shall provide quantitative data for certain pollutants known or believed to be present do not apply to pollutants present in a discharge solely as the result of their presence in intake water; however, an applicant shall report such pollutants as present. Grab samples must be used for pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine,, oil and grease, and or E. coli. For all other pollutants, twenty-four (24)-hour composite samples must be used. However, a minimum of one grab sample may be taken for effluents from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period greater than 24 hours. In addition, the Executive Secretary may waive composite sampling for any outfall for which the applicant demonstrates that the use of an automatic sampler is infeasible and that the minimum of four (4) grab samples will be a representative sample of the effluent being discharged. For storm water discharges, all samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where feasible, the variance in the duration of the event and the total rainfall of the event should not exceed 50 percent from the average or median rainfall event in that area. For all applicants, a flow-weighted composite shall be taken for either the entire discharge or for the first three hours of the discharge. The flow-weighted composite sample for a storm water discharge may be taken with a continuous sampler or as a combination of a minimum of three sample aliquots taken in each hour of discharge for the entire discharge or for the first three hours of the discharge, with each aliquot being separated by a minimum period of fifteen minutes (applicants submitting permit applications for storm water discharges under R317-8-3.9(3) may collect flow weighted composite samples using different protocols with respect to the time duration between the collection of sample aliquots, subject to the approval of the Executive Secretary). However, a minimum of one grab sample may be taken for storm water discharges from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period greater than 24 hours. For a flow-weighted composite sample, only one analysis of the composite of aliquots is required. For storm water discharge samples taken from discharges associated with industrial activities, quantitative data must be reported for the grab sample taken during the first thirty minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge for all pollutants specified in R317-8-3.9(2)(a). For all storm water permit applicants taking flow-weighted composites, quantitative data must be reported for all pollutants specified in R317-8-3.9 except pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, or E. coli, and fecal streptococcus. The Executive Secretary may allow or establish appropriate site-specific sampling procedures or requirements, including sampling locations, the season in which the sampling takes place, the minimum duration between the previous measurable storm event and the storm event sampled, the minimum or maximum level of precipitation required for an appropriate storm event, the form of precipitation sampled (snow melt or rainfall), protocols for collecting samples under 40 CFR 136, and additional time for submitting data on a case-by-case basis. An applicant is expected to know or have reason to believe that a pollutant is present in an effluent based on an evaluation of the expected use, production, or storage of the pollutant, or on any previous analyses for the pollutant.

(a) Every applicant shall report quantitative data for every

outfall for the following pollutants:

1. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
2. Chemical Oxygen Demand
3. Total Organic Carbon
4. Total Suspended Solids
5. Ammonia (as N)
6. Temperature (both winter and summer)
7. pH

(b) The Executive Secretary may waive the reporting requirements for one or more of the pollutants listed in R317-8-3.5(7)(a) if the applicant has demonstrated that the waiver is appropriate because information adequate to support issuance of a permit can be obtained with less stringent requirements.

(c) Each applicant with processes in one or more primary industry category, listed in R317-8-3.11 of this regulation, and contributing to a discharge, shall report quantitative data for the following pollutants in each outfall containing process wastewater:

1. The organic toxic pollutants in the fractions designated in Table 1 of R317-8-3.12 for the applicant's industrial category or categories unless the applicant qualifies as a small business under R317-8-3.5(8). Table II of R317-8-3.12 of this part lists the organic toxic pollutants in each fraction. The fractions result from the sample preparation required by the analytical procedure which uses gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. A determination that an applicant falls within a particular industrial category for the purposes of selecting fractions for testing is not conclusive as to the applicant's inclusion in that category for any other purposes.

2. The pollutants listed in Table III of R317-8-3.12 (the toxic metals, cyanide, and total phenols).

(d) 1. Each applicant must indicate whether it knows or has reason to believe that any of the pollutants in Table IV of R317-8-3.12 (certain conventional and nonconventional pollutants) is discharged from each outfall. If an applicable effluent limitations guideline either directly limits the pollutant or, by its express terms, indirectly limits the pollutant through limitations on an indicator, the applicant must report quantitative data. For every pollutant discharged which is not so limited in an effluent limitations guideline, the applicant must either report quantitative data or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged.

2. Each applicant must indicate whether it knows or has reason to believe that any of the pollutants listed in Table II or Table III of R317-8-3.12 (the toxic pollutants and total phenols) for which quantitative data are not otherwise required under paragraph (b) of this section, is discharged from each outfall. For every pollutant expected to be discharged in concentrations of 10 ppb or greater the applicant must report quantitative data. For acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2.4 dinitrophenol, and 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol, where any of these four pollutants are expected to be discharged in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater, the applicant must report quantitative data. For every pollutant expected to be discharged in concentrations less than 10 ppb, or in the case of acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2.4 dinitrophenol, and 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol, in concentration less than 100 ppb, the applicant must either submit quantitative data or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged. An applicant qualifying as a small business under R317-8-3.5(8) is not required to analyze for pollutants listed in Table II of R317-8-3.12 (the organic toxic pollutants).

(e) Each applicant shall indicate whether it knows or has reason to believe that any of the pollutants in R317-8-3.12(5) of this regulation, certain hazardous substances and asbestos are discharged from each outfall. For every pollutant expected to be discharged, the applicant shall briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged, and report any quantitative data for the pollutant.

(f) Each applicant shall report qualitative data, generated using a screening procedure not calibrated with analytical standards, for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin(TCDD) if it:

1. Uses or manufactures 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4,5-T); 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid (Silvex, 2,4,5-TP); 2-(2.4.5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate (Erbon); O,O-dimethyl O-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate (Ronnel); 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP); or hexachlorophene (HCP); or

2. Knows or has reason to believe that TCDD is or may be present in an effluent.

(8) Small business exemption. An applicant which qualifies as a small business under one of the following criteria is exempt from the requirements in R317-8-3.5(7)(c) and (d) to submit quantitative data for the pollutants listed in R317-8-3.12(2), organic toxic pollutants:

(a) For coal mines, a probable total annual production of less than 100,000 tons per year.

(b) For all other applicants, gross total annual sales averaging less than $100,000 per year, in second quarter 1980 dollars.

(9) Used or manufactured toxics. The application shall include a listing of any toxic pollutant which the applicant currently uses or manufactures as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. The Executive Secretary may waive or modify this requirement for any applicant if the applicant demonstrates that it would be unduly burdensome to identify each toxic pollutant and the Executive Secretary has adequate information to issue the permit.

(10) Biological toxicity tests. The applicant shall identify any biological toxicity tests which it knows or has reason to believe have been made within the last three (3) years on any of the applicant's discharges or on a receiving water in relation to a discharge.

(11) Contract analyses. If a contract laboratory or consulting firm performed any of the analyses required by R317-8-3.5(7), the identity of each laboratory or firm and the analyses performed shall be included in the application.

(12) Additional information. In addition to the information reported on the application form, applicants shall provide to the Executive Secretary, upon request, other information as the Executive Secretary may reasonably be required to assess the discharges of the facility and to determine whether to issue a UPDES permit. The additional information may include additional quantitative data and bioassays to assess the relative toxicity of discharges to aquatic life and requirements to determine the cause of the toxicity.

3.6 CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS

(1) Permit required. All concentrated animal feeding operations have a duty to seek coverage under a UPDES permit, as described in 40 CFR 122.23(d).

(2) Application requirements for new and existing concentrated animal feeding operations. New and existing concentrated animal feeding operations (defined in 40 CFR 122.23) shall provide the following information to the Executive Secretary, using the application form provided by the Executive Secretary:

(a) The name of the owner or operator;

(b) The facility location and mailing addresses;

(c) Latitude and longitude of the production area (entrance to production area);

(d) A topographic map of the geographic area in which the CAFO is located showing the specific location of the production area;

(e) Specific information about the number and type of animals, whether in open confinement or housed under roof (beef cattle, broilers, layers, swine weighing 55 pounds or more, swine weighing less than 55 pounds, mature dairy cows, dairy heifers, veal calves, sheep and lambs, horses, ducks, turkeys,

other);

(f) The type of containment and storage (anaerobic lagoon, roofed storage shed, storage ponds, underfloor pits, above ground storage tanks, below ground storage tanks, concrete pad, impervious soil pad, other) and total capacity for manure, litter, and process wastewater storage(tons/gallons);

(g) The total number of acres under control of the applicant available for land application of manure, litter, or process wastewater;

(h) Estimated amounts of manure, litter, and process wastewater generated per year (tons/gallons);

(i) Estimated amounts of manure, litter and process wastewater transferred to other persons per year (tons/gallons); and

(j) For CAFOs that seek permit coverage after December 31, 2006, certification that a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) has been completed and will be implemented upon the date of permit coverage.

(3) Technical standards for nutrient management. UPDES permits issued to concentrated animal feeding operations shall contain technical standards for nutrient management as outlined in 40 CFR 412.4. The technical standards for nutrient management shall conform with the standards contained in the Utah Natural Resources Conservation Service Conservation Practice Standard Code 590 Nutrient Management.

3.7 CONCENTRATED AQUATIC ANIMAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES

(1) Permit required. Concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, as defined in this section, are point sources subject to the UPDES permit program.

(2) Definitions. "Concentrated aquatic animal production facility" means a hatchery, fish farm, or other facility which meets the criteria in R317-8-3.7(5) or which the Executive Secretary designates under R317-8-3.7(3).

(3) Case-by-Case designation of concentrated aquatic animal production facilities.

(a) The Executive Secretary may designate any warm or cold water aquatic animal production facility as a concentrated aquatic animal production facility upon determining that it is a significant contributor of pollution to the waters of the State. In making this designation the Executive Secretary will consider the following factors:

1. The location and quality of the receiving waters of the State;

2. The holding, feeding, and production capacities of the facility;

3. The quantity and nature of the pollutants reaching waters of the State; and

4. Other relevant factors.

(b) A permit application will not be required from a concentrated aquatic animal production facility designated under this section until the Executive Secretary or authorized representative has conducted an on-site inspection of the facility and has determined that the facility could and should be regulated under the UPDES permit program.

(4) Information required. New and existing concentrated aquatic animal production facilities shall provide the following information to the Executive Secretary using the application form provided:

(a) The maximum daily and average monthly flow from each outfall.

(b) The number of ponds, raceways, and similar structures.

(c) The name of the receiving water and the source of intake water.

(d) For each species of aquatic animals, the total yearly and maximum harvestable weight.

(e) The calendar month of maximum feeding and the total mass of food fed during that month.

(5) Criteria for determining a concentrated aquatic animal production facility. A hatchery, fish farm, or other facility is a concentrated aquatic animal production facility for purposes of this regulation if it contains, grows, or holds aquatic animals in either of the following categories:

(a) Cold water aquatic animals. Cold water fish species or other cold water aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures which discharge at least thirty (30) days per year but does not include:

1. Facilities which produce less than 9,090 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 20,000 pounds) of aquatic animals per year; and

2. Facilities which feed less than 2,272 kilograms (approximately 5,000 pounds) of food during the calendar month of maximum feeding.

3. Cold water aquatic animals include, but are not limited to the Salmonidae family of fish.

(b) Warm water aquatic animals. Warm water fish species or other warm water aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures which discharge at least thirty (30) days per year, but does not include:

1. Closed ponds which discharge only during periods of excess runoff; or

2. Facilities which produce less than 45,454 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 100,000) pounds) of aquatic animals per year.

3. "Warm water aquatic animals" include, but are not limited to, the Ameiuride, Centrachidae and Cyprinidae families of fish.

3.8 AQUACULTURE PROJECTS

(1) Permit required. Discharges into aquaculture projects, as defined in this section, are subject to the UPDES permit program.

(2) Definitions.

(a) "Aquaculture project" means a defined managed water area which uses discharges of pollutants into that designated area for the maintenance or production of harvestable freshwater plants and animals.

(b) "Designated project areas" means the portions of the waters of the State within which the permittee or permit applicant plans to confine the cultivated species, using a method or plan of operation, including, but not limited to, physical confinement, which on the basis of reliable scientific evidence, is expected to ensure that specific individual organisms comprising an aquaculture crop will enjoy increased growth attributable to the discharge of pollutants, and be harvested within a defined geographic area.

3.9 STORM WATER DISCHARGES

(1) Permit requirement.

(a) Prior to October 1, 1992, a permit shall not be required for a discharge composed entirely of storm water, except for:

1. A discharge with respect to which a permit has been issued prior to February 4, 1987;

2. A discharge associated with industrial activity;

3. A discharge from a large municipal separate storm sewer system;

4. A discharge from a medium municipal separate storm sewer system;

5. A discharge which the Executive Secretary determines contributes to a violation of water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the State. This designation may include a discharge from any conveyance or system of conveyances used for collecting and conveying storm water runoff or a system of discharges from municipal separate storm sewers, except for those discharges from conveyances which do not require a permit under this section or agricultural storm water runoff which is exempted from the definition of point source. The Executive Secretary may designate discharges from municipal separate storm sewers on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis. In making this determination the

Executive Secretary may consider the following factors:

a. The location of the discharge with respect to waters of the State;

b. The size of the discharge;

c. The quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the State; and

d. Other relevant factors.

(b) The Executive Secretary may not require a permit for discharges of storm water runoff from mining operations or oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities, composed entirely of flows which are from conveyances or systems of conveyances (including but not limited to pipes, conduits, ditches, and channels) used for collecting and conveying precipitation runoff and which are not contaminated by contact with or do not come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished product, by product, or waste products located on the site of such operations.

(c) Large and medium municipal separate storm sewer systems.

1. Permits must be obtained for all discharges from large and medium municipal separate storm sewer systems.

2. The Executive Secretary may either issue one system-wide permit covering all discharges from municipal separate storm sewers within a large or medium municipal storm sewer system or issue distinct permits for appropriate categories of discharges within a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system including, but not limited to: all discharges owned or operated by the same municipality; located within the same jurisdiction; all discharges within a system that discharge to the same watershed; discharges within a system that are similar in nature; or individual discharges from municipal separate storm sewers within the system.

3. The operator of a discharge from a municipal separate storm sewer which is part of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system must either:

a. Participate in a permit application (to be a permittee or a co-permittee) with one or more other operators of discharges from the large or medium municipal storm sewer system which covers all, or a portion of all, discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system;

b. Submit a distinct permit application which only covers discharges from the municipal separate storm sewers for which the operator is responsible; or

4. A regional authority may be responsible for submitting a permit application under the following guidelines:

i. The regional authority together with co-applicants shall have authority over a storm water management program that is in existence, or shall be in existence at the time part 1 of the application is due;

ii. The permit applicant or co-applicants shall establish their ability to make a timely submission of part 1 and part 2 of the municipal application;

iii. Each of the operators of municipal separate storm sewers within the systems described in R317-8-1.6(4)(a),(b) and (c) or R317-8-1.6(7)(a),(b), and (c), that are under the purview of the designated regional authority, shall comply with the application requirements of R317-8-3.9(3).

5. One permit application may be submitted for all or a portion of all municipal separate storm sewers within adjacent or interconnected large or medium municipal separate storm sewer systems. The Executive Secretary may issue one system-wide permit covering all, or a portion of all municipal separate storm sewers in adjacent or interconnected large or medium municipal separate storm sewer systems.

6. Permits for all or a portion of all discharges from large or medium municipal separate storm sewer systems that are issued on a system-wide, jurisdiction-wide, watershed or other basis may specify different conditions relating to different discharges covered by the permit, including different management programs for different drainage areas which contribute storm water to the system.

7. Co-permittees need only comply with permit conditions relating to discharges from the municipal separate storm sewers for which they are operators.

(d) Discharges through large and medium municipal separate storm sewer systems. In addition to meeting the requirements of R317-8-3.9(2), an operator of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity which discharges through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system shall submit, to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system receiving the discharge no later than May 15, 1991, or 180 days prior to commencing such discharge: the name of the facility; a contact person and phone number; the location of the discharge; a description, including Standard Industrial Classification, which best reflects the principal products or services provided by each facility; and any existing UPDES permit number.

(e) Other municipal separate storm sewers. The Executive Secretary may issue permits for municipal separate storm sewers that are designated under R317-8-3.9(1)(a)(5) on a system-wide basis, jurisdiction-wide basis, watershed basis or other appropriate basis, or may issue permits for individual discharges.

(f) Non-municipal separate storm sewers. For storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from point sources which discharge through a non-municipal or non-publicly owned separate storm sewer system, the Executive Secretary, in his discretion, may issue: a single UPDES permit, with each discharger a co-permittee to a permit issued to the operator of the portion of the system that discharges into waters of the State; or, individual permits to each discharger of storm water associated with industrial activity through the non-municipal conveyance system.

1. All storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that discharge through a storm water discharge system that is not a municipal separate storm sewer must be covered by an individual permit, or a permit issued to the operator of the portion of the system that discharges to waters of the State, with each discharger to the non-municipal conveyance a co-permittee to that permit.

2. Where there is more than one operator of a single system of such conveyances, all operators of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must submit applications.

3. Any permit covering more than one operator shall identify the effluent limitations, or other permit conditions, if any, that apply to each operator.

(g) Combined sewer systems. Conveyances that discharge storm water runoff combined with municipal sewage are point sources that must obtain UPDES permits and that are not subject to the provisions of this section.

(h) Small municipal, small construction, TMDL pollutants of concern, and significant contributors of pollution.

1. On and after October 1, 1994, for discharges composed entirely of storm water, that are not required by paragraph (1)(a) of this section to obtain a permit, operators shall be required to obtain a UPDES permit only if:

a. The discharge is from a small MS4 required to be regulated pursuant to 40 CFR 122.32 (see R317-8-1.10(10)).

b. The discharge is a storm water discharge associated with small construction activity pursuant to paragraph R317-8-3.9(6)(e).

c. The Executive Secretary or authorized representative determines that storm water controls are needed for the discharge based on wasteload allocations that are part of "total maximum daily loads" (TMDLs) that address the pollutant(s) of concern; or

d. The Executive Secretary or authorized representative determines that the discharge, or category of discharges within a geographic area, contributes to a violation of a water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the State.

2. Operators of small MS4s designated pursuant to paragraphs (1)(h)1.a., (1)(h)1.c., and (1)(h)1.d. of this section shall seek coverage under an UPDES permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.33, 122.34, and 122.35 (see R317-8-1.10(11) through R317-8-1.10(13). Operators of non-municipal sources designated pursuant to paragraph (1)(h)1.b; (1)(h)1.c; and (1)(h)1.d of this section shall seek coverage under a UPDES permit in accordance with paragraph (2)(a) of this section.

3. Operators of storm water discharges designated pursuant to paragraphs (1)(h)1.c. and (1)(h)1.d. of this section shall apply to the Executive Secretary for a permit within 180 days of receipt of notice, unless permission for a later date is granted by the Executive Secretary (see R317-8-3.6(3)).

(2) Application requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity and storm water discharges associated with small construction activity.

(a) Individual application. Dischargers of storm water associated with industrial activity and with small construction activity are required to apply for an individual permit or seek coverage under a promulgated storm water general permit. Facilities that are required to obtain an individual permit, or any discharge of storm water which the Executive Secretary is evaluating under R317-8-3.9(1)(a)5 and is not a municipal separate storm sewer, and which is not part of a group application described under paragraph R317-8-3.9(2)(b) of this section, shall submit an UPDES application in accordance with R317-8-3.1 and supplemented by the provisions of the remainder of this paragraph. Applicants for discharges composed entirely of storm water shall submit Forms 1 and 2F. Applicants for discharges composed of storm water and non-storm water shall submit EPA Forms 1, 2C, and 2F. Applicants for new sources or new discharges composed of storm water and non-storm water shall submit EPA Forms 1, 2D, and 2F.

1. Except as provided in R317-8-3.9(2)(a)2, 3, and 4, the operator of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity subject to this section shall provide:

a. A site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the outfall(s) covered in the application if a topographic map is unavailable) of the facility including: each of its drainage and discharge structures; the drainage area of each storm water outfall; paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each storm water outfall; each past or present area used for outdoor storage or disposal of significant materials; each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas; areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied; each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste); each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; springs, and other surface water bodies which receive storm water discharges from the facility;

b. An estimate of the area of impervious surfaces (including paved areas and building roofs) and the total area drained by each outfall (within a mile radius of the facility) and a narrative description of the following: Significant materials that in the three years prior to the submittal of this application have been treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method of treatment, storage or disposal of such materials; materials management practices employed, in the three years prior to the submittal of this application, to minimize contact by these materials with storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas; the location, manner and frequency in which pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied; the location and a description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of the treatment the storm water receives, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge;

c. A certification that all outfalls that should contain storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges which are not covered by a UPDES permit; tests for such non-storm water discharges may include smoke tests, fluorometric dye tests, analysis of accurate schematics, as well as other appropriate tests. The certification shall include a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during a test;

d. Existing information regarding significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility that have taken place within the three years prior to the submittal of this application;

e. Quantitative data based on samples collected during storm events and collected in accordance with R317-8-3.1 from all outfalls containing a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity for the following parameters:

i. Any pollutant limited in an effluent guideline to which the facility is subject;

ii. Any pollutant listed in the facility's UPDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing UPDES permit);

iii. Oil and grease, pH, BOD5, COD, TSS, total phosphorus, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen;

iv. Any information on the discharge required under R317-8-3.5(7)(d) and (e);

v. Flow measurements or estimates of the flow rate, and the total amount of discharge for the storm event(s) sampled, and the method of flow measurement or estimation; and

vi. The date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled, rainfall measurements or estimates of the storm event (in inches) which generated the sampled runoff and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than O.1 inch rainfall) storm event (in hours);

f. Operators of a discharge which is composed entirely of storm water are exempt from R317-8-3.5(2),(3),(4),(5),(7)(a),(c), and (f); and

g. Operators of new sources or new discharges which are composed in part or entirely of storm water must include estimates for the pollutants or parameters listed in R317-8-3.9(2)(a)1e instead of actual sampling data, along with the source of each estimate. Operators of new sources or new discharges composed in part or entirely of storm water must provide quantitative data for the parameters listed in R317-8-3.5(2)(a)1e within two years after commencement of discharge, unless such data has already been reported under the monitoring requirements of the UPDES permit for the discharge. Operators of a new source or new discharge which is composed entirely of storm water are exempt from the requirements of R317-8-3.2(3)(b) and (c) and 3.2(5).

2. An operator of an existing or new storm water discharge that is associated with industrial activity solely under R317-8-3.9(6)(c)11 of this section or is associated with small construction activity solely under paragraph R317-8-3.9(6)(e) of this section, is exempt from the requirements of R317-8-3.5 and R317-8-3.9(2)(a)1. Such operator shall provide a narrative description of:

a. The location (including a map) and the nature of the construction activity;

b. The total area of the site and the area of the site that is

expected to undergo excavation during the life of the permit;

c. Proposed measures, including best management practices, to control pollutants in storm water discharges during construction, including a brief description of applicable State and local erosion and sediment control requirements;

d. Proposed measures to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed, including a brief description of applicable State or local erosion and sediment control requirements;

e. An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the site and the increase in impervious area after the construction addressed in the permit application is completed, the nature of fill material and existing data describing the soil or the quality of the discharge; and

f. The name of the receiving water.

3. The operator of an existing or new discharge composed entirely of storm water from an oil or gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operation, or transmission facility is not required to submit a permit application in accordance with R317-8-3.9(2)(a)1, unless the facility:

a. Has had a discharge of storm water resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at anytime since November 16, 1987;

b. Has had a discharge of storm water resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or

c. Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

4. The operator of an existing or new discharge composed entirely of storm water from a mining operation is not required to submit a permit application unless the discharge has come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished product, byproduct or waste products located on the site of such operations.

5. Applicants shall provide such other information the Executive Secretary may reasonably require to determine whether to issue a permit and may require any facility subject to R317-8-3.9(2)(a)2 to comply with R317-8-3.9(2)(a)1.

(3) Application requirements for large and medium municipal separate storm sewer discharges. The operator of a discharge from a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer or a municipal separate storm sewer that is designated by the Executive Secretary under R317-8-3.9(1)(a)5, may submit a jurisdiction-wide or system-wide permit application. Where more than one public entity owns or operates a municipal separate storm sewer within a geographic area (including adjacent or interconnected municipal separate storm sewer systems), such operators may be a coapplicant to the same application. Permit applications for discharges from large and medium municipal storm sewers or municipal storm sewers designated under R317-8-3.9(1)(a)5 shall include:

(a) Part 1. Part 1 of the application shall consist of:

1. General information. The applicants' name, address, telephone number of contact person, ownership status and status as a State or local government entity.

2. Legal authority. A description of existing legal authority to control discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system. When existing legal authority is not sufficient to meet the criteria provided in R317-8-3.9(3)(b)1, the description shall list additional authorities as will be necessary to meet the criteria and shall include a schedule and commitment to seek such additional authority that will be needed to meet the criteria.

3. Source identification.

a. A description of the historic use of ordinances, guidance or other controls which limited the discharge of non-storm water discharges to any Publicly Owned Treatment Works serving the same area as the municipal separate storm sewer system.

b. A USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (or equivalent topographic map with a scale between 1:10,000 and 1:24,000 if cost effective) extending one mile beyond the service boundaries of the municipal storm sewer system covered by the permit application. The following information shall be provided:

i. The location of known municipal storm sewer system outfalls discharging to waters of the State;

ii. A description of the land use activities (e.g. divisions indicating undeveloped, residential, commercial, agriculture and industrial uses) accompanied with estimates of population densities and projected growth for a ten year period within the drainage area served by the separate storm sewer. For each land use type, and estimate of an average runoff coefficient shall be provided;

iii. The location and a description of the activities of the facility of each currently operating or closed municipal landfill or other treatment, storage or disposal facility for municipal waste;

iv. The location and the permit number of any known discharge to the municipal storm sewer that has been issued a UPDES permit;

v. The location of major structural controls for storm water discharge (retention basins, detention basins, major infiltration devices, etc.); and

vi. The identification of publicly owned parks, recreational areas, and other open lands.

4. Discharge characterization.

a. Monthly mean rain and snow fall estimates (or summary of weather bureau data) and the monthly average number of storm events.

b. Existing quantitative data describing the volume and quality of discharges from the municipal storm sewer, including a description of the outfalls sampled, sampling procedures and analytical methods used.

c. A list of water bodies that receive discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system, including downstream segments, lakes and estuaries, where pollutants from the system discharges may accumulate and cause water degradation and a brief description of known water quality impacts. At a minimum, the description of impacts shall include a description of whether the water bodies receiving such discharges have been:

i. Assessed and reported in CWA 305(b) reports submitted by the State, the basis for the assessment (evaluated or monitored), a summary of designated use support and attainment of Clean Water Act (CWA) goals (fishable and swimmable waters), and causes of nonsupport of designated uses;

ii. Listed under section 304(l)(1)(A)(i), section 304(l)(1)(A)(ii), or section 304(l)(1)(B) of the CWA that is not expected to meet water quality standards or water quality goals;

iii. Listed in Utah Nonpoint Source Assessments that, without additional action to control nonpoint sources of pollution, cannot reasonably be expected to attain or maintain water quality standards due to storm sewers, construction, highway maintenance and runoff from municipal landfills and municipal sludge adding significant pollution (or contributing to a violation of water quality standards);

iv. Identified and classified according to eutrophic condition of publicly owned lakes listed in State reports required under section 314(a) of the CWA (include the following: A description of those publicly owned lakes for which uses are known to be impaired; a description of procedures, processes and methods to control the discharge of pollutants from municipal separate storm sewers into such lakes; and a description of methods and procedures to restore the quality of such lakes);

v. Recognized by the applicant as highly valued or sensitive waters;

vi. Defined by the state or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory as wetlands; and

vii. Found to have pollutants in bottom sediments, fish tissue or biosurvey data.

d. Field screening. Results of a field screening analysis for illicit connections and illegal dumping for either selected field screening points or major outfalls covered in the permit application. At a minimum, a screening analysis shall include a narrative description, for either each field screening point or major outfall, of visual observations made during dry weather periods. If any flow is observed, two grab samples shall be collected during a 24 hour period with a minimum period of four hours between samples. For all such samples, a narrative description of the color, odor, turbidity, the presence of an oil sheen or surface scum as well as any other relevant observations regarding the potential presence of non-storm water discharges or illegal dumping shall be provided. In addition, a narrative description of the results of a field analysis using suitable methods to estimate pH, total chlorine, total copper, total phenol, and detergents (or surfactants) shall be provided along with a description of the flow rate. Where the field analysis does not involve analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136, the applicant shall provide a description of the method used including the name of the manufacturer of the test method along with the range and accuracy of the test. Field screening points shall be either major outfalls or other outfall points (for any other point of access such as manholes) randomly located throughout the storm sewer system by placing a grid over a drainage system map and identifying those cells of the grid which contain a segment of the storm sewer system or major outfall. The field screening points shall be established using the following guidelines and criteria:

i. A grid system consisting of perpendicular north-south and east-west lines spaced 1/4 mile apart shall be overlayed on a map of the municipal storm sewer system, creating a series of cells;

ii. All cells that contain a segment of the storm sewer system shall be identified; one field screening point shall be selected in each cell; major outfalls may be used as field screening points;

iii. Field screening points should be located downstream of any sources of suspected illegal or illicit activity;

iv. Field screening points shall be located to the degree practicable at the farthest manhole or other accessible location downstream in the system, within each cell; however, safety of personnel and accessibility of the location should be considered in making this determination;

v. Hydrological conditions; total drainage area of the site; population density of the site; traffic density; age of the structures or building in the area; history of the area; and land use types;

vi. For medium municipal separate storm sewer systems, no more than 250 cells need to have identified field screening points; in large municipal separate storm sewer systems, no more than 500 cells need to have identified field screening points; cells established by the grid that contain no storm sewer segments will be eliminated from consideration; if fewer than 250 cells in medium municipal sewers are created, and fewer than 500 in large systems are created by the overlay on the municipal sewer map, then all those cells which contain a segment of the sewer system shall be subject to field screening (unless access to the separate storm sewer system is impossible); and

vii. Large or medium municipal separate storm sewer systems which are unable to utilize the procedures described in R317-8-3.9(3)(a)4di-vi, because a sufficiently detailed map of the separate storm sewer systems is unavailable, shall field screen no more than 500 or 250 major outfalls respectively (or all major outfalls in the system, if less); in such circumstances, the applicant shall establish a grid system consisting of north-south and east-west lines spaced 1/4 mile apart as an overlay to the boundaries of the municipal storm sewer system, thereby creating a series of cells; the applicant will then select major outfalls in as many cells as possible until at least 500 major outfalls (large municipalities) or 250 major outfalls (medium municipalities) are selected; a field screening analysis shall be undertaken at these major outfalls.

e. Characterization plan. Information and a proposed program to meet the requirements of R317-8-3.9(3)(b)3. Such description shall include: the location of outfalls or field screening points appropriate for representative data collection under R317-8-3.9(3)(b)3.a, a description of why the outfall or field screening point is representative, the seasons during which sampling is intended, a description of the sampling equipment. The proposed location of outfall or field screening points for such sampling should reflect water quality concerns to the extent practicable.

5. Management programs.

a. A description of the existing management programs to control pollutants from the municipal separate storm sewer system. The description shall provide information on existing structural and source controls, including operation and maintenance measures for structural controls, that are currently being implemented. Such controls may include, but are not limited to: Procedures to control pollution resulting from construction activities; floodplain management controls; wetland protection measures; best management practices for new subdivisions; and emergency spill response programs. The description may address controls established under State law as well as local requirements.

b. A description of the existing program to identify illicit connections to the municipal storm sewer system. The description should include inspection procedures and methods for detecting and preventing illicit discharges, and describe areas where this program has been implemented.

6. Financial resources. A description of the financial resources currently available to the municipality to complete part 2 of the permit application. A description of the municipality's budget for existing storm water programs, including an overview of the municipality's financial resources and budget, including overall indebtedness and assets, and sources of funds for storm water programs.

(b) Part 2. Part 2 of the application shall consist of:

1. Adequate legal authority. A demonstration that the applicant can operate pursuant to legal authority established by statute, ordinance or series of contracts which authorizes or enables the applicant at a minimum to:

a. Control through ordinance, permit, contract, order or similar means, the contribution of pollutants to the municipal storm sewer by storm water discharges associated with industrial activity and the quality of storm water discharged from sites of industrial activity;

b. Prohibit through ordinance, order or similar means, illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer;

c. Control through ordinance, order or similar means the discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer of spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than storm water;

d. Control through interagency agreements among coapplicants the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the municipal system to another portion of the municipal system;

e. Require compliance with conditions in ordinances, permits, contracts or orders; and

f. Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance and noncompliance with permit conditions including the prohibition on illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer.

2. Source identification. The location of any major outfall

that discharges to waters of the State that was not reported under R317-8-3.9(3)(a)3b 1. Provide an inventory, organized by watershed of the name and address, and a description (such as SIC codes) which best reflects the principal products or services provided by each facility which may discharge, to the municipal separate storm sewer, storm water associated with industrial activity;

3. Characterization data. When "quantitative data" for a pollutant are required, the applicant must collect a sample of effluent in accordance with R317-8-3.5(7) and analyze it for the pollutant in accordance with analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136. When no analytical method is approved the applicant may use any suitable method but must provide a description of the method. The applicant must provide information characterizing the quality and quantity of discharges covered in the permit application, including:

a. Quantitative data from representative outfalls designated by the Executive Secretary (based on information received in part 1 of the application, the Executive Secretary shall designate between five and ten outfalls or field screening points as representative of the commercial, residential and industrial land use activities of the drainage area contributing to the system or, where there are less than five outfalls covered in the application, the Executive Secretary shall designate all outfalls) developed as follows:

i. For each outfall or field screening point designated, samples shall be collected of storm water discharges from three storm events occurring at least one month apart in accordance with R317-8-3.5(7) (the Executive Secretary may allow exemptions to sampling three storm events when climatic conditions create good cause for such exemptions);

ii. A narrative description shall be provided of the date and duration of the storm event(s) sampled, rainfall estimates of the storm event which generated the sampled discharge and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event;

iii. For samples collected and described under R317-8-3.9(3)(b)3.a i and ii, quantitative data shall be provided for: the organic pollutants listed in Table II; the pollutants listed in Table III (other toxic pollutants metals, cyanide, and total phenols) of R317-8-3.13, and for the following pollutants:

Total suspended solids (TSS)
Total dissolved solids (TDS)
COD
BOD5
Oil and grease
Fecal coliform
Fecal streptococcus
pH
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen
Nitrate plus nitrite
Dissolved phosphorus
Total ammonia plus organic nitrogen
Total phosphorus

iv. Additional limited quantitative data required by the Executive Secretary for determining permit conditions (the Executive Secretary may require that quantitative data shall be provided for additional parameters, and may establish sampling conditions such as the location, season of sample collection, form of precipitation and other parameters necessary to insure representativeness);

b. Estimates of the annual pollutant load of the cumulative discharges to waters of the State from all identified municipal outfalls and the event mean concentration of the cumulative discharges to waters of the State from all identified municipal outfalls during a storm event for BOD5, COD, TSS, dissolved solids, total nitrogen, total ammonia plus organic nitrogen, total phosphorus, dissolved phosphorus, cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc. Estimates shall be accompanied by a description of the procedures for estimating constituent loads and concentrations, including any modeling, data analysis, and calculation methods;

c. A proposed schedule to provide estimates for each major outfall identified in either R317-8-3.9(3)(b)2 or R317-8-3.9(3)(a)3b 1 of the seasonal pollutant load and of the event mean concentration of a representative storm for any constituent detected in any sample required under R317-8-3.9(3)(b)3a of this section; and

d. A proposed monitoring program for representative data collection for the term of the permit that describes the location of outfalls or field screening points to be sampled (or the location of instream stations), why the location is representative, the frequency of sampling, parameters to be sampled, and a description of sampling equipment.

4. Proposed management program. A proposed management program covers the duration of the permit. It shall include a comprehensive planning process which involves public participation and where necessary intergovernmental coordination, to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable using management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions which are appropriate. The program shall also include a description of staff and equipment available to implement the program. Separate proposed programs may be submitted by each coapplicant. Proposed programs may impose controls on a system wide basis, a watershed basis, a jurisdiction basis, or on individual outfalls. Proposed programs will be considered by the Executive Secretary when developing permit conditions to reduce pollutants in discharges to the maximum extent practicable. Proposed management programs shall describe priorities for implementing controls. Such programs shall be based on:

a. A description of structural and source control measures to reduce pollutants from runoff from commercial and residential areas that are discharged from the municipal storm sewer system that are to be implemented during the life of the permit, accompanied with an estimate of the expected reduction of pollutant loads and a proposed schedule for implementing such controls. At a minimum, the description shall include:

i. A description of maintenance activities and a maintenance schedule for structural controls to reduce pollutants (including floatables) in discharges from municipal separate storm sewers;

ii. A description of planning procedures including a comprehensive master plan to develop, implement and enforce controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants from municipal separate storm sewers which receive discharges from areas of new development and significant redevelopment. Such plan shall address controls to reduce pollutants in discharges from municipal separate storm sewers after construction is completed. Controls to reduce pollutants in discharges from municipal separate storm sewers containing construction site runoff are addressed in R317-8-3.9(3)(b)4d;

iii. A description of practices for operating and maintaining public streets, roads and highways and procedures for reducing the impact on receiving waters of discharges from municipal storm sewer systems, including pollutants discharged as a result of deicing activities;

iv. A description of procedures to assure that flood management projects assess the impacts on the water quality of receiving water bodies and that existing structural flood control devices have been evaluated to determine if retrofitting the device to provide additional pollutant removal from storm water is feasible.

v. A description of a program to monitor pollutants in runoff from operating or closed municipal landfills or other treatment, storage or disposal facilities for municipal waste, which shall identify priorities and procedures for inspections and establishing and implementing control measures for such

discharges (this program can be coordinated with the program developed under R317-8-3.9(3)(b)4c); and

vi. A description of a program to reduce to the maximum extent practicable, pollutants in discharges from municipal separate storm sewers associated with the application of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizer which will include, as appropriate, controls such as educational activities, permits, certifications and other measures for commercial applicators and distributors, and controls for application in public right-of-ways and at municipal facilities.

b. A description of a program, including a schedule, to detect and remove illicit discharges and improper disposal into the storm sewer. The proposed program shall include:

i. A description of a program, including inspections, to implement and enforce an ordinance, orders or similar means to prevent illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system; this program description shall address all types of illicit discharges, however the following category of non-storm water discharges or flows shall be addressed where such discharges are identified by the municipality as sources of pollutants to waters of the State: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration to separate storm sewers, uncontaminated pumped ground water, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, and street wash water (program descriptions shall address discharges or flows from fire fighting only where such discharges or flows are identified as significant sources of pollutants to waters of the State);

ii. A description of procedures to conduct on-going field screening activities during the life of the permit, including areas or locations that will be evaluated by such field screens;

iii. A description of procedures to be followed to investigate portions of the separate storm sewer system that, based on the results of the field screen, or other appropriate information, indicate a reasonable potential of containing illicit discharges or other sources of non-storm water (such procedures may include: sampling procedures for constituents such as fecal coliform, fecal streptococcus, surfactants (MBAS), residual chlorine, fluorides and potassium; testing with fluorometric dyes; or conducting in storm sewer inspections where safety and other considerations allow. Such description shall include the location of storm sewers that have been identified for such evaluation);

iv. A description of procedures to prevent, contain, and respond to spills that may discharge into the municipal separate storm sewer;

v. A description of a program to promote, publicize and facilitate public reporting of the presence of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges from municipal separate storm sewers;

vi. A description of educational activities, public information activities, and other appropriate activities to facilitate the proper management and disposal of used oil and toxic materials; and

vii. A description of controls to limit infiltration of seepage from municipal sanitary sewers to municipal separate storm sewer systems where necessary;

c. A description of a program to monitor and control pollutants in storm water discharges to municipal systems from municipal landfills, hazardous waste treatment, disposal and recovery facilities, industrial facilities that are subject to section 313 of title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and industrial facilities that the municipal permit applicant determines are contributing a substantial pollutant loading to the municipal storm sewer system. The program shall:

i. Identify priorities and procedures for inspection and establishing and implementing control measures for such discharges;

ii. Describe a monitoring program for storm water discharges associated with the industrial facilities identified in R317-8-3.9(b)4c to be implemented during the term of the permit, including the submission of quantitative data on the following constituents: any pollutants limited in effluent guidelines subcategories, where applicable; any pollutant listed in an existing UPDES permit for a facility; oil and grease, COD, pH, BOD5, TSS, total phosphorus, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen, and any information on discharges required under R317-8-3.5(7)(d) 1, 2, and (e).

d. A description of a program to implement and maintain structural and non-structural best management practices to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction sites to the municipal storm sewer system, which shall include:

i. A description of procedures for site planning which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;

ii. A description of requirements for nonstructural and structural best management practices;

iii. A description of procedures for identifying priorities for inspecting sites and enforcing control measures which consider the nature of the construction activity, topography, and the characteristics of soils and receiving water quality; and

iv. A description of appropriate educational and training measures for construction site operators.

v. Assessment of controls. Estimated reductions in loadings of pollutants from discharges of municipal storm sewer constituents from municipal storm sewer systems expected as the result of the municipal storm water quality management program. The assessment shall also identify known impacts of storm water controls on ground water.

vi. Fiscal analysis. For each fiscal year to be covered by the permit, a fiscal analysis of the necessary capital and operation and maintenance expenditures necessary to accomplish the activities of the programs under R317-8-3.9(8)(b) 3 and 4. Such analysis shall include a description of the source of funds that are proposed to meet the necessary expenditures, including legal restrictions on the use of such funds.

vii. Where more than one legal entity submits an application, the application shall contain a description of the rules and responsibilities of each legal entity and procedures to ensure effective coordination.

viii. Where requirements under R317-8-3.9(3)(a)4e, 3.9(3)(b)3b, and 3.9(3)(b)4 are not practicable or are not applicable, the Executive Secretary may exclude any operator of a discharge from a municipal separate storm sewer which is designated under R317-8-3.9(1)(a)5, R317-8-1.6(4)(b) or R317-8-1.6(7)(b) from such requirements. The Executive Secretary shall not exclude the operator of a discharge from a municipal separate storm sewer located in incorporated places with populations greater than 100,000 and less than 250,000 according to the latest decennial census by Bureau of Census; or located in counties with unincorporated urbanized areas with a population of 250,000 or more according to the latest decennial census by the Bureau of Census, from any of the permit application requirements except where authorized.

(4) Application deadlines. Any operator of a point source required to obtain a permit under R317-8-3.9(1)(a) that does not have an effective UPDES permit authorizing discharges from its storm water outfalls shall submit an application in accordance with the following deadlines:

(a) Storm water discharges associated with industrial activities.

1. Except as provided in paragraph (4)(a)2. Of this section, for any storm water discharge associated with industrial activity

identified in paragraphs R317-8-3.9(6)(d)1 through 11 of this section that is not authorized by a storm water general permit, a permit application made pursuant to paragraph R317-8-3.9(2) of this section must be submitted to the Executive Secretary by October 1, 1992;

2. For any storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from a facility that is owned or operated by a municipality with a population of less than 100,000 that is not authorized by a general or individual permit, other than an airport, powerplant, or uncontrolled sanitary landfill, the permit application must be submitted to the Executive Secretary by March 10, 2003.

(b) For any discharge from a large municipal separate storm sewer system:

1. Part 1 of the application shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary by November 18, 1991;

2. Based on information received in the part 1 application the Executive Secretary will approve or deny a sampling plan within 90 days after receiving the part 1 application;

3. Part 2 of the application shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary by November 16, 1992.

(c) For any discharge from a medium municipal separate storm sewer system;

1. Part 1 of the application shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary by May 18, 1992.

2. Based on information received in the part 1 application the Executive Secretary will approve or deny a sampling plan within 90 days after receiving the part 1 application.

3. Part 2 of the application shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary by May 17, 1993.

(d) A permit application shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary within 180 days of notice, unless permission for a later date is granted by the Executive Secretary for;

1. A storm water discharge which the Executive Secretary determines that the discharge contributes to a violation of a water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the State.

2. A storm water discharge subject to R317-8-3.9(2)(a)5.

(e) Facilities with existing UPDES permits for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity shall maintain existing permits. New applications shall be submitted 180 days before the expiration of such permits. Facilities with expired permits or permits due to expire before May 18, 1992, shall submit applications in accordance with the deadline set forth in R317-8-3.9(4)(a).

(f) For any storm water discharge associated with small construction activity identified in paragraph R317-8-3.9(6)(e)1. of this section, see R317-8-3.1(2). Discharges from these sources require permit authorization by March 10, 2003, unless designated for coverage before then.

(g) For any discharge from a regulated small MS4, the permit application made under 40 CFR 122.33 (see R317-8-1.10(11)) must be submitted to the Executive Secretary by:

1. March 10, 2003 if designated under 40 CFR 122.32 (a)(1) (see R317-8-1.10(10)) unless your MS4 serves a jurisdiction with a population under 10,000 and the Executive Secretary has established a phasing schedule under 40 CFR 123.35 (d)(3); or

2. Within 180 days of notice, unless the Executive Secretary grants a later date, if designated under 40 CFR 122.32(a)(2) and 40 CFR 122.33(c)(2) (see R317-8-1.10(10) and (11)).

(5) Petitions.

(a) Any operator of a municipal separate storm sewer system may petition the Executive Secretary to require a separate UPDES permit for any discharge into the municipal separate storm sewer system.

(b) Any person may petition the Executive Secretary to require a UPDES permit for a discharge which is composed entirely of storm water which contributes to a violation of a water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the State.

(c) The owner or operator of a municipal separate storm sewer system may petition the Executive Secretary to reduce the Census estimates of the population served by such separate system to account for storm water discharge to combined sewers that is treated in a publicly owned treatment works. In municipalities in which combined sewers are operated, the Census estimates of population may be reduced proportional to the fraction, based on estimated lengths, of the length of combined sewers over the sum of the length of combined sewers and municipal separate storm sewers where an applicant has submitted the UPDES permit number associated with each discharge point and a map indicating areas served by combined sewers and the location of any combined sewer overflow discharge point.

(d) Any person may petition the Executive Secretary for the designation of a large, medium, or small municipal separate storm sewer system as defined by R317-8-1.6(4), (7), and (14).

(e) The Executive Secretary shall make a final determination on any petition received under this section within 90 days after receiving the petition with the exception of the petitions to designate a small MS4 in which case the Executive Secretary shall make a final determination on the petition within 180 days after its receipt.

(6) Provisions Applicable to Storm Water Definitions.

(a) The Executive Secretary may designate a municipal separate storm sewer system as part of a large system due to the interrelationship between the discharges of designated storm sewer and the discharges from the municipal separate storm sewers described under R317-8-1.6(4)(a) or (b). In making the determination under R317-8-1.6(4)(b) the Executive Secretary may consider the following factors:

1. Physical interconnections between the municipal separate storm sewers;

2. The location of discharges from the designated municipal separate storm sewer relative to discharges from municipal separate storm sewers described in R317-8-1.6(3)(a);

3. The quantity and nature of pollutants discharged to waters of the State;

4. The nature of the receiving waters; and

5. Other relevant factors; or

The Executive Secretary may, upon petition, designate as a large municipal separate storm sewer system, municipal separate storm sewers located within the boundaries of a region defined by a storm water management regional authority based on a jurisdictional, watershed, or other appropriate basis that includes one or more of the systems described in R317-8-1.6(4).

(b) The Executive Secretary may designate a municipal separate storm sewer system as part of a medium system due to the interrelationship between the discharges of designated storm sewer and the discharges from the municipal separate storm sewers describer under R317-8-1.6(7)(a) or (b). In making the determination under R317-8-1.6(7)(b) the Executive Secretary may consider the following factors;

1. Physical interconnections between the municipal separate storm sewers;

2. The location of discharges from the designated municipal separate storm sewer relative to discharges from municipal separate storm sewers described in R317-8-1.6(7)(a);

3. The quantity and nature of pollutants discharged to waters of the State;

4. The nature of the receiving waters; or

5. Other relevant factors; or

The Executive Secretary may, upon petition, designate as a medium municipal separate storm sewer system, municipal separate storm sewers located within the boundaries of a region

defined by a storm water management regional authority based on a jurisdictional, watershed, or other appropriate basis that includes one or more of the systems described in R317-8-1.6(7)(a), (b), and (c).

(c) Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the UPDES program under this part R317-8. For the categories of industries identified in this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste materials, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste water (as defined in 40 CFR 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the purpose of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in paragraphs (d)1. through(11.) of this section) include those facilities designated under the provisions of paragraph (1)(a)5. of this section.

d. The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for the purposes of this section (see R317-8-3.9(1)(a)2 and (6)(c)).

1. Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR subchapter N except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under category R317-8-3.9(6)(c)11;

2. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373;

3. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; (inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim);

4. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA;

5. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA;

6. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;

7. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;

8. Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under R317-8-3.9(6)(c) 1 through 7 or R317-8-3.9(6)(c) 9 through 11 are associated with industrial activity;

9. Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with requirements for disposal of sewage sludge.

10. Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation, except operations that result in the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area. Construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb five acres or more;

11. Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-25.

(e) Storm water discharge associated with small construction activity means the discharge of storm water from:

1. Construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one and less than five acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. The Executive Secretary may waive the otherwise applicable requirements in a general permit for a storm water discharge from construction activities that disturb less than five acres where:

a. The value of the rainfall erosivity factor ("R" in the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation) is less than five during the period of construction activity. The rainfall erosivity factor is determined in accordance with Chapter 2 of Agriculture Handbook Number 703, Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A

Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE), page 21-64, dated January 1997. Copies may be obtained from EPA's Water Resource Center, Mail Code RC4100, 401 M St. S.W., Washington, DC 20460. A copy is also available for inspection at the U.S. EPA Water Docket, 401 M Street S.W., Washington, DC. 20460, or the Office of Federal Register, 800 N. Capitol Street N.W. Suite 700, Washington, DC. An Operator must certify to the Executive Secretary that the construction activity will take place during a period when the value of the rainfall erosivity factor is less than five; or

b. Storm water controls are not needed based on a "total maximum daily load" (TMDL) approved by EPA that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern or, for non-impaired waters that do not require TMDLs, an equivalent analysis that determines allocations for small construction sites for the pollutant(s) of concern or that determines that such allocations are not needed to protect water quality based on consideration of existing in-stream concentrations, expected growth in pollutant contributions from all sources, and a margin of safety. For the purpose of this paragraph, the pollutant(s) of concern include sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation) and any other pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from the construction activity. The operator must certify to the Executive Secretary that the construction activity will take place, and storm water discharges will occur, within the drainage area addressed by the TMDL or equivalent analysis.

2. Any other construction activity designated by the Executive Secretary based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to waters of the State.

(7) Conditional exclusion for "no exposure" of industrial activities and materials to storm water. Discharges composed entirely of storm water are not storm water discharges associated with industrial activity if there is "no exposure" of industrial materials and activities to rain, snow, snow melt and/or runoff, and the discharger satisfies the conditions in paragraphs (7)(a) through (7)(d) of this section. "No exposure" means that all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snow melt, and/or runoff. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product.

(a) Qualification. To qualify for this exclusion, the operator of the discharge must:

1. Provide a storm resistant shelter to protect industrial materials and activities from exposure to rain, snow, snow melt, and runoff:

2. Complete and sign (according to R317-8-3.3) a certification that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to industrial materials and activities from the entire facility, except as provided in paragraph (7)(b) of this section:

3. Submit the signed certification to the Executive Secretary once every five years;

4. Allow the Executive Secretary or authorized representative to inspect the facility to determine compliance with the "no exposure" conditions;

5. Allow the Executive Secretary or authorized representative to make any "no exposure" inspection reports available to the public upon request; and

6. For facilities that discharge through an MS4, upon request, submit a copy of the certification of "no exposure" to the MS4 operator, as well as allow inspection and public reporting by the MS4 operator.

(b) Industrial materials and activities not requiring storm resistant shelter. To qualify for this exclusion, storm resistant shelter is not required for:

1. Drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers that are tightly sealed, provided those containers are not deteriorated and do not leak ("Sealed" means banded or otherwise secured and without operational taps or valves);

2. Adequately maintained vehicles used in material handling; and

3. Final products, other than products that would be mobilized in storm water discharge (e.g., rock salt).

(c) Limitations

1. Storm water discharges from construction activities identified in paragraphs R317-8-3.9(6)(d)10. and R317-8-3.9(6)(e) are not eligible for this conditional exclusion.

2. This conditional exclusion from the requirement for an UPDES permit is available on a facility-wide basis only, not for individual outfalls. If a facility has some discharges of storm water that would otherwise be "no exposure" discharges, individual permit requirements should be adjusted accordingly.

3. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to rain, snow, snow melt, and/or runoff, the conditions for this exclusion no longer apply. In such cases, the discharge become subject to enforcement for un-permitted discharge. Any conditionally exempt discharger who anticipates changes in circumstances should apply for and obtain permit authorization prior to the change of circumstances.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the Executive Secretary retains the authority to require permit authorization (and deny this exclusion) upon making a determination that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

(d) Certification. The no exposure certification must require the submission of the following information, at a minimum, to aid the Executive Secretary in determining if the facility qualifies for the no exposure exclusion:

1. The legal name, address and phone number of the discharger (see R317-8-3.1(3)).

2. The facility name and address, the county name and the latitude and longitude where the facility is located;

3. The certification must indicate that none of the following materials or activities are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation:

a. Using, storing, or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed to storm water;

b. Materials or residuals on the ground or in storm water inlets from spills/leaks;

c. Materials or products from past industrial activity;

d. Materials handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles);

e. Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities;

f. Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use, e.g., new cars, where exposure to storm water does not result in the discharge to pollutants);

g. Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers;

h. Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger;

i. Waste material (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers, e.g., dumpsters);

j. Application or disposal of process wastewater (unless

otherwise permitted); and

k. Particulate matter or visible deposits or residuals from roof stacks/vents not otherwise regulated, i.e., under an air quality control permit, and evident in the storm water outflow.

4. All "no exposure" certifications must include the following certification statement, and be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of R317-8-3.3 "I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming a condition of "no exposure" and obtaining an exclusion from UPDES storm water permitting; and that there are no discharges of storm water contaminated by exposure to industrial activities or materials from the industrial facility identified in this document (except as allowed under paragraph (7)(b) of this section). I understand that I am obligated to submit a no exposure certification form once every five years to the Executive Secretary and, if requested, to the operator of the local MS4 into which this facility discharges (where applicable). I understand that I must allow the Executive Secretary or authorized representative or MS4 operator where the discharge is into the local MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. I understand that I must obtain coverage under a UPDES permit prior to any point source discharge of storm water from the facility. 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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based upon my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly involved in gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

(8) The Executive Secretary may designate small MS4's other than those described in 40 CFR 122.32(a)(1) (see also R317-8-1.10(10)) to be covered under the UPDES storm water permit program, and require a UPDES storm water permit. Designations of this kind will be based on whether a storm water discharge results in or has the potential to result in exceedances of water quality standards, including impairment of designated uses, or other significant water quality impacts, including habitat and biological impacts; and shall apply to any small MS4 located outside of an urbanized area serving a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and a population of at least 10,000.

(a) Criteria used in designation may include;

1. discharge(s) to sensitive waters,
2. areas with high growth or growth potential,
3. areas with a high population density,
4. areas that are contiguous to an urbanized area,
5. small MS4's that cause a significant contribution of pollutants to waters of the State,
6. small MS4's that do not have effective programs to protect water quality by other programs, or
7. other appropriate criteria.

(b) Permits for designated MS4's under this paragraph shall be under the same requirements as small MS4's designated under 40 CFR 122.32(a)(1) (see also R317-8-1.10(10)).

3.10 SILVICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

(1) Permit requirements. Silvicultural point sources, as defined in this section, are point sources subject to the UPDES permit program.

(2) Definitions.

(a) "Silvicultural point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance related to rock crushing, gravel washing, log sorting, or log storage facilities which are operated in connection with silvicultural activities and from which pollutants are discharged into waters of the State. The term does not include non-point source silvicultural activities such as nursery operations, site preparation, reforestation and subsequent cultural treatment, thinning, prescribed burning, pest and fire control, harvesting operations, surface drainage, or road construction and maintenance from which there is natural runoff.

(b) "Rock crushing and gravel washing facilities" means facilities which process crushed and broken stone, gravel, and riprap.

(c) "Log sorting and log storage facilities" means facilities whose discharges result from the holding of unprocessed wood, for example, logs or roundwood with bark or after removal of bark held in self-contained bodies of water or stored on land where water is applied intentionally on the logs.

3.11 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW AND EXISTING POTWS.

(1) The following POTWs shall provide the results of valid whole effluent biological toxicity testing to the Executive Secretary.

(a) All POTWs with design influent flows equal to or greater than one million gallons per day; and

(b) All POTWs with approved pretreatment programs or POTWs required to develop a pretreatment program;

(2) In addition to the POTWs listed in R317-8-3.11(1)(a) and (b) the Executive Secretary may require other POTWs to submit the results of toxicity tests with their permit applications, based on consideration of the following factors:

(a) The variability of the pollutants or pollutant parameters in the POTW effluent (based on chemical-specific information, the type of treatment facility, and types of industrial contributors);

(b) The dilution of the effluent in the receiving water (ratio of effluent flow to receiving stream flow);

(c) Existing controls on point or nonpoint sources, including total maximum daily load calculations for the waterbody segment and the relative contribution of the POTW;

(d) Receiving stream characteristics, including possible or known water quality impairment, and whether the POTW discharges to a water designated as an outstanding natural resource; or

(e) Other considerations (including but not limited to the history of toxic impact and compliance problems at the POTW), which the Executive Secretary determines could cause or contribute to adverse water quality impacts.

(3) For POTWs required under R317-8-3.11(1) or (2) to conduct toxicity testing. POTWs shall use EPA's methods or other established protocols which are scientifically defensible and sufficiently sensitive to detect aquatic toxicity. Such testing must have been conducted since the last UPDES permit reissuance or permit modification under R317-8-5.6(1) whichever occurred later. Prior to conducting toxicity testing, permittees shall contact the Executive Secretary regarding the testing methodology to be used.

(4) All POTWs with approved pretreatment programs shall provide to the Executive Secretary a written technical evaluation of the need to revise local limits.

3.12 PRIMARY INDUSTRY CATEGORIES. Any UPDES permit issued to dischargers in the following categories shall include effluent limitations and a compliance schedule to meet the requirements of the UPDES regulations and Sections 301(b)(2)(A),(C),(D),(E) and (F) of the CWA whether or not applicable effluent limitations guidelines have been promulgated.

(1) Adhesives and sealants
(2) Aluminum forming
(3) Auto and other laundries
(4) Battery manufacturing
(5) Coal mining
(6) Coil coating

(7) Copper forming
(8) Electrical and electronic components
(9) Electroplating
(10) Explosives manufacturing
(11) Foundries
(12) Gum and wood chemicals
(13) Inorganic chemicals manufacturing
(14) Iron and steel manufacturing
(15) Leather tanning and finishing
(16) Mechanical products manufacturing
(17) Nonferrous metals manufacturing
(18) Ore mining
(19) Organic chemicals manufacturing
(20) Paint and ink formulation
(21) Pesticides
(22) Petroleum refining
(23) Pharmaceutical preparations
(24) Photographic equipment and supplies
(25) Plastics processing
(26) Plastic and synthetic materials manufacturing
(27) Porcelain enameling
(28) Printing and publishing
(29) Pulp and paper mills
(30) Rubber processing
(31) Soap and detergent manufacturing
(32) Steam electric power plants
(33) Textile mills
(34) Timber products processing

3.13 UPDES PERMIT APPLICATION TESTING REQUIREMENTS

TABLE I
Testing Requirements for Organic Toxic Pollutants
by Industrial Category for Existing Dischargers

Industrial category	GC/MS fraction (1) Volatile	Acid	Base/	Pesticide
Adhesives and sealants	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Aluminum Forming	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Auto and Other Laundry	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Battery Manufacturing	(*)	...	(*)	...
Coal Mining	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coil Coating	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Copper Forming	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Electric and Electronic Components	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Electroplating	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Explosives Manufacturing	...	(*)	(*)	...
Foundries	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Gum and Wood Chemicals	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Iron and Steel Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Leather Tanning and Finishing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mechanical Products Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ore Mining	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Organic Chemicals Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Paint and Ink Formulation	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pesticides	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Petroleum Refining	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pharmaceutical Preparations	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Photographic Equipment and Supplies	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Plastic and Synthetic Materials Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Plastic Processing	(*)	...	...	...
Porcelain Enameling	(*)	...	(*)	(*)
Printing and Publishing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pulp and Paper Mills	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rubber Processing	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Soap and Detergent Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Steam Electric Power Plant	(*)	(*)	(*)	...
Textile Mills	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Timber Products Processing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

(1) The toxic pollutants in each fraction are listed in Table II.
* Testing required.

TABLE II
Organic Toxic Pollutants in Each of Four Fractions in Analysis
by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy (GC/MS)

(a) VOLATILES

1V acrolein
2V acrylonitrile
3V benzene
4V bis (chloromethyl) ether
5V bromoform
6V carbon tetrachloride
7V chlorobenzene
8V chlorodibromomethane
9V chloroethane
10V 2-chloroethylvinyl ether
11V chloroform
12V dichlorobromomethane
13V dichlorodifluoromethane
14V 1,1-dichloroethane
15V 1,2-dichloroethane
16V 1,1-dichloroehtylene
17V 1,2-dichloropropane
18V 1,2-dichloropropylene
19V ethylbenzene
20V metyl bromide
21V methyl chloride
22V methoylene chloride
23V 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
24V tetrachloroethylene
25V toluene
26V 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
27V 1,1,1-trichloroethane
28V 1,1,2-trichloroethane
29V trichloroethylene
30V trichlorofluoromethane
31V vinyl chloride

(b) ACID COMPOUNDS

1A 2-chlorophenol
2A 2,4-dichlorophenol
3A 2.4-dimethylphenol
4A 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
5A 2,4-dinitrophenol
6A 2-nitrophenol
7A 4-nitrophenol
8A p-chloro-m-cresol
9A pentachlorophenol
10A phenol
11A 2,4,6-trichlorophenol

(c) BASE/NEUTRAL

1B acenaphthene
2B acenaphthylene
3B anthracene
4B benzidine
5B benzo(a)anthracene
6B benzo(a)pyrene
7B 3,4-benzofluoranthene
8B benzo(ghi)perylene
9B benzo(k)fluoranthene
10B bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
11B bis(2-chloroethyl)ether
12B bis(2-chloroethyl)ether
13B bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
14B 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
15B butylbenzyl phthalate
16B 2-chloronaphthanlene
17B 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
18B chrysene
19B dibenxo(a,h)anthracene
20B 1,2-dichlorobenzen
21B 1,3-dichlorobenzene
22B 1,4-dichlorobenzene
23B 3,3-dichlorobenzidine
24B diethyl phthalate
25B dimethyl phtahalate
26B di-n-butyl phthalate
27B 2,4-dinitrotoluene

28B 2,6-dinitrotoluene
29B di-n-octyl phthalate
30B 1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)
31B fluoranthene
32B fluorene
33B hexachlorobenzene
34B hexachlorobutadiene
35B hexachlorocyclopentadiene
36B hexachloroethane
37B indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
38B isophorone
39B naphthalene
40B nitrobenzene
41B N-nitrosodimethylamine
42B N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
43B N-nitrosodiphenylamine
44B phenanthrene
45B pyrene
46B 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene

(d) PESTICIDES

1P aldrin
2P alpha-BHC
3P beta-BHC
4P gamma-BHC
5P delta-BHC
6P chlordane
7P 4,4'-DDT
8P 4,4'-DDE
10P dieldrin
11P alpha-endosulfan
12P beta-endosulfan
13P endosulfan sulfate
14P endrin
15P endrin aldehyde
16P heptachlor
17P heptachlor epoxide
18P PCB-1242
19P PCB-1254
20P PCB-1221
21P PCB-1232
22P PCB-1248
23P PCB-1260
24P PCB-1016
25P toxaphene

TABLE III
Other Toxic Pollutants; Metals, Cyanide, and Total Phenols

(a) Antimony, Total
(b) Arsenic, Total
(c) Beryllium, total
(d) Cadmium, Total
(e) Chromium, Total
(f) Copper, Total
(g) Lead, Total
(h) Mercury, Total
(i) Nickel, Total
(j) Selenium, Total
(k) Silver, Total
(l) Thallium, Total
(m) Zinc, Total
(n) Cyanide, Total
(o) Phenols, Total

TABLE IV
Conventional and Nonconventional Pollutants Required to be Tested
by Existing Dischargers if Expected to be Present

(a) Bromide
(b) Chlorine, Total Residual
(c) Color
(d) E. coli
(e) Fluoride
(f) Nitrate-Nitrite
(g) Nitrogen, total Organic
(h) Oil and Grease
(i) Phosphorus, Total
(j) Radioactivity
(k) Sulfate
(l) Sulfide
(m) Sulfite
(n) Surfactants
(o) Aluminum, Total
(p) Barium, Total
(q) Boron, Total
(r) Cobalt, Total
(s) Iron, Total
(t) Magnesium, Total
(u) Molybdenum, Total
(v) Manganese, Total
(w) Tin, Total
(x) Titanium, Total

TABLE V
28 Toxic Pollutants and Hazardous Substances Required to be Identified by Existing Dischargers if Expected to be Present

(a) Toxic Pollutants - Asbestos
(b) Hazardous Substances

1. Acetaldhyde
2. Allyl alcohol
3. Allyl chloride
4. Amyl acetate
5. Aniline
6. Benzonitrile
7. Benzyl chloride
8. Butyl acetate
9. Butylamine
10. Captan
11. Carbaryl
12. Carbofuran
13. Carbon disulfide
14. Chlorpyrifos
15. Coumaphos
16. Cresol
17. Crotonaldehyde
18. Cyclohexane
19. 2,4-D(2.4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid)
20. Diazinon
21. Dicamba
22. Dichlobenil
23. Dichlone
24. 2,2-Dichloropropionic acid
25. Dichlorvos
26. Diethyl amine
27. Dimethyl amine
28. Dintrobenzene
29. Diquat
30. Disulfoton
31. Diuron
32. Epichloropydrin
33. Ethanolamine
34. Ethion
35. Ethylene diamine
36. Ethylene dibromide
37. Formaldehyde
38. Furfural
39. Guthion
40. Isoprene
41. Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate
42. Kelthane
43. Kepone
44. Malathion
45. Mercaptodimethur
46. Methoxychlor
47. Methyl mercaptan
48. Methyl methacrylate
49. Methyl parathion
50. Mevinphos
51. Mexacarbate
52. Monoethyl amine
53. Monomethyl amine
54. Naled
55. Npathenic acid
56. Nitrotouene
57. Parathion
58. Phenolsulfanante
59. Phosgene
60. Propargite
61. Propylene oxide
62. Pyrethrins
63. Quinoline
64. Resorconol
65. Strontium
66. Strychnine
67. Styrene
68. 2,4,5-T(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid)
69. TDE(Tetrachlorodiphenylethane)
70. 2,4,5-TP (2-(2,4,5 - trichlorophenoxy)propanic acid)
71. Trichlorofan

72. Triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate
73. Triethylamine
74. Trimethylamine
75. Uranium
76. Vanadium
77. Vinyl Acetate
78. Xylene
79. Xylenol
80. Zirconium

3.14 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS OF R317-8-3.8(7)(E) SUSPENDED FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES AND SUBCATEGORIES OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES. The application requirements of R317-8-3.5 (7)(c) are suspended for the following categories and subcategories of the primary industries listed in R317-8-3.11:

(1) Coal mines.

(2) Testing and reporting for all four organic fractions in the Greige Mills subcategory of the Textile Mills Industry and testing and reporting for the pesticide fraction in all other subcategories of this industrial category.

(3) Testing and reporting for the volatile, base/neutral and pesticide fractions in the Base and Precious Metals Subcategory of the Ore Mining and Dressing industry, and testing and reporting for all four fractions in all other subcategories of this industrial category.

(4) Testing and reporting for all four GC/MS fractions in the Porcelain Enameling industry.

(5) Testing and reporting for the pesticide fraction in the Tall Oil Resin Subcategory and Rosin-Based Derivatives Subcategory of the Gum and Wood Chemicals industry and testing and reporting for the pesticide and base/neutral fractions in all other subcategories of this industrial category.

(6) Testing and reporting for the pesticide fraction in the Leather Tanning and Finishing, Paint and Ink Formulation, and Photographic Supplies industrial categories.

(7) Testing and reporting for the acid, base/neutral and pesticide fractions in the Petroleum Refining industrial category.

(8) Testing and reporting for the pesticide fraction in the Papergrade Sulfite subcategories of the Pulp and Paper industry; testing and reporting for the base/neutral and pesticide fractions in the following subcategories: Deink Dissolving Kraft and Paperboard from Waste Paper; testing and reporting for the volatile, base/neutral and pesticide fractions in the following subcategories: BCT Bleached Kraft, Semi-Chemical and Nonintegrated Fine Papers; and testing and reporting for the acid, base/neutral, and pesticide fractions in the following subcategories: Fine Bleached Kraft, Dissolving, Sulfite Pulp, Groundwood-Fine Papers, Market Bleached Kraft, Tissue from Wastepaper, and Nonintegrated-Tissue Papers.

(9) Testing and reporting for the base/neutral fraction in the Once-Through Cooling Water, Fly Ash and Bottom Ash Transport Water process wastestreams of the Steam Electric Power Plant industrial category.

R317-8-4. Permit Conditions.

4.1 CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL UPDES PERMITS. The following conditions apply to all UPDES permits. Additional conditions applicable to UPDES permits are in R317-8-4.1(15). All conditions applicable shall be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to these regulations must be given in the permit. In addition to conditions required in all UPDES permits, the Executive Secretary will establish conditions as required on a case-by-case basis under R317-8-4.2 and R317-8-5.

(1) Duty to Comply.

(a) General requirement. The permittee must comply with all conditions of the UPDES permit. Any permit noncompliance is a violation of the Utah Water Quality Act, as amended and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

(b) Specific duties.

1. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established by the State within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement (40 CFR, 129).

2. The Utah Water Quality Act, in 19-5-115, provides that any person who violates the Act, or any permit, rule, or order adopted under it is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or with gross negligence violates the Act, or any permit, rule or order adopted under it is subject to a fine of not more than $25,000 per day of violation. Any person convicted under 19-5-115 a second time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $50,000 per day.

(2) Duty to Reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of the permit, the permittee shall apply for and obtain a new permit as required in R317-8-3.1.

(3) Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. (Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with the permit, shall control production of all discharges until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.)

(4) Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of the UPDES permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

(5) Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control and related appurtenances which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

(6) Permit Actions. The permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

(7) Property Rights. This permit does not convey any property rights of any kind, or any exclusive privilege.

(8) Duty to Provide Information. The permittee shall furnish to the Executive Secretary, within a reasonable time, any information which the Executive Secretary may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Executive Secretary, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

(9) Inspection and Entry. The permittee shall allow the Executive Secretary, or an authorized representative, including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Executive Secretary) upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law to:

(a) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated

facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

(b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

(c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment, including monitoring and control equipment, practices or operations regulated or required under the permit; and

(d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times for the purposes of assuring UPDES program compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Utah Water Quality Act any substances or parameters, or practices at any location.

(10) Monitoring and records.

(a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(b) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Executive Secretary at any time. Records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, shall be retained for a period of at least five years or longer as required by State promulgated standards for sewage sludge use and disposal.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

3. The date(s) and times analyses were performed;

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

6. The results of such analyses.

(d) Monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR 136 unless otherwise specified in State standards for sludge use or disposal, unless other test procedures, approved by EPA under 40 CFR 136, have been specified in the permit.

(e) Section 19-5-115(3) of the Utah Water Quality Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months or by both.

(11) Signatory Requirement. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Executive Secretary shall be signed and certified as indicated in R317-8-3.4. The Utah Water Quality Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under the permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both.

(12) Reporting Requirements.

(a) Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Secretary as soon as possible of any planned physical alteration or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in R317-8-8; or

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit nor to notification requirements under R317-8-4.1(15).

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

(b) Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Executive Secretary of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

(c) Transfers. The permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary may require modification on and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Utah Water Quality Act, as amended. (In some cases, modification, revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

(d) Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in the permit. Monitoring results shall be reported as follows:

1. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Executive Secretary for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. Monitoring results may also be submitted electronically to the EPA's NetDMR program, if a Subscriber Agreement is in place. See Utah Admin. Code R317-1-9.

2. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or the in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR 136 unless otherwise specified in State standards for sludge use and disposal, or as specified in the permit according to procedures approved by EPA, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Executive Secretary.

3. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in the permit.

(e) Compliance Schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress report on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than fourteen days following each scheduled date.

(f) Twenty-Four Hour Reporting. The permittee shall (orally) report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within twenty-four hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. (The report shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any other reporting requirement applicable to the noncompliance.) A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. (The Executive Secretary may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four hours.) The following shall be included as events which must be reported within twenty-four hours:

1. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit, as indicated in R317-8-4.1(13).

2. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

3. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Executive Secretary in the permit to be reported within twenty-four hours, as indicated in R317-8-4.2(7). The Executive Secretary may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

(g) Other NonCompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under R317-8-4.1(12)(d), (e), and (f) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in R317-8-4.1(12)(f).

(h) Other Information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant fact in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in its permit application or in any report to the Executive Secretary, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

(13) Occurrence of a Bypass.

(a) Definitions.

1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

2. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

(b) Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to R317-8-4.1(13)(c) or (d).

(c) Prohibition of Bypass.

1. Bypass is prohibited, and the Executive Secretary may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of human life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance, and

c. The permittee submitted notices as required under R317-8-4.1(13)(d).

2. The Executive Secretary may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Executive Secretary determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in R317-8-4.1(13)(c) a, b, and c.

(d) Notice.

1. Anticipated bypass. Except as provided in R317-8-4.1(13)(b) and R317-8-4.1(13)(d)2, if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, at least 90 days before the date of bypass. The prior notice shall include the following unless otherwise waived by the Executive Secretary:

a. Evaluation of alternatives to the bypass, including cost-benefit analysis containing an assessment of anticipated resource damages;

b. A specific bypass plan describing the work to be performed including scheduled dates and times. The permittee must notify the Executive Secretary in advance of any changes to the bypass schedule;

c. Description of specific measures to be taken to minimize environmental and public health impacts;

d. A notification plan sufficient to alert all downstream users, the public and others reasonably expected to be impacted by the bypass;

e. A water quality assessment plan to include sufficient monitoring of the receiving water before, during and following the bypass to enable evaluation of public health risks and environmental impacts; and

f. Any additional information requested by the Executive Secretary.

2. Emergency Bypass. Where ninety days advance notice is not possible, the permittee must notify the Executive Secretary, and the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, as soon as it becomes aware of the need to bypass and provide to the Executive Secretary the information in R317-8-4.1(13)(d)1.a. through f. to the extent practicable.

3. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Executive Secretary as required in R317-8-4.1(12)(f). The permittee shall also immediately notify the Director of the Department of Natural Resources , the public and downstream users and shall implement measures to minimize impacts to public health and the environment to the extent practicable.

(14) Occurrence of an Upset.

(a) Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

(b) Effect of an Upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of R317-8-4.1(14)(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, if final administrative action subject to judicial review.

(c) Conditions Necessary for a Demonstration of Upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

1. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;

2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

3. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in R317-8-4.1(12)(f) (twenty-four hour notice).

4. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under R317-8-4.1(4).

(d) Burden of Proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

(15) Additional Conditions Applicable to Specified Categories of UPDES Permits. The following conditions, in addition to others set forth in these regulations apply to all UPDES permits within the categories specified below:

(a) Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Dischargers. In addition to the reporting requirements under R317-8-4.1(12),(13), and (14), any existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural discharger shall notify the Executive Secretary as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);

b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter

(500 ug/l) for 2,4 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

c. Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with R317-8-3.5(7) or (10).

d. The level established by the Executive Secretary in accordance with R317-8-4.2(6).

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge on a non-routine or infrequent basis of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l).

b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.

c. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with R317-8-3.5(9).

d. The level established by the Executive Secretary in accordance with R317-8-4.2(6).

(b) POTWs. POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Executive Secretary of the following:

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to the UPDES regulations if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

3. For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW; and any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

(c) Municipal separate storm sewer systems. The operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system or a municipal separate storm sewer that has been determined by the Executive Secretary under R317-8-3.9(1)(a)5 of this part must submit an annual report by the anniversary of the date of the issuance of the permit for such system. The report shall include:

1. The status of implementing the components of the storm water management program that are established as permit conditions;

2. Proposed changes to the storm water management programs that are established as permit conditions. Such proposed changes shall be consistent with R317-8-3.9(3)(b)3; and

3. Revisions, if necessary, to the assessment of controls and the fiscal analysis reported in the permit application under R317-8-3.9(3)(b)4 and 3.9(3)(b)5;

4. A summary of data, including monitoring data, that is accumulated throughout the reporting year;

5. Annual expenditures and budget for year following each annual report;

6. A summary describing the number and nature of enforcement actions, inspections, and public education programs;

7. Identification of water quality improvements or degradation.

(d) Concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). Any permit issued to a CAFO must include:

1. Requirements to develop and implement a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP). At a minimum, a CNMP must include best management practices and procedures necessary to implement applicable effluent limitations and standards. Operations defined as CAFOs before (insert rule effective date here) and permitted prior to December 31, 2006 must have their CNMPs developed and implemented by December 31, 2006. CAFOs that seek to obtain coverage under a permit after December 31, 2006 and all operations defined as CAFOs after (insert rule effective date here) must have a CNMP developed and implemented upon the date of permit coverage. The CNMP must, to the extent applicable:

a. Ensure adequate storage of manure, litter, and process wastewater, including procedures to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the storage facilities;

b. Ensure proper management of mortalities (i.e., dead animals) to ensure that they are not disposed of in a liquid manure, storm water, or process wastewater storage or treatment system that is not specifically designed to treat animal mortalities;

c. Ensure that clean water is diverted, as appropriate, from the production area;

d. Prevent direct contact of confined animals with waters of the United States;

e. Ensure that chemicals and other contaminants handled on-site are not disposed of in any manure, litter, process wastewater, or storm water storage or treatment system unless specifically designed to treat such chemicals and other contaminants;

f. Identify appropriate site specific conservation practices to be implemented, including as appropriate buffers or equivalent practices, to control runoff of pollutants to waters of the United States;

g. Identify protocols for appropriate testing of manure, litter, process wastewater, and soil;

h. Establish protocols to land apply manure, litter or process wastewater in accordance with site specific nutrient management practices that ensure appropriate agricultural utilization of the nutrients in the manure, litter or process wastewater;

i. Identify specific records that will be maintained to document the implementation and management of the minimum elements described in paragraphs (d)(1)a. through (d)(1)h. of this section; and

j. Include documentation that the CNMP was prepared or approved by a certified nutrient management planner.

2. Recordkeeping requirements.

a. The permittee must create, maintain for five years, and make available to the Director, upon request, the following records:

(i) All applicable records identified pursuant paragraph (d)(1)i. of this section;

(ii) In addition, all CAFOs subject to 40 CFR part 412 must comply with record keeping requirements as specified in 40 CFR 412.37(b) and (c) and 40 CFR 412.47(b) and (c).

b. A copy of the CAFO's site-specific CNMP must be maintained on site and made available to the Director upon request.

3. Requirements relating to transfer of manure or process wastewater to other persons. Prior to transferring manure, litter or process wastewater to other persons, Large CAFOs must provide the recipient of the manure, litter or process wastewater with the most current nutrient analysis. The analysis provided must be consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR part 412. Large CAFOs must retain for five years records of the date, recipient name and address, and approximate amount of manure, litter or process wastewater transferred to another person.

4. Annual reporting requirements for CAFOs. The permittee must submit an annual report to the Director. The annual report must include:

a. The number and type of animals, whether in open confinement or housed under roof (beef cattle, broilers, layers, swine weighing 55 pounds or more, swine weighing less than 55 pounds, mature dairy cows, dairy heifers, veal calves, sheep and lambs, horses, ducks, turkeys, other);

b. Estimated amount of total manure, litter and process

wastewater generated by the CAFO in the previous 12 months (tons/gallons);

c. Estimated amount of total manure, litter and process wastewater transferred to other person by the CAFO in the previous 12 months (tons/ gallons);

d. Total number of acres for land application covered by the CNMP developed in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section;

e. Total number of acres under control of the CAFO that were used for land application of manure, litter and process wastewater in the previous 12 months;

f. Summary of all manure, litter and process wastewater discharges from the production area that have occurred in the previous 12 months, including date, time, and approximate volume; and

g. A statement that the current version of the CAFO's CNMP was developed or approved by a certified nutrient management planner.

4.2 ESTABLISHING PERMIT CONDITIONS. For the purposes of this section, permit conditions include any statutory or regulatory requirement which takes effect prior to the final administrative disposition of a permit. An applicable requirement may be any requirement which takes effect prior to the modification or revocation or reissuance of a permit, to the extent allowed in R317-8-5.6. New or reissued permits, and to the extent allowed under R317-8-5.6, modified or revoked and reissued permits shall incorporate each of the applicable requirements referenced in this section. In addition to the conditions established under R317-8-4.1 each UPDES permit will include conditions on a case by case basis to provide for and ensure compliance with all applicable Utah statutory and regulatory requirements and the following, as applicable:

(1) Technology-based effluent limitations and standards, based on effluent limitations and standards promulgated under Section 19-5-104 of the Utah Water Quality Act or new source performance standards promulgated under Section 19-5-104 of the Utah Water Quality Act, on case-by-case effluent limitations, or a combination of the two in accordance with R317-8-7.1.

(2) Toxic Effluent Standards and Other Effluent Limitations. If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition, including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition, is promulgated under Section 307(a) of CWA for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in the permit, the Executive Secretary shall institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

(3) Reopener Clause. For any discharger within a primary industry category, as listed in R317-8-3.11, requirements will be incorporated as follows:

(a) On or before June 30, 1981:

1. If applicable standards or limitations have not yet been promulgated, the permit shall include a condition stating that, if an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.

2. If applicable standards or limitations have been promulgated or approved, the permit shall include those standards or limitations.

(b) On or after the statutory deadline set forth in Section 301(b)(2) (A), (C), and (E) of CWA, any permit issued shall include effluent limitations to meet the requirements of Section 301(b)(2) (A), (C), (D), (E), (F), whether or not applicable effluent limitations guidelines have been promulgated or approved. These permits need not incorporate the clause required by R317-8-4.2(3)(a)1.

(c) The Executive Secretary shall promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit containing the clause required under R317-8-4.2(3)(a)1 to incorporate an applicable effluent standard or limitation which is promulgated or approved after the permit is issued if that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit.

(d) For any permit issued to a treatment works treating domestic sewage (including sludge-only facilities), the Executive Secretary shall include a reopener clause to incorporate any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal adopted by the State. The Executive Secretary may promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit containing the reopener clause required by this paragraph if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

(4) Water quality standards and state requirements shall be included as applicable. Any requirements in addition to or more stringent than EPA's effluent limitation guidelines or standards will be included, when necessary to:

(a) Achieve water quality standards established under the Utah Water Quality Act, as amended and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, including State narrative criteria for water quality.

1. Permit limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Executive Secretary determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality.

2. When determining whether a discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an in-stream excursion above a narrative or numeric criteria within a State water quality standard, the Executive Secretary shall use procedures which account for existing controls on point and nonpoint sources of pollution, the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent, the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing (when evaluating whole effluent toxicity), and where appropriate, the dilution of the effluent in the receiving water.

3. When the Executive Secretary determines, using the procedures in R317-8-4.2(4)(2), that a discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an in-stream excursion above the allowable ambient concentration of a State numeric criteria within a State water quality standard for an individual pollutant, the permit must contain effluent limits for that pollutant.

4. When the Executive Secretary determines, using the procedures in R317-8-4.2(4)(2), that a discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an in-stream excursion above the numeric criterion for whole effluent toxicity, the permit will contain effluent limits for whole effluent toxicity.

5. Except as provided in R317-8-4.2, when the Executive Secretary determines, using the procedures in R317-8-4.2(4)(2), toxicity testing data, or other information, that a discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an in-stream excursion above a narrative criterion within an applicable State water quality standard, the permit will contain effluent limits for whole effluent toxicity. Limits on whole effluent toxicity are not necessary where the Executive Secretary determines in the fact sheet or statement of basis of the UPDES permit, using the procedures in R317-8-4.2(4)(2), that chemical specific limits for effluent are sufficient to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative State water quality standards.

6. Where the State has not established a water quality criterion for a specific chemical pollutant that is present in an

effluent at a concentration that causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above a narrative criterion within an applicable State water quality standard the Executive Secretary will establish effluent limits using one or more of the following options:

a. Establish effluent limits using a calculated numeric water quality criterion for the pollutant which the Executive Secretary determines will attain and maintain applicable narrative water quality criteria and will fully protect the designated use. Such a criterion may be derived using a proposed State criterion, or an explicit State policy or regulation interpreting its narrative water quality criteria supplemented with other relevant information which may include: EPA's Water Quality Standards Handbook, October 1983, risk assessment data, exposure data, information about the pollutant from the Food and Drug Administration, and current EPA criteria documents:

b. Establish effluent limits on a case-by-case basis, using EPA's water quality criteria, published under section 307(a) of the CWA, supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; or

c. Establish effluent limitations on an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern, provided:

(i) The permit identifies which pollutants are intended to be controlled by the use of the effluent limitations;

(ii) The fact sheet as required by .4 sets forth the basis for the limit, including a finding that compliance with the effluent limit on the indicator parameter will result in controls on the pollutant of concern which are sufficient to attain and maintain applicable water quality standards;

(iii) The permit requires all effluent and ambient monitoring necessary to show that during the term of the permit the limit on the indicator parameter continues to attain and maintain applicable water quality standards; and

(iv) The permit contains a reopener clause allowing the Executive Secretary to modify or revoke and reissue the permit if the limits on the indicator parameter no longer attain and maintain applicable water quality standards.

7. When developing water quality-based effluent limits under this paragraph the Executive Secretary shall ensure that:

a. The level of water quality to be achieved by limits on point sources established under this paragraph is derived from, and complies with all applicable water quality standards; and

b. Effluent limits developed to protect a narrative water quality criterion, a numeric water quality criterion, or both, are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available wasteload allocation for the discharge prepared by the State and approved by EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7.

(b) Attain or maintain a specified water quality through water quality related effluent limits established under the Utah Water Quality Act;

(c) Conform to applicable water quality requirements when the discharge affects a state other than Utah;

(d) Incorporate any more stringent limitations, treatment standards, or schedule of compliance requirements established under federal or state law or regulations.

(e) Ensure consistency with the requirements of any Utah Water Quality Management Plan approved by EPA.

(f) Incorporate alternative effluent limitations or standards where warranted by "fundamentally different factors," under R317-8-7.3.

(5) Technology-based Controls for Toxic Pollutants. Limitations established under R317-8-4.2 (1), (2), or (4) to control pollutants meeting the criteria listed in R317-8-4.2(5)(a) will be included in the permit, if applicable. Limitations will be established in accordance with R317-8-4.2(5)(6). An explanation of the development of these limitations will be included in the fact sheet under R317-8-6.4.

(a) Limitations will control all toxic pollutants which:

1. The Executive Secretary determines, based on information reported in a permit application under R317-8-3.5(7) and (10), or in a notification under R317-8-4.1(15)(a) of this regulation or on other information, are or may be discharged at a level greater than the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements appropriate to the permittee under R317-8-7.1(3)(a),(b) and (c).

2. The discharger does or may use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct.

(b) The requirement that the limitations control the pollutants meeting the criteria of paragraph (a) of this subsection will be satisfied by:

1. Limitations on those pollutants; or

2. Limitations on other pollutants which, in the judgment of the Executive Secretary, will provide treatment of the pollutants under paragraph (a) of this subsection to the levels required by R317-8-7.1(3)(a), (b) and (c).

(6) Notification Level. A "notification level" which exceeds the notification level of R317-8-4.1(15) upon a petition from the permittee or on the Executive Secretary's initiative will be incorporated as a permit condition, if applicable. This new notification level may not exceed the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements appropriate to the permittee under R317-8-7.1(3).

(7) Twenty-Four (24) Hour Reporting. Pollutants for which the permittee will report violations of maximum daily discharge limitations under R317-8-4.1(12)(f) shall be listed in the permit. This list will include any toxic pollutant or hazardous substance, or any pollutant specifically identified as the method to control a toxic pollutant or hazardous substance.

(8) Monitoring Requirements. The permit will incorporate, as applicable in addition to R317-8-4.1(12) the following monitoring requirements:

(a) To assure compliance with permit limitations, requirements to monitor;

1. The mass, or other measurement specified in the permit, for each pollutant limited in the permit;

2. The volume of effluent discharged from each outfall;

3. Other measurements as appropriate, including pollutants in internal waste streams under R317-8-4.3(8); pollutants in intake water for net limitations under R317-8-4.3(7); frequency and rate of discharge for noncontinuous discharges under R317-8-4.3(5); pollutants subject to notification requirements under R317-8-4.1(15)(a); and pollutants in sewage sludge or other monitoring as specified in State rules for sludge use or disposal or as determined to be necessary pursuant to R317-8-2.1.

4. According to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the analyses of pollutants having approved methods under the federal regulation, and according to a test procedure specified in the permit for pollutants with no approved methods.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (8)(d) and (8)(e) of this section, requirements to report monitoring results shall be established on a case-by-case basis with a frequency dependent on the nature and effect of the sewage sludge use or disposal practice; minimally this shall be a specified in R317-8-1.10(8) (where applicable), but in no case less than once a year.

(c) Requirements to report monitoring results for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which are subject to an effluent limitation guideline shall be established on a case-by-case basis with a frequency dependent on the nature and effect of the discharge, but in no case less than once a year.

(d) Requirements to report monitoring results for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (other than those addressed in paragraph (c)above) shall be established on a case-by-case basis with a frequency dependent on the nature and effect of the discharge. At a minimum, a permit for such a discharge must require;

1. The discharger to conduct an annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to a storm water

discharge associated with industrial activity and evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in a storm water pollution prevention plan are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed;

2. The discharger to maintain for a period of three years a record summarizing the results of the inspection and a certification that the facility is in compliance with the plan and the permit, and identifying any incidents of non-compliance;

3. Such report and certification be signed in accordance with R317-8-3.4; and

4. Permits for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from inactivite mining operations may, where annual inspections are impracticable, require certification once every three years by a Registered Professional Engineer that the facility is in compliance with the permit, or alternative requirements.

(e) Permits which do not require the submittal of monitoring result reports at least annually shall require that the permittee report all instances of noncompliance not reported under R317-8-4.1(12)(a),(d),(e), and (f) at least annually.

(9) Pretreatment Program for POTWs. If applicable to the facility the permit will incorporate as a permit condition, requirements for POTWs to:

(a) Identify, in terms of character and volume of pollutants, any significant indirect dischargers into the POTW subject to pretreatment standards under the UPDES regulations.

(b) Submit a local program when required by and in accordance with R317-8-8.10 to assure compliance with pretreatment standards to the extent applicable in the UPDES regulations. The local program will be incorporated into the permit as described in R317-8-8.10. The program shall require all indirect dischargers to the POTW to comply with the applicable reporting requirements.

(c) For POTWs which are "sludge-only facilities", a requirement to develop a pretreatment program under R317-8-8 when the Executive Secretary determines that a pretreatment program is necessary to assure compliance with State rules governing sludge use or disposal.

(10) Best management practices shall be included as a permit condition, as applicable, to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when:

(a) Authorized under the Utah Water Quality Act as amended and the UPDES rule for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary activities;

(b) Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible, or

(c) The practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the Utah Water Quality Act, as amended.

(11) Reissued Permits.

(a) Except as provided in R317-8-4.2(11)(b), when a permit is renewed or reissued, interim limitations, standards or conditions must be at least as stringent as the final limitations, standards, or conditions in the previous permit unless the circumstances on which the previous permit was based have materially and substantially changed since the time the permit was issued and would constitute cause for permit modification or revocation and reissuance under R317-8-5.6.

(b) In the case of effluent limitations established on the basis of Section 19-5-104 of the Utah Water Quality Act, a permit may not be renewed, reissued, or modified on the basis of effluent guidelines promulgated by EPA under section 304(b) of the CWA subsequent to the original issuance of such permit, to contain effluent limitations which are less stringent than the comparable effluent limitations in the previous permit.

(c) Exceptions--A permit with respect to which R317-8-4.2(11)(b) applies may be renewed, reissued or modified to contain a less stringent effluent limitation applicable to a pollutant, if--

1. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of a less stringent effluent limitation; and

2. a. Information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) which would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance; or

b. The Executive Secretary determines that technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law were made in issuing the permit;

3. A less stringent effluent limitation is necessary because of events over which the permittee has no control and for which there is no reasonably available remedy;

4. The permittee has received a permit modification under R317-8-5.6; or

5. The permittee has installed the treatment facilities required to meet the effluent limitations in the previous permit and has properly operated and maintained the facilities but has nevertheless been unable to achieve the previous effluent limitations, in which case the limitations in the reviewed, reissued, or modified permit may reflect the level of pollutant control actually achieved (but shall not be less stringent than required by effluent guidelines in effect at the time of permit renewal, reissuance, or modification).

(d). Limitations. In no event may a permit with respect to which R317-8-4.2(11)(b) applies be renewed, reissued or modified to contain an effluent limitation which is less stringent than required by effluent guidelines in effect at the time the permit is renewed, reissued, or modified. In no event may such a permit to discharge into waters be renewed, issued, or modified to contain a less stringent effluent limitation if the implementation of such limitation would result in a violation of the water quality standard applicable to such waters.

(12) Privately Owned Treatment Works. For a privately owned treatment works, any conditions expressly applicable to any user, as a limited co-permittee, that may be necessary in the permit issued to the treatment works to ensure compliance with applicable requirements under this regulation will be imposed as applicable. Alternatively, the Executive Secretary may issue separate permits to the treatment works and to its users, or may require a separate permit application from any user. The Executive Secretary's decision to issue a permit with no conditions applicable to any user, to impose conditions on one or more users, to issue separate permits or to require separate applications, and the basis for that decision will be stated in the fact sheet for the draft permit for the treatment works.

(13) Grants. Any conditions imposed in grants or loans made by the Executive Secretary to POTWs which are reasonably necessary for the achievement of federally issued effluent limitations will be required as applicable.

(14) Sewage Sludge. Requirements governing the disposal of sewage sludge from publicly owned treatment works or any other treatment works treating domestic sewage for any use for which rules have been established, in accordance with any applicable regulations.

(15) Coast Guard. When a permit is issued to a facility that may operate at certain times as a means of transportation over water, the permit will be conditioned to require that the discharge comply with any applicable federal regulation promulgated by the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, and such condition will establish specifications for safe transportation, handling, carriage, and storage of pollutants, if applicable.

(16) Navigation. Any conditions that the Secretary of the Army considers necessary to ensure that navigation and anchorage will not be substantially impaired, in accordance with R317-8-6.9 will be included.

(17) State standards for sewage sludge use or disposal.

When there are no applicable standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, the permit may include requirements developed on a case-by-case basis to protect public health and the environment from any adverse effects which may occur from toxic pollutants in sewage sludge. If any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is promulgated under Section 19-5-104 of the Utah Water Quality Act, and that standard is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant or practice in the permit, the Executive Secretary may initiate proceedings under these rules to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal.

(18) Qualifying State or local programs.

(a) For storm water discharges associated with small construction activity identified in R317-8-3.9(6)(e), the Executive Secretary may include permit conditions that incorporate qualifying State or local erosion and sediment control program requirements by reference. Where a qualifying State or local program does not include one or more of the elements in this paragraph then the Executive Secretary must include those elements as conditions in the permit. A qualifying State or local erosion and sediment control program is one that includes:

1. Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control best management practices;

2. Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;

3. Requirements for construction site operators to develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan. (A storm water pollution prevention plan includes site descriptions of appropriate control measures, copies of approved State, local requirements, maintenance procedures, inspections procedures, and identification of non-storm water discharges); and

4. Requirements to submit a site plan for review that incorporates consideration of potential water quality impacts.

(b) For storm water discharges from construction activity identified in R317-8-3.9(6)(d)10., the Executive Secretary may include permit conditions that incorporate qualifying State or local erosion and sediment control program requirements by reference. A qualifying State or local erosion and sediment control program is one that includes the elements listed in paragraph (18)(a) of this section and any additional requirements necessary to achieve the applicable technology-based standards of "best available technology" and "best conventional technology" based on the best professional judgment of the permit writer.

4.3 CALCULATING UPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS. The following provisions will be used to calculate terms and conditions of the UPDES permit.

(1) Outfalls and Discharge Points. All permit effluent limitations, standards, and prohibitions will be established for each outfall or discharge point of the permitted facility, except as otherwise provided under R317-8-4.2(10) with BMPs where limitations are infeasible; and under R317-8-4.3(8), limitations on internal waste streams.

(2) Production-Based Limitations.

(a) In the case of POTWs, permit effluent limitations, standards, or prohibitions will be calculated based on design flow.

(b) Except in the case of POTWs, calculation of any permit limitations, standards, or prohibitions which are based on production, or other measure of operation, will be based not upon the designed production capacity but rather upon a reasonable measure of actual production of the facility. For new sources or new dischargers, actual production shall be estimated using projected production. The time period of the measure of production will correspond to the time period of the calculated permit limitations; for example, monthly production will be used to calculate average monthly discharge limitations. The Executive Secretary may include a condition establishing alternate permit standards or prohibitions based upon anticipated increased (not to exceed maximum production capability) or decreased production levels.

(c) For the automotive manufacturing industry only, the Executive Secretary may establish a condition under R317-8-4.3(2)(b)2 if the applicant satisfactorily demonstrates to the Executive Secretary at the time the application is submitted that its actual production, as indicated in R317-8-4.3(2)(b)1, is substantially below maximum production capability and that there is a reasonable potential for an increase above actual production during the duration of the permit.

(d) If the Executive Secretary establishes permit conditions under and R317-8-4.3(2)(c):

1. The permit shall require the permittee to notify the Executive Secretary at least two business days prior to a month in which the permittee expects to operate at a level higher than the lowest production level identified in the permit. The notice shall specify the anticipated level and the period during which the permittee expects to operate at the alternate level. If the notice covers more than one month, the notice shall specify the reasons for the anticipated production level increase. New notice of discharge at alternate levels is required to cover a period or production level not covered by prior notice or, if during two consecutive months otherwise covered by a notice, the production level at the permitted facility does not in fact meet the higher level designated in the notice.

2. The permittee shall comply with the limitations, standards, or prohibitions that correspond to the lowest level of production specified in the permit, unless the permittee has notified the Executive Secretary under R317-8-4.3(2)(d)1, in which case the permittee shall comply with the lower of the actual level of production during each month or the level specified in the notice.

3. The permittee shall submit with the DMR the level of production that actually occurred during each month and the limitations, standards, or prohibitions applicable to that level of production.

(3) Metals. All permit effluent limitations, standards, or prohibitions for a metal will be expressed in terms of the total recoverable metal, that is, the sum of the dissolved and suspended fractions of the metal, unless:

(a) An applicable effluent standard or limitation has been promulgated by EPA and specifies the limitation for the metal in the dissolved or valent form; or total form; or

(b) In establishing permit limitations on a case-by-case basis under R317-8-7, it is necessary to express the limitation on the metal in the dissolved or valent form in order to carry out the provisions of the Utah Water Quality Act; or

(c) All approved analytical methods for the metal inherently measure only its dissolved form.

(4) Continuous Discharges. For continuous discharges all permit effluent limitations, standards, and prohibitions, including those necessary to achieve water quality standards, unless impracticable will be stated as:

(a) Maximum daily and average monthly discharge limitations for all dischargers other than publicly owned treatment works; and

(b) Average weekly and average monthly discharge limitations for POTWs.

(5) Non-continuous Discharges. Discharges which are not continuous, as defined in R317-8-1.5(7), shall be particularly described and limited, considering the following factors, as appropriate:

(a) Frequency; for example, a batch discharge shall not occur more than once every three (3) weeks;

(b) Total mass; for example, not to exceed 100 kilograms

of zinc and 200 kilograms of chromium per batch discharge;

(c) Maximum rate of discharge of pollutants during the discharge for example, not to exceed 2 kilograms of zinc per minute; and

(d) Prohibition or limitation of specified pollutants by mass, concentration, or other appropriate measure, (for example, shall not contain at any time more than 0.05 mg/l zinc or more than 250 grams (0.25 kilogram) of zinc in any discharge).

(6) Mass Limitations.

(a) All pollutants limited in permits shall have limitations, standards, or prohibitions expressed in terms of mass except:

1. For pH, temperature, radiation, or other pollutants which cannot appropriately be expressed by mass;

2. When applicable standards and limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measurement; or

3. If, in establishing permit limitations on a case-by-case basis under R317-8-7.1, limitations expressed in terms of mass are infeasible because the mass of the pollutant discharged cannot be related to a measure of operation; (for example, discharges of TSS from certain mining operations), and permit conditions ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment.

(b) Pollutants limited in terms of mass additionally may be limited in terms of other units of measurement, and the permit will require the permittee to comply with both limitations.

(7) Pollutants in Intake Water.

(a) Upon request of the discharger, technology-based effluent limitations or standards shall be adjusted to reflect credit for pollutants in the discharger's intake water if:

1. The applicable effluent limitations and standards contained in effluent guidelines and standards provide that they shall be applied on a net basis; or

2. The discharger demonstrates that the control system it proposes or used to meet applicable technology-based limitations and standards would, if properly installed and operated, meet the limitations and standards in the absence of pollutants in the intake waters.

(b) Credit for generic pollutants such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) or total suspended solids (TSS) should not be granted unless the permittee demonstrates that the constituents of the generic measure in the effluent are substantially similar to the constituents of the generic measure in the intake water or unless appropriate additional limits are placed on process water pollutants either at the outfall or elsewhere.

(c) Credit shall be granted only to the extent necessary to meet the applicable limitation or standard, up to a maximum value equal to the influent value. Additional monitoring may be necessary to determine eligibility for credits and compliance with permit limits.

(d) Credit shall be granted only if the discharger demonstrates that the intake water is drawn from the same body of water into which the discharge is made. The Executive Secretary may waive this requirement if he finds that no environmental degradation will result.

(e) This section does not apply to the discharge of raw water clarifier sludge generated from the treatment of intake water.

(8) Internal Waste Streams.

(a) When permit effluent limitations or standards imposed at the point of discharge are impractical or infeasible, effluent limitations or standards for discharges of pollutants may be imposed on internal waste streams before mixing with other waste streams or cooling water streams. In those instances, the monitoring required by R317-8-4.2(8) shall also be applied to the internal waste streams.

(b) Limits on internal waste streams will be imposed only when the fact sheet under R317-8-6.4 sets forth the exceptional circumstances which make such limitations necessary, such as when the final discharge point is inaccessible, for example, under 10 meters of water, the wastes at the point of discharge are so diluted as to make monitoring impracticable, or the interferences among pollutants at the point of discharge would make detection or analysis impracticable.

(9) Disposal of Pollutants Into Wells, Into POTWs, or by Land Application. Permit limitations and standards shall be calculated as provided in R317-8-2.6.

(10) Secondary Treatment Information. Permit conditions that involve secondary treatment will be written as provided in 40 CFR Part 133, except that Utah effluent limits for secondary treatment will be used.

R317-8-5. Permit Provisions.

5.1 DURATION OF PERMITS

(1) UPDES permits shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed 5 years.

(2) Except as provided in R317-8-3.1(4) (d), the term of a permit shall not be extended by modification beyond the maximum duration specified in this section.

(3) The Executive Secretary may issue any permit for a duration that is less than the full allowable term under this section.

(4) A permit that would expire on or after the Federal statutory deadline set forth in section 301(b)(2) (A), (C), and (E) of the CWA, may be issued to expire after the deadline if the permit includes effluent limitations to meet the requirements of section 301(b)(2) (A), (C), (D), (E) and (F), whether or not applicable effluent limitations guidelines have been promulgated or approved.

(5) A determination that a particular discharger falls within a given industrial category for purposes of setting a permit expiration date under paragraph (d) of this section is not conclusive as to the discharger's inclusion in that industrial category for any other purposes, and does not prejudice any rights to challenge or change that inclusion at the time that a permit based on that determination is formulated.

5.2 SCHEDULES OF COMPLIANCE

(1) The permit may, when appropriate, specify a schedule of compliance leading to compliance with the Utah Water Quality Act, as amended, and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

(a) Time for compliance. Any schedules of compliance under this section will require compliance as soon as possible, but not later than the applicable statutory deadline under the CWA.

(b) The first UPDES permit issued to a new source or a new discharger shall contain a schedule of compliance only when necessary to allow a reasonable opportunity to attain compliance with requirements issued or revised after commencement of construction but less than three years before commencement of the relevant discharge. For recommencing discharges, a schedule of compliance shall be available only when necessary to allow a reasonable opportunity to attain compliance with requirements issued or revised less than three years before recommencement of discharge.

(c) Interim dates. Except as provided in R317-8-5.2(2)(a)2 if a permit establishes a schedule of compliance which exceeds one (1) year from the date of permit issuance, the schedule will set forth interim requirements and the dates for their achievement.

1. The time between interim dates will not exceed one (1) year, except that in the case of a schedule for compliance with standards for sewage sludge use and disposal, the time between interim dates will not exceed six months.

2. If the time necessary for completion of any interim requirement, such as the construction of a control facility, is more than one (1) year and is not readily divisible into stages for completion, the permit will specify interim dates, (but not more

than one interim date per calendar year per project phase or segment), for the submission of reports of progress toward completion of the interim requirements and indicate a projected completion date.

(d) Reporting. The permit shall be written to require that no later than fourteen (14) days following each interim date and the final date of compliance, the permittee shall notify the Executive Secretary in writing of its compliance or noncompliance with the interim or final requirements, or submit progress reports.

(2) Alternative Schedules of Compliance. A UPDES permit applicant or permittee may cease conducting regulated activities (by termination of direct discharge for UPDES sources), rather than continue to operate and meet permit requirements as follows:

(a) If the permittee decides to cease conducting regulated activities at a given time within the term of a permit which has already been issued:

1. The permit may be modified to contain a new or additional schedule leading to timely cessation of activities; or

2. The permittee shall cease conducting permitted activities before noncompliance with any interim or final compliance schedule requirement already specified in the permit.

(b) If the decision to cease conducting regulated activities is made before issuance of a permit whose term will include the termination date, the permit will contain a schedule leading to termination which will ensure timely compliance with applicable requirements no later than the statutory deadline.

(c) If the permittee is undecided whether to cease conducting regulated activities, the Executive Secretary may issue or modify a permit to contain two schedules as follows:

1. Both schedules will contain an identical interim deadline requiring a final decision on whether to cease conducting regulated activities no later than a date which ensures sufficient time to comply with applicable requirements in a timely manner if the decision is to continue conducting regulated activities;

2. One schedule shall lead to timely compliance no later than the statutory deadline in the CWA;

3. The second schedule will lead to cessation of regulated activities by a date which will ensure timely compliance with the applicable requirements no later than the deadline specified in R317-8-7;

4. Each permit containing two schedules will include a requirement that after the permittee has made a final decision under R317-8-5.2(2)(c), it shall follow the schedule leading to compliance if the decision is to continue conducting regulated activities, and follow the schedule leading to termination if the decision is to cease conducting regulated activities.

(d) The applicant's or permittee's decision to cease conducting regulated activities shall be evidenced by a firm public commitment satisfactory to the Executive Secretary, such as a resolution of the Board of Directors of a corporation.

5.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORDING AND REPORTING OF MONITORING RESULTS. All permits shall specify:

(1) Requirements concerning the proper use, maintenance, and installation, when appropriate, of monitoring equipment or methods, (including biological monitoring methods when appropriate);

(2) Required monitoring including type, intervals, and frequency sufficient to yield data which are representative of the monitored activity including, when appropriate, continuous monitoring;

(3) Applicable reporting requirements based upon the impact of the regulated activity and as specified in R317-8-4.1 and 4.2. Reporting shall be no less frequent than specified in the above section.

5.4 EFFECT OF A PERMIT

(1) Except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions included in R317-8-4.1(1)(b) and any standards adopted by the State for sewage sludge use or disposal, compliance with a UPDES permit during its term constitutes compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with the UPDES program. However, a permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated during its term for cause as set forth in R317-8-5.6 and 5.7.

(2) The issuance of a permit does not convey any property rights or any exclusive privilege.

(3) The issuance of a permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations.

(4) Compliance with a permit condition which implements a particular standard for sewage sludge use or disposal shall be an affirmative defense in any enforcement action brought for a violation of that standard for sewage use or disposal under the UPDES program.

5.5 TRANSFER OF PERMITS

(1) Transfers by Modification. Except as provided in R317-8-5.5(2) a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued, under R317-8-5.6 or if a minor modification has been made to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the UPDES regulations.

(2) Automatic Transfers. As an alternative to transfers under subsection (1) of this section, any UPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

(a) The current permittee notifies the Executive Secretary at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date in R317-8-5.5(2)(b).

(b) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.

(c) The Executive Secretary does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of an intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be a minor modification under R317-8-5.6(3). If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement under R317-8-5.5(2)(b).

5.6 MODIFICATION OR REVOCATION AND REISSUANCE OF PERMIT

The Executive Secretary may determine whether or not one or more of the causes, listed in R317-8-5.6(1) and (2) for modification or revocation and reissuance or both, exist. If cause exists, the Executive Secretary may modify or revoke and reissue the permit accordingly, and may request an updated application if necessary. When a permit is modified, only the conditions subject to modification are reopened. If a permit is revoked and reissued, the entire permit is reopened and subject to revision and the permit is reissued for a new term. If cause does not exist under this section, the Executive Secretary shall not modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If a permit modification satisfies the criteria in R317-8-5.6(3) for "minor modifications" the permit may be modified without a draft permit or public review. Otherwise, a draft permit must be prepared and the procedures in R317-8-6 must be followed.

(1) Causes for Modification. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance of permits except when the permittee requests or agrees to revocation and reissuance as well as modification of a permit.

(a) Alterations. If there are material and substantial alterations or additions made to the permitted facility or activity which occurred after permit issuance, such alterations may justify the application of revised permit conditions which are different or absent in the existing permit.

(b) Information. Information received by the Executive Secretary regarding permitted activities may show cause for modification. UPDES permits may be modified during their terms for this cause only if the information was not available at the time of permit issuance, (except for revised regulations, guidance or test methods) and would have justified application of different conditions at the time of permit issuance. In addition, the applicant must show that the information would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance. For UPDES general permits this cause shall include any information indicating that cumulative effects on the environment are unacceptable.

(c) New Regulations. If the standards or regulations on which the permit was based have been changed by promulgation of amended standards or regulations or by judicial decision after the permit was issued permits may be modified during their terms for this case only as follows:

1. For promulgation of amended standards or regulations, when:

a. The permit condition requested to be modified was based on promulgated effluent limitation guidelines or promulgated water quality standards; or the Secondary Treatment Regulations; and

b. EPA has revised, withdrawn, or modified that portion of the regulation or effluent limitation guideline on which the permit condition was based or has approved the Executive Secretary's action with regard to a water quality standard on which the permit condition was based; and

c. A permittee requests modification in accordance with R317-8-6.1 within ninety (90) days after the amendment, revision or withdrawal is promulgated.

2. For judicial decisions, a court of competent jurisdiction has remanded and stayed EPA promulgated regulations or effluent limitation guidelines, if the remand and stay concern that portion of the regulations or guidelines on which the permit condition was based and a request is filed by the permittee in accordance with R317-8-6.2 within ninety (90) days of judicial remand.

(d) Compliance Schedules. A permit may be modified if the Executive Secretary determines good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, such as an act of God, strike, flood or materials shortage or other events over which the permittee has little or no control and for which there is no reasonably available remedy. However, in no case will a UPDES compliance schedule be modified to extend beyond an applicable statutory deadline in R317-8-7.

(e) In addition the Executive Secretary may modify a permit:

1. When the permittee has filed a request for a variance under R317-8-2.3, R317-8-2.7 or for "fundamentally different factors" within the time specified in R317-8-3 or R317-8-7.7(8)a (and the Executive Secretary processes the request under the applicable provisions).

2. When required to incorporate an applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition under R317-8-4.2(2).

3. When required by the "reopener" conditions in a permit, which are established in the permit under R317-8-4.2(3) for toxic effluent limitations and standards for sewage sludge use or disposal.

4. Upon request of a permittee who qualifies for effluent limitations on a net basis under R317-8-4.3(8).

5. When a discharger is no longer eligible for net limitations, as provided in R317-8-4.3(8).

6. As necessary under EPA effluent limitations guidelines concerning compliance schedule for development of a pretreatment program.

7. When the level of discharge of any pollutant which is not limited in the permit exceeds the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements appropriate to the permittee under R317-8-7.1(2)(c).

8. To establish a "notification level" as provided in R317-8-4.2(6).

9. To modify a schedule of compliance to reflect the time lost during the construction of an innovative or alternative facility in the case of the POTW which has received a grant from EPA of 100% of the cost to modify or replace the facilities. In no case will the compliance schedule be modified to extend beyond an applicable statutory deadline for compliance.

10. Upon failure of the Executive Secretary to notify an affected state whose waters may be affected by a discharge from Utah.

11. To correct technical mistakes, such as errors in calculation, or mistaken interpretations of law made in determining permit conditions.

12. When the discharger has installed the treatment technology considered by the permit writer in setting effluent limitations and has properly operated and maintained the facilities but nevertheless has been unable to achieve those effluent limitations. In this case, the limitations in the modified permit may reflect the level of pollutant control actually achieved (but shall not be less stringent than required by a subsequently promulgated effluent limitations guideline).

13. When required by a permit condition to incorporate a land application plan for beneficial reuse of sewage sludge, to revise an existing land application plan, or to add a land application plan.

(2) Causes for Modification or Revocation and Reissuance. The following are causes to modify or alternatively revoke or reissue a permit:

(a) Cause exists for termination under R317-8-5.7 and the Executive Secretary determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.

(b) The Executive Secretary has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit also may be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new permittee.

(3) Minor modifications of permits. Upon the consent of the permittee, the Executive Secretary may modify a permit to make the corrections or allowances for changes in the permitted activity listed in this section, without following the procedures of R317-8-6. Any permit modification not processed as a minor modification under this section must be made for cause and with a Section R317-8-6 draft permit and public notice as required under this section. Minor modifications may only:

(a) Correct typographical errors;

(b) Require more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;

(c) Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the existing permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date requirement;

(d) Allow for a change in ownership or operational control of a facility where the Executive Secretary determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittees has been submitted to the Executive Secretary;

(e) Change the construction schedule for a discharger which is a new source. No such change shall affect a disclosure obligation to have all pollution control equipment installed and in operation prior to discharge; or

(f) Delete a point source outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit

limits.

(g) Incorporate conditions of a POTW pretreatment program that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in R317-8-8.10 (or a modification thereto that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in R317-8-8.16 as enforceable conditions of the POTW's permits).

5.7 TERMINATION OF PERMIT

(1) The following are causes for terminating a permit during its term, or for denying a renewal application:

(a) Noncompliance by the permittee with any condition of the permit;

(b) The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant fact at any time;

(c) A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination; or

(d) When there is a change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit; for example, plant closure or termination of discharge by connection to a POTW.

(2) The Executive Secretary will follow the applicable procedures of R317-8-6.2 in terminating UPDES permits under this section.

R317-8-6. Review Procedures.

6.1 REVIEW OF THE APPLICATION

(1) Any person who requires a permit under the UPDES program shall complete, sign and submit to the Executive Secretary an application for the permit as required under R317-8-3.1. Applications are not required for UPDES general permits. (However, operators who elect to be covered by a general permit shall submit written notification to the Executive Secretary at such time as the Executive Secretary indicates in R317-8-6.3)

(2) The Executive Secretary will not begin the processing of a permit until the applicant has fully complied with the application requirements for the permit, as required by R317-8-3.1.

(3) Permit applications must comply with the signature and certification requirements of R317-8-3.1.

(4) Each application submitted by a UPDES new source or UPDES new discharger should be reviewed for completeness by the Executive Secretary within thirty (30) days of its receipt. Each application for a UPDES permit submitted by an existing source or sludge-only facility will be reviewed for completeness within sixty (60) days of receipt. Upon completing the review, the Executive Secretary shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. If the application is incomplete, the Executive Secretary shall list the information necessary to make the application complete. When the application is for an existing source or sludge-only facility, the Executive Secretary shall specify in the notice of deficiency a date for submitting the necessary information. The Executive Secretary shall notify the applicant that the application is complete upon receiving this information. After the application is completed, the Executive Secretary may request additional information from an applicant when necessary to clarify, modify, or supplement previously submitted material. Requests for such additional information will not render an application incomplete.

(5) If an applicant fails or refuses to correct deficiencies in the application, the permit may be denied and appropriate enforcement actions may be taken under the Utah Water Quality Act, as amended and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

(6) If the Executive Secretary decides that a site visit is necessary for any reason in conjunction with the processing of an application, the applicant will be notified and a date scheduled.

(7) The effective date of an application is the date on which the Executive Secretary notified the applicant that the application is complete as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(8) For each application from a major facility new source, or major facility new discharger, the Executive Secretary shall no later than the effective date of the application, prepare and mail to the applicant a project decision schedule. The schedule will specify target dates by which the Executive Secretary intends to:

(a) Prepare a draft permit;

(b) Give public notice;

(c) Complete the public comment period, including any public hearing;

(d) Issue a final permit; and

6.2 REVIEW PROCEDURES FOR PERMIT MODIFICATION, REVOCATION AND REISSUANCE, OR TERMINATION OF PERMITS

(1) Permits may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in R317-8-5.6. Permits may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon the Executive Secretary's initiative. All requests shall be in writing and shall contain facts or reasons supporting the request.

(2) If the Executive Secretary decides the request is not justified, he or she shall send the requester a brief written response giving a reason for the decision. Denials of requests for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination are not subject to public notice, comment, or adjudicatory proceeding.

(3) If the Executive Secretary tentatively decides to modify or revoke and reissue a permit under R317-8-5.6, he or she shall prepare a draft permit under R317-8-6.3 incorporating the proposed changes. The Executive Secretary may request additional information and, in the case of a modified permit, may require the submission of an updated application. In the case of revoked and reissued permits, the Executive Secretary shall require the submission of a new application.

(a) In a permit modification under .2, only those conditions to be modified will be reopened when a new draft permit is prepared. All other aspects of the existing permit shall remain in effect for the duration of the unmodified permit. When a permit is revoked and reissued under .2, the entire permit is reopened just as if the permit had expired and was being reissued. During any revocation and reissuance proceeding, the permittee shall comply with all conditions of the existing permit until a new final permit is reissued.

(b) "Minor modifications" as defined in R317-8-5.6(3) are not subject to the requirements of .2.

(4) If the Executive Secretary tentatively decides to terminate a permit under R317-8-5.7, he or she shall issue a notice of intent to terminate. A notice of intent to terminate is a type of draft permit which follows the same procedures as any draft permit prepared under R317-8-6.3.

6.3 DRAFT PERMITS

(1) Once an application is complete, the Executive Secretary shall tentatively decide whether to prepare a draft permit or to deny the application.

(2) If the Executive Secretary tentatively decides to deny the permit application, then he or she shall issue a notice of intent to deny. A notice of intent to deny the permit application is a type of draft permit which follows the same procedure as any draft permit prepared under this section. If the Executive Secretary's final decision (under R317-8-6.11) is that the tentative decision to deny the permit application was incorrect, he or she shall withdraw the notice of intent to deny and proceed to prepare a draft permit under R317-8-6.3(4).

(3) If the Executive Secretary tentatively decides to issue a UPDES general permit, he or she shall prepare a draft general permit in accordance with R317-8-6.3(4).

(4) If the Executive Secretary decides to prepare a draft permit he or she shall prepare a draft permit that contains the following information:

(a) All conditions under R317-8-4.1;

(b) All compliance schedules under R317-8-5.2;

(c) All monitoring requirements under R317-8-5.3;

(d) Effluent limitations, standards, prohibitions, standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, and conditions under R317-8-3, 8-4, 8-5, 8-6, and 8-7 and all variances that are to be included.

(5) All draft permits prepared under this section shall be accompanied by a statement of basis or fact sheet and shall be based on the administrative record, publicly noticed, and made available for public comment. The Executive Secretary will give notice of opportunity for a public hearing, issue a final decision and respond to comments. A request for an adjudicatory proceeding may be made pursuant to R317-9 following the issuance of a final decision.

(6) Statement of Basis. A statement of basis shall be prepared for every draft permit for which a fact sheet is not prepared. The statement of basis shall briefly describe the derivation of the conditions of the draft permit and the reasons for them or, in the case of notices of intent to deny or terminate, reasons supporting the tentative decision. The statement of basis shall be sent to the applicant and, on request, to any other person.

6.4 FACT SHEETS

(1) A fact sheet shall be prepared for every draft permit for a major UPDES facility or activity, for every UPDES general permit, for every UPDES draft permit that incorporates a variance or requires an explanation under R317-8-6.4(4), for every Class I Sludge Management Facility, for every draft permit that includes a sewage sludge land application plan and for every draft permit which the Executive Secretary finds is the subject of widespread public interest or raises major issues. The fact sheet shall briefly set forth the principal facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological and policy questions considered in preparing the draft permit. The Executive Secretary shall send this fact sheet to the applicant and, on request, to any other persons.

(2) The fact sheet shall include, when applicable:

(a) A brief description of the type of facility or activity which is the subject of the draft permit;

(b) The type and quantity of wastes, fluids or pollutants which are proposed to be or are being treated, stored, disposed of, injected, emitted, or discharged;

(c) A brief summary of the basis for the draft permit conditions including references to applicable statutory or regulatory provisions;

(d) Reasons why any requested variances or alternatives to required standards do or do not appear justified;

(e) A description of the procedures for reaching a final decision on the draft permit including:

1. The beginning and ending dates of the comment period and the address where comments will be received;

2. Procedures for requesting a public hearing and the nature of that hearing; and

3. Any other procedures by which the public may participate in the final decision.

(f) Name and telephone number of a person to contact for additional information.

(3) Any calculations or other necessary explanation of the derivation of specific effluent limitations and conditions, or standards for sewage sludge use and disposal, including a citation to the applicable effluent limitation guideline or performance standard provisions, and reasons why they are applicable or an explanation of how the alternate effluent limitations were developed;

(4)(a) When the draft permit contains any of the following conditions, an explanation of the reasons why such conditions are applicable:

1. Limitations to control toxic pollutants under R317-8-4.2(5);

2. Limitations on internal waste streams under R317-8-4.3(8);

3. Limitations on indicator pollutant;

4. Limitations set on a case-by-case basis under R317-8-7.1(3)(b) or (c).

(b) For every permit to be issued to a treatment works owned by a person other than the State or a municipality, an explanation of the Executive Secretary's decision on regulation of users under R317-8-4.2(12).

(5) When appropriate, a sketch or detailed description of the location of the discharge or regulated activity described in the application.

(6) For permits that include a sewage sludge land application plan, a brief description of how each of the required elements of the land application plan are addressed in the permit.

(7) Any calculations or other necessary explanation of the derivation of specific effluent limitations and conditions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, including a citation to the applicable effluent limitation guideline, performance standard, or standard for sewage sludge use or disposal and reasons why they are applicable or an explanation of how the alternate effluent limitations were developed.

6.5 PUBLIC NOTICE OF PERMIT ACTIONS AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

(1) Scope.

(a) The Executive Secretary will give public notice that the following actions have occurred:

1. A permit application has been tentatively denied under R317-8-6.3(2); or

2. A draft permit has been prepared under R317-8-6.3(4);

3. A public hearing has been scheduled under R317-8-6.7; and

4. A UPDES new source determination has been made in accordance with the definition in R317-8-1.

(b) No public notice is required when a request for permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination is denied under .2. Written notice of the denial will be given to the requester and to the permittee.

(c) Public notices may describe more than one permit or permit action.

(2) Timing.

(a) Public notice of the preparation of a draft permit, including a notice of intent to deny a permit application, required under R317-8-6.5(1) will allow at least thirty (30) days for public comment.

(b) Public notice of a public hearing shall be given at least thirty (30) days before the hearing. (Public notice of the hearing may be given at the same time as public notice of the draft permit and the two notices may be combined.)

(3) Methods. Public notice of activities described in R317-8-6.5(1)(a) will be given by the following methods:

(a) By mailing a copy of a notice to the following persons (Any person otherwise entitled to receive notice under this paragraph may waive their rights to receive notice for any classes and categories of permits.):

1. The applicant, except for UPDES general permittees, and Region VIII, EPA.

2. Federal and state agencies with jurisdiction over fish, shellfish, and wildlife resources, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Utah Historic Society and other appropriate government authorities, including any affected

states;

3. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

4. Any user identified in the permit application of a privately owned treatment works; and

5. Persons on a mailing list developed by:

a. Including those who request in writing to be on the list;

b. Soliciting persons for area lists from participants in past permit proceedings in that area; and

c. Notifying the public of the opportunity to be put on the mailing list through periodic publication in the public press and in such publications as newsletters, environmental bulletins, or state law journals. The Executive Secretary may update the mailing list from time to time by requesting written indication of continued interest from those listed. The name of any person who fails to respond to such a request may be deleted from the list.

6. Any unit of local government having jurisdiction over the area where the facility is proposed to be located and each State agency having any authority under State law with respect to construction or operation of such facility.

7. Any other agency which the Executive Secretary knows has issued or is required to issue a RCRA, UIC, PSD (or other permit under the Federal Clean Air Act, NPDES, 404, or sludge management permit).

(b) For major permits, UPDES general permits, and permits that include sewage sludge and application plans, the Executive Secretary will publish a notice in a daily or weekly newspaper within the area affected by the facility or activity;

(c) In a manner constituting legal notice to the public under Utah law; and

(d) Any other method reasonably determined to give actual notice of the action in question to the persons potentially affected by it, including press releases or any other forum or medium to elicit public participation.

(4) Contents.

(a) All public notices issued under this part shall contain the following minimum information:

1. Name and address of the office processing the permit action for which notice is being given;

2. Name and address of the permittee or permit applicant and, if different, of the facility or activity regulated by the permit, except in the case of UPDES draft general permits under R317-8-2.5;

3. A brief description of the business conducted at the facility or activity described in the permit application or the draft permit, for UPDES general permits when there is no application;

4. Name, address and telephone number of a person from whom interested persons may obtain further information, including copies of the draft permit or draft general permit as the case may be, statement of basis or fact sheet, and the application; and

5. A brief description of the comment procedures and the time and place of any public hearing that will be held, including a statement of procedures to request a public hearing, unless a hearing has already been scheduled, and other procedures by which the public may participate in the final permit decision;

6. For UPDES permits only (including those for sludge-only facilities), a general description of the location of each existing or proposed discharge point and the name of the receiving water and the sludge use and disposal practice(s) and the location of each sludge treatment works treating domestic sewage and use or disposal sites known at the time of permit application. For draft general permits, this requirement will be satisfied by a map or description of the permit area;

7. Any additional information considered necessary or appropriate.

(b) Public notices for public hearings. In addition to the general public notice described in .5(4) the public notice for a permit hearing under R317-8-6.7 will contain the following information:

1. Reference to the date of previous public notices relating to the permit;

2. Date, time, and place of the hearing;

3. A brief description of the nature and purpose of the hearing, including the applicable rules and procedures.

(c) Requests under R317-8-2.3(4). In addition to the information required under R317-8-6.5(4)(a) public notice of a UPDES draft permit for a discharge when a R317-8-2.3(4) request has been filed will include:

1. A statement that the thermal component of the discharge is subject to effluent limitations under R317-8-4.2(1) and a brief description, including a quantitative statement of the thermal effluent limitations; and

2. A statement that a R317-8-2.3(4) request has been filed and that alternative less stringent effluent limitations may be imposed on the thermal component of the discharge and a brief description, including a quantitative statement, of the alternative effluent limitations, if any, included in the request.

3. If the applicant has filed an early screening request under R317-8-7.4(4) for a variance, a statement that the applicant has submitted such a plan.

(5) In addition to the general public notice described in .5(4) all persons identified in .5(3)(a)1-4 will be mailed a copy of the fact sheet, the permit application and the draft permit.

6.6 PUBLIC COMMENTS AND REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

During the public comment period provided under R317-8-6.5, any interested person may submit written comments on the draft permit and may request a public hearing, if no hearing has already been scheduled. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. All comments will be considered in making the final decision and shall be answered as provided in R317-8-6.12.

6.7 PUBLIC HEARINGS

(1) The Executive Secretary shall hold a public hearing when he or she finds on the basis of request(s), a significant degree of public interest in draft permits. The Executive Secretary also may hold a public hearing at his or her discretion whenever a hearing might clarify one or more issues involved in the permit decision.

(2) Public notice of the hearing will be given as specified in R317-8-6.5.

(3) Any person may submit oral or written statements and data concerning the draft permit. Reasonable limits may be set upon the time allowed for oral statements, and the submission of statements in writing may be required. The public comment period under R317-8-6.5 will automatically be extended to the close of any public hearing under this section. The hearing officer may also extend the comment period by so stating at the hearing.

(4) A tape recording or written transcript of the hearing shall be made available to the public.

6.8 OBLIGATION TO RAISE ISSUES AND PROVIDE INFORMATION DURING THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

All persons, including applicants, who believe any condition of a draft permit is inappropriate or that the Executive Secretary's tentative decision to deny an application, terminate a permit, or prepare a draft permit is inappropriate, must raise all reasonably ascertainable issues and submit all reasonably available arguments and factual grounds supporting their position, including all supporting material, by the close of the public comment period including any public hearing under R317-8-6.5. All supporting materials shall be included in full and may not be incorporated by reference, unless they are

already part of the administrative records in the same proceeding or consist of state or federal statutes and regulations, EPA or the Executive Secretary's documents of general applicability, or other generally available reference materials. Persons making comment shall make supporting material not already included in the administrative record available to the Executive Secretary. Additional time shall be granted under R317-8-6.5 to the extent that a person desiring to comment who requests additional time demonstrates need for such time. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any person aggrieved by a final permit decision from filing a request for agency action under R317-9.

6.9 CONDITIONS REQUESTED BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

(1) If, during the comment period for a UPDES draft permit, the District Engineer of the Corps of Engineers advises the Executive Secretary in writing that anchorage and navigation of the waters of the State would be substantially impaired by the granting of a permit, the permit shall be denied and the applicant so notified. If the District Engineer advises the Executive Secretary that imposing specified conditions upon the permit is necessary to avoid any substantial impairment of anchorage or navigation, then the Executive Secretary shall include the specified conditions in the permit. Review or appeal of denial of a permit or of conditions specified by the District Engineer shall be made through the applicable procedures of the Corps of Engineers and may not be made through the procedures provided in this regulation. If the conditions are stayed by a court of competent jurisdiction or by applicable procedures or the Corps of Engineers, those conditions shall be considered stayed in the UPDES permit for the duration of that stay.

(2) If, during the comment period, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or any other state or federal agency with jurisdiction over fish, wildlife, or public health advises the Executive Secretary in writing that the imposition of specified conditions upon the permit is necessary to avoid substantial impairment of fish, shellfish, or wildlife resources, the Executive Secretary may include the specified conditions in the permit to the extent they are determined necessary to carry out the provisions of the Utah Water Quality Act, as amended, and of CWA.

(3) In appropriate cases the Executive Secretary may consult with one or more of the agencies referred to in this section before issuing a draft permit and may reflect their views in the statement of basis or fact sheet, or the draft permit.

6.10 REOPENING OF THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

(1) The Executive Secretary may order the public comment period reopened if the procedures of this section could expedite the decision making process. When the public comment period is reopened under this paragraph, all persons, including applicants, who believe any condition of a draft permit is inappropriate or that the Executive Secretary's tentative decision to deny an application, terminate a permit, or prepare a draft permit is inappropriate, must submit all reasonably available factual grounds supporting their position, including all supporting material, by a date not less than sixty days after public notice under paragraph (2) of this section, set by the Executive Secretary. Thereafter, any person may file a written response to the material filed by any other person, by a date not less than twenty days after the date set for filing of the material, set by the Executive Secretary.

(2) Public notice of any comment period under this paragraph shall identify the issues to which the requirements of this section shall apply.

(3) On his own motion or on the request of any person, the Executive Secretary may direct that the requirements of paragraph (1) of this section shall apply during the initial comment period where it reasonably appears that issuance of the permit will be contested and that applying the requirements of paragraph (1) of this section will substantially expedite the decision making process. The notice of the draft permit shall state whenever this has been done.

(4) A comment period of longer than 60 days will often be necessary in complicated proceedings to give persons desiring to comment a reasonable opportunity to comply with the requirements of this section. Persons desiring to comment may request longer comment periods and they shall be granted under R317-8-6.5 to the extent they appear necessary.

(5) If any data information or arguments submitted during the public comment period, including information or arguments required under R317-8-6.8, appear to raise substantial new questions concerning a permit, the Executive Secretary may take one or more of the following actions:

(a) Prepare a new draft permit, appropriately modified, under R317-8-6.3;

(b) Prepare a revised statement of basis under R317-8-6.3(6) a fact sheet or revised fact sheet under R317-8-6.4 and reopen the comment period under R317-8-6.10; or

(c) Reopen or extend the comment period under R317-8-6.5 to give interested persons an opportunity to comment on the information or arguments submitted.

(6) Comments filed during the reopened comment period shall be limited to the substantial new questions that caused its reopening. The public notice under R317-8-6.5 shall define the scope of the reopening.

(7) For UPDES permits, the Executive Secretary may also, in the circumstances described above, elect to hold further proceedings. This decision may be combined with any of the actions enumerated in paragraph (5) of this section.

(8) Public notice of any of the above actions shall be issued under R317-8-6.5.

6.11 ISSUANCE AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF PERMIT

After the close of the public comment period under R317-8-6.5, the Executive Secretary will issue a final permit decision. The Executive Secretary will notify the applicant and each person who has submitted written comments or requested notice of that decision. The notice shall include reference to the procedures for contesting the decision. For the purpose of this section, a final permit decision shall mean a final decision to issue, deny, modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate a permit.

6.12 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

(1) At the time that any final permit decision is issued under R317-8-6.11, the Executive Secretary shall issue a response to comments. This response shall:

(a) Specify which provisions, if any, of the draft permit have been changed in the final permit decision and the reasons for the change; and

(b) Briefly describe and respond to all significant comments on the draft permit raised during the public comment period or during any hearing. The response will fully consider all comments resulting from any hearing conducted under this regulation.

(c) The response to the comments shall be available to the public.

R317-8-7. Criteria and Standards.

7.1 CRITERIA AND STANDARDS FOR TECHNOLOGY-BASED TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

(1) Purpose and scope. This section establishes criteria and standards for the imposition of technology-based treatment requirements and represents the minimum level of control that must be imposed in a UPDES permit. Permits will contain the following technology-based treatment requirements in accordance with the deadlines indicated herein:

(a) For POTW's effluent limitations based upon:

1. Utah secondary treatment from date of permit issuance; and

2. The best practicable waste treatment technology from

date of permit issuance.

(b) For dischargers other than POTWs, except as otherwise provided, effluent limitations requiring:

1. The best practicable control technology currently available (BPT) --

a. For effluent limitations promulgated after January 1, 1982 and requiring a level of control substantially greater or based on fundamentally different control technology than under permits for an industrial category issued before such date, compliance as expeditiously as practicable but in no case later than three years after the date such limitations are promulgated and in no case later than March 31, 1989;

b. For effluent limitations established on a case-by-case basis based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in a permit issued after February 4, 1987, compliance as expeditiously as practicable but in no case later than three years after the date such limitations are established and in no case later than May 31, 1989;

c. For all other BPT effluent limitations compliance is required from the date of permit issuance.

2. For conventional pollutants the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) --

a. For effluent limitations promulgated under section 304(b) of the CWA, as expeditiously as practicable but in no case later than three years after the date such limitations are promulgated, and in no case later than March 31, 1989;

b. For effluent limitations established on a case-by-case (BPJ) basis in a permit issued after February 4, 1987 compliance as expeditiously as practicable but in no case later than three years after the date such limitations are established and in no case later than March 31, 1989;

c. For all other BCT effluent limitations compliance is required from the date of permit issuance.

3. For all toxic pollutants referred to in Committee Print No. 95-30, House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, the best available technology economically achievable (BAT) --

a. For effluent limitations established under section 304(b) of the CWA, as expeditiously as practicable but in no case later than three years after the date such limitations are promulgated and in no case later than March 31, 1989;

b. For permits issued on a case-by-case (BPJ) basis after February 4, 1987 establishing BAT effluent limitations, compliance is required as expeditiously as practicable but in no case later than three years after the date such limitations are promulgated under Section 304(b)of the CWA and in no case later than March 31, 1989.

c. For all other BAT effluent limitations, compliance is required from the date of permit issuance.

4. For all toxic pollutants other than those listed on Committee Print No. 95-30, effluent limitations based on BAT --

a. For effluent limitations promulgated under Section 304(b) of the CWA, compliance is required as expeditiously as practicable, but in no case later than three years after the date such limitations are promulgated, and in no case later than March 31, 1989.

b. For permits issued on a case-by-case (BPJ) basis under section 402(a)(1)(B) of the CWA after February 4, 1987 establishing BAT effluent limitations, compliance is required as expeditiously as practicable but in no case later than 3 years after the date such limitations are established and in no case later than March 31, 1989.

c. For all other BAT effluent limitations, compliance is required from the date of permit issuance.

5. For all pollutants which are neither toxic nor conventional pollutants, effluent limitations based on BAT --

a. For effluent limitations promulgated under section 304(b), compliance is required as expeditiously as practicable but in no case later than 3 years after the date such limitations are established and in no case later than March 31, 1989.

b. For permits issued on a case-by-case (BPJ) basis under section 402(a)(1)(B) of the CWA after February 4, 1987 establishing BAT effluent limitations compliance is required as expeditiously as practicable but in no case later than March 31, 1989.

c. For all other BAT effluent limitations, compliance is required from the date of permit issuance.

(2) Variances and Extensions.

(a) The following variance from technology-based treatment requirements may be applied for under R317-8-2 for dischargers other than POTWs:

1. Economic variance from BAT, as indicated in R317-8-2.3(2);

2. Section 301(g) water quality related variance from BAT;

3. Thermal variance from BPT, BCT and BAT, under R317-8-7.4. may be authorized.

(b) An extension of the BPT deadline may be applied for under R317-8-2.3(3) for dischargers other than POTW's, for use of innovative technology. Compliance extensions may not extend beyond July 1, 1987.

(3) Methods of imposing technology-based treatment requirements in permits. Technology-based treatment requirements may be imposed through one of the following three methods:

(a) Application of EPA-promulgated effluent limitations to dischargers by category or subcategory. These effluent limitations are not applicable to the extent that they have been withdrawn by EPA or remanded. In the case of a court remand, determinations underlying effluent limitations shall be binding in permit issuance proceedings where those determinations are not required to be reexamined by a court remanding the regulations. In addition, dischargers may seek fundamentally different factors variance from these effluent limitations under R317-8-2.3(1) and R317-8-7.3;

(b) On a case-by-case basis to the extent that EPA-promulgated effluent limitations are inapplicable. The permit writer shall apply the appropriate factors and shall consider:

1. The appropriate technology for the category or class of point sources of which the applicant is a member, based upon all available information.

2. Any unique factors relating to the applicant.

(c) Through a combination of the methods in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Where EPA promulgated effluent limitations guidelines only apply to certain aspects of the discharger's operation, or to certain pollutant, other aspects or activities are subject to regulation on case-by-case basis in order to carry out the provisions of the CWA;

(d) Limitations developed under paragraph (c)2 of this section may be expressed, where appropriate, in terms of toxicity provided it is shown that the limits reflect the appropriate requirements of the act;

(e) In setting case-by-case limitations pursuant to R317-8-7.1(3), the permit writer must consider the following factors:

1. For BPT requirements:

a. The total cost of application of technology in relation to the effluent reduction benefits to be achieved from such application;

b. The age of equipment and facilities involved;

c. The process employed;

d. The engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques;

e. Process changes; and

f. Non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements).

2. For BCT requirements:

a. The reasonableness of the relationship between the costs

of attaining a reduction in effluent and the effluent reduction benefits derived;

b. The comparison of the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources;

c. The age of equipment and facilities involved;

d. The process employed;

e. The engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques;

f. Process changes; and

g. Non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements).

3. For BAT requirement:

a. The age of equipment and facilities involved;

b. The process employed;

c. The engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques;

d. The cost of achieving such effluent reduction; and

e. Non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements).

(f) Technology-based treatment requirements are applied prior to or at the point of discharge.

(4) Technology-based treatment requirements cannot be satisfied through the use of "non-treatment" techniques such as flow augmentation and in-stream mechanical aerators. However, these techniques may be considered as a method of achieving water quality standards on a case-by-case basis when:

(a) The technology based treatment requirements applicable to the discharge are not sufficient to achieve the standards;

(b) The discharger agrees to waive any opportunity to request a variance under R317-8-2.3;

(c) The discharger demonstrates that such a technique is the preferred environmental and economic method to achieve the standards after consideration of alternatives such as advanced waste treatment, recycle and reuse, land disposal, changes in operating methods, and other available methods.

(5) Technology-based effluent limitations will be established for solids, sludges, filter backwash, and other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters in the same manner as for other pollutants.

(6)(a) The Executive Secretary may set a permit limit for a conventional pollutant at a level more stringent than the best conventional pollution control technology (BCT), or limit for a nonconventional pollutant which shall not be subject to modification where:

1. Effluent limitations guidelines specify the pollutant as an indicator for a toxic pollutant; or

2.a. The limitation reflects BAT-level control of discharges of one or more toxic pollutants which are present in the waste stream, and a specific BAT limitation upon the toxic pollutant(s) is not feasible for economic or technical reasons;

b. The permit identifies which toxic pollutants are intended to be controlled by use of the limitation; and

c. The fact sheet required by R317-8-6.4 sets forth the basis for the limitation, including a finding that compliance with the limitations will result in BAT-level control of the toxic pollutant discharges identified in (6)(l)(b)(ii) of this section, and a finding that it would be economically or technically infeasible to directly limit the toxic pollutant(s).

(b) The Executive Secretary may set a permit limit for a conventional pollutant at a level more stringent than BCT when:

1. Effluent limitations guidelines specify the pollutant as an indicator for a hazardous substances; or

2.a. The limitation reflects BAT-level, co-control of discharges, or an appropriate level of one or more hazardous substance(s) which are present in the waste stream, and a specific BAT or other appropriate limitation upon the hazardous substance which are present in the waste stream, and a specific BAT, or other appropriate limitation upon the hazardous substance is not feasible for economic or technical reasons;

b. The permit identifies which hazardous substances are intended to be controlled by use of the limitation; and

c. The fact sheet required by R317-8-6.4 sets forth the basis for the limitation, including a finding that compliance with the limitations will result in BAT-level, or other appropriate level, control of the hazardous substances discharges identified in (6)(l)(b)(ii) of this section, and a finding that it would be economically or technically infeasible to directly limit the hazardous substance(s).

d. Hazardous substances which are also toxic pollutants are subject to R317-8-7.1(6).

(3) The Executive Secretary may not set more stringent limits under the preceding paragraphs if the method of treatment required to comply with the limit differs from that which would be required if the toxic pollutant(s) or hazardous substances) controlled by the limit were limited directly.

(d) Toxic pollutants identified under R317-8-7.1(6) remain subject to R317-8-4.1(15) which requires notification of increased discharges of toxic pollutants above levels reported in the application form.

7.2 CRITERIA FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO AQUACULTURE PROJECTS

(1) Purpose and scope.

(a) This section establishes guidelines for approval of any discharge of pollutants associated with an aquaculture project.

(b) This section authorizes, on a selective basis, controlled discharges which would otherwise be unlawful under the Utah Water Quality Act in order to determine the feasibility of using pollutants to grow aquatic organisms which can be harvested and used beneficially.

(c) Permits issued for discharges into aquaculture projects under this section are UPDES permits and are subject to all applicable requirements. Any permit will include such conditions, including monitoring and reporting requirements, as are necessary to comply with the UPDES regulations. Technology-based effluent limitations need not be applied to discharges into the approved project except with respect to toxic pollutants.

(2) Criteria.

(a) No UPDES permit will be issued to an aquaculture project unless:

1. The Executive Secretary determines that the aquaculture project:

a. Is intended by the project operator to produce a crop which has significant direct or indirect commercial value, or is intended to be operated for research into possible production of such a crop; and

b. Does not occupy a designated project area which is larger than can be economically operated for the crop under cultivation or than is necessary for research purposes.

2. The applicant has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary, that the use of the pollutant to be discharged to the aquaculture project shall result in an increased harvest of organisms under culture over what would naturally occur in the area;

3. The applicant has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary, that if the species to be cultivated in the aquacultural project is not indigenous to the immediate geographical area, there shall be minimal adverse effects on the flora and fauna indigenous to the area, and the total commercial value of the introduced species is at least equal to that of the displaced or affected indigenous flora and fauna;

4. The Executive Secretary determines that the crop will not have significant potential for human health hazards resulting from its consumption;

5. The Executive Secretary determines that migration of

pollutants from the designated project area to waters of the State outside of the aquaculture project will not cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality or applicable standards and limitations applicable to the supplier of the pollutant that would govern if the aquaculture project were itself a point source. The approval of an aquaculture project shall not result in the enlargement of a pre-existing mixing zone area beyond what had been designated by the State for the original discharge.

(b) No permit will be issued for any aquaculture project in conflict with a water quality management plan or an amendment to a 208 plan approved by EPA.

(c) Designated project areas shall not include a portion of a body of water large enough to expose a substantial portion of the indigenous biota to the conditions within the designated project area.

(d) Any pollutants not required by or beneficial to the aquaculture crop shall not exceed applicable standards and limitations when entering the designated project area.

7.3 CRITERIA AND STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT FACTORS

(1) Purpose and scope.

(a) This section establishes the criteria and standards to be used in determining whether effluent limitations required by effluent limitations guidelines hereinafter referred to as "national limits", should be imposed on a discharger because factors relating to the discharger's facilities, equipment, processes or other factors related to the discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA in development of the national limits. This section applies to all national limits promulgated except for best practicable treatment (BPT) standards for stream electric plants.

(b) In establishing national limits, EPA takes into account all the information it can collect, develop and solicit regarding the factors listed in sections 304(g) of the Clean Water Act. In some cases, however, data which could affect these national limits as they apply to a particular discharge may not be available or may not be considered during their development. As a result, it may be necessary on a case-by-case basis to adjust the national limits, and make them either more or less stringent as they apply to certain dischargers within an industrial category or subcategory. This will only be done if data specific to that discharger indicates it presents factors fundamentally different from those considered in developing the limit at issue. Any interested person believing that factors relating to a discharger's facilities, equipment, processes or other facilities related to the discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered during development of the national limits may request a fundamentally different factors variance under R317-8-2.3(1). In addition, such a variance may be proposed by the Executive Secretary in the draft permit.

(2) Criteria.

(a) A request for the establishment of effluent limitations under this section shall be approved only if:

1. There is an applicable national limit which is applied in the permit and specifically controls the pollutant for which alternative effluent limitations or standards have been requested; and

2. Factors relating to the discharge controlled by the permit are fundamentally different from those considered by EPA in establishing the national limit; and

3. The request for alternative effluent limitations or standards is made in accordance with the procedural requirements of R317-8-6.

(b) A request for the establishment of effluent limitations less stringent than those required by national limits guidelines will be approved only if:

1. The alternative effluent limitation requested is not less stringent than justified by the fundamental difference; and

2. The alternative effluent limitation or standard will ensure compliance with the UPDES regulations and the Utah Water Quality Act.

3. Compliance with the national limits, either by using the technologies upon which the national limits are based or by other control alternative, would result in:

a. A removal cost wholly out of proportion to the removal cost considered during development of the national limits; or

b. A non-water quality environmental impact, including energy requirements, fundamentally more adverse than the impact considered during development of the national limits.

(c) A request for alternative limits more stringent than required by national limits shall be approved only if:

1. The alternative effluent limitation or standard requested is no more stringent than justified by the fundamental difference; and

2. Compliance with the alternative effluent limitation or standard would not result in:

a. A removal cost wholly out of proportion to the removal cost considered during development of the national limits; or

b. A non-water quality environmental impact, including energy requirements, fundamentally more adverse than the impact considered during development of the national limits.

(d) Factors which may be considered fundamentally different are:

1. The nature or quality of pollutants contained in the raw wasteload of the applicant's process wastewater;

2. The volume of the discharger's process wastewater and effluent discharged;

3. Non-water quality environmental impact of control and treatment of the discharger's raw waste load;

4. Energy requirements of the application of control and treatment technology;

5. Age, size, land availability, and configuration as they relate to the discharger's equipment or facilities; processes employed; process changes; and engineering aspects of the application of control technology;

6. Cost of compliance with required control technology.

(c) A variance request or portion of such a request under this section will not be granted on any of the following grounds:

1. The infeasibility of installing the required waste treatment equipment within the time allowed in R317-8-7.1.

2. The assertion that the national limits cannot be achieved with the appropriate waste treatment facilities installed, if such assertion is not based on factor(s) listed in paragraph (d) of this section;

3. The discharger's ability to pay for the required waste-treatment; or

4. The impact of a discharge on local receiving water quality.

(3) Method of application.

(a) A written request for a variance under this regulation shall be submitted in duplicate to the Executive Secretary in accordance with R317-8-6.

(b) The burden is on the person requesting the variance to explain that:

1. Factor(s) listed in subsection (2) of this section regarding the discharger's facility are fundamentally different from the factors EPA considered in establishing the national limits. The person making the request shall refer to all relevant material and information, such as the published guideline regulations development document, all associated technical and economic data collected for use in developing each national limit, all records of legal proceedings, and all written and printed documentation including records of communication relevant to the regulations.

2. The alternative limitations requested are justified by the fundamental difference alleged in subparagraph l of this subsection; and

3. The appropriate requirements of subsection 2 of this section have been met.

7.4 CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING ALTERNATIVE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

(1) Purpose and scope. The factors, criteria and standards for the establishment of alternative thermal effluent limitations will be used in UPDES permits and will be referred to as R317-8-2.3(4) variances.

(2) Definitions. For the purpose of this section:

(a) "Alternative effluent limitations" means all effluent limitations or standards of performance for the control of the thermal component of any discharge which are established under R317-8-2.3(4).

(b) "Representative important species" means species which are representative of a balanced, indigenous community of shellfish and wildlife in the body of water into which a discharge of heat is made.

(c) The term "balanced, indigenous community" means a biotic community typically characterized by diversity, the capacity to sustain itself through cyclic seasonal changes, presence of necessary food chain species and by a lack of domination by pollution tolerant species. Such a community may include historically non-native species introduced in connection with a program of wildlife management and species whose presence or abundance results from substantial, irreversible environmental modification. Normally, however, such a community will not include species whose presence or abundance is attributable to the introduction of pollutants that will be eliminated by compliance by all sources with R317-8-4.1(l)(6) and may not include species whose presence of abundance is attributable to alternative effluent limitations imposed pursuant to R317-8-2.3(4).

(3) Early screening of applications for R317-8-2.3(4) variance.

(a) Any initial application for the variance shall include the following early screening information:

1. A description of the alternative effluent limitation requested;

2. A general description of the method by which the discharger proposes to demonstrate that the otherwise applicable thermal discharge effluent limitations are more stringent than necessary;

3. A general description of the type of data, studies, experiments and other information which the discharger intends to submit for the demonstration; and

4. Such data and information as may be available to assist the Executive Secretary in selecting the appropriate representative important species.

(b) After submitting the early screening information under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the discharger shall consult with the Executive Secretary at the earliest practicable time, but not later than thirty (30) days after the application is filed, to discuss the discharger's early screening information. Within sixty (60) days after the application is filed, the discharger shall submit for the Executive Secretary's approval a detailed plan of study which the discharger will undertake to support its R317-8-2.3(4) demonstration. The discharger shall specify the nature and extent of the following type of information to be included in the plan of study: biological, hydrographical and meteorological data; physical monitoring data; engineering or diffusion models; laboratory studies: representative important species; and other relevant information. In selecting representative important species, special consideration shall be given to species mentioned in applicable water quality standards. After the discharger submits its detailed plan of study, the Executive Secretary will either approve the plan or specify any necessary revisions to the plan. The discharger shall provide any additional information or studies which the Executive Secretary subsequently determines necessary to support the demonstration, including such studies or inspections as may be necessary to select representative important species. The discharger may provide any additional information or studies which the discharger feels are appropriate to support the administration.

(c) Any application for the renewal of R317-8-2.3(4) variance shall include only such information described in R317-8-7.4(3)(a) and (b) and R317-8-6 as the Executive Secretary requests within sixty (60) days after receipt of the permit application.

(d) The Executive Secretary shall promptly notify the Secretaries of the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Interior and any affected state of the filing of the request and shall consider any timely recommendations they submit.

(e) In making the demonstration the discharger shall consider any information or guidance published by EPA to assist in making such demonstrations.

(f) If an applicant desires a ruling on a R317-8-2.7 (4) application before the ruling on any other necessary permit terms and conditions, it shall so request upon filing its application under paragraph (a) of this subsection. This request will be granted or denied at the discretion of the Executive Secretary.

(4) Criteria and standards for the determination of alternative effluent limitations.

(a) Thermal discharge effluent limitations or standards established in permits may be less stringent than those required by applicable standards and limitations if the discharger demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary that such effluent limitations are more stringent than necessary to assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous community of shellfish, fish and wildlife in and on the body of water into which the discharge is made. This demonstration shall show that the alternative effluent desired by the discharger, considering the cumulative impact of its thermal discharge together with all other significant impacts on the species affected, will assure the protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous community of shellfish, fish and wildlife in and on the body of water into which the discharge is to be made.

(b) In determining whether or not the protection and propagation of the affected species will be assured, the Executive Secretary may consider any information contained or referenced in any applicable thermal water quality criteria and information published by the Administrator under CWA section 304(a) (33 U.S.C. Section 1314(a)) or any other information which may be relevant.

(c) Existing dischargers may base their demonstration upon the absence of prior appreciable harm in lieu of predictive studies. Any such demonstrations shall show:

1. That no appreciable harm has resulted from the normal component of the discharge, taking into account the interaction of such thermal component with other pollutants and the additive effect of other thermal sources to a balanced, indigenous community of shellfish, fish and wildlife in and on the body of water into which the discharge has been made; or

2. That despite the occurrence of such previous harm, the desired alternative effluent limitations, or appropriate modifications thereof, shall nevertheless assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous community of shellfish, fish and wildlife in and on the body of water into which the discharge is made.

(5) In determining whether or not appreciable harm has occurred, the Executive Secretary will consider the length of time in which the applicant has been discharging and the nature of the discharge.

7.5 CRITERIA AND STANDARDS FOR BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

(1) Purpose and Scope.

Best management practices (BMPs) for ancillary industrial activities shall be reflected in permits, including best management practices promulgated in effluent limitations and established on a case-by-case basis in permits.

(2) Definition.

"Manufacture" means to produce as an intermediate or final product, or by-product.

(3) Applicability of best management practices.

Dischargers who use, manufacture, store, handle or discharge any pollutant listed as toxic or any pollutant listed as hazardous are subject to the requirements of R317-8-7.5 for all activities which may result in significant amounts of those pollutants reaching waters of the State. These activities are ancillary manufacturing operations including: Materials storage areas; in-plant transfer, process and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations; plant site runoff; and sludge and waste disposal areas.

(4) Permit terms and conditions.

(a) Best management practices shall be expressly incorporated into a permit where required by an applicable promulgated effluent limitations guideline;

(b) Best management practices may be expressly incorporated into a permit on a case-by-case basis where determined necessary. In issuing a permit containing BMP requirements, the Executive Secretary shall consider the following factors:

1. Toxicity of the pollutant(s);

2. Quantity of the pollutants(s) used, produced, or discharged;

3. History of UPDES permit violations;

4. History of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants;

5. Potential for adverse impact on public health (e.g., proximity to a public water supply) or the environment (e.g., proximity to a sport or commercial fishery); and

6. Any other factors determined to be relevant to the control of toxic or hazardous pollutants.

(c) Best management practices may be established in permits under R317-8-7.5(4)(b) alone or in combination with those required under R317-8-7.5(4)(a).

(d) In addition to the requirements of R317-8-7.5(4)(a) and (b), dischargers covered under R317-8-7.5(4) shall develop and implement a best management practices program in accordance with R317-8-7.5(5) which prevents, or minimizes the potential for, the release of toxic or hazardous pollutants from ancillary activities to waters of the State.

(5) Best management practices programs.

(a) BMP programs shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices and with the provisions of this subpart.

(b) The BMP program shall:

1. Be documented in narrative form, and shall include any necessary plot plans, drawings or maps;

2. Establish specific objectives for the control of toxic and hazardous pollutants.

a. Each facility component or system shall be examined for its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of toxic or hazardous pollutants to waters of the State due to equipment failure, improper operation, natural phenomena such as rain or snowfall.

b. Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (e.g., a tank overflow or leakage), natural condition (e.g., precipitation), or other circumstances to result in significant amounts of toxic or hazardous pollutants reaching surface waters, the program should include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow and total quantity of toxic or hazardous pollutants which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each condition or circumstance;

3. Establish specific best management practices to meet the objectives identified under R317-8-7.5(5)(b)2, addressing each component or system capable of causing a release of significant amounts of toxic or hazardous pollutants to the waters of the State;

4. The BMP program: a. May reflect requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans under section 311 of the CWA and 40 CFR Part 151, and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPP),and may incorporate any part of such plans into the BMP program by reference;

b. Shall assure the proper management of solid and hazardous waste in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). Management practices required under RCRA regulations shall be expressly incorporated into the BMP program; and

c. Shall address the following points for the ancillary activities in R317-8-7.4A(3):

i. Statement of policy;

ii. Spill Control Committee;

iii. Material inventory;

iv. Material compatibility;

v. Employee training;

vi. Reporting and notification procedures;

vii. Visual inspections;

viii. Preventative maintenance;

ix. Housekeeping; and

x. Security.

5. The BMP program must be clearly described and submitted as part of the permit application. An application which does not contain a BMP program shall be considered incomplete. Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Secretary shall approve or modify the program in accordance with the requirements of this subpart. The BMP program as approved or modified shall be included in the draft permit. The BMP program shall be subject to the applicable permit issuance requirements of R317-8, resulting in the incorporation of the program (including any modifications of the program resulting from the permit issuance procedures) into the final permit.

6. Proposed modifications to the BMP program which affect the discharger's permit obligations shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary for approval. If the Executive Secretary approves the proposed BMP program modification, the permit shall be modified in accordance with R317-8-5.6, provided that the Executive Secretary may waive the requirements for public notice and opportunity for public hearing on such modification if he or she determines that the modification is not significant. The BMP program, or modification thereof, shall be fully implemented as soon as possible but not later than one year after permit issuance, modification, or revocation and reissuance unless the Executive Secretary specifies a later date in the permit.

(c) The discharger shall maintain a description of the BMP program at the facility and shall make the description available to the Executive Secretary upon request.

(d) The owner or operator of a facility subject to this subpart shall amend the BMP program in accordance with the provisions of this subpart whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance which materially affects the facility's potential for discharge of significant amounts of hazardous or toxic pollutants into the waters of the State.

(e) If the BMP program proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing the release of significant amounts of toxic or hazardous pollutants to those waters and the specific objectives and requirements under R317-8-7.5(5)(b), the permit and/or the BMP program shall be subject to modification to incorporate revised BMP requirements.

7.6 TOXIC POLLUTANTS. References throughout the UPDES regulations establish specific requirements for

discharges of toxic pollutants. Toxic pollutants are listed below:
(1) Acenaphthene
(2) Acrolein
(3) Acrylonitrile
(4) Aldrin/Dieldrin
(5) Antimony and compounds
(6) Arsenic and compounds
(7) Asbestos
(8) Benzene
(9) Benzidine
(10) Beryllium and compounds
(11) Cadmium and compounds
(12) Carbon tetrachloride
(13) Chlordane (technical mixture and metabolites)
(14) Chlorinated benzenes (other than dichlorobenzenes)
(15) Chlorinated ethanes (including 1,2-dichloroethan, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and hexachloroethane)
(16) Chloroalkyl ethers (chloromethyl, chloroethyl, and moxed ethers)
(17) Chlorinated naphthalene
(18) Chlorinated phenols (other than those listed elsewhere; includes trichlorophenols and chlorinated cresols)
(19) Chloroform
(20) 2-chlorophenol
(21) Chromium and compounds
(22) Copper and compounds
(23) Cyanides
(24) DDT and metabolites
(25) Dichlorobenzenes (1,2-, 1,3-, and 1,4-dichlorobenzenes)
(26) Dichlorobenzidine
(27) Dichloroethylenes (1,1- and 1,2-dichloroethylene)
(28) 2,4-dimethylphenol
(29) Dichloropropane and dichloropropene
(30) 2,4-dimethylphenol
(31) Dinitrotoluene
(32) Diphenylhydrazine
(33) Endosulfan and metabolities
(34) Ethylbenzene
(35) Enthylbenzene
(36) Fluoranthene
(37) Haloethers (other than those listed elsewhere; includes chlorophenylphenyl ethers, bromophenylphenyl ether, bis(dichloroisopropyl) ether, bis-(chloroethoxy) methane and polychlorinated diphenyl ethers)
(38) Halomethanes (other than those listed elsewhere; includes methylene chloride, methylchloride, methylbromide, bromoform, dichlorobromomethane
(39) Heptachlor and metabolites
(40) Hexachlorobutadiene
(41) Hexachlorocyclohexane
(42) Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
(43) Isophorone
(44) Lead and compounds
(45) Mercury and compounds
(46) Naphthalene
(47) Nickel and compounds
(48) Nitrobenze
(49) Nitrophenols (including 2,4-dinitrophenol, dinitrocresol)
(50) Nitrosamines
(51) Pentachlorophenol
(52) Phenol
(53) Phthalate esters
(54) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
(55) Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (including benzanthracenes, benzopyrenes, benzofluranthene, chrysenes, dibenzanthracenes, and indenopyrenes)
(56) Selenium and compounds
(57) Silver and compounds
(58) 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro/dibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)
(59) Tetrachloroethylene
(60) Thallium and compounds
(61) Toluene
(62) Toxaphene
(63) Trichloroethylene
(64) Vinyl chloride
(65) Zinc and compounds

7.7 CRITERIA FOR EXTENDING COMPLIANCE DATES FOR FACILITIES INSTALLING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY

(1) Purpose and Scope. This Section establishes the criteria and procedures to be used in determining whether an industrial discharger will be granted a compliance extension for the installation of an innovative technology.

(2) Authority. The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, may grant a compliance extension for BAT limitations to a discharger which installs an innovative technology. The innovative technology must produce either a significantly greater effluent reduction than that achieved by the best available technology economically achievable (BAT) or the same level of treatment as BAT at a significantly lower cost. The Executive Secretary is authorized to grant compliance extensions to a date no later than 2 years after the date for compliance with the effluent limitations which would otherwise be applicable.

(3) Definitions.

(a) The term "innovative technology" means a production process, a pollution control technique, or a combination of the two which satisfies one of the criteria in R317-8-7.8(4) and which has not been commercially demonstrated in the industry of which the requesting discharger is a part.

(b) The term "potential for industry-wide application" means that an innovative technology can be applied in two or more facilities which are in one or more industrial categories.

(c) The term "significantly greater effluent reduction than BAT" means that the effluent reduction over BAT produced by an innovative technology is significant when compared to the effluent reduction over best practicable control technology currently available (BPT) produced by BAT.

(d) The term "significantly lower cost" means that an innovative technology must produce a significant cost advantage when compared to the technology used to achieve BAT limitations in terms of annual capital costs and annual operation and maintenance expenses over the useful life of the technology.

(4) Request for Compliance Extension. The Executive Secretary shall grant a compliance extension to a date no later than 2 years after the date for compliance with the effluent limitations which would otherwise be applicable to a discharger that demonstrates:

(a) That the installation and operation of its proposed innovative technology at its facility will result in a significantly greater effluent reduction than BAT and has the potential for industry-wide application; or

(b) That the installation and operation of its proposed innovative technology at its facility will result in the same effluent reduction as BAT at a significantly lower cost and has the potential for industry-wide application.

(5) Permit conditions. The Executive Secretary may include any of the following conditions in the permit of a discharger to which a compliance extension beyond the otherwise applicable date is granted:

(a) A requirement that the discharger report annually on the installation, operation and maintenance costs of the innovative technology;

(b) Alternative BAT limitations that the discharger must meet as soon as possible and not later than 2 years after the date for compliance with the effluent limitation which would

otherwise be applicable if the innovative technology limitations that are more stringent than BAT are not achievable.

(6) Signatories to Request for Compliance Extension.

(a) All requests must be signed in accordance with the provisions of R317-8-3.4.

(b) Any person signing a request under paragraph (a) of this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

(c) A professional engineer shall certify that the estimates by the applicant of the costs for the BAT control equipment and for the innovative technology are made in accordance with good engineering practice and represent, in his judgment, the best information available. The Executive Secretary may waive the requirements for certification under this subsection if, in his opinion, the cost of such certification is unreasonable when compared to the annual sales of the applicant.

(7) Supplementary Information and Record keeping.

(a) In addition to the information submitted in support of the request, the applicant shall provide the Executive Director, at his or her request, such other information as the Executive Director may reasonably require to assess the performance and cost of the innovative technology.

(b) Applicants shall keep records of all data used to complete the request for a compliance extension for the life of the permit containing the compliance extension.

(8) Procedures.

(a) The procedure for requesting a section 301(k) compliance extension is contained in R317-8-2.8. In addition, notwithstanding R317-8-2.3(3), the Executive Secretary may accept applications for such extensions after the close of the public comment period on the permit if the applicant can show that information necessary to the development of the innovation was not available at the time the permit was written and that the innovative technology can be installed and operated in time to comply no later than 2 years after the date for compliance with the effluent limitation which would otherwise be applicable.

R317-8-8. Pretreatment.

8.1 APPLICABILITY

(1) This section applies to the following:

(a) Pollutants from non-domestic sources covered by Pretreatment Standards which are indirectly discharged, transported by truck or rail, or otherwise introduced into POTWs;

(b) POTWs which receive wastewater from sources subject to National Pretreatment Standards; and

(c) Any new or existing source subject to National Pretreatment Standards.

(2) National Pretreatment Standards do not apply to sources which discharge to a sewer which is not connected to a POTW.

8.2 DEFINITIONS. The following definitions pertain to indirect dischargers and POTWs subject to pretreatment standards and the UPDES program.

(1) "Approval Authority" means the Executive Secretary.

(2) "Approved POTW pretreatment program or Program or POTW Pretreatment Program" means a program administered by a POTW that meets the criteria established in R317-8-8.8 and 8.9 and which has been approved by the Executive Secretary in accordance with R317-8-8.10.

(3) "Best Management Practices or BMPs" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in R317-8-8.5(1) and (3). BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal or drainage from raw materials storage.

(4) "Control Authority" means the POTW if the POTW's submission for its pretreatment program has been approved by the Executive Secretary in accordance with the requirements in R317-8-8.10 or the Executive Secretary if the submission has not been approved.

(5) "Indirect discharge" or "discharge" means the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated by the UPDES program.

(6) "Industrial User" or "User" means a source of indirect discharge.

(7) "Interference" means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources both:

(a) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and

(b) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's UPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder.

(8) "National Pretreatment Standard, Pretreatment Standard or Standard" means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with section 307 (b) and (c) of the CWA, which applies to Industrial Users. This includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to R317-8-8.5.

(9) "New Source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after publication of proposed Pretreatment Standards under section 307(c) of the (CWA) which will be applicable to such source, if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section. See R317-8-8.3 for provisions applicable to this definition.

(10) "Pass through" means a discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of violation of any requirement of the POTW's UPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of violation).

(11) "POTW treatment plant" means that portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment, including recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

(12) "Pretreatment" means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, process changes or by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR 403.6(d). Appropriate pretreatment technology includes control equipment, such as equalization tanks or facilities, for protection against surges or slug loading that might interfere with or otherwise be incompatible with the POTW. However, where wastewater from a regulated process is mixed in an equalization facility with unregulated wastewater or with wastewater from another regulated process, the effluent from the equalization facility must meet an adjusted pretreatment limit calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e).

(13) "Pretreatment requirements" means any substantive or procedural requirements related to pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard, imposed on an Industrial

User.

(14) The term "Publicly Owned Treatment Works" or "POTW" means a treatment works which is owned by State or municipality within the State. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

(15) "Significant Industrial User"

(a) Except as provided in R317-8-8.2(16)(b) and (c), the term Significant Industrial User means:

1. All Industrial Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Parts 405 through 471; and

2. Any other Industrial User that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or designated as such by the Control Authority on the basis that the Industrial User has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or requirement.

(b) The Control Authority may determine that an Industrial User subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N is a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User rather than a Significant Industrial User on a finding that the Industrial User never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the Pretreatment Standard) and the following conditions are met:

1. The Industrial User, prior to the Control Authority's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements;

2. The Industrial User annually submits the certification statement required in R317-8-8.11(14) together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and

3. The Industrial User never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.

(c) Upon a finding that an Industrial User meeting the criteria in R317-8-8.2(15)(a)2. of this section has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standards or requirement, the Control Authority may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an Industrial User or POTW, and in accordance with R317-8-8.8(6)(b)12. , determine that such Industrial User is not a Significant Industrial User.

(16) "Submission" means

(a) a request by a POTW for approval of a pretreatment program to the Executive Secretary or

(b) a request by a POTW for authority to revise the discharge limits in Categorical Pretreatment Standards to reflect POTW pollutant removals.

8.3 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO DEFINITIONS. The following provisions are applicable to the definition of "New Source" provided that:

(1) The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located, or

(2) The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source, or

(3) The production or wastewater generating process of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source should be considered.

(4) Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility or installation meeting the criteria of R317-8-8.3(2) or (3) but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

(5) construction of a new source as defined has commenced if the owner or operator has:

(a) Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous on-site construction program:

1. Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment: or

2. Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly or installation of new source facilities or equipment: or

3. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation.

8.4 LOCAL LAW. Nothing in this rule is intended to affect any pretreatment requirements, including any standards or prohibitions established by local law as long as the local requirements are not less stringent than any set forth in national pretreatment standards, or any other requirements or prohibitions established by the Executive Secretary.

8.5 NATIONAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS: Prohibited Discharges

(1) General Prohibitions. Pollutants introduced into POTWs by a non-domestic source shall not pass through the POTW or interfere with the operation or performance of the works. These general prohibitions and the specific prohibitions in R317-8-8.5(3) apply to all non-domestic sources introducing pollutants into a POTW whether or not the source is subject to other National Pretreatment Standards or any national, State or local pretreatment requirements.

(2) Affirmative Defenses. A User shall have an affirmative defense in any action brought against it alleging a violation of the general prohibitions established in R317-8-8.5(1) and the specific prohibitions in R317-8-8.5(3)(c),(d),(e), and (g) where the User can demonstrate that:

(a) It did not know or have reason to know that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference; and

(b)1. A local limit designed to prevent pass through and/or interference, as the case may be, was developed in accordance with R317-8-8.5(4) for each pollutant in the User's discharge that caused pass through or interference, and the User was in compliance with each such local limit directly prior to and during the pass through or interference; or

2. If a local limit designed to prevent pass through and/or interference, as the case may be, has not been developed in accordance with R317-8-8.5(4) for the pollutant(s) that caused the pass through or interference, the User's discharge directly prior to and during the pass through or interference did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the User's prior discharge activity when the POTW was regularly in compliance with the POTW's UPDES permit requirements and,

in the case of interference, applicable requirements for sewage sludge use or disposal.

(3) Specific Prohibitions. In addition, the following pollutants shall not be introduced into a POTW:

(a) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in R315-2-1.

(b) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;

(c) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;

(d) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the POTW:

(e) Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40 degrees C (104 degrees F) unless the Executive Secretary, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits.

(f) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

(g) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and

(h) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

(4) When specific limits must be developed by POTW.

(a) POTWs developing POTW pretreatment programs shall develop and enforce specific limits to implement the prohibitions listed in R317-8-8.5(1) and R317-8-8.5(3). Each POTW with an approved pretreatment program shall continue to develop these limits as necessary and effectively enforce such limits;

(b) All other POTWs shall, in cases where pollutants contributed by User(s) result in interference or pass-through, and such violation is likely to recur, develop and enforce specific effluent limits for Industrial User(s), and all other users, as appropriate, which, together with appropriate changes in the POTW treatment plant's facilities or operation, are necessary to ensure renewed and continued compliance with the POTW's UPDES permit or sludge use or disposal practices;

(c) Specific effluent limits shall not be developed and enforced without individual notice to persons or groups who have requested such notice and an opportunity to respond.

(5) Local Limits. Where specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters are developed by a POTW in accordance with R317-8-8.5(4), such limits shall be deemed pretreatment standards for purposes of 19-5-108 of the Utah Water Quality Act.

(6) State enforcement actions. If, within 30 days after notice of an interference or pass through violation has been sent by the Executive Secretary to the POTW, and to persons or groups who have requested such notice, the POTW fails to commence appropriate enforcement action to correct the violation, the Executive Secretary may take appropriate enforcement action.

(7) POTWs may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) to implement R317-8-8.5(4)(a) and (b). Such BMPs shall be considered local limits and Pretreatment Standards for the purposes of this part and section 307(d) of the CWA

8.6 NATIONAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS: Categorical Standards

40 CFR 403.6 is incorporated by reference as indicated in R317-8-1.10(4)

(1) In addition to the general prohibitions in R317-8-8.5(1), all indirect dischargers shall comply with national pretreatment standards in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N. Compliance shall be required within the time specified in the appropriate subpart of Subchapter N.

(2) Industrial Users may request the Executive Secretary to provide written certification on whether an Industrial User falls within a particular subcategory. The Executive Secretary will act upon that request in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.6.

(3) Limitations for Industrial Users will be imposed in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6 (c) - (e).

8.7 REMOVAL CREDITS. POTWs may revise pollutant discharge limits specified in Categorical Pretreatment Standards to reflect removal of pollutants by the POTW. Revisions must be made in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 403.7.

8.8 POTW PRETREATMENT PROGRAMS: Development by POTW

(1) POTW required to develop a pretreatment program. Any POTW, or combination of POTWs operated by the same authority, with a total design flow greater than 5 million gallons per day (mgd) and receiving from Industrial Users pollutants which pass through or interfere with the operation of the POTW or are otherwise subject to pretreatment standards shall be required to establish a POTW pretreatment program unless the Executive Secretary exercises the option to assume local responsibility as provided for in R317-8-8.8(6)(b)13. The Executive Secretary may require that a POTW with a design flow of 5 mgd or less develop a POTW pretreatment program if it is found that the nature or volume of the industrial influent, treatment process upsets, violations of POTW effluent limitations, contamination of municipal sludge, or other circumstances so warrant in order to prevent interference or pass through.

(2) Deadline for Program Approval. POTWs identified as being required to develop a POTW pretreatment program under R317-8-8.8(1) shall develop and submit such a program for approval as soon as possible, but in no case later than one year after written notification from the Executive Secretary of such identification. The POTW pretreatment program shall meet the criteria set forth in R317-8-8.8(6) and shall be administered by the POTW to ensure compliance by Industrial Users with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

(3) Incorporation of Approved Programs in Permits. A POTW may develop an approvable POTW pretreatment program any time before the time limit set forth in R317-8-8.8(2). The POTW's UPDES permit will be modified under R317-8-5.6(3)(g) to incorporate the approved program conditions as enforceable conditions of the permit.

(4) Incorporation of Compliance Schedules in Permits. If the POTW does not have an approved pretreatment program at the time the POTWs existing permit is reissued or modified, the reissued or modified permit will contain the shortest reasonable compliance schedule, not to exceed three years, for the approval of the legal authority, procedures and funding required by paragraph (6) of this subsection.

(5) Cause for Reissuance or Modification of Permits. The Executive Secretary may modify or revoke and reissue a POTW's permit in order to:

(a) Put the POTW on a compliance schedule for the development of a POTW pretreatment program where the addition of pollutants into a POTW by an Industrial User or combination of Industrial Users presents a substantial hazard to the functioning of the treatment works, quality of the receiving waters, human health, or the environment;

(b) Coordinate the issuance of a CWA Section 201 construction grant with the incorporation into a permit of a compliance schedule for POTW pretreatment program;

(c) Incorporate an approved POTW pretreatment program in the POTW permit;

(d) Incorporate a compliance schedule for the development of a POTW pretreatment program in the POTW permit.

(e) Incorporate a modification of the permit approved under R317-8-5.6; or

(f) Incorporate the removal credits established under R317-8-8.7.

(6) Pretreatment Program Requirements: Development and Implementation by POTW. A POTW pretreatment program must be based on the following legal authority and include the following procedures. These authorities and procedures shall at all times be fully and effectively exercised and implemented.

(a) Legal authority. The POTW shall operate pursuant to legal authority enforceable in Federal, State or local courts which authorizes or enables the POTW to apply and to enforce the requirements of this section. The authority may be contained in a statute, ordinance, or series of contracts or joint powers agreements which the POTW is authorized to enact, enter into or implement, and which are authorized by State law. At a minimum, this legal authority shall enable the POTW to:

1. Deny or condition new or increased contributions of pollutants, or changes in the nature of pollutants, to the POTW by Industrial Users where such contributions do not meet applicable pretreatment standards and requirements or where such contributions would cause the POTW to violate its UPDES permit;

2. Require compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements by Industrial Users;

3. Control, through permit, order or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each Industrial User to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. In the case of Industrial Users identified as significant under R317-8-8.2(15), this control shall be achieved through permits or equivalent individual control mechanisms issued to each such User. Such control mechanisms must be enforceable and contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:

a. At the discretion of the POTW:

i. This control may include use of general control mechanisms if the following conditions are met. All of the facilities to be covered must:

A. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;

B. Discharge the same types of wastes;

C. Require the same effluent limitations;

D. Require the same or similar monitoring; and

E. In the opinion of the POTW, are more appropriately controlled under a general control mechanism than under individual control mechanisms.

ii. To be covered by the general control mechanism, the Significant Industrial User must file a written request for coverage that identifies its contact information, production processes, the types of wastes generated, the location for monitoring all wastes covered by the general control mechanism, any requests in accordance with R317-8-8.11(4)(b) for a monitoring waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge, and any other information the POTW deems appropriate. A monitoring waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge is not effective in the general control mechanism until after the POTW has provided written notice to the Significant Industrial User that such a waiver request has been granted in accordance with R317-8-8.11(4)(b). The POTW must retain a copy of the general control mechanism, documentation to support the POTW's determination that a specific Significant Industrial User meets the criteria in R317-8-8.8(6)(a)3.a.i.A. through E., and a copy of the User's written request for coverage for 3 years after the expiration of the general control mechanism. A POTW may not control a Significant Industrial User through a general control mechanism where the facility is subject to production-based Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed as mass of pollutant discharged per day or for Industrial Users whose limits are based on the combined wastestream formula or Net/Gross calculations (40 CFR 403.6(e) and 40 CFR 403.15).

b. Both individual and general control mechanisms must be enforceable and contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:

i. Statement of duration (in no case more than five years);

ii. Statement of non-transferability without, at a minimum, prior notification to the POTW and provision of a copy of the existing control mechanism to the new owner or operator;

iii. Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices, based on applicable general pretreatment standards, Categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits and State and local law;

iv. Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification and record keeping requirements, including identification of the pollutants to be monitored (including the process for seeking a waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge in accordance with R317-8-8.11(4)(b), or a specific waived pollutant in the case of an individual control mechanism), sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type, based on the applicable general pretreatment standards, Categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and State and local law;

v. Statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedules may not extend the compliance date beyond applicable federal deadlines; and

vi. Requirements to control Slug Discharges, if determined by the POTW to be necessary.

4. Require the development of a compliance schedule by each Industrial User for the installation of technology required to meet applicable pretreatment standards and requirements; including but not limited to the reports required in R317-8-8.11 of this section;

5. Require the submission of all notices and self-monitoring reports from Industrial Users as are necessary to assess and assure compliance by Industrial Users with pretreatment standards and requirements;

6. Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine, independent of information supplied by Industrial Users, compliance or noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements by Industrial Users. Representatives of the POTW shall be authorized to enter any premises of any Industrial User in which a discharge source or treatment system is located or in which records are required to be kept under R317-8-8.11 of this section to assure compliance with pretreatment standards. Such authority shall be at least as extensive as the authority provided under Section 19-5-106(4) of the Utah Water Quality Act.

7. Obtain remedies for noncompliance by any Industrial User with any pretreatment standard and requirement. A POTW shall be able to seek injunctive relief for noncompliance and shall have authority to seek or assess civil or criminal penalties in at least the amount of $1,000 a day for each violation of pretreatment standards and requirements by Industrial Users. POTWs whose approved pretreatment programs require modification to conform to the requirements of this paragraph shall submit a request for approval of a program modification in accordance with Section R317-8-8.16 by November 16, 1989.

8. Pretreatment requirements enforced through the remedies set forth in R317-8-8.8(6)(a)7. shall include, but not be limited to, the duty to allow or carry out inspection entry or monitoring activities; any rules, regulations or orders issued by

the POTW; any requirements set forth in individual control mechanisms issued by the POTW; or any reporting requirements imposed by the POTW or R317-8-8. The POTW shall have authority and procedures (after informal notice to the discharger) immediately and effectively to halt or prevent any discharge of pollutants to the POTW which reasonably appears to present an imminent danger to the health or welfare of persons. The POTW shall also have authority and procedures (which shall include notice to the affected Industrial User and opportunity to respond) to halt or prevent any discharge to the POTW which presents or may present a danger to the environment or which threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW. The Executive Secretary shall have authority to seek judicial relief for noncompliance by Industrial Users when the POTW has acted to seek such relief but has sought a penalty which the Executive Secretary finds to be insufficient. The procedures for notice to dischargers where the POTW is seeking ex parte temporary judicial injunctive relief will be governed by applicable State or Federal law and not by this provision, and will comply with the confidentiality requirements set forth in R317-8-3.3.

(b) Procedures. The POTW shall develop and implement procedures to ensure compliance with the requirements of a pretreatment program. At a minimum, these procedures shall enable the POTW to:

1. Identify and locate all possible Industrial Users which might be subject to the POTW pretreatment program. Any compilation, index or inventory of Industrial Users made under this paragraph shall be made available to the Executive Secretary upon request;

2. Identify the character and volume of pollutants contributed to the POTW by the Industrial User identified under R317-8-8.8(6)(b)1. This information shall be made available to the Executive Secretary upon request;

3. Notify Industrial Users identified under R317-8-8.8(6)(b)1. of applicable pretreatment standards and any other applicable requirements. Within 30 days of approval of a list of significant industrial users, notify each Significant Industrial User of its status as such and of all requirements applicable to it as a result of such status.

4. Receive and analyze self-monitoring reports and other notices submitted by Industrial Users in accordance with the requirements of R317-8-8.11.

5. Randomly sample and analyze the effluent from Industrial Users and conduct surveillance and inspection activities in order to identify, independent of information supplied by Industrial Users, occasional and continuing noncompliance with pretreatment standards. Inspect and sample the effluent from each Significant Industrial User at least once a year except as otherwise specified below:

a. Where the POTW has authorized the Industrial User subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard to forego sampling of a pollutant regulated by a Categorical Pretreatment Standard in accordance with R317-8-8.11(4)(c), the POTW must sample for the waived pollutant(s) at least once during the term of the Categorical Industrial User's control mechanism. In the event that the POTW subsequently determines that a waived pollutant is present or is expected to be present in the Industrial User's wastewater based on changes that occur in the User's operations, the POTW must immediately begin at least annual effluent monitoring of the User's Discharge and inspection.

b. Where the POTW has determined that an Industrial User meets the criteria for classification as a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User, the POTW must evaluate, at least once per year, whether an Industrial User continues to meet the criteria in R317-8-8.2(15)(b),

c. In the case of Industrial Users subject to reduced reporting requirements under R317-8-8.11(4)(c), the POTW must randomly sample and analyze the effluent from Industrial Users and conduct inspections at least once every two years. If the Industrial User no longer meets the conditions for reduced reporting in R317-8-8.11(4)(c), the POTW must immediately begin sampling and inspecting the Industrial User at least once a year.

6. Evaluate, at least once every two years, whether each such Significant Industrial User needs a plan to control slug discharges. For purposes of this subsection, a slug discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, local limits or Permit conditions. The results of such activities shall be available to the Executive Secretary upon request. Significant Industrial Users are required to notify the POTW immediately of any changes at its facility affecting potential for a slug discharge. Significant Industrial Users must be evaluated within one year of being designated a Significant Industrial User. If the POTW decides that a slug control plan is needed, the plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following elements:

a. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;

b. Description of stored chemicals;

c. Procedures for immediately notifying the POTW of slug discharges, including any discharge that would violate a prohibition under R317-8-8.5 with procedures for follow-up written notification within five days;

d. If necessary, procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills, including inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response. The results of these activities shall be made available to the Executive Secretary upon request;

7. Investigate instances of noncompliance with pretreatment standards and requirements, as indicated in the reports and notices required by R317-8-8.11, or indicated by analysis, inspection, and surveillance activities. Sample taking and analysis and the collection of other information shall be performed with sufficient care to produce evidence admissible in enforcement proceedings or in judicial actions;

8. Comply with all applicable public participation requirements of State law and rules. These procedures shall include provision for at least annually providing public notification, in the largest daily newspaper published in the municipality in which the POTW is located, of Industrial Users which, at anytime during the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment requirements. For the purposes of this provision, an Industrial User is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria:

a. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent or more of all of the measurements taken during a six month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including instantaneous limits, for the same pollutant parameter;

b. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement including instantaneous limit multiplied by the applicable TRC. TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oil and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH;

c. Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit

(daily maximum or longer-term average) that the Control Authority determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public);

d. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority under R317-8-8.8(6)(a)8. to halt or prevent such a discharge:

e. Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance:

f. Failure to provide within 45 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;

g. Failure to accurately report noncompliance; and

h. Any other violation or group of violations, which may include a violation of Best Management Practices, which the Control Authority determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

9. Funding. The POTW shall have sufficient resources and qualified personnel to carry out all required authorities and procedures. In some limited circumstances, funding and personnel may be delayed by the Executive Secretary when the POTW has adequate legal authority and procedures to carry out the pretreatment program requirements and a limited aspect of the program does not need to be implemented immediately.

10. Local Limits. The POTW shall develop local limits as required in section R317-8-8.5(4)(a) or demonstrate that they are not necessary.

11. Enforcement Response Plan. The POTW shall develop and implement an enforcement response plan. This plan shall contain detailed procedures indicating how the POTW will investigate and respond to instances of industrial user noncompliance. The plan shall, at a minimum;

a. Describe how the POTW will investigate instances of noncompliance;

b. Describe the types of escalating enforcement responses the POTW will take in response to all anticipated types of industrial user violations and the time periods within which responses will take place;

c. Identify (by title) the official(s) responsible for each type of response;

d. Adequately reflect the POTW's primary responsibility to enforce all applicable pretreatment requirements and standards, as detailed in R317-8-8.8(6)(a) and (b).

12. List of Industrial Users. The POTW shall prepare a list of its Industrial Users meeting the criteria of R317-8-8.2(15)(a). The list shall identify the criteria in R317-8-8.2(15)(a) applicable to each Industrial User and, for Industrial Users meeting the criteria in R317-8-8.2(15)(a), shall also indicate whether the POTW has made a determination pursuant to R317-8-8.2(15)(b) that such Industrial User should not be considered a Significant Industrial User. This list and any subsequent modifications thereto, shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary as a nonsubstantial program modification. Discretionary designations or de-designations by the Control Authority shall be deemed to be approved by the Executive Secretary 90 days after submission of the list or modifications thereto, unless the Executive Secretary determines that a modification is in fact a substantial modification.

13. State Program in Lieu of POTW Program. Notwithstanding the provision of R317-8-8.8(1), the State may assume responsibility for implementing the POTW pretreatment program requirements set forth in R317-8-8.8(6) in lieu of requiring the POTW to develop a pretreatment program. However, this does not preclude POTW's from independently developing pretreatment programs.

(7) A POTW that chooses to receive electronic documents must satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR Part 3 - (Electronic reporting).

8.9 POTW PRETREATMENT PROGRAMS AND/OR AUTHORIZATION TO REVISE PRETREATMENT STANDARDS: SUBMISSION FOR APPROVAL

(1) Who Approves the Program. A POTW requesting approval of a POTW pretreatment program shall develop a program description which includes the information set forth in R317-8-8.9(2)(a),(b),(c) and (d). This description shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary, who will make a determination on the request for program approval in accordance with the procedure described in R317-8-8.10.

(2) Contents of POTW Program Submission.

(a) The program submission shall contain a statement from the city attorney or a city official acting in comparable capacity or the attorney for those POTWs which have independent legal counsel, that the POTW has authority adequate to carry out the programs described in R317-8-8.8. This statement shall:

1. Identify the provision of the legal authority under R317-8-8.8(6)(a) which provides the basis for each procedure under R317-8-8.8(6)(b);

2. Identify the manner in which the POTW will implement the program requirements set forth in R317-8-8.8 including the means by which pretreatment standards will be applied to individual Industrial Users (e.g., by order, permit, ordinance, etc.); and

3. Identify how the POTW intends to ensure compliance with pretreatment standards and requirements, and to enforce them in the event of noncompliance by Industrial Users.

(b) The program submission shall contain a copy of any statutes, ordinances, regulations, agreements, or other authorities relied upon by the POTW for its administration of the program. This submission shall include a statement reflecting the endorsement or approval of the local boards or bodies responsible for supervising and/or funding the POTW pretreatment program if approved.

(c) The program submission shall contain a brief description, including organization charts, of the POTW organization which will administer the pretreatment program. If more than one agency is responsible for administration of the program the responsible agencies should be identified, their respective responsibilities delineated and their procedures for coordination set forth.

(d) The program submission shall contain a description of the funding levels and full and part time manpower available to implement the program.

(3) Conditional POTW Program Approval. The POTW may request conditional approval of the pretreatment program pending the acquisition of funding and personnel for certain elements of the program. The request for conditional approval shall meet the requirements of R317-8-8.9(2) of this subsection except that the requirements of this section may be relaxed if the submission demonstrates that:

(a) A limited aspect of the program does not need to be implemented immediately;

(b) The POTW had adequate legal authority and procedures to carry out those aspects of the program which will not be implemented immediately; and

(c) Funding and personnel for the program aspects to be implemented at a later date will be available when needed. The POTW shall describe in the submission the mechanism by which this funding will be acquired. Upon receipt of a request for conditional approval, the Executive Secretary will establish a fixed date for the acquisition of the needed funding and personnel. If funding is not acquired by this date the conditional approval of the POTW pretreatment program and any removal allowances granted to the POTW may be modified

or withdrawn.

(4) Content of Removal Credit Submission. The request for authority to revise Categorical Pretreatment Standards shall contain the information required in 40 CFR 403.7(d).

(5) Approval Authority Action. A POTW requesting POTW pretreatment program approval shall submit to the Executive Secretary three copies of the submission described in R317-8-8.9(2), and if appropriate R317-8-8.9(4). Within 60 days after receiving a submission, the Executive Secretary shall make a preliminary determination of whether the submission meets the requirements of this section. Upon a preliminary determination that the submission meets the requirements of this section, the Executive Secretary will:

(a) Notify the POTW that the submission has been received and is under review; and

(b) Commence the public notice and evaluation activities set forth in R317-8-8.10.

(6) Notification Where Submission is Defective. If, after review of the submission as provided for in paragraph (5) above, the Executive Secretary determines that the submission does not comply with the requirements of R317-8-8.9(2), (3) and, if appropriate, (4), the Executive Secretary will provide notice in writing to the applying POTW and each person who has requested individual notice. This notification will identify any defects in the submission and advise the POTW and each person who has requested individual notice of the means by which the POTW can comply with the applicable requirements of R317-8-8.9(2), (3) and, if appropriate, (4).

(7) Consistency With Water Quality Management Plans.

(a) In order to be approved, the POTW pretreatment program shall be consistent with any approved water quality management plan, when the plan includes management agency designations and addresses pretreatment in a manner consistent with R317-8-8. In order to assure such consistency, the Executive Secretary will solicit the review and comment of the appropriate water quality planning agency during the public comment period provided for in R317-8-8.10(2)(a)2. prior to approval or disapproval of the program.

(b) Where no plan has been approved or when a plan has been approved but lacks management agency designations and/or does not address pretreatment in a manner consistent with this section, the Executive Secretary will solicit the review and comment of the appropriate 208 planning agency.

8.10 APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR POTW PRETREATMENT PROGRAMS AND POTW GRANTING OF REMOVAL CREDITS. The following procedure will be adopted in approving or denying requests for approval of POTW pretreatment programs and applications for removal credit authorization.

(1) Deadline for Review of Submission. The Executive Secretary will have 90 days from the date of public notice of a submission complying with the requirements of R317-8-8.9(2), and where removal credit authorization is sought with the requirements of 40 CFR 403.7(e) and R317-8-8.9(4) to review the submission. The Executive Secretary shall review the submission to determine compliance with the requirements of R317-8-8.8(2) and (6), and where removal credit is sought, with R317-8-8.7. The Executive Secretary may have up to an additional 90 days to complete the evaluation of the submission if the public comment period provided for in R317-8-8.10(2)(a)2. is extended beyond thirty (30) days or if a public hearing is held as provided for in R317-8-8.10(2)(b). In no event, however, will the time for evaluation of the submission exceed a total of 180 days from the date of public notice of a submission meeting the requirements of R317-8-8.9(2) and, in the case of a removal credit application 403.7(e) and R317-8-8.9(2).

(2) Public Notice and Opportunity for Public Hearing. Upon receipt of a submission the Executive Secretary will commence his review. Within 20 days after making a determination that a submission meets the requirements of R317-8-8.9(2), and when a removal credit authorization is sought under 40 CFR 403.7(d) and R317-8-8.7 the Executive Secretary will:

(a) Issue a public notice of request for approval of the submission:

1. This public notice will be circulated in a manner designed to inform interested and potentially interested persons of the submission. Procedures for the circulation of public notice will include: mailing notices of the request for approval of the submission to designated CWA section 208 planning agencies, federal and state fish, shellfish, and wildlife resource agencies (unless such agencies have asked not to be sent the notices); and to any other person or group who has requested individual notice, including those on appropriate mailing lists; and publication of a notice of request for approval of the submission in the largest daily newspaper within the jurisdiction served by the POTW.

2. The public notice will provide a period of not less than 30 days following the date of the public notice during which time interested persons may submit their written views on the submission;

3. All written comments submitted during the 30-day comment period will be retained by the Executive Secretary and considered in the decision on whether or not to approve the submission. The period for comment may be extended at the discretion of the Executive Secretary.

(b) The Executive Secretary will also provide an opportunity for the applicant, any affected State, any interested state or federal agency, person or group of persons to request a public hearing with respect to the submission.

1. This request for public hearing shall be filed within the thirty (30) day or extended comment period described in R317-8-8.10(2)(a)2. of this subsection and will indicate the interest of the person filing such a request and the reasons why a hearing is warranted.

2. The Executive Secretary will hold a public hearing if the POTW so requests. In addition, a hearing will be held if there is a significant public interest in issues relating to whether or not the submission should be approved. Instances of doubt will be resolved in favor of holding the hearing.

3. Public notice of a public hearing to consider a submission and sufficient to inform interested parties of the nature of the hearing and right to participate will be published in the same newspaper as the notice of the original request. In addition, notice of the hearing will be sent to those persons requesting individual notice.

(3) Executive Secretary Decision. At the end of the thirty (30) day or extended comment period and within the ninety (90) day or extended period provided for in R317-8-8.10(1) of this section, the Executive Secretary will approve or deny the submission based upon the evaluation in R317-8-8.10(1) and taking into consideration comments submitted during the comment period and the record of the public hearing, the Executive Secretary will so notify the POTW and each person who has requested individual notice. If the Approval Authority makes a determination to deny the request, the Approval Authority shall so notify the POTW and each person who has requested individual notice. This notification will include suggested modification and the Executive Secretary may allow the requestor additional time to bring the submission into compliance with applicable requirements.

(4) EPA Objection to Executive Secretary's Decision. No POTW pretreatment program or authorization to grant removal allowances will be approved by the Executive Secretary if following the thirty (30)-day or extended evaluation period provided for in R317-8-8.10(2)(a)2. and any public hearing held pursuant to this section, the Regional Administrator sets forth in

writing objections to the approval of such submission and the reasons for such objections. A copy of the Regional Administrator's objections will be provided to the applicant and to each person who has requested individual notice. The Regional Administrator shall provide an opportunity for written comments and many convene a public hearing on his or her objections. Unless retracted, the Regional Administrator's objections shall constitute a final ruling to deny approval of a POTW pretreatment program or authorization to grant removal allowances 90 days after the date the objections are issued.

(5) Notice of Decision. The Executive Secretary will notify those persons who submitted comments and participated in the public hearing, if held, of the approval or disapproval of the submission. In addition, the Executive Secretary will cause to be published a notice of approval or disapproval in the same newspapers as the original notice of request was published. The Executive Secretary will identify any authorization to modify Categorical Pretreatment Standards which the POTW may make for removal of pollutants subject to the pretreatment standards.

(6) Public Access to Submission. The Executive Secretary will ensure that the submission and any comments on the submission are available to the public for inspection and copying.

8.11 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR POTWS AND INDUSTRIAL USERS

(1) Reporting Requirement for Industrial Users Upon Effective Date of Categorical Pretreatment Standards Baseline Report. Within 180 days after the effective date of a Categorical Pretreatment Standards or 180 days after the final administrative decision made upon a category determination submission under R317-8-8.6, whichever is later, existing Industrial Users subject to such Categorical Pretreatment Standards and currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to a POTW shall be required to submit to the Control Authority a report which contains the information listed in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this Section. Where reports containing this information have already been submitted to the Executive Secretary, the Industrial User will not be required to submit this information again. At least 90 days prior to commencement of discharge, new sources and sources that become Industrial Users subsequent to promulgation of an applicable Categorical Standards, shall be required to submit to the Control Authority a report which contains the information listed in R317-8-8.11(1)(a)through (e). New sources shall also be required to include in this report information on the method of pretreatment the source intends to use to meet applicable pretreatment standards. New Sources shall give estimates of the information requested in R317-8-8.11(1)(d) and (e).

(a) Identifying Information. The User shall submit the name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owners.

(b) Permits. The User shall submit a list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.

(c) Description of Operations. The User shall submit a brief description of the nature, average rate of production and Standard Industrial Classification of the operation carried out by the Industrial User. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of discharge to the POTW from the regulated process.

(d) Flow measurement. The User shall submit information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from each of the following: regulated process streams and other streams as necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula (see Section 40 CFR 403.6(e)). The Control Authority may allow for verifiable estimates of these flows where justified by cost or feasibility considerations.

(e) Measurement of pollutants.

1. The User shall identify the pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process.

2. The User shall submit the results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, or mass, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process when required by the standard or the Control Authority. Both daily maximum and average concentration or mass, where required shall be reported. The sample shall be representative of daily operations. In cases where the Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice or pollution prevention alternative, the User shall submit documentation as required by the Control Authority or the applicable standards to determine compliance with the Standard;

3. The User shall take a minimum of one representative sample to compile that data necessary to comply with the requirements of R317-8-8.11.

4. Samples shall be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment the User should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastestream formula in order to evaluate compliance with the pretreatment standards. When an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with the combined wastestream formula this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to the Control Authority.

5. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136 and amendments thereto. When 40 CFR 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or when the Administrator determines that the 40 CFR 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the POTW or other parties, approved by the Administrator.

6. The Control Authority may allow the submission of a baseline report which utilizes only historical data so long as the data provides information sufficient to determine the need for industrial pretreatment measures.

7. The baseline report shall indicate the time, date and place of sampling, and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the POTW.

(f) Certification. The User shall submit a statement, reviewed by an authorized representative of the Industrial User and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance and/or additional pretreatment is required for the Industrial User to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.

(g) Compliance Schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or operation and maintenance are required to meet the pretreatment standards, the Industrial User shall submit the shortest schedule by which the Industrial User will provide such additional pretreatment and/or operation and maintenance. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard.

1. When the Industrial User's Categorical Pretreatment Standards has been modified by a removal allowance under R317-8-8.7, the combined wastestream formula under R317-8-8.6,or by a fundamentally different factors variance under R317-8-8.15 at the time the User submits the report required by R317-8-8.11(1), the information required by R317-8-8.11(1)(f) and (g) shall pertain to the modified limits.

2. If the Categorical Pretreatment Standards is modified by a removal allowance under R317-8-8.7, the combined wastestream formula under R317-8-8.6, or by a fundamentally

different factors variance under 40 CFR 403.13 after the User submits the report required by R317-8-8.11(1), any necessary amendments to the information requested by R317-8-8.11(1)(f) and (g) shall be submitted by the User to the Control Authority within 60 days after the modified limit is approved.

(2) Compliance Schedule for Meeting Categorical Pretreatment Standards. The following conditions shall apply to the schedule required by R317-8-8.11(1)(g):

(a) The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the Industrial User to meet the applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, etc.);

(b) No increment referred to in paragraph (a) of above shall exceed 9 months;

(c) Not later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the Industrial User shall submit a progress report to the Control Authority including, at a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on that date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the Industrial User to return the construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than 9 months elapse between such progress reports to the Control Authority;

(3) Report on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline. Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards or in the case of a new source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any Industrial User subject to pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the Control Authority a report containing the information described in R317-8-8.11(1)(d), e), and (f). For Industrial Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established by the Control Authority in accordance with the procedures in R317-8-8.6 this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long term production rate. For all other Industrial Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the User's actual production during the appropriate sampling period.

(4) Periodic Reports on Continued Compliance.

(a) Any Industrial User subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standards (except a Non-Significant Categorical User as defined in R317-8-8.2(15)(b) after the compliance date of such pretreatment standard or, in the case of a new source, after commencement of the discharge into the POTW, shall submit to the Control Authority during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standard or by the Executive Secretary, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such Categorical Pretreatment Standards. In addition, this report shall include a record of measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period for the discharge reported in R317-8-8.11(1)(d) of this section except that the Control Authority may require more detailed reporting of flows. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (or pollution prevention alternative), the User shall submit documentation required by the Control Authority or the Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the User. At the discretion of the Control Authority and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the Control Authority may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted.

(b) The Control Authority may authorize the Industrial User subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard to forego sampling of a pollutant regulated by a Categorical Pretreatment Standard if the Industrial User has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors that the pollutant is neither present nor expected to be present in the Discharge, or is present only at background levels from intake water and without any increase in the pollutant due to activities of the Industrial User. This authorization is subject to the following conditions:

1. The Control Authority may authorize a waiver where a pollutant is determined to be present solely due to sanitary wastewater discharged from the facility provided that the sanitary wastewater is not regulated by an applicable Categorical Standard and other wise includes no process wastewater.

2. The monitoring waiver is valid only for the duration of the effective period of the Permit or other equivalent individual control mechanism, but in no case longer than 5 years. The User must submit a new request for the waiver before the waiver can be granted for each subsequent control mechanism.

3. In making a demonstration that a pollutant is not present, the Industrial User must provide data from at least one sampling of the facility's process wastewater prior to any treatment present at the facility that is representative of all wastewater from all processes.

The request for a monitoring waiver must be signed in accordance with paragraph (11) of this section and include the certification statement in 40 CFR 403.6(a)(2)ii. Non-detectable sample results may only be used as a demonstration that a pollutant is not present if the EPA approved method from 40 CFR part 136 with the lowest minimum detection level for that pollutant was used in the analysis.

4. Any grant of the monitoring waiver by the Control Authority must be included as a condition in the User's Control mechanism. The reasons supporting the waiver and any information submitted by the User in its request for the waiver must be maintained by the Control Authority for 3 years after expiration of the waiver.

5. Upon approval of the monitoring waiver and revision of the User's control mechanism by the Control Authority, the Industrial User must certify on each report with the statement below, that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the Industrial User:

"Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Pretreatment Standard for 40 CFR ..... (specify applicable National Pretreatment Standard part(s)), I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no increase in the level of .....(list pollutant(s)) in the wastewaters due to the activities at the facility since filing of the last periodic report under R317-8-8.11(4)(a)."

6. In the event that a waived pollutant is found to be present or is expected to be present based on changes that occur in the User's operations, the User must immediately: Comply with the monitoring requirements of paragraph (4)(a) of this section or other more frequent monitoring requirements imposed by the Control Authority; and notify the Control Authority.

7. This provision does not supersede certification processes and requirements established in Categorical Pretreatment Standards, except as otherwise specified in the Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

(c) The Control Authority may reduce the requirement in paragraph (4)(a) of this section to a requirement to report no less frequently than once a year, unless required more frequently in the Pretreatment Standard or by the Approval Authority, where the Industrial User meets all of the following conditions:

1. The Industrial User's total categorical wastewater flow does not exceed any of the following:

a. 0.01 percent of the design dry weather hydraulic capacity of the POTW, or 5,000 gallons per day, whichever is smaller, as measured by a continuous effluent flow monitoring device unless the Industrial User discharges in batches;

b. 0.01 percent of the design dry weather organic treatment capacity of the POTW; and

c. 0.01 percent of the maximum allowable headworks loading for any pollutant regulated by the applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard for which approved local limits were developed by a POTW in accordance with R317-8-8.5(4) and paragraph (3) of this section;

2. The Industrial User has not been in significant noncompliance, as defined in R317-8-8.8(6)(b)8. for any time in the past two years;

3. The Industrial User does not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that decreasing the reporting requirement for this Industrial User would result in data that are not representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period pursuant to paragraph (6)(c) of this section;

4. The Industrial User must notify the Control Authority immediately of any changes at its facility causing it to no longer meet conditions of paragraph (4)(c)1. or 2. of this section. Upon notification, the Industrial User must immediately begin complying with the minimum reporting in paragraph (4)(a) of this section; and

5. The Control Authority must retain documentation to support the Control Authority's determination that a specific Industrial User qualifies for reduced reporting requirements under paragraph (4)(c) of this section for a period of 3 years after the expiration of the term of the control mechanism.

(d) For Industrial Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established by the Control Authority in accordance with the procedures in R317-8-8.6 the report required by R317-8-8.11(4)(a) shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long term production rate. For all other Industrial Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed only in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), the report required by R317-8-11(4)(a) shall include the User's actual average production rate for the reporting period.

(5) Notice of Potential Problems Including Slug Loading. All categorical and non-categorical Industrial Users shall notify the POTW immediately of all discharges that could cause problems to the POTW, including any slug loadings, as defined in R317-8-8.5.

(6) Monitoring and Analysis to Demonstrate Continued Compliance.

(a) Except in the case of Non-Significant Categorical User, the reports required in R317-8-8.11(1), (3), (4) and (8) shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow, the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by the Control Authority, of pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable pretreatment standards. This sampling and analysis may be performed by the Control Authority in lieu of the Industrial User. Where the POTW performs the required sampling and analysis in lieu of the Industrial User, the User will not be required to submit the compliance certification. In addition, where the POTW itself collects all the information required for the report, including flow data, the Industrial User will not be required to submit the report.

(b) If sampling performed by an Industrial User indicates a violation, the User shall notify the Control Authority within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation. The User shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Control Authority within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation. Where the Control Authority has performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the Industrial User , the Control Authority must perform the repeat sampling and analysis unless it notifies the User of the violation and requires the User to perform the repeat analysis. Resampling is not required if;

1. The Control Authority performs sampling at the Industrial User at a frequency of at least once per month, or

2. The Control Authority performs sampling at the User between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the User or the Control Authority receives the results of this sampling.

(c) The reports required in this section shall be based upon data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, which data is representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period. The Control Authority shall require that frequency of monitoring necessary to assess and assure compliance by Industrial Users with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. Grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide, and volatile organic compounds. For all other pollutants, 24-hour composite samples must be obtained through flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Control Authority. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the Control Authority, the samples must be representative of the Discharge and the decision to allow the alternative sampling must be documented in the Industrial User file for that facility or facilities. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: For cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the Control Authority, as appropriate.

(d) For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports, a minimum of four grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide, and volatile organics compounds for facilities which historical sampling data do not exist; for facilities for which historical sampling data are available, the Control Authority may authorize a lower minimum. For the reports required by paragraphs (4) and (8) of this section, the Control Authority shall require the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance by Industrial Users with Applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

(e) All analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures contained in 40 CFR 136 or with any other test procedures approved by the Administrator. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the Administrator. Where 40 CFR 136 does not include sampling or analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed using validated analytical methods or any other sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the POTW or other parties and approved by the Administrator.

(f) If an Industrial User subject to the reporting requirement in R317-8-8.11(4) or (8) monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the Control Authority, using the procedures prescribed in, R317-8-8.11(6)(e), the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

(7) Compliance Schedule for POTWs. The following conditions and reporting requirements shall apply to the compliance schedule for development of an approvable POTW pretreatment program.

(a) The schedule shall contain increments of progress in

the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the development and implementation of a POTW pretreatment program.

(b) No increment referred to in paragraph (a) above shall exceed nine months.

(c) Not later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the POTW shall submit a progress report to the Executive Secretary including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps taken by the POTW to return to the schedule established. In no event shall more than nine months elapse between such progress reports to the Executive Secretary.

(8) Reporting requirements for Industrial User not subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards. The Control Authority shall require appropriate reporting from those Industrial Users with discharges that are not subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards. Significant Noncategorical Industrial Users shall submit to the Control Authority at least once every six months (on dates specified by the Control Authority) a description of the nature, concentration, and flow of the pollutants required to be reported by the Control Authority. In cases where a local limit requires compliance with a Best Management Practice or pollution prevention alternative, the User must submit documentation required by the Control Authority to determine the compliance status of the User. These reports shall be based on sampling and analysis performed in the period covered by the report and performed in accordance with the techniques described in 40 CFR 136 and amendments thereto. Where 40 CFR 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the Executive Secretary determines that the 40 CFR 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the POTW or other persons, approved by the Administrator. This sampling and analysis may be performed by the Control Authority in lieu of the significant noncategorical Industrial User. Where the POTW itself collects all the information required for the report, the noncategorical significant Industrial User will not be required to submit the report.

(9) Annual POTW reports. POTWs with approved pretreatment programs shall provide the Executive Secretary with a report that briefly describes the POTW's program activities, including activities of all participating agencies, if more than one jurisdiction is involved in the local program. The report required by this section shall be submitted no later than one year after approval of the POTW's pretreatment program and at least annually thereafter, and shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(a) An updated list of the POTW's Industrial Users, including their names and addresses, or a list of deletions and additions keyed to a previously submitted list. The POTW shall provide a brief explanation of each deletion. This list shall identify which Industrial Users are subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards and specify which standards are applicable to each Industrial User. The list shall indicate which Industrial Users are subject to local standards that are more stringent than the Categorical Pretreatment Standards. The POTW shall also list the Industrial Users that are subject only to local requirements. The list must also identify Industrial Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards that are subject to reduced reporting requirements under paragraph (4)(c), and identify which Industrial Users are Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users.

(b) A summary of the status of Industrial User compliance over the reporting period;

(c) A summary of compliance and enforcement activities (including inspections) conducted by the POTW during the reporting period;

(d) A summary of changes to the POTW's pretreatment program that have not been previously reported to the Approval Authority; and

(e) Any other relevant information requested by the Executive Secretary.

(10) Notification of changed discharge. All Industrial Users shall promptly notify the POTW in advance of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants in their discharge including the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which the Industrial User has submitted initial notification under R317-8-8.11(14)(d).

(11) Signatory Requirements for Industrial User Reports. The reports required by R317-8-8.11(1), (3) and (4) shall include the certification statement as set forth in 40 CFR and 403.6(a)(2)(ii) and shall be signed as follows;

(a) By a responsible corporate officer if the Industrial User submitting the reports is a corporation. A responsible corporate officer means:

1. A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or

2. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(b) By a general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User submitting the reports is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively.

(c) By a duly authorized representative of the individual designated in paragraph (a) or (b) above, if;

1. The authorization is made in writing by the individual described in paragraph (a) or (b) above.

2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the Industrial Discharge originates, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well, or well field superintendent, or a position of equivalent responsibility, or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and

3. The written authorization is submitted to the Control Authority.

(d) If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new authorization satisfying the requirements must be submitted to the Control Authority prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.

(12) Signatory Requirements for POTW Reports. Reports submitted to the Executive Secretary by the POTW in accordance with R317-8-8.11(7) and (9) shall be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other duly authorized employee. The duly authorized employee must be an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility or the Pretreatment Program. This authorization must be made in writing by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official, and submitted to the

Approval Authority prior to or together with the report being submitted.

(13) Provisions Governing Fraud and False Statements. The reports and other documents required to be submitted or maintained by R317-8-8.11(1), (3), (4), (7), (8), (11) and (12) shall be subject to the Utah Water Quality Act as amended and all other State and Federal laws pertaining to fraud and false statements.

(14) Record-Keeping Requirements.

(a) Any Industrial User and POTW subject to the reporting requirements established in this subsection shall maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities required by this section, including documentation associated with Best Management Practices. Such records shall include for all samples:

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling and the names of the person or persons taking the samples;
2. The dates and times analyses were performed;
3. Who performed the analyses;
4. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
5. The results of the analyses.

(b) Any Industrial User or POTW subject to these reporting requirements established in this section (including documentation associated with Best Management Practices shall be required to retain for a minimum of 3 years any records of monitoring activities and results, whether or not such monitoring activities are required by this section, and shall make such records available for inspection and copying by the Executive Secretary, and by the POTW in the case of an Industrial User. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the Industrial User or POTW or when requested by the Executive Secretary.

(c) A POTW to which reports are submitted by an Industrial User pursuant to R317-8-8.11 shall retain such reports for a minimum of 3 years and shall make such reports available for inspection and copying by the Executive Secretary. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Industrial User or the operation of the POTW pretreatment program or when requested by the Executive Secretary.

(d) Notification to POTW by Industrial User.

1. The Industrial User shall notify the Executive Secretary, the POTW, and State hazardous waste authorities in writing of any discharge into the POTW of a substance, which if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under R315-2. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in R315-2, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the Industrial User discharges more than 100 kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the Industrial User: An identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following twelve months. All notifications must take place within 180 days of the effective date of this rule. Industrial Users who commence discharging after the effective date of this rule shall provide the notification no later than 180 days after the discharge of the listed or characteristic hazardous waste. Any notification under this paragraph need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed discharges must be submitted under R317-8-8.11(10). The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported under the self-monitoring requirements of R317-8-8.11(1), (3), and (4).

2. Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of R317-8-8.11(14)(d) during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in R315-2. Discharge of more than fifteen kilograms of non-acute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 R315-2, requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the Industrial User discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.

3. In the case of any new regulations adopted by EPA or the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Board identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the Industrial User must notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the discharge of such substance within 90 days of the effective date of such regulations.

4. In the case of notification made under R317-8-8.11(14)(d), the Industrial User shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

(15) Annual certification by Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users. A facility determined to be a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User pursuant to R317-8-8.2(15)(b) must annually submit the following certification statement, signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in paragraph (11) of this section. This certification must accompany any alternative report required by the Control Authority:

"Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR (state section), I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief that during the period from (include start of reporting date) to (include end of reporting date):

The facility described as (include facility name) met the definition of a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User as described in R317-8-8.2(15)(b), the facility complied with all applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements during this reporting period; and the facility never discharged more than 100 gallons of total categorical wastewater on any given day during this reporting period." This compliance certification is based upon the following information: (include information required by the control mechanism)

(15) The Control Authority that chooses to receive electronic documents must satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR Part 3 - (Electronic reporting).

8.12 CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION. Any information submitted to the Executive Secretary pursuant to these regulations may be claimed as confidential by the person making the submission. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions, or, in the case of other submissions, by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, the Executive Secretary may make the information available to the public without further notice. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in the 40 CFR Part 2. Information and data provided to the Executive Secretary pursuant to this part which is effluent data shall be available to the public without restriction. All other information which is submitted to the State or POTW shall be available to the public at least to the standards of 40 CFR 2.302.

8.13 NET/GROSS CALCULATION. Categorical Pretreatment Standards may be adjusted to reflect the presence of pollutants in an Industrial User's intake water in accordance with this section.

(1) Application. Any Industrial User wishing to obtain credit for intake pollutants must make application to the Control Authority. Upon request of the Industrial User, the applicable standard will be calculated on a "net" basis (i.e., adjusted to reflect credit for pollutants in the intake water) if the requirements of R317-8-8.13(2) are met.

(2) Criteria

(a) Either:

1. The applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards contained in 40 CFR subchapter N specifically provide that they shall be applied on a net basis, or

2. The Industrial User must demonstrate that the control system it proposes or uses to meet applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards would, if properly installed and operated, meet the standards in the absence of pollutants in the intake water.

(b) Credit for generic pollutants such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS) and oil and grease should not be granted unless the Industrial User demonstrates that the constituents of the generic measure in the User's effluent are substantially similar to the constituents of the generic measure in the intake water or unless appropriate additional limits are placed on process water pollutants either at the outfall or elsewhere.

(c) Credit shall be granted only to the extent necessary to meet the applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard(s), up to a maximum value equal to the influent value. Additional monitoring may be necessary to determine eligibility for credits and compliance with standard(s) adjusted under this section.

(d) Credit shall be granted only if the User demonstrates that the intake water is drawn from the same body of water as that into which the POTW discharges. The Control Authority may waive this requirement if it finds that no environmental degradation will result.

8.14 UPSET PROVISION

(1) Definition. "Upset" as used in this subsection means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Industrial User. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

(2) Effect of an Upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards if the requirements of R317-8-8.14(3) are met.

(3) Conditions Necessary for a Demonstration of Upset. An Industrial User who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(a) An upset occurred and the Industrial User can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(b) The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workmanlike manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures;

(c) The Industrial User has submitted the following information to the POTW and Control Authority within 24 hours of becoming aware of the upset or if this information is provided orally, a written submission within five days:

1. A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;

2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue;

3. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

(4) Burden of Proof. In any enforcement proceeding the Industrial User seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.

(5) Reviewability of Agency Consideration of Claims of Upset. In the usual exercise of prosecutorial discretion, State enforcement personnel will review any claims that noncompliance was caused by an upset. No determinations made in the course of the review constitutes final agency action subject to judicial review. Industrial Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

(6) User responsibility in case of upset. The Industrial User shall control production or discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards upon reduction, loss or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost or fails.

8.15 BYPASS PROVISION

(1) Definitions.

(a) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of an Industrial User's treatment facility.

(b) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

(2) Bypass not violating applicable pretreatment standards or requirements. An Industrial User may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of R317-8-8.15(3) and (4).

(3) Notice.

(a) If an Industrial User knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Control Authority, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(b) An Industrial User shall submit oral notice of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards to the Control Authority within 24 hours from the time the Industrial User becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the Industrial User becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass. The Control Authority may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

(4) Prohibition of bypass.

(a) Bypass is prohibited and the Control Authority may take enforcement action against an Industrial User for a bypass, unless:

1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waters, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

3. The Industrial User submitted notices as required under R317-8-8.15(3).

(b) The Control Authority may approve an anticipated

bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Control Authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in R317-8-8.15(4)(a).

8.16 MODIFICATION OF POTW PRETREATMENT PROGRAMS

(1) General. Either the Executive Secretary or a POTW with an approved POTW Pretreatment Program may initiate program modification at any time to reflect changing conditions at the POTW. Program modification is necessary whenever there is a significant change in the operation of a POTW pretreatment program that differs from the information in the POTW's submission, as approved under Section R317-8-8.10.

(2) Procedures. POTW pretreatment program modifications shall be accomplished as follows:

(a) For substantial modifications, as defined in R317-8-8.16(3):

1. The POTW shall submit to the Executive Secretary a statement of the basis for the desired modification, a modified program description or such other documents the Executive Secretary determines to be necessary under the circumstances.

2. The Executive Secretary shall approve or disapprove the modification based on its regulatory requirements of R317-8-8.8(6) and using the procedures in R317-10(2) through (6), except as provided in paragraphs (2)4. of this section. The modification shall become effective upon approval by the Executive Secretary.

3. The modification shall be incorporated into the POTW's UPDES permit after approval. The permit will be modified to incorporate the approved modification in accordance with R317-8-5.6(3)(g).

4. The Approval Authority need not publish a notice of decision provided: The notice of request for approval states that the request will be approved if no comments are received by a date specified in the notice; no substantive comments are received; and the request is approved without change.

(b) The POTW shall notify the Executive Secretary of any other (i.e. non-substantial) modifications to its pretreatment program at least 45 days prior to when they are to be implemented by the POTW, in a statement similar to that provided for in R317-8-8.16(2)(a)1. Such non-substantial program modifications shall be deemed to be approved by the Executive Secretary, unless the Executive Secretary determines that a modification submitted is in fact a substantial modification, 90 days after the submission of the POTW's statement. Following such "approval" by the Executive Secretary such modifications shall be incorporated in the POTW's permit in accordance with R317-8-5.6(2)(g). If the Executive Secretary determines that a modification reported by a POTW is in fact a substantial modification, the Executive Secretary shall notify the POTW and initiate the procedures in R317-8-8.16(2)(a).

(3) Substantial modifications.

(a) The following are substantial modifications for purposes of this section:

1. Changes to the POTW's legal authorities;

2. Changes to local limits, which result in less stringent local limits;

3. Changes to the POTW's control mechanism;

4. Changes to the POTW's method for implementing Categorical Pretreatment Standards (e.g., incorporation by reference, separate promulgation, etc.):

5. A decrease in the frequency of self-monitoring or reporting required of Industrial Users;

6. A decrease in the frequency of Industrial User inspections or sampling by the POTW;

7. Changes to the POTW's confidentiality procedures;

8. Significant reductions in the POTW's Pretreatment Program resources (including personnel commitments, equipment, and funding levels); and

9. Changes in the POTW's sludge disposal and management practices.

(b) The Executive Secretary may designate other specific modifications in addition, to those listed in R317-8-8.16(3)(a), as substantial modifications.

(c) A modification that is not included in R317-8-8.16(3)(a) is nonetheless a substantial modification for purposes of this section if the modification:

1. Would have a significant impact on the operation of the POTW's Pretreatment Program;

2. Would result in an increase in pollutant loadings at the POTW; or

3. Would result in less stringent requirements being imposed on Industrial Users of the POTW.

8.17 VARIANCES FROM CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT FACTORS (FDF). A variance may be granted, using the procedures of 40 CFR 403.13, to an Industrial User if data specific to the User indicates it presents factors fundamentally different from those considered by EPA in developing the limit at issue.

40 CFR 403.13 is incorporated into this rule by reference as indicated in R317-8-1.10(6)

R317-8-9. Pesticide Discharge Permit.

9.1 APPLICABILITY.

(1) This section applies to qualified groups of operators who discharge on or near surface waters of the State from the application of (1) biological pesticides or (2) chemical pesticides (hereinafter collectively "pesticides"), when the pesticide application is for one of the following pesticide use patterns:

(a) Mosquito and Other Insect Pests - to control public health/nuisance and other insect pests that may be present on or near standing or flowing surface water. Public health/nuisance and other insect pests in this use category include but are not limited to mosquitoes and black flies.

(b) Weed and Algae Control - to control invasive or other nuisance weeds and algae in water and at water's edge, including irrigation ditches and/or irrigation canals.

(c) Aquatic Nuisance Animal Control - to control invasive or other nuisance animals in water and at water's edge. Aquatic nuisance animals in this use category include, but are not limited to fish, lampreys, and mollusks.

(d) Forest Canopy Pest Control - application of a pesticide to a forest canopy to control the population of a pest species (e.g., insect or pathogen) where to target the pests effectively a portion of the pesticide unavoidably will be applied over and deposited to water.

(2) Qualified Operator Groups. Certain types of entities (operators), engaged in the above pesticide use patterns, will be required to submit a NOI and obtain coverage under a Pesticide General Permit (PGP) as detailed below:

Operator Group 1 - All Operators involved with any discharges to Category 1 (R317-2-12) waters of the State. All operators involved in the discharge of pesticides on or near surface waters of State, which have been determined by the Water Quality Board to be Category 1 waters of the State must submit a NOI to obtain coverage under the PGP. The NOI must detail each area and watershed where a discharge is to occur. Only pesticide applications which are made to restore or maintain water quality or to protect public health or the environment would be covered under the PGP for discharges on or near Category 1 surface waters of the State.

Operator Group 2 - All Government or Quasi-Governmental Agencies or Special Service Districts. All government agency operators (federal, state, county or local agencies and special service districts) involved in the discharge of pesticides under the conditions described above, as a primary

purpose or as a significant activity in their operations, must submit a NOI describing each area and watershed where a discharge is to occur to obtain PGP coverage regardless of the size of the area to be treated.

Operator Group 3 - Other Operators. Other operators engaged in the discharge of pesticides for the conditions described above as a primary purpose or as a significant activity in their operations, like private pest control companies, water supply or canal companies or other large operators whose discharges exceed the treatment area thresholds detailed in Table 2 below must apply for a NOI to obtain coverage under the PGP as detailed in Table 1 below.

Operator Group 4 - Operators involved in a "Declared Pest Emergency Situation". All operators that otherwise aren't required to obtain a NOI, but become involved in a "declared pest emergency situation", as defined below, and will exceed any of the treatment area thresholds in Table 2 must submit a NOI to obtain PGP coverage as detailed in Table 1 below.

9.2 DEFINITIONS. The following definitions specifically pertain to aspects of pesticide discharge permitting in the UPDES program and should be used in conjunction with the definitions shown in R317-1-1 and R317-8-1.5.

(1) "Biological Pesticides" (also called biopesticides) means microbial pesticides, biochemical pesticides and plant-incorporated protectants (PIP). Microbial pesticide means a microbial agent intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or dessicant, that (a) is a eucaryotic microorganism including, but not limited to, protozoa, algae, and fungi; (b) is a procaryotic microorganism, including, but not limited to, Eubacteria and Archaebacteria; or (c) is a parasitically replicating microscopic element, including but not limited to, viruses (40 CFR 158.2100(b)).

(2) "Biochemical pesticide" means a pesticide that (a) is a naturally-occurring substance or structurally-similar and functionally identical to a naturally-occurring substance; (b) has a history of exposure to humans and the environment demonstrating minimal toxicity, or in the case of a synthetically-derived biochemical pesticide, is equivalent to a naturally-occurring substance that has such a history; and (c) Has a non-toxic mode of action to the target pest(s)(40 CFR 158.2000(a)(1)). Plant-incorporated protectant means a pesticidal substance that is intended to be produced and used in a living plant, or in the production thereof, and the genetic material necessary for production of such a pesticidal substance. It also includes any inert ingredient contained in the plant, or production thereof (40 CFR 174.3).

(3) "Chemical Pesticides" means all pesticides not otherwise classified as biological pesticides.

(4) "Declared Pest Emergency Situation" means an event defined by a public declaration by a federal agency, state, or local government of a pest problem determined to require control through application of a pesticide beginning less than ten days after identification of the need for pest control. This public declaration may be based on a; significant risk to human health; significant economic loss; or significant risk to Endangered species, Threatened species, Beneficial organisms, or, the environment.

(5) "NOI" means "Notice of Intent", the formal document submitted by an operator to the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) to request coverage under the Pesticide General Permit.

(6) "Operator" means any entity involved in the application of a pesticide which may result in a discharge to waters of the State that meets either or both of the following two criteria:

(a) The entity has control over the financing for, or the decision to perform pesticide applications that result in discharges, including the ability to modify those decisions or;

(b) The entity has day-to-day control of, or performs activities that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers to carry out activities required by the permit or perform such activities themselves).

(7) "surface waters of the State" means waterbodies, waterways, streams, lakes or rivers that contain standing or flowing water at the time of pesticide application.

(8) "Treatment Area" means the entire area, whether over land or water, where the pesticide application is intended to provide pesticidal benefits or may have an environmental impact. In some instances, the treatment area will be larger than the area where pesticides are actually applied.

9.3 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS.

(1) All operators who are included in the use patterns specified in R317-8-9.1, and discharge to active surface waters of the State as a result of the application of a pesticide must be covered by a UPDES permit, beginning October 31, 2011, by submitting a NOI to obtain coverage under the Pesticide General Permit (PGP). In the event that a discharge occurs prior to submitting a NOI, you must comply with all other requirements of the PGP immediately. All operators will automatically be covered under the PGP for the first five-year permit term of October 31, 2011 to October 30, 2016 if they submit a NOI by February 15, 2012. To obtain PGP coverage for the second and all succeeding PGP five-year terms, all operators must submit a NOI prior to the expiration date (October 30) of the PGP every five years. Each NOI submission will secure permit coverage for the full five-year term of the PGP.

(2) New, qualified operators, who require PGP coverage after February 15, 2012 must submit a NOI in accordance with Table 1 below. The NOI will secure PGP coverage for the remainder of the five-year term of the PGP in effect at that time. For continued PGP coverage during the next five-year permit cycle, a new NOI must be submitted before the expiration of the present PGP, as detailed above.

Table 1. Discharge Authorization Date (a/)

Category	NOI Submittal Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date
Operators who know or should have reasonably known, prior to commencement of discharge, that they will exceed an annual treatment area threshold identified in R317-8-9.3 (4).	At least 10 days prior to commencement of discharge	No earlier than 10 days after the complete and accurate NOI is mailed and postmarked.
Operators who do not know or would have reasonably not known until after commencement of discharge, that they will exceed an annual treatment area threshold identified in R317-8-9.3(4).	At least 10 days prior to exceeding an annual treatment area threshold.	Original authorization terminates when annual treatment area threshold is exceeded. Operator is reauthorized no earlier than 10 days after complete and accurate NOI is mailed and postmarked.
Operators commencing discharge in response to a declared pest emergency situation.	No later than 30 days after commencement of discharge.	Immediately, for activities conducted in response to a declared pest emergency situation.

a/ In the event that a discharge occurs prior to your submitting a NOI, you must comply with all other requirements of the PGP immediately.

(3) PGP Coverage Termination. PGP coverage may be terminated by non-submission of a NOI at the end of the present PGP five-year term, or by submission of a signed Notice of Termination (NOT) form to the DWQ.

(4) Annual Treatment Area Thresholds.

Table 2. Annual Treatment Area Thresholds

Rule Section	Pesticide Use Class	Annual Threshold
R317-8-9.1(1)(a)	Mosquitoes and Other Insect Pests	6,400 acres of Treatment Area
R317-8-9.1(1)(b)	Weed and Algae Control -In Water -At Water's Edge	 80 acres of treatment area a/ 100 linear miles of treatment area at water's edge b/
R317-8-9.1(1)(c)	Aquatic Nuisance Animal Control -In Water -At Water's Edge	 80 acres of treatment area a/ 100 linear miles of treatment area at water's edge b/
R317-8-9.1(1)(d)	Forest Canopy Pest Control	6,400 acres of treatment area

a/ Calculations should include the area of the applications made to active surface waters of the State at the time of pesticide application. For calculating annual treatment area totals, count each pesticide application activity as a separate activity. For example, applying pesticides twice a year to a ten acre site should be counted as twenty acres of treatment area.

b/ Calculations should include the linear extent of the application made at water's edge adjacent to active surface waters of the State and at the time of pesticide application. For calculating annual treatment totals, count each pesticide application activity and each side of a linear water body as a separate activity or area. For example, treating both sides of a ten mile ditch is equal to twenty miles of water treatment area.

(5) All applicators or operators, whether or not falling into the use categories, or required to obtain PGP coverage, or whether or not meeting the minimum annual treatment area thresholds shown in R317-8-9.3(4) must conform to the Technology Based Effluent limitations in the PGP and to all applicable rules and regulations of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The permittee is expected to familiarize himself with the PGP and conform to its requirements, if he discharges any pesticides prior to obtaining a NOI. After February 15, 2012 the permittee is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of the PGP only with submission of a completed electronic NOI in accordance with Table 1 above.

(6) Based on a review of the NOI or other information, the DWQ may delay authorization to discharge under the PGP or may determine that additional technology-based and/or water quality-based effluent limitations are necessary; or may deny coverage under this PGP and require submission of an application for an individual UPDES permit in accordance with this rule. If the Executive Secretary determines an individual UPDES permit is required, that permitting process will proceed independently.

KEY: water pollution, discharge permits
January 25, 2012 19-5
Notice of Continuation October 2, 2012 19-5-104
40 CFR 503

R358. Governor, Economic Development, Consumer Health Services.
R358-1. Electronic Standards for Transmitting Information through the Health Insurance Exchange.
R358-1-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to establish electronic standards for data transmission and reception through the Health Insurance Exchange.

(2) This rule is enacted under the authority of Section 63M-1-2506.

R358-1-2. Definitions.

(1) Technology partner. A Health Insurance Exchange technology partner administers the technology on which the Exchange runs and supports the activities that take place on that technology.

(2) Financial partner. A Health Insurance Exchange financial partner administers the financial transactions that occur on the Exchange, including invoicing and collection of payments, and the disbursement of funds for services provided.

(3) Provider partner. A Health Insurance Exchange provider partner is any entity that offers goods or services to consumers through the Exchange system.

R358-1-3. Standards.

(1) The Office of Consumer Health Services requires that all Exchange technology, financial, and provider partners strive to keep consumer data secure at all times. All partners shall:

(a) transmit consumer data between the Exchange and all partners via secure file transfer protocol (SFTP);

(b) keep consumer data encrypted during transmission and while at rest on partner servers; and

(c) establish security profiles to provide leveled access to the minimum allowable data.

R358-1-4. HIPAA Compliance.

(1) The Office of Consumer Health Services requires that all Exchange technology and provider partners comply with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

R358-1-5. Quality Control Process.

(1) Because security is integral to Health Insurance Exchange operations, the Office of Consumer Health Services shall:

(a) conduct periodic security audits to ensure the strength of the above standards as performed by all partners; and

(b) perform risk assessments across all partners, technologies, and platforms when implementing new enhancements or services.

KEY: data standards, Health Insurance Exchange, consumer health, health insurance
October 10, 2012 63M-1-2506

R392. Health, Disease Control and Prevention, Environmental Services.
R392-510. Utah Indoor Clean Air Act.
R392-510-1. Authority.

(1) This rule is authorized by Sections 26-1-30(2), 26-15-12, and Title 26 Chapter 38.

(2) This rule does not preempt other restrictions on smoking that are otherwise allowed by law.

R392-510-2. Definitions.

The definitions in Section 26-38-2 apply to this rule in addition to the following:

(1) "Agent" means the person to whom a building owner has delegated the maintenance and care of the building.

(2) "Area" means a three dimensional space.

(3) "Building" means an entire free standing structure enclosed by exterior walls.

(4) "Building owner" means the person(s) who has an ownership interest in any public or private building.

(5) "E-cigarette" means any electronic oral device that provides a vapor of nicotine or other substance and which simulates smoking through its use or through inhalation of the vapor through the device; and includes an oral device that is composed of a heating element, battery, or electronic circuit and marketed, manufactured, distributed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, or any other product name or descriptor, if the function of the product meets the definition of an electronic oral device.

(6) "Employer" means any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity which engages in any business, industry, profession, or activity in this state and employs one or more employees or who contracts with one or more persons, the essence of which is the personal labor of such person or persons.

(7) "Enclosed" means space between a floor and ceiling which is designed to be surrounded on all sides at any time by solid walls, screens, windows or similar structures (exclusive of doors and passageways) which extend from the floor to the ceiling.

(8) "Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Utah Department of Health or his designee.

(9) "Facility" means any part of a building, or an entire building.

(10) "HVAC system" means the collective components of a heating, ventilation and air conditioning system.

(11) "Lighted Tobacco" means both tobacco that is under self sustained combustion and tobacco that is heated to a point of smoking or vaporizing.

(12) "Local Health Officer" means the director of the jurisdictional local health department as defined in Title 26A, Chapter 1, or his designee.

(13) "Nonsmoker" means a person who has not smoked a tobacco product in the preceding 30 days.

(14) "Operator" means a person who leases a place from a building owner or controls, operates or supervises a place.

(15) "Place" means any "place of public access", or "publicly owned building or office", as defined in Title 26, Chapter 38.

(16) "Smoking" means the possession of any lighted or heated tobacco product in any form; inhaling, exhaling, burning, or heating a substance containing tobacco or nicotine intended for inhalation through a cigar, cigarette, pipe, or hookah.

(17) "Workplace" means any enclosed space, including a vehicle, in which one or more individuals perform any type of service or labor for consideration of payment under any type of employment relationship. This includes such places wherein individuals gratuitously perform services for which individuals are ordinarily paid.

R392-510-3. Responsibility for Compliance.

Where this rule imposes a duty on a building owner, agent, or operator, each is independently responsible to assure compliance and each may be held liable for noncompliance.

R392-510-4. Proprietor Right to Prohibit Smoking.

(1) The owner, agent or operator of a place may prohibit smoking anywhere on the premises.

(2) The owner, agent or operator of a place may also prohibit smoking anywhere outdoors on the premises.

R392-510-5. Smoking Prohibited Entirely in Places of Public Access and Publicly Owned Buildings and Offices.

(1) Places listed in Section 26-38-2(1)(a) through (p) are places of public access and smoking is prohibited in them except as provided for in Section 26-38-3(2).

(2) It is the responsibility of the owner or operator to provide evidence to the local health department upon request that the facility is in compliance with this rule.

R392-510-6. Requirements for Smoking Permitted Areas.

(1) Any enclosed area where smoking is permitted must be designed and operated to prevent exposure of persons outside the area to tobacco smoke generated in the area.

(2) If a lodging facility permits smoking as provided in Section 26-38-3(2)(b) in designated smoking-allowed guest rooms, or if a nursing home, assisted living facility, small health care facility, or hospital with a certified swing-bed program permits smoking as provided in Section 26-38-3(2)(b) in designated smoking-allowed private residential sleeping rooms, the facility's air handling system or systems must not allow air from any smoking-allowed area to mix with air in or to be used in:

(a) any part of the facility defined as a place of public access in Section 26-38-2(1);

(b) another room designated as a non-smoking room; or

(c) common areas of the facility, including dining areas, lobby areas and hallways.

(d) If an operator of a lodging facility chooses to modify the status of a room from a smoking to a non- smoking room, then the operator shall perform a full deep cleaning of the room. The deep cleaning shall include cleaning of carpets, bedding, drapes, walls, and any other object in the room which absorbs smoking particles or smoking fumes.

(3) Smoking may be permitted in vehicles that are workplaces when not occupied by nonsmokers.

R392-510-7. HVAC System Documentation.

(1) If a building has a smoking-permitted area under Section 26-38-3(2), the building owner must obtain and keep on file a signed statement from an air balancing firm certified by the Associated Air Balance Council or the National Environmental Balancing Bureau, or an industrial hygienist certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene that the smoking permitted area meets the requirements of Subsections R392-510-6(1). If a building's HVAC System is altered in any way, the building owner must obtain new certification on the system.

(2) The building owner must provide the information required in Subsection R392-510-7(1) within three working days upon request from the operator, executive director or local health officer.

(3) The operator must provide the information required in Subsection R392-510-7(1) within five working days upon the request of the executive director or local health officer.

(4) The building owner must provide the HVAC operation specifications and maintenance guidelines to the HVAC operation and maintenance personnel or contractor. The maintenance guidelines must include the manufacturer's

recommended procedures and time lines for maintenance of HVAC system components. If the manufacturer's recommended procedures for operation and maintenance of the HVAC system are not available, the building owner must obtain and use guidelines developed by a mechanical engineer licensed by the State of Utah who has expertise in the design and evaluation of HVAC systems or by a mechanical contractor licensed by the State of Utah who has expertise in the repair and maintenance of HVAC systems.

(5) The building owner must maintain HVAC inspection and maintenance records or logs for the three previous years and must make them available to the operator, executive director or local health officer within three working days of a request.

(6) The operator must make the record or logs required in Subsection R392-510-7(5) available to the executive director or local health officer within five working days of a request.

(7) The records or logs required in Subsection R392-510-7(5) must include:

(a) The specific maintenance and repair action taken, and reasons for actions taken;

(b) The name and affiliation of the individual performing the work; and

(c) The date of the inspection or maintenance activity.

R392-510-8. Operation and Maintenance of HVAC Systems.

(1) The building owner, agent, or operator of a place where smoking is permitted under Section 26-38-3(2) shall identify a person responsible for the operation and maintenance of the HVAC system.

(2) The building owner, agent, or operator of a place where smoking is permitted under Section 26-38-3(2) must maintain and operate the HVAC system to meet the requirements of Subsections R392-510-6.

(3) The building owner, agent, or operator of a place where smoking is permitted under Section 26-38-3(2) must cause the HVAC system components to be inspected, adjusted, cleaned, and calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommendations, or replaced as specified in the maintenance guidelines required in Subsection R392-510-7(4). The building owner, agent, or operator's experience with the HVAC system may establish that more frequent maintenance activities are required.

(4) Visual or olfactory observation is sufficient to determine whether a smoking-permitted area meets the requirements of Section R392-510-6.

R392-510-9. Protection of Air Used for Ventilation.

(1) Smoking is not permitted within 25 feet of any entrance-way, exit, open window, or air intake of a building where smoking is prohibited.

(2) Ashtrays may be placed near entrances only if they have durable and easily readable signage indicating that the ashtray is provided for convenience only and the area around it is not a smoking area. The sign shall include a reference to the 25 foot prohibition.

(3) An employer shall establish a policy to prohibit employee smoking within 25 feet of any entrance-way, exit, open window, or air intake of a building where smoking is prohibited.

R392-510-10. Educational and Cultural Activities Not Exempted.

(1) Educational facilities, as used in the Utah Indoor Clean Air Act, means any facility used for instruction of people, including preschools, elementary and middle schools, junior and senior high schools.

(2) Smoking is prohibited in facilities used by, vocational schools, colleges and universities, and any other facility or educational institution operated by a commercial enterprise or nonprofit entity, including hotel, motel, and convention center rooms, for the purpose of providing academic classroom instruction, trade, craft, computer or other technical or professional training, or instruction in dancing, artistic, musical or other cultural skills as well as all areas supportive of instruction including classrooms, lounges, lecture halls, study areas and libraries.

R392-510-11. Private Dwellings Which Are Places of Employment.

(1) A private dwelling is subject to these rules while an individual who does not reside in the dwelling is engaged to perform services in the dwelling on a regular basis is present. This includes situations where an individual performs services such as, but not limited to:

(a) domestic services;

(b) secretarial services for a home-based business; or

(c) bookkeeping services for a home-based business.

(2) In a private dwelling in which a business or service is operated and into which the public enters for purposes related to the business or service smoking is prohibited in the business or service area during hours when the dwelling is open to the public.

(3) A private dwelling in which an individual is employed on a nonregular basis only is not subject to these rules. This includes situations where individuals perform services such as:

(a) baby-sitting services;

(b) trade services for the owner of the dwelling or individuals residing in the dwelling such as those services performed by plumbers, electricians and remodelers;

(c) emergency medical services;

(d) home health services; and

(e) part-time housekeeping services.

R392-510-12. Signs and Public Announcements.

Signs required in this section must be easily readable and must not be obscured in any way. The words "No Smoking" must be not less than 1.5 inches in height. If the international "No Smoking" symbol is used alone, it must be at least 4 inches in diameter.

(1) In a place where smoking is prohibited entirely, the building owner, agent, or operator must conspicuously post a sign using the words, "No smoking is permitted in this establishment" or a similar statement, which shall also include the international no-smoking symbol, on all entrances or in a position clearly visible on entry into the place.

(2) In a place where smoking is partially allowed, the building owner, agent, or operator must conspicuously post a sign using the words, "No smoking is permitted except in designated areas" or a similar statement, which shall also include the international no-smoking symbol, on all entrances or in a position clearly visible on entry into the place.

(3) In a place where smoking is allowed in its entirety, the building owner, agent, or operator must conspicuously post a sign using the words, "This establishment is a smoking area in its entirety" or similar statement.

(4) The building owner, agent, or operator must post a sign at all smoking-permitted areas provided for under Section 26-38-3(2)(a), (b), and (c). The sign must have the words, "smoking permitted" or similar wording and include the international smoking symbol.

(5) The building owner, agent, or operator must post a sign inside the exit of all smoking-permitted areas, if the exit leads to a smoking-prohibited area. The sign must have the words, "smoking not permitted beyond this point" or similar wording and include the international no-smoking symbol.

(6) In public lodging facilities that designate guest rooms as smoking allowed, the building owner, agent, or operator must conspicuously post a permanent sign on the smoking-allowed

guest room door and meet the requirements of R392-510-6(1) and (2).

(7) In nursing homes, assisted living facilities, small health care facilities and hospitals with a certified swing-bed program that designate private residential sleeping rooms as "smoking allowed," the building owner, agent, or operator must conspicuously post a permanent sign on the door and meet the requirements of R392-510-6(1) and (2).

(8) The building owner, agent, or operator of an airport terminal, bus station, train station, or similar place must provide announcements on a public address system as often as necessary but not less than four times per hour during the hours that the place is open to the public, as follows:

(a) If smoking is not permitted, the announcements shall convey that the Utah Indoor Clean Air Act prohibits smoking in the place.

(b) If smoking is partially permitted, the announcements shall convey that the Utah Indoor Clean Air Act requires smokers to smoke only in those areas specifically designated for smoking.

(9) The building owner, agent, or operator of a sports arena, convention center, special events center, concert hall or other similar place must provide announcements on a public address system prior to the beginning of any event, at intermissions, at the conclusion of the event and any other break in the program or event, as follows:

(a) If smoking is not permitted, the announcements shall convey that the Utah Indoor Clean Air Act prohibits smoking in the place.

(b) If smoking is partially permitted, the announcements shall convey that the Utah Indoor Clean Air Act requires smokers to smoke only in those areas specifically designated for smoking.

(10) The building owner, agent, or operator of a large place, such as an airport, university, hotel or motel, or sports arena may, in writing, request the assistance of the local health officer to establish an effective signage and public announcements plan. The local health officer may cause the plan to be modified at any time to protect nonsmokers from being exposed to tobacco smoke.

(11) Buildings that are places of worship operated by a religious organization are not required to post signs.

(12) In a place of public access where the smoking of non-tobacco products is allowed and smoking of tobacco is prohibited, a sign shall be posted indicating that tobacco products may not be smoked.

R392-510-13. Discrimination.

An employer may not discriminate or take any adverse action against an employee or applicant because that person has sought enforcement of the provisions of Title 26, Chapter 38, Rule R392-510, the smoking policy of the workplace or otherwise protests the smoking of others.

R392-510-14. Temporary Exemption.

(1) The definition of smoking, which prohibits heated tobacco inhaled or exhaled through a hookah does not apply to a place of public access if it meets the requirements outlined by statute in 26-38-2.5, and action was required prior to July 1, 2012. The department or local health department shall certify that the exemption requirements are met as directed by 26-38-2.5 and a reasonable fee may be imposed to recover the cost of certification of exemption. In addition, penalties may be imposed for violation of the exemption as defined in 26-23-6. The exemption will sunset, in accordance with 63I-1-226, July 1, 2017. Additionally, as required by statute, the place of public access must provide through written notice on menus, or conspicuously located signage that only tobacco products sold at this place of public access may be heated, inhaled, and exhaled and that only those 21 years of age and older may be admitted. Any change in exemption status must be reported to the local health department.

(2) The place of public access shall allow the local health department and State Health Department to inspect the facility to verify ongoing compliance with the rule and statute during the 5 year exemption period. To maintain the exemption, the place of public access must:

(a) Maintain its class C or D liquor license.

(b) Admit only individuals 21 years of age and older into the place of public access.

(c) Prominently display signs on the premises and in advertisements that disclose the dangers of second hand smoke and inhaling tobacco.

(d) Require that only tobacco products sold by the place of public access may be heated, inhaled, and exhaled in the place of public access.

(e) Not sell a product for use in a hookah that contains more than 30% tobacco or more than .05% nicotine.

(f) Sell a mixture of tobacco and other flavors for the purpose of heating, inhaling, and exhaling the tobacco mixture through a hookah pipe

(g) Be able to demonstrate that the sale of the mixture of tobacco and other flavors for use in a hookah pipe in the place of public access constitutes at least 10% of the establishment's gross annual sales (January 1 to December 31 during the exemption period).

(3) If the place of public access does not meet the requirements of the exemption as determined by inspection of the local health department and/or State Health Department, the certification of exemption shall be suspended, and the place of public access shall go through the appeals process as outlined in 26a-1-121 (2) to determine if the permit should be permanently revoked or if corrections have been made, renewed for the balance of the 5 year period.

R392-510-15. Signs Required for Temporary Exemption.

(1) The building owner, agent or operator must conspicuously post signs that are easily readable and not obscured in any way as outlined in R392-510-12. The words must not be less than 1.5 inches in height. The signs shall state "WARNING: There is no risk-free level of inhaling tobacco smoke or exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke. -U.S. Surgeon General".

(2) The sign shall be posted at all entrances or in a position clearly visible on entry into the place.

(3) Any advertisements to the public must include the statement "WARNING: There is no risk-free level of inhaling tobacco smoke or exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke. -U.S Surgeon General".

R392-510-16. Restriction on Use of e-Cigarette in Place of Public Access.

The prohibition against the use of an e-cigarette in a place of public access does not apply if:

(1) the use of the e-cigarette occurs in the place of public access that is a retail establishment that sells e-cigarettes and the use is for the purpose of:

(a) the retailer of an e-cigarette demonstrating to the purchaser of the e-cigarette how to use the e-cigarette; or

(b) the customer sampling a product sold by the retailer for use in an e-cigarette; and the retailer of e-cigarettes:

(i) has all required licenses for the possession and sale of e-cigarettes in a place of business;

(ii) does not permit a person under the age of 19 to enter any part of the premises of the retail establishment in which the e-cigarettes are sold; and

(iii) the sale of e-cigarettes and substances for use in e-cigarettes constitutes at least 75% of the establishment's gross

sales.

(2) this section sunsets, in accordance with 63I-1-226, July 1, 2017.

R392-510-17. Enforcement action by Proprietors.

An owner, agent, or employee of the owner of a place where smoking is prohibited by this rule who observes a person smoking in apparent violation of this rule shall request the person to stop smoking. If the person fails to comply, the proprietor, agent, or employee shall ask the person to leave the premises.

KEY: public health, indoor air pollution, smoking, ventilation

October 15, 2012	**26-1-30(2)**
Notice of Continuation April 2, 2012	**26-15-1 et seq.**
	26-38-1

R392. Health, Disease Control and Prevention, Environmental Services.
R392-700. Indoor Tanning Bed Sanitation.
R392-700-1. Authority and Purpose.

This rule establishes tanning facility standards. It is authorized by Section 26-15-2 and 26-15-13.

R392-700-2. Applicability.

This rule applies to places where consideration is given in exchange for access to a tanning device. This rule does not apply to private, non-commercial use of tanning equipment exclusively for non-commercial use. A tanning facility may not operate in Utah unless the facility owner has obtained a permit to do so from the local health department with jurisdiction.

R392-700-3. Definitions.

As used in this rule:

(1) "Department" means the Utah Department of Health.

(2) "Operator" means any person who owns, leases, or manages a business operating a tanning facility.

(3) "Patron" mean any person who enters a tanning facility with the intent to use a tanning device.

(4) "Phototherapy Device" means equipment that emits ultraviolet radiation used by a health care professional in the treatment of disease when used at the health care professional's health care office or clinic.

(5)(a) "Tanning device" means equipment to which a tanning facility provides access that emits electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths in the air between 200 and 400 nanometers and is used for tanning of the skin, including:

(i) a sunlamp; and

(ii) a tanning booth or bed.

(b) "Tanning device" does not include a phototherapy device.

(6) "Tanning Facility" means a commercial location, place, area, structure, or business that provides access to a tanning device.

(7) "Timing Device" means a device that is capable of ending the emission of ultraviolet radiation from tanning device after a preset period of time.

(8) "Ultraviolet Radiation" means electromagnetic radiation that has a wave length interval of 200 nanometers to 400 nanometers in air.

R392-700-4. Warning Sign Placement.

(1) The operator of a tanning facility shall post a warning sign that meets the requirements of this rule in a conspicuous location that is readily visible to a person about to use a tanning device.

(a) The operator shall place the warning sign so that all patrons are alerted to the hazard and informed before being exposed to UV radiation. At a minimum, the operator shall post the warning sign:

(i) in the line of sight of a person presenting at the reception or sales counter and no more than 10 feet from where a patron checks in or pays for the tanning session; and

(ii) on a vertical surface in the reception area so that the top border of the writing is between five and six feet above the patron floor level at the reception or sales counter area.

R392-700-5. Warning Sign Requirements.

(1) The warning sign required by R392-700-5 shall meet the requirements of this section. An Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format, .pdf, file that meets the requirements of this section is available from the Department or the local health department.

(2) The sign shall be in a landscape format 11 inches high by 17 inches wide on a white background.

(3) All lettering shall be in Arial font as produced in Adobe Acrobat. In addition, the letters shall be:

(a) black in color

(b) all uppercase

(c) adequately spaced and not crowded

(4) There must be a panel at the top of the sign. The background of the panel shall be safety orange in color and shall:

(a) be 3.3 centimeters, high and 42 centimeters wide, including a black line border that is 0.16 centimeter wide surrounding the safety orange background;

(b) have the word "WARNING" in capital letters that are 80 points in size (approximately two centimeters high); and

(c) have an internationally recognized safety alert symbol that is two centimeters high and placed immediately to the left of the word "WARNING"

(5) The safety alert symbol shall be black with a yellow field.

(6) The word "WARNING" and the symbol shall be vertically and horizontally centered within the orange panel.

(7) Immediately below the orange panel shall appear the words: "UV RADIATION HEALTH RISK" in letters that are 61 points in size (approximately 1.5 centimeters high) and centered between the vertical margins. The vertical space between the "WARNING" panel and the top of the words "UV RADIATION HEALTH RISK" shall be approximately 1.6 centimeters. The vertical space between the bottom of the words "UV RADIATION HEALTH RISK" and the top of the words of the first bulleted statement required in subsection (9) shall be approximately 1.6 centimeters.

(8) Beneath the "UV RADIATION HEALTH RISK" line shall appear the body wording of the sign in letters that are 39 points in size (approximately one centimeter high).

(9) The body of the sign shall be the following four bulleted statements:

-TANNING DEVICES MAY CAUSE SEVERE EYE AND SKIN DAMAGE AND MAY CAUSE CANCER

-TALK TO A DOCTOR IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR ON ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES OR OTHER DRUGS

-WAIT AT LEAST 48 HRS BEFORE RE-TANNING

-REQUIRED FOR ALL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS FOR EACH TANNING SESSION: IN PERSON WRITTEN CONSENT BY PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN OR PHYSCIAN'S WRITTEN ORDER

(10) The vertical spacing between each of the bulleted statements shall be approximately 1.6 centimeters. The margins to the right and left of the bulleted statements shall be no less than 4.4 centimeters.

(11) The vertical spacing between the last bulleted statement and the bottom margin of the paper shall be no less than two centimeters.

(12) Local health departments may add additional warning requirements that are applicable to all patrons of all tanning facilities.

R392-700-6. Written Health Risk Warning and Signed Consent.

(1) It is unlawful for any operator of a tanning facility to allow a person younger than 18 years old (hereinafter "minor") to use a tanning device, unless the person either:

(a) has a written order from a physician as a medical treatment that includes the frequency and duration of tanning sessions; or

(b) at each time of use is accompanied at the tanning facility by a parent or legal guardian who signs a written consent form authorizing the minor to use the tanning device (the parent or legal guardian is not required to remain at the facility for the duration of the use).

(2) The operator shall not allow a minor to exceed a physician's order for tanning in either frequency or duration of

the tanning sessions.

(3) The consent form for use of a tanning device by a minor shall conform to the Utah Department of Health Tanning Consent Form, July 2012, which is incorporated by reference.

(4) Before allowing a patron to use a tanning device, the operator shall require the patron to provide proof of age.

(5) The operator or designee shall not allow any person to use a tanning device without providing the information listed under (6) to the patron (or parent or legal guardian in the case of a minor).

(6) Before allowing any patron to use a tanning device, the operator shall upon a patron's initial visit to the tanning facility and annually thereafter:

(a) provide the patron (or parent or legal guardian in the case of a minor) a written paper health risk warning notice containing the health risk information in subsection (7);

(b) provide the patron (or parent or legal guardian in the case of a minor) an opportunity to read the notice and ask questions;

(c) obtain the patron's (or parent's or legal guardian's in the case of a minor) dated signature signifying that the patron (or parent or legal guardian in the case of a minor) has read and understands the notice;

(d) give the patron (or parent or legal guardian in the case of a minor) a copy of the notice.

(7) The notice required in subsection (3) shall include the following:

(a) a representative list of potential photosensitizing drugs and agents and the importance of consulting a physician before tanning if the patron is taking certain medicines, has a history of skin problems, is pregnant, or is sensitive to sunlight;

(b) information regarding potential negative health effects related to ultraviolet exposure including:

(i) the increased risk of skin cancer and increased risk for those patrons with health problems who sunburn easily, have a family history of melanoma, or often get cold sores;

(ii) the increased risk of skin thinning, wrinkling, and premature aging;

(iii) the possible adverse effect on some viral conditions or medical condition, such as lupus when using a tanning device.

(c) information on how to determine skin sensitivity and information on how different skin types respond to the tanning facilities different tanning devices and the importance of adhering to the time limit the manufacturer recommends for each skin type;

(d) an explanation of Ultraviolet-A (UVA) and Ultraviolet-B (UVB) light's effect on the body, the need to use proper protective eye wear with both UV-A and UV-B systems, and that closing the eyes is not sufficient to prevent possible eye damage;

(e) information on the capacity of devices, including proper exposure times and intensity;

(f) information on the risk of tanning too frequently and on over exposure including advice to space tanning sessions 48 hours apart and information on how long it takes before skin burns may develop;

(g) the importance of the use of protective eye wear including the possibility of eye damage if the eye wear is not used and the tanning device's recommendations on how to properly use eye wear while using the tanning device;

(h) information that tanning may be inadvisable during pregnancy; and

(i) other relevant medical information as determined by the local health department, but at a minimum, the local health department contact information to enable the patron to obtain additional information regarding skin cancer.

(8) The operator shall retain the signed patron notices at the tanning facility and make them readily available for inspection by the Department and local health department.

(9) The operator shall provide a separate enclosed area for each tanning device that ensures patron safety and privacy.

(10) The operator shall ensure that only one person enters tanning area during a tanning session.

(11) The operator shall not allow an animal, except for a service animal, to be in a tanning area during a tanning session. The operator shall ensure that service animals allowed in tanning areas be provided eye protection from UV exposure.

R392-700-7. Tanning Devices.

(1) A tanning facility may use only commercially available tanning devices manufactured and certified in compliance with 21 CFR 801.4, 21 CFR 1010.2 and 1010.3, and 21 CFR 1040.20.

(a) The operator shall follow all manufacturer safety instructions applicable to each tanning device.

(b) The operator shall not:

(i) operate any tanning device that has an ineffective or inoperable timing device or for which the timing device is missing;

(ii) exceed the manufacturer's maximum recommended exposure time; or

(iii) exceed the exposure time recommended by the manufacturer in compliance with 21 CFR 1040.20(d)(1)(iv).

(3) The operator shall maintain at the tanning facility the manufacturer's operating instructions, exposure recommendations, and safety instructions for each tanning device.

(4) The operator shall centrally install and locate the timing device controls for each tanning device so that a patron may not set or reset the exposure time on any tanning device.

(5) The operator shall control the temperature of the consumer contact surfaces of a tanning device and the surrounding area so that it will not exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

(6) The operator shall maintain the tanning devices in good repair.

(7) The operator shall provide physical barriers to protect patrons from possible injury which may be induced by touching or breaking tanning equipment lamps.

(8) The operator shall provide physical barriers or other methods, such as handrails or floor markings to indicate the proper exposure distance between ultraviolet lamps and the patron's skin.

(9) The operator shall replace defective or burned-out lamps or filters with lamps and filters that are clearly identified by brand and model designation by the replacement lamp by the lamp manufacturer. The operator shall maintain lamp manufacturer's labeling and user instructions at the facility that demonstrate the equivalence of any replacement lamp or filter.

(10) An operator shall not advertise or promote the use of any tanning equipment using wording such as "safe," "safe tanning," "no harmful rays," "no adverse effect," "free from risk," or similar wording or concept.

(11) The operator shall track each patron's usage to ensure that a patron does not use a tanning device more frequently than once each calendar day or in excess of the manufacturer's recommended exposure.

(12) The tanning device shall allow each patron to exit the tanning device without assistance from the operator.

(13) The operator shall assess each patron's skin type and sensitivity and consider the intensity of the radiation output of the tanning devices in the tanning facility when assigning a patron to use a particular tanning device.

R392-700-8. Protective Eye Wear.

Prior to each tanning session, the operator shall offer protective eye wear to each patron, instruct the patron on proper use and the importance of proper use of eye wear, and notify the

patron of possible damage that might occur to the patron if the patron does not wear it. Protective eye wear shall be eye wear that is supplied by the manufacturer for use with the tanning device or that is the equivalent to the protective eye wear supplied by the manufacturer.

R392-700-9. Tanning Physical Facilities.

(1) The operator shall provide a restroom that includes a flushing toilet and a hand-washing sink with hot and cold running water accessible to patrons at each tanning facility. The operator shall ensure that tanning facility floors and walls in the toilet rooms and hand-washing areas are constructed of smooth, non-absorbent material.

(2) The operator shall ensure that all areas of the tanning facility and temporary tanning facility are properly ventilated. The internal ambient air temperature of the facility shall not exceed 85 degrees F.

(3) The operator shall ensure that all rooms of a tanning facility are capable of being illuminated to allow for proper cleaning and sanitizing.

(4) To prevent patron slip injury, the operator shall ensure that the floor adjacent to each tanning device is clean and slip resistant to allow for safe entry and exit from the tanning device.

R392-700-10. Tanning Facility Sanitation.

(1) The operator shall maintain in good repair and in a sanitary condition all portions of the tanning facility, including wall, floors, ceilings, and equipment.

(2) The operator shall clean and sanitize before each use, all:

(a) reusable protective eye wear;

(b) body contact surfaces of the tanning device; and

(c) body contact surfaces of the tanning booth, including all seating surfaces and door knobs.

(3) The operator shall clean the items in subsection (2) using a detergent or other agent able to emulsify oils and hold dirt in suspension using a concentration as indicated by the detergent or other agent manufacturer's use directions included on the product labeling. The operator shall sanitize the items in subsection (2) with a chlorine sanitizer or a quaternary ammonia compound using a concentration as indicated by the sanitizer or compound manufacturer's use directions included on the product labeling.

(4) If the operator cleans the items in a separate process from sanitizing the items, the operator shall clean the items prior to sanitizing them. The operator may use a single product to both clean and sanitize if that product meets the requirements of subsection (3) for the cleaning and sanitizing of the items in subsection (2).

(5) The operator shall ensure that restroom facilities are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. The operator shall provide hand soap and single use hand drying towels or a hand drying mechanism for patron use.

(6) The operator shall clean and sanitize towels or other linens after each use.

R392-700-11. Permit Requirements.

(1) A tanning facility may not operate in Utah unless it has first obtained a permit to operate from the local health department with jurisdiction.

(2) In order to obtain a permit, the facility must fill out the required local health department form, submit the form to the local health department, and pay the associated fee. A permit, unless revoked, is good for one year.

(3) Before the facility is eligible for a permit, the tanning facility operator must demonstrate to the local health department that the facility can meet the tanning physical facility requirements, warning sign requirements, and the tanning device requirements in this rule. The tanning facility operator must also demonstrate that the facility has the systems in place to meet the written consent requirements, information notification requirements, eye wear requirements, and operational requirements in this rule.

(4) The tanning facility operator must be able to demonstrate to the local health department initially and upon subsequent inspections sufficient knowledge of safe operation of the tanning device in accordance with manufacturers recommendations.

R392-700-12. Enforcement and Penalties.

A person who violates a provision of this rule that is also a provision of Section 26-15-13 may be subject to a class C misdemeanor, and revocation of the permit to operate. A person who violates a provision of this rule that is not also a provision of Section 26-15-13 is subject to a civil penalty as provided in Section 26-23-6.

KEY: tanning beds, salons, sanitation, ultraviolet light safety

October 15, 2012 **26-15-2**
26-15-13

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-2A. Inpatient Hospital Services.
R414-2A-1. Introduction and Authority.

This rule defines the scope of inpatient hospital services that are available to Medicaid clients for the treatment of disorders other than mental disease. This rule is authorized under Section 26-18-3 and governs the services allowed under 42 CFR 440.10.

R414-2A-2. Definitions.

(1) "Admission" means the acceptance of a Medicaid client for inpatient hospital services.

(2) "Diagnosis Related Group (DRG)" is the CMS-coding that determines reimbursement for the resources that a hospital uses to treat a client with a specific diagnosis or medical need and is further described in Section R414-2A-9 of this rule.

(3) "Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy" is therapy that places the patient in an enclosed pressure chamber for medical treatment.

(4) "Inpatient" is an individual whose severity of illness and intensity of service requires continuous care in a hospital, as noted by InterQual Criteria as noted in Section R414-1-12.

(5) "Inpatient Hospital Services" are services that a hospital provides for the care and treatment of inpatients with disorders other than mental illness, under the direction of a physician or other practitioner of the healing arts.

(6) "Leave of Absence" from an inpatient facility is a patient's absence for therapeutic or rehabilitative purposes where the patient does not return by midnight of the same day.

(7) "Observation" means monitoring a patient to evaluate the patient's condition, symptoms, diagnosis, or appropriateness of inpatient admission.

(8) "Other Practitioner of the Healing Arts" means a doctor of dental surgery or a podiatrist.

(9) "Prepaid Mental Health Plan" means the prepaid, capitated program through which the Department pays contracted community mental health centers to provide all needed inpatient and outpatient mental health services to residents of the community mental health center's catchment area who are enrolled in the plan.

R414-2A-3. Client Eligibility Requirements.

Inpatient hospital services are available to categorically and medically needy individuals who are under the care of a physician or other practitioner of the healing arts.

R414-2A-4. Hospital Admission Requirements.

(1) Each hospital providing inpatient services must have a utilization review plan as described in 42 CFR 482.30.

(2) The attending physician or other practitioner of the healing arts must sign a physician acknowledgement statement that meets the requirements of 42 CFR 412.46.

(3) For psychiatric patients, the attending physician must certify and recertify the need for inpatient psychiatric services as described in 42 CFR 441.152.

R414-2A-5. Prepaid Mental Health Plan.

A Medicaid client residing in a county for which a prepaid mental health contractor provides mental health services must obtain authorization for inpatient psychiatric services from the prepaid mental health contractor for the client's county of residence.

R414-2A-6. Service Coverage.

(1) Inpatient hospital services encompass all medically necessary and therapeutic medical services and supplies that the physician or other practitioner of the healing arts orders that are appropriate for the diagnosis and treatment of a patient's illness. Inpatient hospital care is limited to medical treatment of symptoms that will lead to medical stabilization of the patient. This medical stabilization care is irrespective of any underlying psychiatric diagnosis.

(2) The Department does not pay for physician services rendered by a non-Medicaid provider.

(3) Diagnostic services performed by the admitting hospital or by an entity wholly owned or operated by the hospital within three days prior to the date of admission to the hospital, are inpatient services.

(4) Medical supplies, appliances, drugs, and equipment required for the care and treatment of a client during an inpatient stay are reimbursed as part of payment under the DRG.

(5) Services associated with pregnancy, labor, and vaginal or C-section delivery are reimbursed as inpatient service as part of payment under the DRG, even if the stay is less than 24 hours

(6) Services provided to an inpatient that could be provided on an outpatient basis are reimbursed as part of payment under the DRG.

(7) Inpatient hospital psychiatric services are available only to clients not residing in a county covered by a prepaid mental health plan.

R414-2A-7. Limitations.

(1) Inpatient admissions for 24 hours or more solely for observation or diagnostic evaluation do not qualify for reimbursement under the DRG system.

(2) Detoxification for a substance use disorder in a hospital is limited to medical detoxification for acute symptoms of withdrawal when the patient is in danger of experiencing severe or life-threatening withdrawal. The Department does not cover any lesser level of detoxification in an inpatient hospital.

(3) Abortion procedures must first be reviewed and preauthorized by the Department as meeting the requirements of Section 26-18-4 and 42 CFR 441.203.

(4) Sterilization and hysterectomy procedures must first be reviewed and preauthorized by the Department as meeting the requirements of 42 CFR 441, Subpart F.

(5) Organ transplant services are governed by Rule R414-10A, Transplant Services Standards.

(6) Take home supplies, dressings, non-rental durable medical equipment, and drugs are reimbursed as part of payment under the DRG.

(7) Hyperbaric oxygen therapy is limited to service in a facility in which the hyperbaric unit is accredited by the Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society.

(8) Inpatient services solely for pain management do not qualify for reimbursement under the DRG system. Pain management is adjunct to other Medicaid services.

(9) Medicaid does not cover inpatient admissions for the treatment of eating disorders.

(10) Physician services provided by a physician who is paid by a hospital are inpatient services reimbursed as part of payment billed on a 1500 form. Payment for physician services provided by providers who are not paid by the hospital is governed by Rule R414-10.

(11) Inpatient rehabilitation services must first be reviewed and preauthorized.

(12) Inpatient psychiatric services not covered by mental health contractual agreements must first be reviewed and preauthorized by the Department to assure that the admission meets the requirements of 42 CFR 412.27 and Part 441, Subpart D.

R414-2A-8. Coinsurance.

Each Medicaid client is responsible for a coinsurance payment as established in the Utah State Medicaid Plan and incorporated by reference in Rule R414-1.

R414-2A-9. Reimbursement Methodology.

(1) Payments for inpatient hospital services are paid on a prospectively determined amount for each qualifying patient discharge under a Diagnosis Related Group (DRG) system. DRG weights are established to recognize the relative amount of resources consumed to treat a particular type of patient. The DRG classification scheme assigns each hospital patient to one of over 500 categories or DRGs based on the patient's diagnosis, age and sex, surgical procedures performed, complicating conditions, and discharge status. Each DRG is assigned a weighting factor which reflects the quantity and type of hospital services generally needed to treat a patient with that condition. A preset reimbursement is assigned to each DRG. The DRG system allows for outliers for those discharges that have significant variance from the norm.

(2) For purposes of reimbursement, the day of admission is counted as a full day and the day of discharge is not counted.

(3) When a patient receives SNF-level, ICF-level, or other sub-acute care in an acute-care hospital or in a hospital with swing-bed approval, payment is made at the swing-bed rate.

(4) If a patient is readmitted for the same or a similar diagnosis within 30 days of a discharge, please refer to Section R414-1-12.

(5) The Department pays for physician interpretation of laboratory services separately from the DRG payment. Laboratory technical services are included within the DRG for the inpatient admission.

(6) If an observation stay meets the intensity and severity for inpatient hospitalization, the patient becomes an inpatient and the observation services are reimbursed as part of payment under the DRG.

KEY: Medicaid

July 1, 2012	**26-1-5**
Notice of Continuation October 10, 2012	**26-18-3**
	26-18-3.5

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-2B. Inpatient Hospital Intensive Physical Rehabilitation Services.
R414-2B-100. Authority and Purpose.

(1) This rule defines the scope of inpatient hospital intensive physical rehabilitation services available to Medicaid clients who meet the level of care criteria for admission to a distinct part rehabilitation unit in an acute-care general hospital.

(2) Inpatient hospital services are required under Section 1901 et seq. and Section 1905(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, and by 42 CFR 440.10 (October 1, 1991, edition). The requirement that inpatient hospital physical rehabilitation services covered by Utah Medicaid be provided in a distinct part rehabilitation unit of an acute-care general hospital brings rehabilitation service under this authority.

(3) This rule is authorized by Sections 26-1-5, 26-1-15, and 26-18-6, and by Subsections 26-18-3(2) and 26-18-5(3) and (4).

R414-2B-200. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in R414-1-1 and R414-2A-200.

(2) In addition:

(a) "individualized treatment plan" means a coordinated, multidisciplinary plan of care developed:

(i) by a rehabilitation treatment team consistent with 42 CFR 412.29(d) and 42 CFR 456.80 (October 1, 1991, edition), which are incorporated by reference; and

(ii) in consultation with the patient, spouse, parents, legal guardian, or others into whose care the patient may be released;

(b) "inpatient hospital intensive physical rehabilitation" means an intense program of physical rehabilitation provided:

(i) in a distinct part rehabilitation unit of an acute-care general hospital;

(ii) by a multidisciplinary, coordinated team; and

(iii) for the purpose of upgrading a patient's ability to function;

(c) "multidisciplinary treatment team" means a group of professionals responsible for and involved in a patient's care, consisting of:

(i) a physician, a rehabilitation nurse, and a therapist; and optionally

(ii) one or more additional physicians, physiatrists, rehabilitation nurses, social workers, psychologists, or therapists;

(d) "program manager" means an individual assigned to:

(i) assume responsibility for implementation of a patient's individualized treatment plan;

(ii) ensure that the patient is adequately oriented to the rehabilitation program;

(iii) ensure that the patient's treatment proceeds in an orderly, purposeful, and goal-directed manner;

(iv) ensure program response to the needs and preferences of the patient;

(v) promote participation of the patient on an ongoing basis in discussion of plans, goals, status, etc.;

(vi) consistently participate in multidisciplinary team conferences concerning the patient; and

(vii) ensure that the discharge plan and arrangements for appropriate follow-up and supportive services are properly made.

R414-2B-300. Program Access Requirements.

(1) Hospital admission requirements for inpatient intensive physical rehabilitation services are specified in R414-2A-300. In addition, patient hospital intensive physical rehabilitation is a covered Medicaid service only when:

(a) the admission is the initial admission for rehabilitation service, or the admission results from a deterioration as a result of a secondary illness and an inpatient intensive physical rehabilitation program is needed to restore the level of function as closely as possible to the pre-secondary illness level;

(b) the patient requires close medical supervision by a physician with specialized training or experience in rehabilitation;

(c) the patient requires 24-hour-a-day nursing care or supervision by a registered nurse with specialized training or experience in rehabilitation;

(d) the severity of the patient's illness and the intensity of service required are such that these services cannot be provided in an alternative setting;

(e) the patient meets the admission criteria accepted by division staff and physician consultants for one of the categories of trauma or disease specified in R414-2B-300(2).

(f) a multidisciplinary team approach is required for delivery of an intensive physical rehabilitation program;

(g) the patient's cognitive and sensory capacity will allow active participation by the patient in an intensive physical rehabilitation program; and

(h) a program manager is assigned, an estimated length of stay is documented in the medical record within 5 days of the client's admission to the hospital, and appropriate discharge planning, including home care assessment, is initiated.

(2) Inpatient hospital intensive physical rehabilitation services may be provided to Medicaid clients only when one or more of the following diagnoses is present:

(a) Stroke: neurological deficit secondary to recent cerebrovascular disease (i. e., thrombosis, aneurysm, hemorrhagic or embolic) resulting in disability requiring initial intensive treatment. Rehabilitation therapy must begin within 60 days from the onset of the stroke.

(b) Spinal cord injury: trauma resulting in quadriplegia or paraplegia requiring initial intensive inpatient physical rehabilitation therapy.

(c) Head injury or brain injury, or both: head trauma with documented neurological deficits requiring initial intensive inpatient physical rehabilitation therapy.

(d) Brain or spine surgery requiring post-surgery intensive inpatient physical rehabilitation therapy.

(e) One of the following diseases of the central nervous system manifested by debilitation of the neurological system or neuromuscular system, or both, requiring intensive inpatient physical rehabilitation therapy:

(i) Parkinson's disease;

(ii) multiple sclerosis;

(iii) post meningoencephalitis;

(iv) amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;

(v) myelopathy (i. e., transverse myelitis, infarction).

(f) One of the following neuromuscular diseases:

(i) myopathy;

(ii) myositis.

(g) One of the following diseases of the peripheral nervous system:

(i) Guillain-Barre syndrome;

(ii) subacute peripheral neuropathy;

(iii) chronic peripheral neuropathy.

(h) Amputation with complicating medical condition: loss of one or more extremities resulting in disability requiring an initial intensive physical rehabilitation program. Amputation alone does not qualify the patient for intensive physical rehabilitation. The complicating medical condition must be a separate disease process that requires the close attention and medical supervision of a physician.

(i) Fracture of the femur with a complicating medical condition. The fracture must be complex or unusual requiring initial intensive physical rehabilitation. The fracture alone does not qualify the patient for intensive physical rehabilitation. The

complicating medical condition must be a separate disease process that requires the close attention and medical supervision of a physician.

(j) Arthritis and rheumatic diseases: muscular deficit or skeletal deficit, or both, secondary to rheumatic disease, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, polymyositis, systemic lupus, or other connective tissue disease resulting in disability requiring an intensive physical rehabilitation program.

(k) Major multiple trauma: multi-system injury, from varying etiology, resulting in limitation or disability requiring an initial intensive physical rehabilitation program.

(l) Burns: limitation of function in the extremities as a result of burns involving at least 15% of the body.

(3) Coverage of inpatient hospital intensive physical rehabilitation service is limited to those cases for which an individualized treatment plan is developed by the physician and staff of the rehabilitation unit. The plan of care shall include all of the following:

(a) problems identified, specific patient care needs, and treatment or services to be provided;

(b) realistic, measurable, and time-specific long-term and short-term goals, based on the patient's needs and preferences;

(c) specific time intervals at which treatment or goals shall be reviewed;

(d) identification of time frames anticipated for accomplishment of the patient's specific treatment goals;

(e) measures to be used to assess the outcome of treatment or services;

(f) name and title of the treatment team member identified as the program manager for the individual patient; and

(g) written identification, including name and title, of the team members or other individuals responsible for implementing, documenting, and monitoring progress for each element of the individualized treatment plan.

(4) Inpatient hospital intensive physical rehabilitation services for a patient who has suffered a stroke or other cerebral vascular accident may be provided only for those patients where admission and therapy is initiated within the first 60 days after onset of the incident.

(5) Inpatient hospital intensive physical rehabilitation services shall be supported in the patient's medical record showing evidence that team conferences are held every two weeks. The team conferences shall:

(a) address the patient's progress or the problems impeding progress;

(b) consider possible resolutions to such problems; and

(c) reassess the validity of the rehabilitation goals initially established.

(6) Inpatient intensive physical rehabilitation services shall be limited in amount, duration, and scope to that which is medically necessary and reasonable to accomplish the purpose and objectives of rehabilitation.

R414-2B-500. Miscellaneous Restrictions.

(1) An off-unit pass must be:

(a) ordered by the attending physician;

(b) adequately documented and evaluated in the progress notes of the patient's chart as supporting the patient's individualized treatment plan; and

(c) for the purpose of testing the patient's readiness for discharge and ability to function outside the institutional setting.

(2) A therapeutic leave of absence must be:

(a) ordered by the attending physician;

(b) planned by the physician or interdisciplinary team pursuant to established goals and objectives working toward discharge; and

(c) adequately documented and evaluated in the progress notes of the patient's chart as supporting the patient's individualized treatment plan.

R414-2B-600. Prior Authorization.

(1) All inpatient hospital intensive physical rehabilitation services require prior authorization, as follows:

(a) The provider must make an initial telephone request for prior authorization of service to the Bureau of Managed Health Care, Utilization Management Unit, no later than the fifth working day following admission of the patient into an inpatient hospital intensive physical rehabilitation program.

(b) The provider must submit written documentation from the patient's medical record to justify and support initial information provided at the time of the initial telephone contact. The provider shall submit written documentation postmarked no later than the tenth working day following admission of the patient into an inpatient hospital intensive physical rehabilitation program. The documentation must indicate all of the following:

(i) the diagnosis and rehabilitation needs meet the established admission criteria specified in R414-2A-300 and R414-2B-300.

(ii) clear and convincing evidence that the patient's rehabilitation needs cannot be met in a less restrictive setting;

(iii) a reasonable expectation of improvement in the patient's ability to perform activities of daily living that will be of significant practical value when measured against the documented condition at the time of the initial evaluation;

(iv) the plan of care is directed toward restoring function rather than toward maintenance of function; and

(v) the patient requires a coordinated program of care and will receive physical, occupational, or speech therapy services, or all three, for at least three hours per day, no fewer than 5.5 days per week (total of 16.5 hours per week minimum), in addition to any other rehabilitative modalities determined to be necessary.

KEY: medicaid

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Notice of Continuation October 2, 2012	**26-18-3(2)**

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-3A. Outpatient Hospital Services.
R414-3A-1. Introduction and Authority.

This rule defines the scope of outpatient hospital services available to Medicaid clients for the treatment of disorders other than mental disease. This rule is authorized under Section 26-18-3 and governs the services allowed under 42 CFR 440.20.

R414-3A-2. Definitions.

(1) "Allowed charges" mean actual charges submitted by the provider less any charges for non-covered services.

(2) "CHEC" means Child Health Evaluation and Care and is the Utah specific term for the federally mandated program of Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) for children under the age of 21.

(3) "Clinical Laboratory Improvements Act" (CLIA) is the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) program that limits reimbursement for laboratory services based on the equipment and capability of the physician or laboratory to provide an appropriate, competent level of laboratory service.

(4) "Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy" is therapy that places the patient in an enclosed pressure chamber for medical treatment.

(5) "Other Practitioner of the Healing Arts" means a doctor of dental surgery or a podiatrist.

(6) "Outpatient" is defined in 42 CFR 440.20.

(7) "Prepaid Mental Health Plan" means the prepaid, capitated program through which the Department pays contracted community mental health centers to provide all needed inpatient and outpatient mental health services to residents of the community mental health center's catchment area who are enrolled in the plan.

R414-3A-3. Client Eligibility Requirements.

Outpatient hospital services are available to categorically and medically needy individuals who are under the care of a physician or other practitioner of the healing arts.

R414-3A-4. Program Access Requirements.

(1) The Department reimburses for outpatient hospital services and supplies only if they are:

(a) furnished in a hospital;

(b) provided by hospital personnel by or under the direction of a physician or dentist;

(c) provided as evaluation and management of illness or injury under hospital medical staff supervision and according to the written orders of a physician or dentist.

(2) All outpatient hospital services are subject to review by the Department.

R414-3A-5. Prepaid Mental Health Plan.

A Medicaid client residing in a county for which a prepaid mental health contractor provides mental health services must obtain authorization for outpatient psychiatric services from the prepaid mental health contractor for the client's county of residence.

R414-3A-6. Services.

(1) Services appropriate in the outpatient hospital setting for adequate diagnosis and treatment of a client's illness are limited to less than 24 hours and encompass medically necessary diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, or palliative medical services and supplies ordered by a physician or other practitioner of the healing arts.

(2) Outpatient hospital services include:

(a) the service of nurses or other personnel necessary to complete the service and provide patient care during the provision of service;

(b) the use of hospital facilities, equipment, and supplies; and

(c) the technical portion of clinical laboratory and radiology services.

(3) Laboratory services are limited to tests identified by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) where the individual laboratory is CLIA certified to provide, bill and receive Medicaid payment.

(4) Cosmetic, reconstructive, or plastic surgery is limited to:

(a) correction of a congenital anomaly;

(b) restoration of body form following an injury; or

(c) revision of severe disfiguring and extensive scars resulting from neoplastic surgery.

(5) Abortion procedures are limited to procedures certified as medically necessary, cleared by review of the medical record, approved by division consultants, and determined to meet the requirements of Section 26-18-4 and 42 CFR 441.203.

(6) Sterilization procedures are limited to those that meet the requirements of 42 CFR 441, Subpart F.

(7) Nonphysician psychosocial counseling services are limited to evaluations and may be provided only through a prepaid mental health plan by a licensed clinical psychologist for:

(a) mentally retarded persons;

(b) cases identified through a CHEC/EPSDT screening; or

(c) victims of sexual abuse.

(8) Outpatient individualized observation of a mental health patient to prevent the patient from harming himself or others is not covered.

(9) Sleep studies are available only in a sleep disorder center accredited by the American Academy of Sleep Medicine.

(10) Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy is limited to service in a facility in which the hyberbaric unit is accredited by the Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society.

(11) Take home supplies and durable medical equipment are not reimbursable.

(12) Prescriptions are not a covered Medicaid service for a client with the designation "Emergency Services Only Program" printed on the Medicaid Identification Card.

R414-3A-7. Prior Authorization.

Prior authorization must be obtained on certain medical and surgical procedures in accordance with Section R414-1-14.

R414-3A-8. Copayment Policy.

Each Medicaid client is responsible for a copayment as established in the Utah Medicaid State Plan and incorporated by reference in Rule R414-1.

R414-3A-9. Reimbursement for Services.

Reimbursement for outpatient hospital services is in accordance with Attachment 4.19-B of the Utah Medicaid State Plan, which is incorporated by reference in Rule R414-1.

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R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-29. Client Review/Education and Restriction Policy.
R414-29-1. Introduction and Authority.

(1) The Client Restriction Program promotes the appropriate use of quality medical services by identifying and correcting overutilization of services.

(2) This rule is required by 42 CFR 431.54(e) and 456.3, 1994 ed.

R414-29-2. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in R414-1, the following definitions apply to this rule:

(1) "Overutilize" means use of medical services at a frequency or amount that is above what is medically necessary.

(2) "Restriction Case Manager" means a Medical Doctor or Doctor of Osteopathy who agrees to become the primary medical care provider for all of a restricted client's non-emergency medical needs.

(3) "Restriction Pharmacy" means the only pharmacy that can receive Medicaid reimbursement for dispensing non-emergency pharmacy items to a restricted client.

R414-29-3. Notifying Clients of Overutilization of Services.

(1) The Department may require a client to participate in the Restriction Program based on the client's overutilization of services. The Department shall notify the client in writing of its determination. This notice shall:

(a) state the factors, or combination of factors, justifying Restriction Program participation;

(b) cite the regulation authorizing Restriction Program participation;

(c) invite the client to provide additional information justifying the use of services, within ten calendar days after the date the notice is issued;

(d) notify the client that, if he fails to submit additional written justification within ten calendar days after the date the notice is issued, the Department shall require his participation in the Restriction Program.

(e) invite the client to select a Restriction Case Manager and a Restriction Pharmacy;

(f) inform the client that if he fails to contact the Department with a choice within ten calendar days after the date the notice is issued, the Department shall assign a Restriction Case Manager and a Restriction Pharmacy without further notice.

(2) If the client submits additional information within ten calendar days after the notice is issued, the Department shall evaluate this information along with the original data, and notify the client in writing of the Department's determination.

(3) If the client disagrees with the determination, he may request a hearing. The Department shall provide the client with instructions on how to request a hearing, including a hearing request form.

R414-29-4. Restriction Case Manager.

The client may select a physician as a Restriction Case Manager if the physician agrees to serve in that capacity and if the Department accepts the physician as a Restriction Case Manager. The Restriction Case Manager must develop a written treatment plan the client understands and accepts.

R414-29-5. Restriction Pharmacy.

The client may select a pharmacy as a Restriction Pharmacy if the pharmacy agrees to serve in that capacity and if the Department accepts the pharmacy as a Restriction Pharmacy.

R414-29-6. Changes in Restriction Case Manager or Restriction Pharmacy.

(1) If the client requests a change in the Restriction Case Manager or the Restriction Pharmacy, the request must be in writing and must verify that the new Restriction Case Manager or Restriction Pharmacy agrees to be the client's Restriction Case Manager or Restriction Pharmacy.

(2) The Department must approve all changes in the Restriction Case Manager or the Restriction Pharmacy before the client may use a different Restriction Case Manager or Restriction Pharmacy. Circumstances under which the Department may approve such a change are:

(a) client, Restriction Case Manager, or Restriction Pharmacy moves location;

(b) Restriction Case Manager or Restriction Pharmacy discontinues or limits practice;

(c) Restriction Case Manager, or Restriction Pharmacy requests a change;

(d) Department Staff Physician recommends a change, when his periodic assessment of the use of services reveals indications of possible overutilization by the restricted client, the Restriction Case Manager, or both.

(3) The Department may mandate a change in the Restriction Case Manager or Restriction Pharmacy whenever it determines that the client:

(a) continues to overutilize services despite being under restriction; or

(b) is not receiving appropriate care while being managed by the Restriction provider.

R414-29-7. Length of Restriction.

(1) All clients shall continue participation in the Restriction Program until they have demonstrated they are not overutilizing services. If a client loses Medicaid eligibility, and subsequently re-establishes Medicaid eligibility, the Department shall automatically require the client's participation in the Restriction Program.

(2) The Department shall assess the client's use of services when requested, based on the client's compliance with the Restriction Case Manager's written treatment plan and recommendations, and shall also use information such as:

(a) medical care obtained from multiple practitioners;

(b) prescriptions obtained from multiple practitioners;

(c) emergency rooms used for non-emergency services as defined in the Utah Medicaid Table of Authorized Emergency Diagnosis;

(d) use of multiple emergency rooms;

(e) concurrent use of medications in the same therapeutic class, when prescribed by different practitioners;

(f) indications of forged or altered prescriptions;

(g) use of medical services inconsistent with diagnosis;

(h) other patterns indicating overutilization.

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R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-502. Nursing Facility Levels of Care.
R414-502-1. Introduction and Authority.

This rule defines the levels of care provided in nursing facilities.

R414-502-2. Definitions.

The definitions in Section R414-1-2 and Section R414-501-2 apply to this rule.

R414-502-3. Approval of Level of Care.

(1) The Department shall document that at least two of the following factors exist when it determines whether an applicant has mental or physical conditions that require the level of care provided in a nursing facility or equivalent care provided through a Medicaid Home and Community-Based Waiver program:

(a) Due to diagnosed medical conditions, the applicant requires substantial physical assistance with daily living activities above the level of verbal prompting, supervising, or setting up;

(b) The attending physician has determined that the applicant's level of dysfunction in orientation to person, place, or time requires nursing facility care; or equivalent care provided through a Medicaid Home and Community-Based Waiver program ; or

(c) The medical condition and intensity of services indicate that the care needs of the applicant cannot be safely met in a less structured setting, or without the services and supports of a Medicaid Home and Community-Based Waiver program.

(2) The Department shall determine whether at least two of the factors described in Subsection R414-502-3(1) exist by reviewing the following clinical documentation:

(a) A current history and physical examination completed by a physician;

(b) A comprehensive resident assessment completed, coordinated and certified by a registered nurse;

(c) A social services evaluation that meets the criteria in 42 CFR 456.370 and completed by a person licensed as a social worker, or higher degree of training and licensure;

(d) A written plan of care established by a physician;

(e) A physician's written certification that the applicant requires nursing facility placement; and

(f) Documentation which indicates that all less restrictive alternatives or services to prevent or defer nursing facility care have been explored.

(3) If the Department finds that at least two of the factors described in Section R414-502-3(1) exist, the Department shall determine whether the applicant meets nursing facility level of care and is medically-approved for Medicaid reimbursement of nursing facility services or equivalent care provided through a Medicaid Home and Community-Based Waiver program. Meeting medical eligibility for nursing facility services does not guarantee Medicaid payment. Financial eligibility and other Home and Community-Based Waiver targeting criteria shall apply.

R414-502-4. Approval of Differential Levels of Care.

The Department shall pay nursing facilities a rate differential for residents who meet nursing facility level of care and any of the criteria listed in Sections R414-502-5 through R414-502-7.

R414-502-5. Criteria for Intensive Skilled Care.

A nursing facility must demonstrate that the applicant meets the following criteria before the Department may authorize Medicaid reimbursement for intensive skilled care:

(1) The applicant meets the need for skilled services provided by a nursing facility certified pursuant to 42 CFR 409.20 through 409.35, or a swing bed hospital approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to furnish skilled nursing facility care in the Medicare program.

(2) The following routine skilled care does not qualify as intensive skilled care in making a determination under Section R414-502-5:

(a) Skilled nursing services described in 42 CFR 409.33(b);

(b) Skilled rehabilitation services described in 42 CFR 409.33(c);

(c) Routine monitoring of medical gases after a therapy regimen;

(d) Routine enteral tube and gastronomy feedings; and

(e) Routine isolation room and techniques.

(3) The applicant has exhausted Medicare benefits or has been denied by Medicare for other reasons other than level of care requirements.

(4) The applicant requires and receives at least five additional hours of direct licensed professional nursing care daily, including a combination of specialized care and services, and assessment by a registered nurse and 24-hour observation.

(5) The applicant meets criteria for intensive skilled care if the attending physician makes any one of the following determinations:

(a) There is no reasonable expectation that the applicant will benefit further from any care and services available in an acute care hospital that are not available in a nursing facility; or

(b) The applicant's condition requires physician follow-up at the nursing facility at least once every 30 days;

(c) An interdisciplinary team may indicate a therapeutic leave of absence from the nursing facility is appropriate either to facilitate discharge planning or to enhance the applicant's medical, social, educational, and habilitation potential; and

(d) Except in extraordinary circumstances, the applicant has been hospitalized immediately before admission to the nursing facility.

(6) The applicant has continuously required skilled care, either through Medicare or Medicaid, since admission to the nursing facility.

(7) If the attending physician has written and signed progress notes at the time of each physician visit that reflect the current medical condition of the applicant.

(8) An applicant who was previously approved for intensive skilled care and later downgraded to a lower care level may return to intensive skilled care instead of being hospitalized in an acute care setting if :

(a) A complication occurs that involves the condition for which the applicant was originally approved for intensive skilled care; and

(b) It has been less than 30 days since the termination of the previous intensive skilled care.

R414-502-6. Criteria for Behaviorally Complex Program.

In order for the Department to authorize Medicaid coverage for the Behaviorally Complex Program, a nursing facility must:

(1) Demonstrate that the resident has a history of persistent disruptive behavior that is not easily altered and requires an increase in resources from nursing facility staff as documented by one or more of the following behaviors:

(a) The resident engages in wandering behavior with no rational purpose, is oblivious to his needs or safety, and places his self and others at significant risk of physical illness or injury;

(b) The resident engages in verbally abusive behavior where he threatens, screams or curses at others;

(c) The resident presents a threat of hitting, shoving, scratching, or sexually abusing other residents.

(d) The resident engages in socially inappropriate and

disruptive behavior by doing of one of the following:
(i) Makes disruptive sounds, noises and screams;
(ii) Engages in self-abusive acts;
(iii) Inappropriate sexual behavior;
(iv) Disrobes in public;
(v) Smears or throws food or feces;
(vi) Hoards; and
(vii) rummages through others belongings.
(e) The resident refuses assistance with medication administration or activities of daily living ; or
(f) The resident's behavior interferes significantly with the stability of the living environment and interferes with other residents' ability to participate in activities or engage in social interactions.
(2) Demonstrate that an appropriate behavioral intervention program has been developed for the resident.
(a) All behavior intervention programs shall:
(b) Be a precisely planned systematic application of the methods and experimental findings of behavioral science with the intent to reduce observable negative behaviors;
(c) Incorporate processes and methodologies that are the least restrictive alternatives available for producing the desired outcomes;
(d) Be conducted following only identification and, if feasible, remediation of environmental and social factors that likely precipitate or reinforce the inappropriate behavior;
(e) Incorporate a process for identifying and reinforcing a desirable replacement behavior;
(f) Include a program data sheet; and
(g) Include a behavior baseline profile that consists of all of the following:
(i) Applicant name;
(ii) Date, time, location, and specific description of the undesirable behavior;
(iii) Persons and conditions present before and at the time of the undesirable behavior;
(iv) Interventions for the undesirable behavior and their results; and
(v) Recommendations for future action.
(h) The interdisciplinary team shall include a behavior intervention plan that consists of all of the following:
(i) The applicant's name, the date the plan is prepared, and when the plan will be used;
(ii) The objectives stated in terms of specific behaviors;
(iii) The names, titles and signatures of persons responsible for conducting the plan; and
(iv) The methods and frequency of data collection and review.

R414-502-7. Criteria for Specialized Rehabilitative Services for Residents with Intellectual Disabilities.

A nursing facility must demonstrate that the applicant meets the following criteria before the Department may authorize Medicaid coverage for an applicant for specialized rehabilitative services:
(1) The nursing facility must arrange for specialized rehabilitative services for clients with intellectual disabilities who are residing in nursing homes;
(2) The individual must meet the criteria for Nursing Facility III Level of Care (excluding residents who receive the intensive skilled or behaviorally complex rate);
(3) The individual must have a Preadmission Screening and Resident Review (PASRR) Level II Evaluation that indicates the resident needs specialized rehabilitation. The nursing facility must assure that needed services are provided under the written order of a physician by qualified personnel; and
(4) The nursing facility must document the need for specialized rehabilitative services in the resident's comprehensive plan of care.
(5) Specialized rehabilitative services include but are not limited to:
(a) Medication management and monitoring effectiveness and side effects of medications prescribed to change inappropriate behavior or to alter manifestations of psychiatric illness;
(b) The provision of a structured environment to include structured socialization activities to diminish tendencies toward isolation and withdrawal;
(c) Development, maintenance, and implementation of programs designed to teach individuals daily living skills that include but are not limited to:
(i) Grooming and personal hygiene;
(ii) Mobility;
(iii) Nutrition, health and self-feeding;
(iv) Medication management;
(v) Mental health education;
(vi) Money management;
(vii) Maintenance of the living environment; and
(viii) Occupational, speech, and physical therapy obtained from providers outside the nursing facility who specialize in providing services for persons with intellectual disabilities at the intensity level necessary to attain the desired goals of independence and self-determination.
(d) Formal behavior modification programs;
(e) Development of appropriate person support networks.

R414-502-8. Criteria for Intermediate Care Facility for Persons with Intellectual Disability.

An intermediate care facility for persons with intellectual disabilities (ICF/ID) must demonstrate that the applicant meets the following criteria before the Department may authorize Medicaid coverage for an individual who resides in an ICF/ID.
(1) The individual must have a diagnosis of:
(a) An intellectual disability in accordance with 42 CFR 483.102(b)(3); or
(b) A condition closely related to intellectual disability in accordance with 42 CFR 435.1010.
(2) For individuals seven years of age and older, the presence of a diagnosis alone is not sufficient to qualify for admission to an intermediate care facility for persons with intellectual disabilities. The diagnosis identified in Subsection R414-502-8(1) must result in documented substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following seven areas of major life activity that include:
(a) Self-care;
(i) The individual requires assistance, training and supervision to eat, dress, groom, bathe, or use the toilet.
(b) Receptive and expressive language;
(i) The individual lacks functional communication skills, requires the use of assistive devices to communicate, does not demonstrate an understanding of requests, or cannot follow two-step instructions.
(c) Learning;
(i) The individual has a valid diagnosis of an intellectual disability based on criteria found in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), Fourth Edition, 1994.
(d) Mobility;
(i) The individual requires the use of assistive devices to be mobile and cannot physically self-evacuate from a building during an emergency without an assistive device.
(e) Self-direction;
(i) The individual is seven through 17 years of age and significantly at risk in making age appropriate decisions. Or, in the case of an adult, cannot provide informed consent for medical care, personal safety, or for legal, financial, rehabilitative, and residential issues, and has been declared

legally incompetent. The individual is a danger to himself or others without supervision.

(f) The capacity for independent living;

(i) The individual who is seven through 17 years of age cannot locate and use a telephone, cross the street safely, or understand that it is unsafe to accept rides, food or money from strangers, or an adult who lacks basic skills in the areas of shopping, preparing food, housekeeping, or paying bills.

(g) Economic self-sufficiency (not applicable to children under 18 years of age);

(i) The individual receives disability benefits, cannot work more than 20 hours a week, or is paid less than minimum wage without employment support.

(3) The Department considers a child under the age of seven to be at risk for functional limitation in three or more areas of major life activity. The child may satisfy this criteria if the child has been with an intellectual disability or a condition closely related to intellectual disability. The Department does not require separate documentation of the limitations defined in Subsection R414-502-8(2) until the child turns seven years of age.

(4) To meet the criteria of a condition closely related to an intellectual disability, an individual must manifest the condition before the individual turns 22 years of age and the condition must be likely to continue. A diagnosis may qualify as a condition closely related to an intellectual disability only if the child meets the criteria defined in 42 CFR 435.1010. The following is a list of diagnoses the Department considers to be conditions closely related to an intellectual disability:

(a) Cerebral palsy. The Department does not require individuals to demonstrate an intellectual impairment for this diagnosis, but they must demonstrate they have functional limitations as described in Subsection R414-502-8(2);

(b) Epilepsy. The Department does not require individuals to demonstrate an intellectual impairment for this diagnosis, but they must demonstrate they have functional limitations as described in Subsection R414-502-8(2);

(c) Autism Spectrum Disorder. The Department requires an individual to meet the following criteria under this category:

(i) Persistent deficits in social communication and social interaction across contexts, not accounted for by general developmental delays, and manifests by all three of the following:

(A) Deficits in social-emotional reciprocity, ranging from abnormal social approach and failure of normal back and forth conversation through reduced sharing of interests, emotions, and affect and response to total lack of initiation of social interaction;

(B) Deficits in non-verbal communicative behaviors used for social interaction, ranging from poorly integrated verbal and non-verbal communication through abnormalities in eye contact and body language, or deficits in understanding and use of non-verbal communication to total lack of facial expression or gestures;

(C) Deficits in developing and maintaining relationships appropriate to developmental level (beyond those with caregivers), ranging from difficulties adjusting behavior to suit different social contexts through difficulties in sharing imaginative play, and in making friends to an apparent absence of interest in people.

(ii) Restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities as manifested by at least two of the following:

(A) Stereotyped or repetitive speech, motor movements, or use of objects (such as simple motor stereotypies, echolalia, repetitive use of objects, or idiosyncratic phrases);

(B) Excessive adherence to routines, ritualized patterns of verbal or non-verbal behavior, or excessive resistance to change (such as motoric rituals, insistence on same route or food, repetitive questioning or extreme distress at small changes);

(C) Highly restricted, fixated interests with abnormal intensity or focus (such as strong attachment to or preoccupation with unusual objects, excessively circumscribed or perseverative interests);

(D) Hyper or hypo-reactivity to sensory input or unusual interest in sensory aspects of environment (such as apparent indifference to pain, heat and cold, adverse response to specific sounds or textures, excessive smelling or touching of objects, fascination with lights or spinning objects).

(iii) Symptoms must be present in early childhood (but may not become fully manifest until social demands exceed limited capacities).

(iv) Symptoms together limit and impair everyday functioning.

(d) Severe brain injury. May be the result of an acquired brain injury, traumatic brain injury, stroke, anoxia, meningitis;

(e) Fetal alcohol syndrome;

(f) Chromosomal disorders such as Down syndrome, fragile x syndrome, and Prader-Willi syndrome;

(g) Other genetic disorders. Examples include Williams syndrome, spina bifida, and phenylketonuria.

(5) The following conditions do not qualify as conditions closely related to intellectual disabilities. Nevertheless, the Department may consider a person with any of these conditions if there is a simultaneous occurrence of a qualifying condition as cited in Subsection R414-502-8(1)(a) and (b):

(a) Learning disability;

(b) Behavior or conduct disorders;

(c) Substance abuse;

(d) Hearing impairment or vision impairment;

(e) Mental illness that includes psychotic disorders, adjustment disorders, reactive attachment disorders, impulse control disorders, and paraphilias;

(f) Borderline intellectual functioning, a related condition that does not result in an intellectual impairment, developmental delay, or "at risk" designations;

(g) Physical problems such as multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, spinal cord injuries, and amputations;

(h) Medical health problems such as cancer, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and terminal illnesses;

(i) Neurological problems not associated with intellectual deficits. Examples include Tourette's syndrome, fetal alcohol effects, and non-verbal learning disability;

(j) Mild traumatic brain injury such as minimal brain injury and post-concussion syndrome.

(6) An individual who was admitted to an ICF/ID before August 27, 2009, is eligible for continued stay as long as the individual continues to meet the requirements in effect before that date. A resident who was admitted to an ICF/ID before August 27, 2009, is only required to meet the revised eligibility criteria when there is a break in stay wherein the individual resides in a setting that is not a Medicaid-certified ICF/ID nursing facility or hospital.

(7) Before admission to an ICF/ID, the facility must provide each potential resident with a two-sided fact sheet (Form IFS 10) that offers information about ICFs/ID and the Community Supports Waiver for People with Intellectual Disabilities and Other Related Conditions. Each resident's record must contain an acknowledgement (Form IFS 20) signed by the resident or legal representative, which verifies that the facility provided the Form IFS 10 before admission.

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R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-510. Intermediate Care Facility for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities Transition Program.
R414-510-1. Introduction and Authority.

(1) This rule implements the Intermediate Care Facility for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/ID) Transition Program. Program participation is voluntary and allows an individual to transition out of an ICF/ID into the Community Supports Waiver for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities and Other Related Conditions (CSW).

(2) This rule is authorized by Section 26-18-3. Waiver services for this program are optional and provided in accordance with 42 CFR 440.225.

R414-510-2. Definitions.

(1) "Department" means the Department of Health.

(2) The term "Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded" (ICF/MR) has been replaced with the term "Intermediate Care Facility for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities" (ICF/ID). ICF/ID is equivalent to ICF/MR as described under federal law.

(3) "ICF/ID Transition Program applicant" is an individual who meets the eligibility requirements found in Section R414-510-3 of this rule, and who submits an ICF/ID Transition Program application to the Department of Health, Division of Medicaid and Health Financing (DMHF) during the open application period as described in Subsection R414-510-4(3) of this rule.

(4) "Slot" refers to the funding that is available for one individual to participate in the ICF/ID Transition Program.

R414-510-3. Client Eligibility Requirements.

Services are available to an individual who:

(1) receives ICF/ID benefits under the Utah Medicaid State Plan;

(2) has been diagnosed with an intellectual disability or a related condition;

(3) meets ICF/ID level of care criteria defined in Section R414-502-8;

(4) meets the Department of Human Services, Division of Services for People with Disabilities state funding eligibility criteria found in Subsection 62A-5-102(4); and

(5) has resided in a Medicaid-certified, privately-owned ICF/ID located in Utah for at least 12 consecutive months.

R414-510-4. Program Access Requirements.

(1) Each fiscal year, the Department shall determine whether there are sufficient funds available to open slots in the Transition Program. The Department shall stipulate to the amount of funds that it dedicates to the program if funds are available.

(2) Based on funds dedicated to the program, the Department shall estimate the number of slots available. The Department estimates the number of slots available by dividing the total amount of funds dedicated to the program in a fiscal year by the state portion of the average daily ICF/ID rate.

(3) During a fiscal year when the Transition Program is open, the Department shall announce an open application period for accepting applications. The Department will publicize the availability of the program in the following manner:

(a) Provide a letter to the administrator of each privately-owned ICF/ID and to the parent(s) of each ICF/ID resident under the age of 18 or where one has been appointed, the guardian of each resident over the age of 18. The letter will:

(i) Be written on a developmentally appropriate level;

(ii) Describe the purpose and operation of the program, including availability of funding;

(iii) Describe how to apply;

(iv) Contain contact information for additional questions.

(b) Post information about program availability on the Utah Medicaid website.

(c) Hold at least one open and public meeting information session introducing the program. The meeting will be held pursuant to public notice requirements and a notice of the meeting will also be publicized in the same manner as the letter in Subsection R414-510-4(3)(a) above. Meeting information will include:

(i) A description of the purpose(s) of the program;

(ii) An explanation of the operation of the program including availability of funding;

(iii) A question and answer period; and

(iv) An opportunity for residents and guardians to apply for the program.

(4) After the open application period, the Department places the name of each ICF/ID Transition Program applicant on both a longevity list and a random list. On the longevity list, the Department ranks each ICF/ID Transition Program applicant according to length of consecutive stay in an ICF/ID in Utah. On the random list, the Department randomly ranks each ICF/ID Transition Program applicant based on a computerized random selection.

(5) The Department takes evenly first from the longevity list and then from the random list for placement in CSW until the amount of funds committed to the program is disbursed for the care of the individuals. If the Legislature funds an odd number of program slots, the Department places one additional individual from the longevity list.

(6) If an ICF/ID Transition Program applicant is selected for transition and has a spouse who also resides in a Utah ICF/ID and who meets the eligibility criteria in Section R414-510-3, the Department shall provide an additional slot for the spouse to participate in the transition program without affecting the number of available slots from the longevity and random lists.

(7) The Department shall use the lists to admit new applicants into CSW from the Transition Program until the amount of funds committed to the program is disbursed for the care of the individuals.

(8) The Department shall keep these lists open for the purpose of filling slots vacated through program attrition. If the Department admits a CSW client through the Transition Program, and the client leaves the program for any reason, the Department shall contact and enroll the next person on the list.

(9) The Department shall create new lists in accordance with Subsection R414-510-4(4) when funds are available to open new Transition Program slots.

R414-510-5. Service Coverage.

The services and limitations found in the Community Supports Waiver for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities and Other Related Conditions are incorporated by reference in Section R414-61-2.

R414-510-6. Reimbursement Methodology.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) contracts with DMHF to set 1915(c) HCBS waiver rates for waiver-covered services. The DHS rate-setting process is designed to comply with requirements under the 1915(c) HCBS Waiver program and other applicable Medicaid rules. Medicaid requires that rates for services not exceed customary charges.

KEY: Medicaid
November 1, 2012 26-1-5
Notice of Continuation January 9, 2012 26-18-3

R434. Health, Family Health and Preparedness, Primary Care and Rural Health.
R434-30. Primary Care Grants Program for Medically Underserved Populations.
R434-30-1. Authority and Purpose.

This rule is required by Section 26-18-304. It implements the primary care grants program for medically underserved populations under Title 26, Chapter 18, Part 3.

R434-30-2. Definitions.

Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 26-18-301.

R434-30-3. Grant Application Process and Form.

The department shall solicit grant applications by issuing a request for grant applications. Applicants responding to the request for grant applications under this program shall submit their application as directed in the grant application guidance issued by the department.

R434-30-4. Additional Criteria for Awarding Grants.

(1) In addition to the criteria listed in Section 26-18-304, the department shall consider:

(a) the reasonableness of the cost of the services to be given;

(b) degree to which primary health care services are provided comprehensively, extent to which supplemental services are provided, and extent to which services are conveniently located;

(c) demonstrated ability and willingness of applicant to systematically review the quality of care;

(d) commitment of applicant to sustain or enhance primary health care capacity for underserved, disadvantaged, and vulnerable populations; and

(e) degree to which the application is feasible, clearly described, and ready to be implemented.

KEY: primary health care, medically underserved, grants
July 16, 1996 26-18-304
Notice of Continuation October 18, 2012

R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.
R501-1. General Provisions.
R501-1-1. Authority and Purpose.

1. This Rule is authorized by Section 62A-2-101, et seq.

2. This Rule clarifies the standards for:

a. approving or denying a human services program application, or

b. approving, extending, conditioning, denying, suspending, or revoking a human services program license.

3. This Rule clarifies the standards for inspecting, monitoring, and investigating a human services program.

4. This Rule clarifies the standards for approving or denying a variance to the Human Services Administrative Rules, Title R501, regarding the licensing of human services programs.

R501-1-2. Definitions.

1. "Applicant" means a person who submits an application to the Office of Licensing to obtain a license to operate a human services program.

2. "Certified local inspector" is defined in Section 62A-2-101.

3. "Child" is defined in Section 62A-2-101.

4. "Client" is defined in Section 62A-2-101.

5. "Human services program" is defined in Section 62A-2-101.

6. "Initial License" means the license issued to operate a human services program during the program's first year of operation.

7. "Licensee" means a person with a current, valid license to operate a human services program, issued by the Office of Licensing.

8. "Local government" is defined in Section 62A-2-101.

9. "Person" includes an individual, agency, association, partnership, corporation, or governmental entity.

10. "Probationary License" means a temporary initial license issued to operate a new human services program during the period of time that the Office of Licensing designates for the program to transition from substantial compliance to full compliance with licensing requirements.

11. "Regular business hours" is defined in Section 62A-2-101.

12. "Residential Treatment" is defined in Section 62A-2-101.

13. "Renewal License" means the license issued to operate a human services program after the program's first year of operation.

14. "Substantial compliance" means a human services program presently conforms to all licensing requirements with the exception of minor requirements that do not create a risk of harm to a child or vulnerable adult. Examples of minor requirements that do not create a risk of harm to a child or vulnerable adult include, but are not limited to, individual staff or client files in a residential treatment program that has not yet provided services, individual staff or client files in a child placing agency that has not yet provided services, or completion of training in a kinship foster care placement.

15. "Variance" means a temporary deviation from an administrative rule.

16. "Vulnerable Adult" is defined in Section 62A-2-101.

R501-1-3. Licensing Procedure.

1. Application for Initial License.

A person seeking an initial license to operate a human services program shall submit:

a. an application on the forms provided by the Office of Licensing;

b. the licensing fee required of a new program for the category of human services program license sought;

c. a completed background screening application and consent form, and all required identifying information, in accordance with R501-14, for each adult associated with the proposed human services program;

d. the applicant's proposed policy and procedure manual;

e. documentation verifying compliance with all local government zoning, health, fire, and business requirements; and

f. for residential treatment programs, a copy of the notice of its intent to operate a residential treatment program and proof of service, in accordance with Section 62A-2-108.2.

2. Application for Renewal License.

A person seeking renewal of a license to operate a human services program shall submit:

a. an application on the form provided by the Office of Licensing;

b. the licensing fee required for the category of human services program;

c. verification of current background screening approval, in accordance with R501-14, for each adult associated with the human services program;

d. a copy of all modifications that have been made to the licensee's policy and procedure manual since the previous year's licensure;

e. documentation verifying current compliance with all local government zoning, health, fire, and business requirements; and

f. for residential treatment programs, a copy of the notice of its intent to operate a residential treatment program and proof of service, in accordance with Section 62A-2-108.2.

g. the application for renewal of a license shall be submitted no less than thirty days and no more than sixty days prior to the expiration date of the current license.

3. An application and required documentation that are not legible, complete, dated and signed shall be returned to the applicant without further action.

4. On-Site Licensing Review

a. An applicant for an initial license shall permit the Office of Licensing to conduct an unlimited on-site evaluation of the physical facility and grounds, and to interview persons associated with the proposed program to verify compliance with all licensing requirements.

i. The Office of Licensing shall approve an application for an initial human services program license only after verifying full compliance with all licensing requirements.

ii. The Office of Licensing may approve a probationary license only after verifying substantial compliance with licensing requirements.

A. The Office of Licensing shall include an expiration date on a probationary license, which shall not exceed 6 months from the date of issue.

B. A probationary licensee that fails to achieve full compliance with licensing requirements prior to the expiration of the probationary license shall not be granted an extension, and shall not accept any fees, entering any agreements to provide client services, or provide any client services.

C. A probationary licensee that is not granted an initial license may submit a new application for an initial license 3 months after the expiration of the probationary license.

iii. The Office of Licensing shall deny an application for an initial human services program license when substantial compliance with all licensing requirements cannot be verified.

iv. The Office of Licensing shall permit an applicant for an initial human services program license to withdraw the application at any time prior to denying the application when an applicant requests additional time to demonstrate compliance with all licensing requirements.

A. An application that has been voluntarily withdrawn by an applicant may be resubmitted, within six months of the date of withdrawal, for reconsideration without payment of

additional fees.

b. The Office of Licensing shall conduct a minimum of one annual on-site review of each human services program site.

i. The Office of Licensing shall approve an application for a human services program license renewal only after verifying full compliance with all licensing requirements.

ii. The Office of Licensing shall deny an application for a human services program license renewal when full compliance with all licensing requirements cannot be verified.

iii. The Office of Licensing may extend the current license of a human services program in accordance with this rule.

A. A renewal license may be extended for up to sixty days past the current license expiration date if the Office of Licensing determines that the human services program is in substantial compliance with licensing requirements.

B. A notice of extension shall identify the extension expiration date and the requirements that the human services program must comply with to achieve full compliance.

C. A human services program that fails to achieve full compliance with licensing requirements prior to the expiration of the extension shall not be granted additional extensions.

D. The Office of Licensing shall deny the renewal application of a human services program that fails to achieve full compliance with licensing requirements prior to the expiration of an extension.

c. The Office of Licensing shall complete a written monitoring report or a checklist identifying areas of compliance and non-compliance with licensing requirements after each on-site review.

5. The license shall state the name and site address of the human service program facility, category of service, maximum consumer capacity, and the start date and expiration date.

6.a. A license that has expired is void.

b. A license expires at midnight one year after the date it was issued, unless:

i. the license states an earlier expiration date;

ii. the license has been extended in accordance with this rule;

iii. the license has been revoked by the Office of Licensing; or

iv. the license has been relinquished to the Office of Licensing by the licensee.

7.a. A licensee shall not exceed the licensed maximum client capacity indicated on the license issued by the Office of Licensing.

b. A licensee seeking to increase the maximum client capacity of a license shall submit an application for a renewal license in accordance with this rule.

8.a. A licensee shall not provide client services at a new site or change the services it provides without first obtaining a new license issued by the Office of Licensing.

b. A licensee seeking to change a human services program's site address or services provided shall submit an application for a new license in accordance with this rule.

9. A person with an expired license wishing to operate a human services program shall submit an application for a new license in accordance with this rule.

10. A license is deemed void when the human services program has a change of ownership, management, administration, policies, or site address.

a. A human services program that has a change of ownership or management shall apply for a renewal license in accordance with this rule.

b. A human services program that has a change of administration, policies, or site address shall apply for an initial license in accordance with this rule.

R501-1-4. Fees.

1. The Office of Licensing shall assess and collect licensing fees in accordance with Sections 62A-2-106 and 63J-1-303.

a. An assessed fee shall not be transferred, prorated, reduced, waived, or refunded.

b. No licensing fee shall be assessed on a foster home or on a Division of the Department of Human Services.

2. The Office of Licensing shall not perform an on-site review until the applicant pays the assessed licensing fee in full.

3. Fees shall be calculated according to the maximum licensed client capacity of the human services program, and not according to the number of clients served in the program.

a. A human services program with a valid, current license that intends to increase its maximum licensed client capacity shall submit an application for a renewal license and shall be assessed a renewal application fee according to the increased maximum client capacity.

4. Fees shall be assessed for each program site of a human services program.

a. A human services program with more than one building at one site may choose to have its fees assessed:

i. so that one license will be issued for each on-site building; or

ii. so that one license will be issued for each site.

b. A human services program with a valid, current license that intends to provide services at an additional site shall submit an application for an initial license at the additional site.

i. A human services program with a valid, current license that proposes to provide identical services at additional site shall be assessed a renewal application fee.

ii. A human services program with a valid, current license that will not provide identical services at an additional site shall be assessed an initial application fee.

5. Fees shall be assessed for each category of human services program offered at a program site.

a. A human services program with a valid, current license that intends to provide additional services at the licensed site shall submit an application for a renewal license and shall be assessed a renewal application fee.

R501-1-5. Monitoring.

1. The Office of Licensing shall investigate reports of unlicensed human services programs.

a. An unlicensed human services program that fails to submit an application and become licensed shall be referred to the Offices of the Attorney General and the appropriate County Attorney for prosecution.

2. The Office of Licensing shall investigate complaints regarding a licensed human services program.

a. A certified local inspector may investigate complaints regarding a residential treatment program in accordance with Section 62A-2-108.3 and R501-4

3. Unannounced administrative inspections may be conducted during regular business hours.

4. The Office of Licensing shall document violations of administrative rules or statutes

5. The Office of Licensing shall provide written notification to the human services program of violations of administrative rules or statutes and any sanctions imposed.

R501-1-6. Corrective Action Plans.

1. The Office of Licensing may require a human services program to submit a written corrective action plan in response to a written notification of its violations of administrative rules or statutes.

2. A human services program shall submit a written corrective action plan to the Office of Licensing within ten calendar days of receiving written notification of its violations of administrative rules or statutes.

3. The written corrective action plan shall include the

following:

a. a statement of each violation as identified by the Office of Licensing,

b. a detailed description of how the human services program will correct each violation and prevent additional violations of administrative rules or statutes;

c. the date by which the human services program will achieve complete compliance with administrative rules or statutes; and

d. the signature of all owners and managers of the human services program.

4. The Office of Licensing shall issueIa Notice of Agency Action imposing sanctions for a human service program's violations of administrative rules or statutes if the program fails to submit a written corrective action plan in compliance with this rule.

5. The Office of Licensing shall review the submitted written corrective action plan and:

a. inform the human services program that the written corrective action plan is approved; or

b. inform the human services program that the written corrective action plan fails to satisfy the requirements of this rule.

i. The Office of Licensing may permit a human services program to amend its written corrective action plan within 5 additional calendar days to satisfy the requirements of this rule.

6. The Office of Licensing shall issue a Notice of Agency Action imposing sanctions for a human services program's violations of administrative rules or statutes if the program fails to comply with a written corrective action plan approved by the Office of Licensing.

7. A human services program shall post each approved corrective action plan and each Notice of Agency Action where it can be easily reviewed by clients, parents or guardians of clients, and visitors.

a. Each approved corrective action plan and each Notice of Agency Action shall remain posted until the Office of Licensing issues written confirmation that the program has achieved compliance with administrative rules and statutes.

R501-1-7. License Violation.

1. An applicant shall not accept any fees, enter any agreements to provide client services, or provide any client services until after receiving written confirmation that the Office of Licensing has approved and issued a license to provide those services.

2. The Office of Licensing may exercise its professional judgment and deny, condition, suspend, or revoke a license for any violation of the administrative Rules or local, state, or federal law.

3. The Office of Licensing shall issue a written notice of agency action when a license sanction is imposed. The notice of agency action shall identify each violation and describe the factual basis underlying each violation.

4. The Office of Licensing may place a license on conditional status. A conditional status allows a program that is in the process of correcting administrative rule violations to continue operation subject to conditions established by the Office of Licensing.

5.a. A human services program that has had its license suspended is prohibited from providing any services to clients until after the suspension period has expired.

b. A human services program that has had its license expire during the suspension period shall be required to submit an application for an initial license after the suspension period has expired and obtain a new license prior to providing any services to clients.

6. A human services program that has had its license revoked is prohibited from providing any services to clients until after a new license is issued in accordance with Section 62A-2-113.

R501-1-8. Due Process.

1. A notice of agency action shall inform the applicant or licensee of the right to appeal in accordance with Administrative Rule 497-100 and Section 63G-4-101, et seq.

2. A licensee shall not accept any new clients while an appeal is pending.

R501-1-9. Variances.

1. A licensee shall not deviate from any administrative rule without first receiving written approval of a specific variance request signed by the Director of the Office of Licensing or the Director's designee.

2. The Director of the Office of Licensing, or the Director's designee, may grant a variance to the administrative rules of the Office of Licensing, if the Director or the Director's designee determines that a variance:

a. is in the best interests of the client; and

b. may be granted without compromising any health and safety requirements.

3. The licensee must submit a written request for a variance to the licensing specialist. A request for a variance shall specifically describe:

a. the rule for which variance is requested;

b. how the licensee will ensure the best interests of the client will be maintained;

c. what procedures will be implemented to ensure the health and safety of all clients; and

d. the proposed variance expiration date.

4. The licensing specialist shall review the written request for a variance and forward it to the Director or the Director's designee together with the licensing specialist's recommendations to approve, approve with modifications, or deny the request.

5. The Office of Licensing shall notify the licensee of the approval, approval with modifications, or denial of the variance, in writing, within 30 days.

R501-1-10. Abuse or Neglect, or Exploitation.

1. The Office of Licensing shall immediately notify the appropriate investigative or law enforcement agency of any allegations or evidence of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of any child or vulnerable adult.

R501-1-11. Compliance.

Any licensee that is in operation of the effective date of this rule shall be given 30 days after the effective date to achieve compliance with this rule.

KEY: licensing, human services
October 18, 2005 62A-2-101 et seq.
Notice of Continuation October 18, 2012

R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.
R501-2. Core Rules.
R501-2-1. Definition.

Core Rules are required for Human Service Programs, listed in R501-2-14. Where there is duplication of review by another oversight agency, the Office of Licensing, shall accept that documentation as proof of compliance. Pursuant to 62A-2-106, the Office of Licensing will not enforce rules for licensees under contract to a Division in the Department of Human Services in the following areas:

A. the administration and maintenance of client and service records;

B. staff qualifications; and

C. staff to client ratios.

R501-2-2. Program Administration.

A. The program shall have a written statement of purpose to include the following:

1. program philosophy,

2. description of long and short term goals, this does not apply to social detoxification or child placing adoption agencies,

3. description of the services provided,

4. the population to be served,

5. fee policy,

6. participation of consumers in activities unrelated to treatment plans, and

7. program policies and procedures which shall be submitted prior to issuance of an initial licensing.

B. Copies of the above statements shall be available at all times to the Office of Licensing upon request. General program information shall be available to the public.

C. The program shall have a written quality assurance plan. Implementation of the plan shall be documented.

D. The program shall have clearly stated guidelines and appropriate administrative procedures, to include the following:

1. program management,

2. maintenance of complete, accurate and accessible records, and

3. record retention.

E. The governing body, program operators, management, employees, consultants, volunteers, and interns shall read, understand, follow and sign a copy of the current Department of Human Services Provider Code of Conduct.

F. The program shall comply with State and Federal laws regarding abuse reporting in accordance with 62A-4a-403 and 62A-3-302, and shall post copies of these laws in a conspicuous place within the facility.

G. All programs which serve minors or vulnerable adults shall submit identifying information for background screening of all adult persons associated with the licensee and board members who have access to children and vulnerable adults in accordance with R501-14 and R501-18.

H. The program shall comply with all applicable National Interstate Compact Laws.

I. A licensed substance abuse treatment program shall complete the National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment annually. Substance abuse treatment programs shall also comply with Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records, 42 CFR Part 2.

J. The program's license shall be posted where it is easily read by consumers, staff and visitors. See also R501-1-5-F. The program shall post Civil Rights License on Notice of Agency Action, abuse and neglect reporting and other notices as applicable.

K. The program shall not handle the major personal business affairs of a consumer, without request in writing by the consumer and legal representative.

L. Programs providing foster or proctor care services shall adhere to the following:

1. approve homes that comply with Foster Care Rules, R501-12. The agency shall be required to recruit, train, and supervise foster parents as defined by R501-12.

2. foster families meeting requirements shall be approved or certified by the agency. The agency must maintain written records of annual home approval. The approval process shall include a home study evaluation and training plan.

3. the agency must have a procedure to revoke or deny home approval.

4. the agency must have a written agreement with the foster parents which includes the expectations and responsibilities of the agency, staff, foster parents, the services to be provided, the financial arrangements for children placed in the home, the authority foster parents can exercise on children placed in the home, actions which require staff authorization.

5. planning, with participation of the child's legal guardian for care and services to meet the child's individual needs.

6. obtaining, coordinating and supervising any needed medical, remedial, or other specialized services or resources with the ongoing participation of the foster parents.

7. providing ongoing supervision of foster parents to ensure the quality of the care they provide.

R501-2-3. Governance.

A. The program shall have a governing body which is responsible for and has authority over the policies, training and monitoring of staff and consumer activities for all phases of the program. The governing body's responsibilities shall include the following:

1. to ensure program policy and procedures compliance,

2. to ensure continual compliance with relevant local, state and federal requirements,

3. to notify the Office of Licensing within 30 days of changes in program administration and purpose,

4. to ensure that the program is fiscally and operationally sound, by providing documentation by a financial professional that the program is a "going concern",

5. to ensure that the program has adequate staffing as identified on the organizational chart,

6. to ensure that the program has general liability insurance, professional liability insurance as appropriate, vehicle insurance for transport of consumers, and fire insurance, and

7. for programs serving youth, the program director or designee shall meet with the Superintendent or designee of the local school district at the time of initial licensure, and then again each year as the programs renews it's license to complete the necessary student forms including youth education forms.

B. The governing body shall be one of the following:

1. a Board of Directors in a non-profit organization; or

2. commissioners or appointed officials of a governmental unit; or

3. Board of Directors or individual owner or owners of a for-profit organization.

C. The program shall have a list of members of the governing body, indicating name, address and term of membership.

D. The program shall have an organization chart which identifies operating units of the program and their inter-relationships. The chart shall define lines of authority and responsibility for all program staff and identifies by name the staff person who fills each position on the chart.

E. When the governing body is composed of more than one person, the governing body shall establish written by-laws, and shall hold formal meetings at least twice a year, Child Placing Agencies must meet at least quarterly, maintain written minutes, which shall be available for review by the Office of

Licensing, to include the following:
1. attendance,
2. date,
3. agenda items, and
4. actions.

R501-2-4. Statutory Authority.

A. A publicly operated program shall document the statutory basis for existence.

B. A privately operated program shall document its ownership and incorporation.

R501-2-5. Record Keeping.

The program shall have, a written record for each consumer to include the following:

A. Demographic information to include Medicaid number as required,

B. Biographical information,

C. Pertinent background information, including the following;

1. personal history, including social, emotional, psychological and physical development,

2. legal status,

3. emergency contact with name, address and telephone number, and

4. photo as needed.

D. Health records of a consumer including the following:

1. immunizations, for children only,

2. medication,

3. physical examinations, dental, and visual examinations, and

4. other pertinent health records and information.

E. Signed consent forms for treatment and signed Release of Information form,

F. Copy of consumer's individual treatment or service plan,

G. A summary of family visits and contacts, and

H. A summary of attendance and absences.

R501-2-6. Direct Service Management.

A. Direct service management, as described herein, is not applicable to social detoxification. The program shall have on file for public inspection a written eligibility policy and procedure, approved by a licensed clinical professional to include the following:

1. legal status,

2. age and sex of consumer,

3. consumer needs or problems best addressed by program,

4. program limitations, and

5. appropriate placement.

B. The program shall have a written admission policy and procedure to include the following:

1. appropriate intake process,

2. age groupings as approved by the Office of Licensing,

3. pre-placement requirements,

4. self-admission,

5. notification of legally responsible person, and

6. reason for refusal of admission, to include a written, signed statement.

C. Intake evaluation.

1. At the time of intake an assessment shall be conducted to evaluate health and family history, medical, social, psychological and, as appropriate, developmental, vocational and educational factors.

2. In emergency situations which necessitate immediate placement, the intake evaluation shall be completed within seven days of admission.

3. All methods used in evaluating a consumer shall consider age, cultural background, dominant language, and mode of communication.

D. A written agreement, developed with the consumer, and the legally responsible person if applicable, shall be completed, signed by all parties, and kept in the consumer's record, with copies available to involved persons. It shall include the following:

1. rules of program,

2. consumer and family expectations,

3. services to be provided and cost of service,

4. authorization to serve and to obtain emergency care for consumer,

5. arrangements regarding absenteeism, visits, vacation, mail, gifts, and telephone calls, when appropriate, and

6. sanctions and consequences.

E. Consumer treatment plan shall be individualized, as applicable according to the following.

1. A staff member shall be assigned to each consumer having responsibility and authority for development, implementation, and review of the plan.

2. The plan shall include the following:

a. findings of intake evaluation and assessment,

b. measurable long and short term goals and objectives,

1) goals or objectives clearly derived from assessment information,

2) goals or objectives stated in terms of specific observable changes in behavior, skills, attitudes or circumstances,

3) evidence that consumer input was integrated where appropriate in identifying goals and objectives, and

4) evidence of family involvement in treatment plan, unless clinically contraindicated,

c. specification of daily activities, services, and treatment, and

d. methods for evaluation,

3. Treatment plans

a. plans shall be developed within 30 days of consumer's admission by a treatment team and reviewed by a clinical professional if applicable. Thereafter treatment plans shall be reviewed by the licensed clinical professional if applicable as often as stated in the treatment plan.

4. All persons working directly with the consumer shall be appropriately informed of the individual treatment plan.

5. Reports on the progress of the consumer shall be available to the applicable Division, the consumer, or the legally responsible person.

6. Treatment record entries shall include the following:

a. identification of program,

b. date and duration of services provided,

c. description of service provided,

d. a description of consumer progress or lack of progress in the achievement of treatment goals or objectives as often as stated in the treatment plan, and

e. documentation of review of consumer's record to include the following:

1) signature,

2) title,

3) date, and

4) reason for review.

7. Transfer and Discharge

a. a discharge plan shall identify resources available to consumer.

b. the plan shall be written so it can be understood by the consumer or legally responsible party.

c. whenever possible the plan shall be developed with consumers participation, or legally responsible party if necessary. The plan shall include the following:

1) reason for discharge or transfer,

2) adequate discharge plan, including aftercare planning,

3) summary of services provided,

4) evaluation of achievement of treatment goals or

objectives,

5) signature and title of staff preparing summary, and

6) date of discharge or transfer.

d. The program shall have a written policy concerning unplanned discharge.

8. Incident or Crisis Intervention records

a. The program shall have written policies and procedures which includes: reporting to program manager, documentation, and management review of incidents such as deaths of consumers, serious injuries, fights, or physical confrontations, situations requiring the use of passive physical restraints, suspected incidents of abuse or neglect, unusual incidents, strip searches and other situations or circumstances affecting the health, safety, or well-being of consumers.

b. records shall include the following:

1) summary information,

2) date, time of emergency intervention,

3) action taken,

4) employees and management responsible and involved,

5) follow up information,

6) list of referrals,

7) signature and title of staff preparing report, and

8) records shall be signed by management staff.

c. the report shall be maintained in individual consumer records.

d. when an incident involves abuse, neglect, serious illness, violations of the Provider Code of Conduct or death of a consumer, a program shall:

1) notify the Office of Licensing, legally responsible person and any applicable agency which may include law enforcement.

2) a preliminary written report shall be submitted to the Office of Licensing within 24 hours of the incident.

R501-2-7. Behavior Management.

A. The program shall have on file for public inspection, a written policy and procedure for the methods of behavior management. These shall include the following:

1. definition of appropriate and inappropriate behaviors of consumers,

2. acceptable staff responses to inappropriate behaviors, and

3. consequences.

B. The policy shall be provided to all staff, and staff shall receive training relative to behavior management at least annually.

C. No management person shall authorize or use, and no staff member shall use, any method designed to humiliate or frighten a consumer.

D. No management person shall authorize or use, and no staff member shall use nor permit the use of physical restraint with the exception of passive physical restraint. Passive physical restraint shall be used only as a temporary means of physical containment to protect the consumer, other persons, or property from harm. Passive physical restraint shall not be associated with punishment in any way.

E. Staff involved in an emergency safety intervention that results in an injury to a resident or staff must meet with the clinical professional to evaluate the circumstances that caused the injury and develop a plan to prevent future injuries.

F. Programs using time out or seclusion methods shall comply with the following:

1. The program will have a written policy and procedure which has been approved by the Office of Licensing to include:

a. Time-out or seclusion is only used when a child's behavior is disruptive to the child's ability to learn to participate appropriately, or to function appropriately with other children or the activity. It shall not be used for punishment or as a substitute for other developmentally appropriate positive methods of behavior management.

b. Time-out or seclusion shall be documented in detail and provide a clear understanding of the incident which resulted in the child being placed in that time-out or seclusion.

c. If a child is placed in time out or seclusion more than twice in any twenty-four hour period, a review is conducted by the clinical professional to determine the suitability of the child remaining in the program.

d. Any one time-out or seclusion shall not exceed 4 hours in duration.

e. Staff is required to maintain a visual contact with a child in time-out or seclusion at all times.

f. If there is any type of emergency such as a fire alarm, or evacuation notification, children in time-out or seclusion shall follow the safety plan.

g. A child placed in time-out or seclusion shall not be in possession of belts, matches, weapons, or any other potentially harmful objects or materials that could present a risk or harm to the child.

2. Time-out or seclusion areas shall comply with the following:

a. Time-out or seclusion rooms shall not have locking capability.

b. Time-out or seclusion rooms shall not be located in closets, bathrooms, or unfurnished basements, attic's or locked boxes.

c. A time-out or seclusion room is not a bedroom, and temporary beds, or mattresses in these areas are not allowed. Time-out and seclusion shall not preclude a child's need for sleep, or normal scheduled sleep period.

d. All time-out or seclusion rooms shall measure at least 75 square feet with a ceiling height of at least 7 feet. They shall have either natural or mechanical ventilation and be equipped with a break resistant window, mirror or camera that allows for full observation of the room. Seclusion rooms shall have no hardware, equipment, or furnishings that obstruct observation of the child, or that present a physical hazard or a suicide risk. Rooms used for time out or seclusion shall be inspected and approved by the local fire department

G. The program's licensed clinical professional shall be responsible for supervision of the behavior management procedure.

R501-2-8. Rights of Consumers.

A. The program shall have a written policy for consumer rights to include the following:

1. privacy of information and privacy for both current and closed records,

2. reasons for involuntary termination and criteria for re-admission to the program,

3. freedom from potential harm or acts of violence to consumer or others,

4. consumer responsibilities, including household tasks, privileges, and rules of conduct,

5. service fees and other costs,

6. grievance and complaint procedures,

7. freedom from discrimination,

8. the right to be treated with dignity,

9. the right to communicate by telephone or in writing with family, attorney, physician, clergyman, and counselor or case manager except when contraindicated by the licensed clinical professional,

10. a list of people, whose visitation rights have been restricted through the courts,

11. the right to send and receive mail providing that security and general health and safety requirements are met,

12. defined smoking policy in accordance with the Utah Clean Air Act, and

13. statement of maximum sanctions and consequences,

reviewed and approved by the Office of Licensing.

B. The consumer shall be informed of this policy to his or her understanding verbally and in writing. A signed copy shall be maintained in the consumer record.

R501-2-9. Personnel Administration.

A. The program shall have written personnel policies and procedures to include the following:

1. employee grievances,
2. lines of authority,
3. orientation and on-going training,
4. performance appraisals,
5. rules of conduct, and
6. sexual and personal harassment.

B. The program shall have a director, appointed by the governing body, who shall be responsible for management of the program and facility. The director or designated management person shall be available at all times during operation of program.

C. The program shall have a personnel file for each employee to include the following:

1. application for employment,
2. applicable credentials and certifications,
3. initial medical history if directed by the governing body,
4. tuberculin test if directed by the governing body,
5. food handler permit, where required by local health authority,
6. training record,
7. annual performance evaluations,
8. I-9 Form completed as applicable,
9. comply with the provisions of R501-14 and R501-18 for background screening, and
10. a signed copy of the current Department of Human Services Provider Code of Conduct.

D. The program shall follow a written staff to consumer ratio, which shall meet specific consumer and program needs. The staff to consumer ratio shall meet or exceed the requirements set forth in the applicable categorical rules as found in R501-3, R501-7, R501-8, R501-11, and R501-16.

E. The program shall employ or contract with trained or qualified staff to perform the following functions:

1. administrative,
2. fiscal,
3. clerical,
4. housekeeping, maintenance, and food service,
5. direct consumer service, and
6. supervisory.

F. The program shall have a written job description for each position, which includes a specific statement of duties and responsibilities and the minimum level of education, training and work experience required.

G. Treatment shall be provided or supervised by professional staff, whose qualifications are determined or approved by the governing body, in accordance with State law.

H. The governing body shall ensure that all staff are certified and licensed as legally required.

I. The program shall have access to a medical clinic or a physician licensed to practice medicine in the State of Utah.

J. The program shall provide interpreters for consumers or refer consumers to appropriate resources as necessary to communicate with consumers whose primary language is not English.

K. The program shall retain the personnel file of an employee after termination of employment, in accordance with accepted personnel practices.

L. A program using volunteers, substitutes, or student interns, shall have a written plan to include the following:

1. direct supervision by a program staff,
2. orientation and training in the philosophy of the program, the needs of consumers, and methods of meeting those needs,
3. background screening,
4. a record maintained with demographic information, and
5. signed copy of the current Department of Human Services Provider Code of Conduct.

M. Staff Training

1. Staff members shall be trained in all policies of the program, including the following:
   a. orientation in philosophy, objectives, and services,
   b. emergency procedures,
   c. behavior management,
   d. current program policy and procedures, and
   e. other relevant subjects.
2. Staff shall have completed and remain current in a certified first aid and CPR, such as or comparable to American Red Cross.
3. Staff shall have current food handlers permit as required by local health authority.
4. Training shall be documented and maintained on-site.

R501-2-10. Infectious Disease.

The program shall have policies and procedures designed to prevent or control infectious and communicable diseases in the facility in accordance with local, state and federal health standards.

R501-2-11. Emergency Plans.

A. The program shall have a written plan of action for disaster and casualties to include the following:

1. designation of authority and staff assignments,
2. plan for evacuation,
3. transportation and relocation of consumers when necessary, and
4. supervision of consumers after evacuation or relocation.

B. The program shall educate consumers on how to respond to fire warnings and other instructions for life safety including evacuation.

C. The program shall have a written plan which personnel follow in medical emergencies and arrangements for medical care, including notification of consumer's physician and nearest relative or guardian.

R501-2-12. Safety.

A. Fire drills in non-outpatient programs, shall be conducted at least quarterly and documented. Notation of inadequate response shall be documented.

B. The program shall provide access to an operable 24-hour telephone service. Telephone numbers for emergency assistance, i.e., 911 and poison control, shall be posted.

C. The program shall have an adequately supplied first aid kit in the facility such as recommended by American Red Cross.

D. All persons associated with the program who have access to children or vulnerable adults and who also have firearms or ammunition shall assure that they are inaccessible to consumers at all times. Firearms and ammunition that are stored together shall be kept securely locked in security vaults or locked cases, not in glass fronted display cases. Firearms that are stored in display cases shall be rendered inoperable with trigger locks, bolts removed, or other disabling methods. Ammunition for those firearms shall be kept securely locked in a separate location. This does not restrict constitution or statutory rights regarding concealed weapons permits, pursuant to UCA 53-5-701 et seq.

R501-2-13. Transportation.

A. The program shall have written policy and procedures for transporting consumers.

B. In each program or staff vehicle, used to transport

consumers, there shall be emergency information which includes at a minimum, the name, address and phone number of the program and an emergency telephone number.

C. The program shall have means, or make arrangement for, transportation in case of emergency.

D. Drivers of vehicles shall have a valid drivers license and follow safety requirements of the State.

E. Each vehicle shall be equipped with an adequately supplied first aid kit such as recommended by American Red Cross.

R501-2-14. Categorical Rules.

In addition to Core Rules, Categorical Rules are specific regulations which must be met for the following:

A. Child Placing Adoption Agencies R501-7,

B. Day Treatment R501-20,

C. Intermediate Secure Treatment Programs for Minors R501-16,

D. Outdoor Youth Programs R501-8,

E. Outpatient Treatment R501-21,

F. Foster Care R501-12,

G. Residential Treatment R501-19,

H. Residential Support R501-22,

I. Social Detoxification R501-11 and

J. Assisted Living for DSPD Residential R710.

R501-2-15. Single Service Program Rules.

Core Rules of the Office of Licensing do not apply to single service programs.

Single services program Rules are the regulations which must be met for the following:

A. Adult Day Care, which Rules are found in R501-13,

B. Adult Foster Care, which Rules are found in R501-17.

KEY: licensing, human services
March 17, 2004 62A-2-101 et seq.
Notice of Continuation October 18, 2012

R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.
R501-7. Child Placing Adoption Agencies.
R501-7-1. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized under Section 62A-2-106.

B. This rule establishes standards for licensing agencies to provide child placing adoption services.

R501-7-2. Definitions.

A. "Adoption" is defined in Section 78B-6-103.

B. "Child placing adoption agency" means an individual, agency, firm, corporation, association or group children's home that engages in child placing.

C. "Adoption Services" means evaluating, advising, or counseling children, birth parents or adoptive families, placing children for adoption; monitoring or supervising placements until the adoption is finalized; conducting adoption studies or preparing adoption reports; or arranging for foster care.

D. "Birth Parent" is defined in Section 78B-6-103.

E. "Child placing" means receiving, accepting, or providing custody or care for a child for the purpose of finding a person to adopt the child or placing a child in a home for adoption.

F. "Confinement" means the time period when a woman is hospitalized or medically restricted due to her pregnancy and childbirth.

G. "Disruption" means the termination of an adoptive placement prior to the issuance of a final decree of adoption.

H. "Foster Care" means family care in the residence of a foster parent who is licensed or certified pursuant to R501-12.

I. "Genetic and Social History" is defined in Section 78B-6-103.

J. "Health History" is defined in Section 78B-6-103.

K. "Intercountry Adoption" means the adoption of a child from a foreign country, whether the adoption is completed in the child's native country or in this State.

L. "Legal risk placement" means at the time the placement is made, one or more of the child's biological parents or putative legal parents has not executed a legal relinquishment or consent to the adoption, their parental rights have not been lawfully terminated, or they have expressed their intention to exercise parental rights or contest the adoption.

M. "Mental Health Therapist" is defined in Section 58-60-102.

N. "Sliding Scale" means an established fee schedule that varies according to an individual's annual income.

O. "Special needs" is defined in Section 62a-4a-902(2).

P. "Unmarried biological father" is defined in Section 78B-6-103(17).

R501-7-3. Legal Requirements.

A. In addition to this rule, all child placing adoption agencies shall comply with R495-876, R501-1, R501-2-1 through 501-2-5, R501-2-8 through R501-2-14, R501-14; Title 58, Chapter 60; title 62A, Chapters 2 and 4a; Section 76-7-203; 78A-6; 78B-6 and 78B-13; and other applicable local, State and Federal laws.

B. Child placing adoption agencies that do not provide housing for birth mothers are exempt from R501-2-5, 10, 11, and 12.

C. A child placing adoption agency shall not:

a. delay or deny the placement of a child or the opportunity to become an adoptive parent on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, cultural heritage, or national origin. A child placing adoption agency shall comply with all State and Federal laws regarding discrimination.

D. A child placing adoption agency shall be legally responsible for the child following relinquishment of the child to the adoption agency until the adoption is finalized, unless a court of competent jurisdiction places legal responsibility with another party, in accordance with Section 78B-6-134.

E. A child placing adoption agency which serves Indian children shall comply with the Indian Child Welfare Act.

F. A child placing adoption agency that provides foster care shall comply with R501-12.

H. A child placing adoption agency shall comply with the Interstate Compact for Placement of Children, in accordance with Section 62A-4a-701 et seq.

R501-7-4. Administrative Requirements.

A. A child placing adoption agency shall have at least one social work supervisor responsible for directly supervising all staff and volunteers who provide adoption services to clients.

1. Each social work supervisor shall be licensed in this state as a mental health therapist, shall comply with the Utah Mental Health Professional Practice Act, and shall have at least one year of full time, paid, professional experience in a licensed child placing adoption agency.

2. A social work supervisor may not supervise more than eight staff and volunteers who provide adoption services to clients.

3. An Executive Director who is licensed in this state as a mental health therapist, complies with the Utah Mental Health Professional Practice Act, and has at least one year of full time, paid, professional experience in a licensed child placing agency may serve as a social work supervisor, but may not supervise more than four staff and volunteers who provide adoption services to clients.

B. Individuals who provide adoption services to birth parents, children, or adoptive applicants shall maintain a current professional license as required by the Utah Mental Health Professional Practice Act and shall comply with the Utah Mental Health Professional Practice Act.

C. A child placing adoption agency shall notify the Office Of Licensing of any changes it makes to its policies or procedures and shall provide a written copy of any changes no later than five business days after the change.

D. A child placing adoption agency shall provide at least 30 days' prior written notice to the Office of Licensing that the agency is:

1. dissolving or ceasing to provide child placing services,

2. adding or eliminating in-state, out-of-state, special needs, or international services, or

3. changing ownership or name.

R501-7-5. Ethical Conduct.

A. A child placing adoption agency shall:

1. not give preferential treatment to its board members, employees, volunteers, agents, consultants, independent contractors, donors, or their respective families with regard to child placing decisions;

2. not provide or accept any payment or other considerations for any referral;

3. work only with agencies, entities or individuals that are authorized to provide child placing adoption services by the laws of this state or the jurisdiction in which that agency, entity or individual performs child placing adoption services;

4. not permit its employees, volunteers, agents, consultants, or independent contractors to provide adoption services to both the birth parents and the adoptive parents unless all parties are made aware of potential conflicts of interest and sign a voluntary consent;

5. not require its clients to use or pay for specified attorneys or other service providers, shall inform clients that they are free to select independent attorneys and other service providers, and shall not charge clients fees for services that clients obtain independently; and

6. not refer or steer any individual to any private practice

in which the agency's board members, volunteers, employees, agents, consultants, independent contractors, or their respective families are engaged, without first disclosing any potential conflicts of interest and informing said individuals that they are free to select independent service providers.

B. The members of the governing body of a child placing adoption agency shall disclose, in writing, to the chairperson of the governing body, any direct or indirect financial interest in the agency.

C. The child placing adoption agency, its board members, volunteers, employees, or agents shall not solicit donations from an adoptive family that is under consideration for placement of a child. A generalized mass solicitation through newsletters or the media shall not constitute a violation under this rule.

D. The child placing adoption agency, its board members, volunteers, employees, or agents shall not accept donations from an adoptive family that is under consideration for placement of a child.

R501-7-6. Fees.

A. A child placing adoption agency shall provide a written disclosure of all fees and expenses prospective adoptive parents may incur before the agency accepts any payments or processes any application from, or enters any agreement with, the prospective adoptive parents.

1. The disclosure shall identify the services associated with each fee, and specify both the average cost for that service for the preceding two fiscal years, and the maximum fee that may be charged for each service.

2. A child placing adoption agency shall not charge adoptive parents for any fees or expenses that exceed or were not included in the written disclosure.

3. A child placing adoption agency shall identify which fees may be non-refundable.

B. A child placing adoption agency may charge adoptive parents an agency fee, which shall include all administrative and professional services provided on behalf of the adoptive parents, including but not limited to pre-adoption evaluations, home studies, personnel, counseling, overhead, and training.

C. A child placing adoption agency may charge adoptive parents for the actual and reasonable costs of maternity, medical, and necessary pre-natal living expenses of the birth mother in accordance with Section 76-7-203.

1. The agency shall retain receipts documenting the actual costs of goods and services provided which exceed twenty-five dollars.

2. A child placing adoption agency shall not charge adoptive parents for the travel expenses of any person other than the birth mother.

3. A child placing adoption agency shall not charge the adoptive parents for the living expenses of any person other than the birth parents.

4. A child placing adoption agency shall not charge the adoptive parents for the birth parents' post-confinement living expenses.

D. The agency shall maintain an itemized accounting of the actual expenditures made on behalf of a birth mother. The accounting shall be verified and signed by the agency and adoptive parents, and filed with the court and the Office of Licensing in accordance with Section 78B-6-140.

1. The agency shall utilize an affidavit form provided by the Office of Licensing or a substantially similar form including the same information.

2. The agency shall require the birth mother to verify that she received all of the itemized goods and services by signing a file copy of the accounting.

E. The agency may delegate the responsibility for a child's care, maintenance, and support to the adoptive applicant only when the applicant has received the child into the applicant's home, in accordance with Section 78B-6-134.

F. A birth mother who decides not to place her child shall not be responsible for reimbursing the costs of any goods or services provided to her by the prospective adoptive parents or the child placing adoption agency during her pregnancy unless she is first convicted of fraud.

R501-7-7. Documentation.

A. A child placing adoption agency shall maintain a policy and procedure manual describing how it shall comply with all licensing rules and local, state and federal laws applicable to the type of services offered.

B. A child placing adoption agency shall maintain a policy and procedure manual demonstrating how it shall:

1. train and supervise employees and volunteers;

2. identify a child who may be available for adoption;

3. identify or refer a person who is considering relinquishing a child for adoption;

4. provide services in cases where the agency does not obtain legal custody of a child;

5. verify the credentials of other individuals and agencies it works with to obtain relinquishments and place a child;

6. offer counseling services by a licensed mental health therapist to a person who is considering relinquishing a child for adoption or adopting a child;

7. inform birth parents and adoptive parents of their rights and responsibilities in writing;

8. monitor who has legal and physical responsibility for the child at all times;

9. secure the necessary relinquishments and facilitate the termination of parental rights;

10. recruit and assist adoptive families to meet the needs of available children, including but not limited to special needs children;

11. obtain a background study on a child or a home study on a prospective adoptive parent;

12. evaluate prospective adoptive parents;

13. process appeals of home study denials;

14. assess the best interests of a child and the appropriate adoptive placement for the child;

15. monitor a case post-placement until the adoption is final;

16. ensure the child is receiving all necessary services prior to finalization of adoption;

17. assume custody and provide any needed services for the child when necessary because of disruption;

18. arrange to provide foster care prior to placing the child in an adoptive home;

19. preserve the confidentiality of client files;

20. respond to requests for information from birth families, adoptees, adoptive families, and others;

21. preserve client records when a case is closed and in the event that the agency changes ownership or ceases to provide child placement adoption services, and notify the Office of Licensing and each client where the records shall be stored; and

22. enable record retrieval by individuals with a right to access them.

C. A child placing adoption agency shall provide documentation demonstrating its compliance with each subsection in R501-7-7(B).

D. A child placing adoption agency shall maintain a case file for the birth parents, and the prospective adoptive parents, and for each child who is more than 90 days old at the time of placement or who has been in the legal custody of someone other than the birth mother. Each case file shall cross-reference related files. Each case file shall include:

1. application for service;

2. all studies and evaluations, whether or not finalized, including but not limited to those required by Section 78B-6-

128;

3. needs assessment;

4. case notes describing services provided;

5. the individual's adjustments, interactions and relationships;

6. original or certified copies of government and religious birth records;

7. original or certified copies of relinquishment or transfer of birth mother's and birth father's rights;

8. original or certified copies of decree of termination of birth mother's and birth father's rights;

9. certified copies of marriage certificates, divorce papers, custody and visitation orders, if any;

10. certified copies of death certificates, if any, of birth parents;

11. original or certified copy of affidavit that birth mother's husband is not the child's father, if applicable;

12. waiver of confidentiality or release of information authorization, if applicable;

13. statements of birth and adoptive parents regarding any agreements to exchange information or maintain contact;

14. current and historical physical, psychological, genetic and developmental health information;

15. original or certified copy of the order of adoption; and

16. in the event that any records identified in this rule are not obtained, the child placing adoption agency shall provide documentation of its efforts to obtain those records.

E. A child placing adoption agency shall maintain current health, fire, zoning, business, and other permits, certificates, or licenses at each facility it operates, as required by state or local law;

F. All case files shall be retained for a minimum of 100 years from the date the case is closed.

G. All adoption records shall be confidential and shall be maintained in a locked file when not in active use. Adoption records shall be accessible only by authorized agency employees. No information shall be shared with any person without the appropriate consent forms, except as required by law.

H. A child placing adoption agency shall maintain and provide accurate annual statistics describing the number of applications received, services provided, the number of children, birth parents, and adoptive parents served, and the number of adoptions and disruptions, and the number of children in agency custody.

R501-7-8. Services for Birth Parents.

A. Child placing adoption agencies shall offer counseling sessions prior to consent or relinquishment. Prior to consent or relinquishment, the agency shall inform birth parents that:

1. their decision to sign the consent or relinquishment must be voluntary; and

2. their decision is permanent and may not be revoked after the consent or relinquishment is signed.

B. Birth parents shall be provided complete and accurate information and their decision to consent or relinquish, or not to consent or relinquish their child shall be supported.

1. Child placing adoption agencies shall not induce or persuade a birth parent to consent to adoption or to relinquish a child through duress, undue influence, misrepresentation, or deception.

C. A child placing adoption agency shall wait at least 24 hours after the birth of a child before taking the birth mother's relinquishment of parental rights or legal consent to the adoption of her child, in accordance with Section 78B-6-125.

D. Birth parents shall be assisted in considering whether they want to disclose their identity to the adoptee or the adoptive family, or hear about or from the child, directly or indirectly, in the future.

E. Birth parents shall be offered non-identifying information on the potential adoptive parents, such as age, physical characteristics, educational achievement, family members, profession, nationality, health, and reason for adopting.

F. A child placing adoption agency shall inform birth parents that a detailed, non-identifying health history and a genetic and social history of the child shall be provided to the adoptive parents in accordance with Section 78B-6-143, and shall inform birth parents of Utah's Mutual Consent Voluntary Adoption Registry, Section 78B-6-144.

G. A child placing adoption agency's policies regarding the consideration of religion and marital status in the selection of adoptive families shall be clearly stated in its initial consultation with birth parents and shall also be clearly stated in writing on the birth parents' application for services forms.

H. A child who has already established some identification with a particular religious faith shall have the right to have such identification respected in any adoptive placement. Efforts shall be made to place the child within that religious faith. This information shall be documented.

I. A child placing adoption agency shall initiate proceedings to terminate or determine parental rights when required by Utah law.

J. Child placing adoption agencies that provide housing for expectant birth mothers shall assure that such housing complies with the following minimum standards:

1. housing is in compliance with health, fire, zoning, and other applicable laws and regulations;

2. housing is clean, well-maintained and adequately furnished;

3. birth mothers shall have private bedrooms;

4. laundry equipment and supplies shall be available; and

5. adequate nutritious food, or resources to obtain food, is available.

K. Child placing adoption agencies that provide or pay for birth mothers' transportation to the State of Utah shall also ensure that the birth mothers' return transportation to their home state is provided, regardless of whether the birth mother decides to relinquish parental rights.

L. The placement decision shall be in writing, signed by the child placing adoption agency and the birth parents, and a copy shall be maintained in the case record of the birth parents, the adoptive parents, and the child.

R501-7-9. Services for Children.

A. After the birth parents determine that adoption is the best plan for their child, an assessment shall be made within 30 days, or within the timeframe ordered by the court, to obtain information to assist in the placement process.

B. A determination shall be made regarding what kind of adoptive family should be selected for the child. The selection of the adoptive family for a specific child shall be based on the family's ability to meet the individual needs of the child. The wishes of the birth parents, the adoptive parents, and when applicable, the child, shall be considered.

C. The assessment shall be used to assist prospective adoptive families to make their decision about the child and birth family.

D. A complete developmental history of the child shall be obtained from the birth parent. If the child has been in an out-of-home placement prior to being placed in an adoptive home, information obtained from caseworker observation, pediatrician, foster parents, nurses, psychologists, and other consultants shall be included. The developmental history shall include:

1. birth and health history, and all evaluations;

2. descriptions of fine and gross motor skills, social, emotional, and cognitive development;

3. the child's adaptation to previous living experiences and

situations;

4. the child's experience prior to adoptive placement, particularly maternal attitudes during the pregnancy and early infancy, continuity of care and affection, foster placements, description of the child's behavior and separation experiences;

5. a description of the child's cultural and ethnic background;

6. the child's language skills, educational records, talents and interests.

E. A medical examination by a qualified physician shall be conducted to determine the state of the child's health, and any known or potentially significant factors that may interfere with normal development or may signal any potential medical problems. At a minimum, the following shall be documented and shared with parents, potential adoptive parents, and the assigned agency caseworker prior to placement:

1. evaluation of the child that includes a correlation and interpretation of all available information, including but not limited to genetic and laboratory test results;

2. the medical care and immunizations received to date;

3. the nature and degree of any disability;

4. treatment and support programs that should be provided to the child and adoptive parents, extra costs of medical care that can be anticipated, and plans to subsidize the health care.

F. Psychological testing for children should be used selectively and as a tool for observation and diagnosis.

G. A child placing adoption agency shall obtain information about the birth parents and their family backgrounds to:

1. provide the adoptive family with the birth family's medical, genetic, social, and mental health history;

2. provide the adoptive family with information about the talents, interests, and education of the birth parents;

3. provide the adoptive family with non-identifying information about other children born to either of the birth parents; and

4. identify characteristics which should be given consideration in selecting and preparing a child for an adoptive family.

H. An interdisciplinary approach based upon the needs of the child is to be used in the selection of a placement either by asking other professionals to submit written recommendations or by inviting them to participate as a member of the placement committee. A child placing adoption agency shall attempt to place siblings together.

I. A child shall be placed with the adoptive family at the earliest time possible after being freed for adoption.

J. A child's needs shall be assessed and a written plan shall be developed to ensure that the adoptive parents are prepared to meet the child's needs and necessary services are provided.

K. A child awaiting placement with an adoptive family shall be placed in a licensed foster or residential home or facility.

1. A child placing adoption agency shall contract with a licensed foster care program or obtain a license to provide foster care services for children in its custody, in accordance with R501-12.

2. A child awaiting adoptive placement shall be placed in a licensed group or residential treatment program when the child's needs can be met only in such a setting.

3. A child placing adoption agency shall obtain a copy of the foster home or facility license prior to placing a child, and shall retain the license in the child's case file.

L. A child placing adoption agency shall have an individualized written adoptive placement plan for each child, which shall include:

1. providing the family and child services or service referrals after the adoption is finalized; and

2. the financial and social service responsibilities of each agency and individual.

M. A social worker shall supervise the child's placement until finalization of the adoption to assist with the transition and assist the family in obtaining any needed services.

1. A minimum of one supervisory visit shall be made prior to finalization of the adoption.

N. A child placing adoption agency having a child available for adoption who has not been placed within 60 days after relinquishment or after being determined to be available for adoption by the court shall document its efforts to screen the child with other child placing agencies and shall list the child with local, regional, and inter-state adoption exchanges.

O. The needs of the child shall determine the amount of time taken to prepare the child for placement. The child shall be counseled regarding the adoptive placement and shall be protected from emotional disturbances associated with sudden separation from a known situation.

P. A child placing adoption agency shall develop a written plan with the child's current caregivers, the adoptive parents, and the child, to facilitate the child's transition into the adoptive family. The child's stated preferences shall be considered and if possible, honored.

R501-7-10. Services to Adoptive Parents.

A. Child placing adoption agencies shall provide prospective adoptive parents with a written description of their services, policies and procedures.

B. A child placing adoption agency shall explain the adoption process and the birth parents' rights, including the status of the putative father, to the prospective adoptive parents.

C. A child placing adoption agency shall provide all available non-identifying information on children who may be available for adoptive placement and their birth families, including but not limited to physical descriptions, special abilities, developmental and behavioral history, personality and temperament, medical and genetic history, ethnic and cultural background, and prior placement history.

D. A child placing adoption agency shall inform prospective adoptive parents of the availability of non-identifying health, genetic and social histories in accordance with Section 78B-6-143, and Utah's Mutual Consent Voluntary Adoption Registry, Section 78B-6-144.

E. A child placing adoption agency shall provide individual or group counseling to help the prospective adoptive parents evaluate and develop their capacities to meet the ongoing needs of the child.

F. A child placing adoption agency shall review all available information about the birth parents and child with the prospective adoptive parents and encourage the selection of a child whose needs the adoptive parents will be able to meet.

G. A child placing adoption agency shall prepare the child and adoptive family for the placement of the child in the home.

H. A child placing adoption agency shall inform each prospective adoptive parent that information about individual children in the custody of the state who are available for adoption may be obtained by contacting the Division of Child and Family Services or its internet site and shall provide a pamphlet prepared by the Division of Child and Family Services regarding adoption of children in the State's custody. The agency shall inform each prospective adoptive parent that assistance may be available when adopting children in the custody of the state, including:

1. Medicaid coverage for medical, dental, and mental health services;

2. tax benefits, adoption subsidies, or other financial assistance to defray the costs of adoption; and

3. training and ongoing support for the adoptive parents.

I. A child placing adoption agency shall inform adoptive parents when a child may be eligible for an adoption subsidy or

benefit, including but not limited to SSI, and shall coordinate with Division of Child and Family Services to apply for the subsidy or benefit.

J. A child placing adoption agency shall have written procedures and standards for the evaluation and approval or denial of applications from prospective adoptive parents.

K. The home study shall include:

1. interviews with the adoptive applicants, their children, and other individuals living in the home;

2. criminal background and child abuse screening of adoptive applicants and other adults living in the home in accordance with R501-14, R501-18, and Sections 53-10-108(4) and 78B-6-128;

3. written statements from references identified by the applicants. The applicants shall supply names of at least two non-related and one related individuals who shall provide information directly to the agency regarding the applicant's qualifications for parenting an adoptive child;

4. a medical history and a doctor's report, based upon a doctor's physical examination of each applicant, made within six months prior to the date of the application; and

5. inspections of the home, to determine whether sufficient space and facilities to meet the needs of the child exist and whether basic health and safety standards are maintained.

L. The adoptive applicants shall be informed, in writing, and within five business days after the decision is made, as to the acceptance or the reasons for the denial of their home study. The agency shall provide applicants with a written copy of the agency's appeal process, which shall include the right to submit a written appeal and request for reconsideration, and the right to request an additional evaluation, upon order of the court in accordance with Section 78B-6-128.

M. A child placing adoption agency shall select applicants who:

1. are able to provide the continuity of a caring relationship;

2. are informed with regard to a child's ethnic, religious, cultural, and racial heritage; and

3. understand the needs of a child at various developmental stages.

N. A child placing adoption agency's policies regarding the consideration of religion and marital status in the selection of adoptive families shall be clearly stated in its initial consultation with prospective adoptive parents. This disclosure shall also be clearly stated in writing on the adoptive parents' application for services forms.

O. A child placing adoption agency shall verify that an applicant's income is sufficient to provide for a child's needs.

P. A child placing adoption agency shall not reject an applicant solely based upon the applicant's choice to work outside the home. Applicants who work outside the home shall provide a written plan describing how they shall provide security and responsible child care to meet the individual child's needs.

Q. A child placing adoption agency shall not make a legal risk placement unless the prospective adoptive parents have first given their written consent, indicating that they have been fully informed of the specific risks involved.

R. Except when authorized by court order pursuant to Section 78B-6-128, a child placing adoption agency shall not place a child in an adoptive home until the home study and each adult's criminal and abuse background screenings have been approved.

S. A child placing adoption agency shall provide continuing support to the child and the adoptive family after placement and before finalization of the adoption, including but not limited to:

1. providing or making referrals to services such as counseling, crisis intervention, respite care, and support groups;

2. monitoring the child's adjustment and development;

3. assisting the family in helping the child, friends, family members, extended family members, neighbors, schools, and others understand the adoption process; and

4. assisting the family in understanding their feelings, understanding the child, and adjusting to the family composition.

T. The frequency of home visits, office contacts, telephone calls, and other contacts by the child placing adoption agency shall depend on the needs of the child and the adoptive family and may vary depending whether the child is an infant, an older child, or a child with medical or other difficulties, and whether the adoptive parents are faced with unanticipated problems.

1. The first contact after placement shall take place within two weeks of placement.

2. A minimum of one face-to-face supervisory home visit shall take place before finalization.

U. A child placing adoption agency shall provide assistance in finalizing the adoption, unless the agency removes the child due to circumstances that may impair the child's security in the family or jeopardize the child's physical and emotional development, including but not limited to incompatibility; mental illness; seriously incapacitating illness; the death of one of the adoptive parents; the separation or divorce of the adoptive parents; the abuse, neglect, or rejection of the child; the lack of attachment to the child; or a request by the adopting parents to remove the child.

1. If a child is removed from an adoptive home by a child placing adoption agency, the adoptive parents shall be entitled to appeal the removal decision. The agency shall provide the adoptive parents written notice of their right to appeal and the procedure for appeal.

R501-7-11. Intercountry Adoptions.

A. In addition to complying with all other rules regarding adoption, a child placing adoption agency that provides inter-country adoption services shall document that it has complied with all applicable laws and regulations of the United States and the child's country of origin, and shall document that:

1. the child is legally freed for adoption in the country of origin;

2. information was provided to the adopting parents about naturalization proceedings.

B. A child placing adoption agency that provides intercountry adoption services shall:

1. establish an official and recorded method of fund transfers to avoid, when possible, the use of direct cash transactions to pay for adoption services in other countries;

2. identify, in writing and in advance of accepting any payment or signing any agreement, the total cost of providing adoption services in the child's country, including but not limited to the cost of care for the child, personnel, overhead, training, communication, obtaining any necessary documents, translation, the child's passport, notarizations and certifications, with disclosure of whether the prospective adoptive parents shall pay such costs directly in the child's country or indirectly through the child placing adoption agency;

3. itemize the costs, if any, of mandatory payments to child protection or child welfare programs in the child's country of origin, including but not limited to a description of:

a. a fixed contribution amount identified in advance and in writing to the prospective adoptive parents;

b. the intended use of the payment; and

c. the manner in which the transaction will be recorded and accounted for;

4. provide all applicants with written policies governing refunds.

C. A child placing adoption agency that provides intercountry adoption services shall notify adoptive applicants

within ten business days when information is received that a foreign country is suspending its adoption program.

D. A child placing adoption agency that provides intercountry adoption services shall verify and maintain documentation regarding the credentials and qualifications of agents working in their behalf in foreign countries.

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R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.
R501-8. Outdoor Youth Programs.
R501-8-1. Outdoor Youth Programs.

(1) The Office of Licensing in the Department of Human Services, shall license outdoor youth programs according to standards and procedures established by this rule.

R501-8-2. Authority and Purpose.

(1) Pursuant to 62A-2-101 et seq., the purpose of this rule is to define standards and procedures by which the Office of Licensing shall license outdoor youth programs. Programs designed to provide rehabilitation services to adjudicated minors shall adhere to these rules as established by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, in accordance with 62A-7-104-11.

R501-8-3. Definitions.

(1) In addition to terms defined and used in Section 62A-2-101(20), Utah Code:

(a) "Consumer" means the minor being provided the service by the program, not the parent or contracting agent that has enrolled the minor in the program.

(b) "Field Office" means the office where all coordination of field operations take place.

(c) "Administrative Office" means the office where business operations, public relations, and the management procedures take place.

R501-8-4. Administration.

(1) In addition to the following standards and procedures, all outdoor youth programs shall comply with R501-2, Core Standards.

(2) Records of enrollment of all consumers shall be on file at the field office at all times.

(3) Information provided to parents, community, and media shall be accurate and factual.

(4) Programs shall provide an educational component as determined by the Utah State Board of Education for consumers up to 18 years of age who have been removed from their educational opportunities for more than one month. The administrators of the program shall meet and cooperate with the local Board of Education.

(5) Programs which advertise as providing educational credit to consumers shall be approved by the Utah State Board of Education.

(6) The program shall have written procedures for handling any suspected incident of child abuse or Department of Human Services, hereinafter referred to as DHS, Provider Code of Conduct violation, including the following:

(a) a procedure for ensuring that the staff member involved does not work directly with the youth involved or any other youth in the program until the investigation is completed or formal charges filed and adjudicated,

(b) a procedure for ensuring that a director or member of the governing body involved in or suspected of abuse shall be relieved of their responsibility and authority over the policies and activities of the program, or any other youth program, as well as meet the sanctions as described in (a) above, until the investigation is completed or formal charges are filed and adjudicated, and

(c) a procedure for disciplining any staff member or director involved in an incident of child abuse or DHS Provider Code of Conduct violation, including termination of employment if found guilty of felony child abuse, or loss of position, including directorship if found guilty of misdemeanor child abuse.

(7) If any director or person in a management position is involved in or suspected of child abuse or neglect, the program shall submit to an extensive review by DHS or law enforcement officials to determine or establish the continued safe operation or possible termination of the program. The licensing review shall be completed within 72 hours.

(8) Failure to implement and comply with (6)(a) through (c), and (7). above will be grounds for immediate suspension or revocation of program license.

(9) Until charges of abuse, neglect or licensing violations are resolved, no license shall be issued to any program with owners, silent owners, or any staff management personnel that were prior owners or staff management personnel in a program against which the above charges were alleged.

(10) If charges result in a criminal conviction or civil or administrative findings that allegations were true, no license shall be issued to any program with owners, silent owners, or staff management personnel from the prior program.

R501-8-5. Program Requirements.

(1) Programs that operate in Utah and one or more other states shall meet the requirements for licensure as established for each of the states.

(2) There shall be a written plan for expedition groups, developed and approved by the program field director, and by the program executive director, and governing body, which shall not expose consumers to unreasonable risks.

(3) The program shall inventory all consumer personal items and shall return all inventoried items, except contraband, to the consumer following program completion. The consumer shall sign the inventory list at the time of inventory and again when items are returned.

(4) The Office of Licensing shall review and approve the program's training plan governing consequences for consumer conduct.

(5) Each consumer shall have clothing and equipment to protect the consumer from the environment. This equipment shall never be removed, denied, or made unavailable to a consumer. If a consumer refuses or is unable to carry all of his or her equipment, the group shall cease hiking, and reasons for refusal or inability to continue will be established and resolved before hiking continues. Program directors are responsible to train staff regarding this standard and to regularly monitor compliance. There shall never be a deprivation of any equipment as a consequence. Such equipment shall include the following:

(a) sunscreen; the program staff shall ensure appropriate consumer usage,

(b) insect repellent,

(c) with frame or no frame backpack weight to be carried by each consumer shall not exceed 20 percent of the consumer's body weight. If the consumer is required to carry other items, the total of all weight carried shall not exceed 30% of the consumer's body weight,

(d) personal hygiene items,

(e) female hygiene supplies,

(f) sleeping bags rated for the current seasonal conditions when the average nighttime temperature is 40 degrees F. or warmer,

(g) sleeping bags rated for the current seasonal conditions, shelter and ground pad for colder months when the average nighttime temperature is 39 degrees F. or lower, and

(h) basic clothing list to ensure consumer protection against seasonal change in the environment.

(6) The program shall provide consumers with clean clothing at least weekly and shall provide a means for consumers to bathe or otherwise clean their bodies a minimum of twice weekly. Female consumers shall be issued products for hygiene purposes.

(7) Hiking shall not exceed the physical capability of the weakest member of the group. Hiking shall be prohibited at temperatures above 90 degrees F. or at temperatures below 10

degrees F. Field staff shall carry thermometers, which accurately display current temperature. If a consumer cannot or will not hike, the group shall not continue unless eminent danger exists.

(8) The expedition plan including map routes, and anticipated schedules and times shall be carried by the field staff and recorded in the field office.

(9) Field staff shall maintain a signed, daily log or dictate a recorded log to be transcribed and signed immediately following termination of the activity.

(a) The log shall contain the following information; accidents, injuries, medications, medical concerns, behavioral problems, and all unusual occurrences.

(b) All log entries shall be recorded in permanent ink.

(c) These logs shall be available to state staff.

(10) Incoming and outgoing mail to parents, guardians, and attorneys shall not be restricted but shall be delivered in as prompt a manner as the location and circumstances dictate.

(11) Incoming and outgoing U.S. postal mail to parents, guardians, and attorneys shall not be restricted but shall be delivered in as prompt a manner as the location and circumstances dictate.

(12) Incoming mail from parents or guardians shall not be read or censored without written permission from a parent or guardian.

(13) All other mail may be restricted only by parental request in writing.

(14) All incoming mail may be required to be opened in the presence of staff. Contraband shall be confiscated.

(15) All local, state, and federal regulations and professional licensing requirements shall be met.

(16) Each program staff shall be required to carry with them a reliable time piece, which may include a wrist watch or pocket watch for the purpose of accurately reflecting the time of day, and for documentation purposes, such as recording the time of day in log notes and incident reports.

(17) The program shall have policy and procedure for suicide ideation that includes a review of any placement of a suicide watch on a consumer, by the program's clinical professional.

R501-8-6. Staff, Interns, and Volunteers.

(1) All staff, interns, and volunteers shall meet the provisions of R501-14.

(2) Each program shall have a governing body and an executive director who shall have responsibility and authority over the policies and activities of the program. and shall coordinate office and support services, training, etc,. The executive director shall have, at a minimum, the following qualifications:

(a) be at least 25 years of age,

(b) have a BA or BS degree or equal training and experience in a related field,

(c) have a minimum of two years of outdoor youth program administrative experience,

(d) have a minimum of 30 semester or 45 quarter hours education in recreational therapy or related experience or one year Outdoor Youth Program field experience,

(e) demonstrate complete knowledge and understanding of relevant licensing rules, and

(f) have completed an initial staff training, see R501-8-8.

(3) Each program shall have a program or field director who coordinates field operations, manages the field staff, and operates the field office. The program or field director shall meet, at a minimum, the following qualifications:

(a) be at least 25 years of age,

(b) have a BA or BS degree or equal training and experience in a related field,

(c) have minimum of two years of outdoor youth program field experience,

(d) have a minimum of 30 semester or 45 quarter hours education in recreational therapy or related field, or one year Outdoor Youth Program field experience,

(e) demonstrate complete knowledge and understanding of relevant licensing rules,

(f) have primary responsibility for field activities and visit in the field a minimum of two days a week with no more than five days between visits,

(g) prepare reports of each visit, document conditions of consumers, document interactions of consumers and staff, and ensure compliance with rules,

(h) be annually trained and certified in CPR and currently certified in standard first aid, and

(i) have completed an initial staff training, see R501-8-8.

(4) Each program shall have field support staff responsible for delivery of supplies to the field, mail delivery, communications, and first aid support. The field support staff shall meet, at a minimum, the following qualifications:

(a) be at least 21 years of age,

(b) have a high school diploma or equivalency,

(c) be annually trained and certified in CPR and currently certified in standard first aid, and

(d) have completed an initial staff training and field course, see R501-8-8.

(5) Each program group shall have senior field staff working directly with the consumer who shall meet, at a minimum, the following qualifications:

(a) be at least 21 years of age,

(b) have an associate degree or high school diploma with 30 semester or 45 quarter hours education and training or comparable experience and training in a related field,

(c) have six months outdoor youth program field experience or comparable experience which shall be documented in the individual's personnel file,

(d) be annually trained and certified in CPR and currently certified in standard first aid,

(e) have completed an initial staff training, see R501-8-8, and

(6) Each program shall have a field staff working directly with the consumers who shall meet, at a minimum, the following qualifications:

(a) be a minimum of 20 years of age,

(b) have a high school diploma or equivalency,

(c) have forty-eight field days of outdoor youth program experience or comparable experience which shall be documented in the individual's personnel file,

(d) exhibit leadership skill,

(e) be annually trained and certified in CPR and currently certified in standard first aid, and

(f) have completed an initial staff training.

(7) Each program shall have assistant field staff to meet the required consumer to staff ratio. Assistant field staff shall meet, at a minimum, the following qualifications:

(a) be a minimum of 19 years of age,

(b) have a high school diploma or equivalency,

(c) have twenty-four field days of outdoor youth programs experience,

(d) exhibit leadership skill,

(e) be annually trained and certified in CPR and currently certified in standard first aid, and

(f) have completed an initial staff training

(8) Each program shall have a multi-disciplinary team, accessible to consumers which shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(a) a licensed physician or consulting licensed physician,

(b) a treatment professional who may be one of the following:

(i) a licensed psychologist,

(ii) a licensed clinical social worker,
(iii) a licensed professional counselor,
(iv) a licensed marriage and family counselor, or
(v) a licensed school counselor
(c) All clinical and therapeutic personnel shall be licensed or working under a DOPL training program certified by the State of Utah.
(9) Each program may have academic and clinical interns who are learning the program practices while completing educational requirements.
(a) Interns shall be a minimum of 19 years of age.
(b) Initial training program shall be completed by all incoming staff including interns regardless of background experience.
(c) Clinical interns pursuing licensure shall be under the supervision of a licensed therapist.
(d) Academic interns shall be supervised by program staff.
(e) Interns shall not supervise consumers at any time.
(10) Each program may have program volunteers.
(a) Volunteers shall be under direct, constant supervision of program staff.
(b) Volunteers shall not be left in the role of supervising consumers at any time.
(c) Volunteers shall be at least 18 years of age and meet program guidelines.

R501-8-7. Staff to Consumer Ratio.
(1) Each youth group shall be supervised by at least two staff members at all times, one of which must be a senior field staff.
(2) In a mixed gender group, there shall be at least one female staff and one male staff.
(3) Expedition group size, including staff members, cannot exceed sixteen people with a minimum of a one to four staff to consumer ratio.
(4) Volunteers shall be counted as a consumer in figuring staff to consumer ratios.
(5) Expedition group size shall not exceed the number specified by federal, state, or local agencies in whose jurisdiction the program is operated.

R501-8-8. Staff Training.
(1) The program shall provide a minimum of eighty hours initial staff training.
(2) Initial staff training shall not be considered completed until the staff have demonstrated to the field director proficiency in each of the following:
(a) counseling, teaching and supervisory skills,
(b) water, food, and shelter procurement, preparation and conservation,
(c) low impact wilderness expedition and environmental conservation skills and procedures,
(d) consumer management, including containment, control, safety, conflict resolution, and behavior management,
(e) instruction in safety procedures and safe equipment use; fuel, fire, life protection, and related tools,
(f) instruction in emergency procedures; medical, evacuation, weather, signaling, fire, runaway and lost consumers,
(g) sanitation procedures; water, waste, food, etc.,
(h) wilderness medicine, including health issues related to acclimation, exposure to the environment, and environmental elements,
(i) CPR, standard first aid, first aid kit contents and use, and wilderness medicine,
(j) navigation skills, including map and compass use and contour and celestial navigation,
(k) local environmental precautions, including terrain, weather, insects, poisonous plants, response to adverse situations and emergency evacuation,
(l) leadership and judgment,
(m) report writing, including development and maintenance of logs and journals, and
(n) Federal, state, and local regulations, including Department of Human Services, Bureau of Land Management, United States Forest Service, National Parks Service, Utah State Department of Fish and Game.
(3) The completion of the minimum eighty hours initial staff training shall be documented and maintained in each personnel file.
(4) The field director shall document in each personnel file that the staff have demonstrated proficiency in each of the required topic areas as listed in (2). above.
(5) The initial staff training and demonstration of proficiency must be completed and documented before the staff person may count in the staff consumer ratio.
(6) The program shall also provide on-going training to staff in order to improve proficiency in knowledge and skills, and to maintain certifications. This training shall also be documented.

R501-8-9. Staff Health Requirements.
(1) Prior to engaging in any field activity, all staff shall adhere to the following:
(a) All field staff, interns, and volunteers shall have an annual physical examination and health history signed by a licensed medical professional. A recognized physical stress assessment shall be completed as part of the physical examination.
(b) Physical examinations shall be reviewed and maintained by the provider in the staff personnel file.
(c) All program staff, interns, and volunteers shall agree to submit to drug and alcohol screening as provided for by federal and state law.

R501-8-10. Consumer Admission Requirements.
(1) Consumers shall be at least 13 through 17 years of age and have a current health history which includes notation of limitations and prescriptive medications, completed and submitted within 30 days prior to entrance into the field program and verified by a parent or legal guardian.
(2) Admissions screening shall be supervised by a treatment professional before consumer entrance into the field program and shall include the following:
(a) a review of consumer social and psychological history with the parent or legal guardian prior to enrollment,
(b) an interview with the consumer prior to entrance into the field program, and
(c) a review of consumer's health history and physical examination by a licensed medical professional prior to entrance into the field program.
(3) Consumer shall have a physical examination within 15 days prior to entrance to field program. Documentation of the examination, on a form provided by the program and signed by a licensed medical professional, shall be submitted to the program within 15 days prior to entrance to field program.
(4) A physical examination form shall be provided to the licensed medical professional by the program and the form shall clearly state a description of the physical demands and environment of the program, and require the following information:
(a) urinalysis drug screen,
(b) CBC, blood count,
(c) urinalysis for possible infections,
(d) CMP, complete metabolic profile,
(e) pregnancy test for all female consumers,
(f) physical stress assessment,
(g) determination by the physician if detoxification is

indicated for consumer prior to entrance into field program,

(h) and any other tests as deemed to be indicated.

(5) Copies of consumer's medical forms shall be maintained at the field office and another copy carried by staff members in a waterproof container throughout the course.

(6) Prior to placement in the program, psychological evaluations for consumers as indicated, who have a history of chronic psychological disorders.

(7) Upon admission and for a period of no fewer than three days staff shall closely monitor the consumers for any health problems that may be a result of becoming acclimated to the environment.

R501-8-11. Water and Nutritional Requirements.

(1) Six quarts of potable water shall be available per person, per day, minimum, plus one additional quart per person for each five miles hiked. Although it is not required that the entire amount be hand carried, access to water shall be available at all times during hiking.

(2) In temperatures above 90 degrees F., staff shall make sure consumer intake is a minimum of three quarts of water per day, electrolyte replacement shall be available with the expeditionary group at all times.

(3) In temperatures above 80 degrees F., water shall be available for coating consumer's body, and other cooling down techniques shall be available for the purpose of cooling as needed.

(4) Water shall be available at each campsite. Water cache location information shall be verified with field staff before the group leaves camp each day.

(5) Expedition group shall not depend on aerial drops for water supply. Aerial water drops shall be used for emergency situations only.

(6) All water from natural sources shall be treated for sanitation to eliminate health hazards.

(7) Each program shall have a written menu describing food supplied to the consumer which shall provide a minimum of 3000 calories per day. There must be fresh fruit and vegetables at least twice a week. Food shall never be withheld from a consumer for any reason. Food may not be withheld as a punishment. If no fire is available, other food of equal caloric value, which does not require cooking shall be available.

(a) The menu shall adjust to provide 30-100 percent increase in minimum dietary needs as energy expenditure such as exercise increases, or climate conditions such as cold weather dictate.

(b) Food shall be from a balance of the food groups.

(c) Forage items shall not be used toward the determination of caloric intake.

(d) There shall be no program fasting for more than 24 hours per expeditionary cycle.

(e) Multiple vitamin supplements shall be offered daily.

R501-8-12. Health Care.

(1) First aid treatment shall be provided in a prompt manner.

(2) When a consumer has an illness or physical complaint which cannot be treated by standard first aid, the program shall immediately arrange for the consumer to be seen and treated as indicated by a licensed medical professional.

(3) Each consumer shall be assessed at least every 14 days for his physical condition by a qualified professional such as a Utah EMT. Blood pressure, heart rate, allergies, and general physical condition will be checked and documented. Any assessment concerns will be documented, and the consumer will be taken to the appropriate medical professional for treatment. Medical treatment shall be provided by medical personnel and medication provided as needed. There shall be no consequences to a consumer for requesting to see a health care professional or for anything said to a health care professional.

(4) All prescriptive and over the counter medications shall be kept in the secure possession of designated staff and provided to consumers to be used as prescribed.

(5) Prescriptive medication shall be administered as prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner who is licensed. Staff shall be responsible for the following:

(a) supervise the use of all medication,

(b) record medication, including time and dosage, and

(c) record effects of medication, if any.

(d) document any incidents of missed prescriptive medication, and

(e) document any lost or missing prescriptive medication.

(6) A foot check will be conducted at least twice daily and documented.

R501-8-13. Safety.

(1) First aid kits shall include sufficient supplies for the activity, location, and environment and shall be available during all field activities.

(2) Program shall have a support system that meets the following criteria:

(a) Reliable daily two-way radio communications with additional charged battery packs, and a reliable backup system of contact in the event the radio system fails.

(b) The support vehicles and field office shall be equipped with first aid equipment.

(c) The support personnel shall have access to all contacts, i.e., telephone numbers, locations, contact personnel, and procedures for an emergency evacuation or field incident.

(d) A.M. and P.M. contacts between field staff and support staff are to be relayed to the field office. Contact shall be available from field staff to field office on a continuous basis.

R501-8-14. Field Office.

(1) Each program shall maintain a field office.

(2) Communication system to the field office shall be monitored 24-hours a day when consumers are in the field.

(3) Support staff shall respond immediately to any emergency situation.

(4) Support staff on duty shall be within 1 hour of the field.

(5) When staff are not present in the field office a contact telephone number shall be posted on the field office door, and the field director shall designate responsible on-call staff who shall continually monitor communications and will always be within 15 minutes travel time of the field office.

(6) field office staff shall adhere to the following:

(a) maintain current staff and consumer files which include demographics, eligibility criteria, and medical forms as a minimum,

(b) maintain a current list of names of staff and consumers in each field group,

(c) maintain a master map of all activity areas,

(d) maintain copies of each expeditionary route with its schedule and itinerary, of which copies shall be sent to the Office of Licensing and local law enforcement, as requested by these agencies,

(e) maintain a log of communications,

(f) be responsible for training and orientation, management of field personnel, related files, and records,

(g) be responsible for maintaining communications, equipment inspection, and overseeing medical incidents, and

(h) provide all information as requested for review by state staff.

R501-8-15. Environmental Requirements.

(1) All programs shall adhere to land use agencies requirements relative to sanitation and low impact camping.

(2) Consumers shall be instructed daily in the observance of low-impact camping requirements.

(3) Personal hygiene supplies shall be of biodegradable materials.

R501-8-16. Emergencies.

(1) Each program shall have a written plan of action for disaster and casualties to include the following:

(a) designation of authority and staff assignments,

(b) plan for evacuation,

(c) transportation and relocation of consumers when necessary, and

(d) supervision of consumers after evacuation or relocation.

(2) The program shall have a written plan which personnel follow in medical emergencies and arrangements for medical care, including notification of consumer's physician and nearest relative or guardian.

(3) The program shall have a written agreement for medical emergency evacuation as needed.

(4) Emergency evacuation equipment shall be on stand-by.

(5) The program shall make prior arrangements with local rescue services in preparation for possible emergency evacuation needs, which shall be reviewed every six months.

R501-8-17. Infectious Disease Control.

(1) The program shall have policies and procedures designed to prevent or eliminate the spread of infectious and communicable diseases in the program.

R501-8-18. Transportation Services.

(1) The program shall have policies and procedures which ensures the safe and humane transport of consumers between their homes and the program.

(2) "Escort transportation services" means: The charging of a fee for having a responsible adult accompany the consumer during transportation from the consumers home to the program or back to their home.

(3) Escort transportation services whether provided by the program or by an independent transportation service shall not be a requisite to enrollment in the program, but shall be the choice of the consumer's parent or guardian.

(4) Programs that provide escort transportation services shall provide parents or guardians with the contact information of at least two other escort transportation services to allow them to have an informed decision.

R501-8-19. Transportation.

(1) There shall be written policy and procedures for transporting consumers.

(2) There shall be a means of transportation in case of emergency.

(3) Drivers of vehicles shall have a valid drivers license and follow safety requirements of the State.

(4) Each vehicle shall be equipped with an adequately supplied first aid kit.

(5) When transporting any consumer for any reason, there shall be two staff present at all times, one of which shall be of the same sex as the consumer, except in emergencies.

(6) Staff shall adhere to local, state, and federal laws concerning the operation of motor vehicles.

(7) Staff and consumers shall wear seat belts at all times while the vehicle is moving.

R501-8-20. Evaluation.

(1) Following the wilderness experience, each consumer shall receive a debriefing to include a written summary of the consumer's participation and the progress they achieved.

(2) Parents, consumers, and other involved individuals shall be provided the opportunity and encouraged to submit a written evaluation of the wilderness experience, which shall be retained by the program for a period of two years.

R501-8-21. Solo Experiences.

(1) If an Outdoor Youth Program conducts a solo component for consumers as part of the program they shall have and follow written policies and procedures, which shall include the following:

(a) A written description of the solo component to ensure that the consumers are not exposed to unreasonable risks.

(b) Staff shall be familiar with the site chosen to conduct solos.

(c) Plans for supervision shall be in place during the solo.

(d) Solo emergency plans.

R501-8-22. Stationary Camp Sites.

(1) An outdoor youth program that maintains a designated location for the housing of consumers is considered stationary and shall be subject to additional fire, health and safety standards.

(a) A stationary Outdoor Youth Program camp shall be inspected by a state certified fire inspector before being occupied and on an annual basis thereafter. A copy of the inspection shall be maintained at the Outdoor Youth Program camp.

The inspection shall require:

(i) Fire Extinguishers. One (1) 2-A-10BC type fire extinguisher shall at minimum be in each of the following locations as required by the fire inspector:

(A) On each floor in any building that houses consumers;

(B) In any room where cooking or heating takes place;

(C) In a group of tents within a seventy-five (75) foot travel distance; and

(D) Each fire extinguisher shall be inspected annually by a fire extinguisher service agency.

(ii) Smoke Detectors. A smoke detector shall be in buildings where consumers sleep.

(iii) Escape Routes. A minimum of two (2) escape routes from buildings where consumers sleep.

(iv) Flammable Liquids. Flammable liquids shall not be used to start fires, be stored in structures that house consumers, or be stored near ignition sources. If generators are used, they will only be refueled by staff when the generator is not running and cool to the touch.

(v) Electrical. Wiring shall be properly attached and fused to prevent overloads.

(b) A stationary Outdoor Youth Program camp shall be inspected by the Local Health Department before being occupied and on an annual basis thereafter. A copy of the inspection shall be maintained at the site of the camp. The inspection shall require the following:

(i) Food. Food be stored, prepared and served in a manner that is protected from contamination.

(ii) Water Supply. The water supply shall be from a source that is accepted by the local health authority according to UAC R392-300 "Rules for Recreation Camp Sanitation," at the time of application and for annual renewal of such licenses.

(iii) Sewage Disposal. Sewage shall be disposed of through a public system, or in absence of a public system, in a manner approved by the local health authority, according to UAC R392-300 "Rules for Recreation Camp Sanitation".

R501-8-23. Non-Compliance With Rules.

(1) Due to the difficulty of monitoring outdoor programs and the inherent dangers of the wilderness, a single violation of the foregoing life and safety rules may result in immediate revocation of the license and removal of consumers from programs pursuant to General Provisions as found in R501-1.

KEY: licensing, human services, youth
January 17, 2003 62A-2-101 et seq.
Notice of Continuation October 18, 2012

R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.
R501-11. Social Detoxification Programs.
R501-11-1. Authority.

Pursuant to 62A-2-101 et seq., the Office of Licensing, shall license social detoxification programs according to the following rules.

R501-11-2. Purpose.

A social detoxification program offers room, board and specialized rehabilitation services to persons who are in an intoxicated state, or withdrawing from alcohol or drugs. In social detoxification, individuals are assisted in acquiring the sobriety and a drug free condition necessary for living in the community and the program places an emphasis on helping the individual obtain further care after detoxification.

R501-11-3. Definition.

Social detoxification Program means a short-term non-medical treatment service for individuals unrelated to the owner or provider in accordance with 62A-2-101(18).

R501-11-4. Administration.

A. In addition to the following rules, all social detoxification programs shall comply with R501-2, Core Rules.

B. A current list of enrollment of all registered consumers shall be on-site at all times.

R501-11-5. Staffing.

A. Each program shall have an employed manager who is responsible for the day to day resident supervision and operation of the facility. The responsibilities of the manager shall be clearly defined. Whenever the manager is absent there shall be a substitute available.

B. Professional staff shall include at least one of the following individuals who have received training to work with substance abusers:

1. a licensed physician, or a consulting licensed physician, or

2. a licensed mental health therapist, or a consulting licensed mental health therapist, or

3. a licensed psychologist or consulting licensed psychologist, and

4. a licensed substance abuse counselor or unlicensed staff who work with substance abusers shall be supervised by a licensed clinical professional.

C. The program shall have a staff person trained, by a certified instructor in standard first aid and CPR, on duty with the consumers at all times. Training shall be updated as required by the certifying agency.

R501-11-6. Direct Service.

Program service records shall contain the following:

A. name, address, telephone number and admission date,

B. emergency information with names, addresses and telephone number, of a preferred individual and next of kin. Services will not be refused if a person is too intoxicated to provide accurate and detailed emergency information. The program shall obtain thorough information as soon as the client is able to report, and

C. a statement indicating that the consumer meets the admission criteria.

R501-11-7. Physical Environment.

A. The program shall maintain appropriate documentation of compliance with the following items as applicable:

1. local zoning ordinances, for "I" occupancies only,
2. local business license,
3. local building codes,
4. local fire safety regulations, and
5. local health codes.

B. The program shall provide written approval from the appropriate local government agency for new program services or increased consumer capacity.

C. Building and Grounds

1. The program shall insure that the appearance and cleanliness of the building and grounds are maintained.

2. The program shall take reasonable measures to ensure a safe physical environment for consumers and staff.

R501-11-8. Physical Facility.

A. Staff Quarters: A 24 hour live-in staff shall have separate living space with a private bathroom.

B. The program shall have space to serve as an administrative office for records, secretarial work and bookkeeping.

C. Sleeping Space.

1. Large rooms may be used as dormitory style bedrooms.

2. A minimum of 50 square feet per consumer shall be provided in a multiple occupant bedroom. Storage space shall not be counted.

3. A minimum of 70 square feet per individual shall be provided in a single occupant bedroom. Storage space shall not be counted.

4. Sleeping areas shall have a source of natural light, and shall be ventilated by mechanical means or equipped with a screened window that opens.

5. There shall be an escape window for each sleeping room unless there are two ways to exit the room.

6. Each bed, none of which shall be portable, shall be solidly constructed and be provided with clean linens after each consumer stay and at least weekly.

7. Sleeping quarters serving male and female residents shall be structurally separated.

D. Bathrooms

1. Bathrooms shall meet a minimum ratio of one toilet, one lavatory, and one tub or shower for each eight residents. These shall be maintained in good operating order and in a clean and safe condition.

2. Toilets and baths or showers shall allow for individual privacy. They shall also accommodate consumers with physical disabilities, as required by the state building code.

3. Bathroom mirrors shall be secured to the walls at convenient heights.

4. Each bathroom shall be properly equipped with toilet paper, towels, soap and other items required for personal hygiene.

5. Bathrooms shall be ventilated by mechanical means or equipped with a screened window that opens.

R501-11-9. Equipment.

A. Furniture and equipment shall be of sufficient quantity, variety and quality to meet program and consumer needs.

B. All furniture and equipment shall be maintained in a clean and safe condition.

R501-11-10. Laundry Service.

A. Programs which provide for common laundry of linens and clothing, shall provide containers for soiled laundry separate from storage for clean linens and clothing.

B. Laundry appliances shall be maintained in good operating order and in a clean and safe condition.

R501-11-11. Food Service.

A. One person shall be responsible for food service. If this person is not a professionally qualified dietician, annual consultation with a qualified dietitian shall be obtained.

B. The person responsible for food service shall maintain

a current list of consumers with special nutritional needs, record in the consumer's service record information relating to special nutritional needs, and provide nutrition counseling where indicated.

C. Kitchens shall have clean and safe operational equipment for the preparation, storage, serving and clean up of all meals.

R501-11-12. Medication.

A. The program shall have locked storage for medications.

B. The program shall have locked storage for hazardous chemicals and materials according to the direction of the local fire authorities. Any flammable or hazardous chemicals or materials shall be stored in appropriate well-ventilated storage area.

C. The program shall have designated qualified staff, who shall be responsible to:

1. administer or supervise medication,
2. supervise self-medication,
3. record medication, including time and dosage, according to prescription, and
4. record effects of medication.

R501-11-13. Specialized Services.

A. The program shall not admit those who are currently experiencing convulsions, in shock, delirium tremens, in a coma, or unconscious.

B. The program shall complete a preliminary screening at the time an individual presents for service to determine appropriateness for social model detox. The intake evaluation is completed within seven days.

C. Consumers shall demonstrate recent evidence of a Tuberculosis screening or be tested for Tuberculosis within one weeks. Clients who exhibit signs of possible active tuberculosis will be screened immediately with assistance from the local health department. Health department recommendations will be followed. Program staff will be tested every six months.

D. Once the client has completed the acute detox period as demonstrated by reasonable physical and psychological stability, case managers will conduct an evaluation to determine the treatment referral.

KEY: licensing, human services, substance abuse
January 30, 2003 62A-2-101 et seq.
Notice of Continuation October 18, 2012

R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.
R501-12. Child Foster Care.
R501-12-1. Authority.

(1) Pursuant to 62A-2-101 et seq., the Office of Licensing, shall license child foster care services according to the following rules. Child foster care services are provided pursuant to 62A-4a-106 for the Division of Child and Family Services, hereinafter referred to as DCFS, and 62A-7-104 for the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, hereinafter referred to as DJJS.

R501-12-2. Purpose Statement.

(1) The purpose of these rules is to establish the minimum requirements for licensure of child foster homes and proctor homes for children in the custody of the Department of Human Services, herein after referred to as DHS. Rules applying to child foster care are also applicable to proctor care unless otherwise specified below.

R501-12-3. Definitions.

(1) "Child foster care" means the provision of care which is conductive to the physical, social, emotional and mental health of children or adjudicated youth who are temporarily unable to remain in their own homes.

(2) "Proctor care" means the provision of child foster care for only one youth at a time placed in a licensed or certified proctor home. The youth shall be adjudicated to the custody of DJJS.

(3) "Foster care agency" is any authorized licensed private agency certifying providers for foster or proctor care services, hereinafter referred to as Agency.

(4) "Child" means anyone under 18 years of age with the exception of DJJS where custody and guardianship may be maintained to 21 years of age.

R501-12-4. Licensing and Renewal.

(1) Application: An individual or legally married couple age 21 and over may apply to be foster or proctor parents. The applicant shall be provided with an application and a copy of the foster care licensing rules. The application shall require the applicant to list each member of the applicant's household.

(2) Medical Information:

(a) At the time of application, each potential foster and proctor parent shall obtain and submit to the Agency or the Office of Licensing, a medical reference letter, completed by a licensed health care professional, which assesses the physical ability of the individual to be a foster or proctor parent. On an annual basis thereafter, each foster and proctor parent shall submit a personal health status statement.

(b) A psychological examination of a potential or current foster and proctor parent may be required by the Office of Licensing or the Agency if there are questions regarding the individual's mental status which may impair functioning as a foster or proctor parent. The psychological examination shall be arranged and paid for by the foster or proctor parent.

(3) References:

The applicant shall submit the names of no more than four individuals, two not related and one related, who may be contacted by the Agency or the Office of Licensing for a reference. These individuals, shall be knowledgeable of the ability of the potential foster or proctor parents to nurture children. Three acceptable letters of reference must be received by the Agency or the Office of Licensing before a license will be issued.

(4) Background Screening:

(a) Pursuant to 62A-2-120 and R501-14, criminal background screening, referred to as CBS, requires that all child foster or proctor care applicants or persons 18 years of age or older living in the home must have the criminal background screening successfully completed. This shall be completed on initial home approval and yearly thereafter.

(b) Pursuant to 62A-2-121 and R501-18, child abuse and neglect licensing data base shall also be screened for each applicant or persons 18 years of age or older living in the home to see if a report of a severe type of abuse and neglect has been substantiated by the Juvenile Court. This shall be done on initial home approval and yearly thereafter.

(5) Home Study: There shall be a current home study report on record prepared, or reviewed and signed off, by a licensed Social Worker. A home study shall be completed for each potential foster or proctor home. The home study shall be updated annually with a home visit.

(6) Provider Code of Conduct: Each foster and proctor care applicant shall read, abide by, and sign a current copy of the DHS Provider Code of Conduct.

(7) Training: Each foster and proctor care applicant shall complete the required pre-service training as specified in R501-12-5 prior to receiving a license.

(8) Approval or Denial:

(a) Following pre-service training and submission of all required documentation, the home study and an assessment of an applicant shall be completed.

(b) A license shall be issued for applicants who meet Foster Care Licensing Rules.

(c) The decision to approve or deny the applicant shall be made on the basis of facts, health and safety factors, and the professional judgment of the Agency or the Office of Licensing.

(d) No person may be denied a foster or proctor care license on the basis of race, color, or national origin of the person, or a child, involved, pursuant to the Social Security Act, Section 471(a)(18)(A).

(e) The provider shall be evaluated annually for compliance with foster care rules when renewing a license.

(f) Kinship and Specific Home Approval: An applicant may be licensed for placement of one specific child or sibling group. The home study shall be completed and all licensing requirements met. This license is valid for the duration of the specific placement only and must be renewed annually.

(g) Licensure approval is not a guarantee that a child will be placed in the home. Additional requirements for adoptive parents and adoptive assessments for children in State custody are included in R512-41(3)(4).

(h) Providers shall not be licensed or certified to provide foster or proctor care for children in the same home in which they are providing child care, as defined in UCA 26-39-102, or a licensed human service program, as defined in UCA 62A-2-101.

(i) The Office Director or designee may grant a time limited variance to a rule if it is in the best interest of the specific child and addresses how basic health and safety requirements shall be maintained in accordance with R501-1-8.

(j) All providers shall report any major changes in their lives to the Office of Licensing or Agency within 48 hours. These changes shall be re-evaluated within one month of the change by the Office of Licensing or Agency. A major change in the lives of the foster or proctor parents shall include, but is not limited to the following;

(i) death or serious illness among the members of the foster or proctor family,

(ii) separation or divorce,

(iii) loss of employment,

(iv) change of residence, or

(v) suspected abuse or neglect of any child in the foster or proctor home.

R501-12-5. Training.

(1) Applicants shall attend training required and approved by the applicable DHS Division or other approved entity and

submit verification of completed training to the Office of Licensing or Agency annually.

(2) At least one spouse shall complete the entire training series in order for the home to be licensed. The other spouse shall attend at least one third of the training.

(3) Providers associated with an Agency that is contracted to provide foster care or proctor care services shall meet the training requirements specified by the contract.

R501-12-6. Foster and Proctor Parent Requirements.

(1) Personal characteristics of foster and proctor parents shall include the following:

(a) Foster and proctor parents shall be in good health, able to provide for the physical and emotional needs of the child.

(b) Foster and proctor parents shall be emotionally stable and responsible persons over 21 years of age. Legally married couples and single individuals, may be foster or proctor parents.

(c) Foster and proctor parents shall document and verify legal residential status when appropriate.

(d) Foster or proctor parents shall have the ability to help the child grow and change in behavior.

(e) Foster or proctor parents shall not be dependent on the foster care payment for their expenses beyond those associated with foster or proctor care, and shall allocate funds as directed by Division policy. Verification of income shall be submitted with the application to the Office of Licensing or Agency on an annual basis.

(f) Division employees shall not be approved as foster or proctor parents to care for children in the custody of their respective Divisions. An employee may provide care for children in the custody of a different Division with approval of the Regional Director in accordance with DHS conflict of interest policy.

(g) Owners, directors, and members of the governing body for foster and proctor care agencies shall not serve as foster or proctor parents.

(h) Foster and proctor parents shall follow Agency rules and work cooperatively with the Agency, Courts, and law enforcement officials.

(2) Family Composition shall meet the following:

(a) The number, ages, and gender of persons in the home shall be taken into consideration as they may be affected by or have an effect upon the child.

(b) No more than two children under the age of two, shall reside in a foster home, including natural children.

(c) No more than two non-ambulatory children shall be in a foster home including infants under the age of two.

(d) No more than four foster children shall be in any one home.

(e) No more than one foster child shall be in any one home designated for proctor care by agencies contracted with DJJS.

R501-12-7. Physical Aspects of Home.

(1) The foster and proctor home shall be located in a vicinity in which school, church, recreation, and other community facilities are reasonably available.

(2) The physical facilities of the foster and proctor home shall be clean, in good repair, and shall provide for normal comforts in accordance with accepted community standards.

(3) The foster and proctor home shall be free from health and fire hazards. Each foster and proctor home shall have a working smoke detector on each floor and at least one approved fire extinguisher. An approved fire extinguisher shall be inspected annually and be a minimum of 2A:10BC five point, rated multi-purpose, dry chemical fire extinguisher.

(4) There shall be sufficient bedroom space to provide for the following:

(a) rooms are not shared by children of the opposite sex, except infants under the age of two years,

(b) children do not sleep in the parents' room, except infants under the age of two years,

(c) each child has his or her own solidly constructed bed adequate to the child's size,

(d) a minimum of 80 square feet is provided in a single occupant bedroom and a minimum of 60 square feet per child is provided in a multiple occupant bedroom excluding storage space, and

(e) no more than four children are housed in a single bedroom.

(5) Sleeping areas shall have a source of natural light and shall be ventilated by mechanical means or equipped with a screened window that opens.

(6) Closet and dresser space shall be provided within the bedroom for the children's personal possessions and for a reasonable degree of privacy.

(7) There shall be adequate indoor and outdoor space for recreational activities.

(8) Foster and proctor homes shall offer sufficiently balanced meals to meet the child's needs.

(9) All indoor and outdoor areas shall be maintained to ensure a safe physical environment.

(10) Areas determined to be unsafe, including but not limited to, steep grades, cliffs, open pits, swimming pools, hot tubs, high voltage boosters, or high speed roads, shall be fenced off or have natural barriers.

(11) Equipment: All furniture and equipment shall be maintained in a clean and safe condition. Furniture and equipment shall be of sufficient quantity, variety, and quality to meet individual needs.

(12) Exits: There shall be at least two means of exit on each level of the foster and proctor home.

R501-12-8. Safety.

(1) Foster and Proctor families shall conduct fire drills at least quarterly and provide documentation to the Office of Licensing and Agency.

(2) Foster and proctor parents shall provide and document training to children regarding response to fire warnings and other instructions for life safety.

(3) The foster or proctor home shall have a telephone. Telephone numbers for emergency assistance shall be posted next to the telephone.

(4) The foster or proctor home shall have an adequately supplied first aid kit such as recommended by the American Red Cross.

(5) Foster and Proctor parents who have firearms, ammunition, or other weapons shall assure that they are inaccessible to children at all times. Firearms and ammunition that are stored together shall be kept securely locked in security vaults or locked cases, not in glass fronted display cases. Firearms that are stored in display cases shall be rendered inoperable with trigger locks, bolts removed or other disabling methods. Ammunition for those firearms shall be kept securely locked in a separate location. This does not restrict constitutional or statutory rights regarding concealed weapons permits, pursuant to UCA 53-5-701 et seq.

(6) Foster and Proctor parents shall not provide a weapon to a minor or permit a minor to possess a weapon in violation of Sections 76-10-509 through 76-10-509.7.

(a) The Office shall identify whether a foster or proctor parent possesses or uses a firearm or other weapon and shall provide this information to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services and the Division of Children and Family Services for use in accordance with R512-302-4 and Section 63G-4-104.

(7) Foster and Proctor parents who have alcoholic beverages in their home shall assure that the beverages are kept inaccessible to children at all times.

(8) There shall be locked storage for hazardous chemicals

and materials.

R501-12-9. Emergency Plans.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall have a written plan of action for emergencies and disaster to include the following:

(a) evacuation with a pre-arranged site for relocation,

(b) transportation and relocation of children when necessary,

(c) supervision of children after evacuation or relocation, and

(d) notification of appropriate authorities.

(2) Foster and Proctor parents shall have a written plan for medical emergencies, including arrangements for medical transportation, treatment and care.

(3) Foster or Proctor parents shall immediately report any serious illness, injury or death of a foster or proctor child to the appropriate Division or Agency and the Office of Licensing.

R501-12-10. Infectious Disease.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall contact their local health department for assistance in preventing or controlling infectious and communicable diseases in the home. In the event of an infectious or communicable disease outbreak, foster and proctor parents shall follow specific instructions given by the local health department.

R501-12-11. Medication.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall administer prescribed medication, according to the written directions of a licensed physician. Medicine shall only be given to the child for whom it was prescribed.

(2) Medication shall not be discontinued without the approval of the licensed physician, side effects shall be reported to the licensed physician.

(3) Non-prescriptive medications may be administered by foster or proctor parents according to manufacturer's instructions.

(4) Medications shall not be administered by the foster or proctor child.

(5) Medication shall not be used for behavior management or restraint unless prescribed by a licensed physician with notification to the Division or Agency worker.

(6) There shall be locked storage for medication.

R501-12-12. Transportation.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall provide transportation. In case of an emergency a means of transportation shall be arranged by the foster or proctor parents.

(2) Drivers of vehicles shall have a valid Utah Drivers License and follow safety requirements of the State.

(3) Transportation shall be provided in an enclosed vehicle which has been safety inspected and equipped with seatbelts and an appropriate restraint for infants and young children.

(4) An emergency telephone number shall be in the vehicle used to transport children.

(5) Each vehicle shall be equipped with an adequately supplied first aid kit such as recommended by the American Red Cross.

R501-12-13. Behavior Management.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall provide supervision at all times.

(2) Foster and Proctor parents shall not use, nor permit the use of corporal punishment, physical or chemical restraint, infliction of bodily harm or discomfort, deprivation of meals, rest or visits with family, humiliating or frightening methods to control the actions of children.

(3) The foster or proctor parents' methods of discipline shall be constructive. In exercising discipline, the child's age, emotional make-up, intelligence and past experiences shall be considered.

(4) Passive restraint shall be used only in behaviorally related situations as a temporary means of physical containment to protect the child, other persons, or property from harm. Passive restraint shall not be associated with punishment in any way.

(5) Foster and Proctor parents shall inform the Division or Agency worker of any extreme or repeated behavioral problems of a child placed in the foster or proctor home.

R501-12-14. Child's Rights in Foster and Proctor Care.

(1) The foster and proctor parent shall adhere to the following:

(a) allow the child to eat meals with the family, and to eat the same food as the family unless the child has a special prescribed diet,

(b) allow the child to participate in family activities,

(c) protect privacy of information,

(d) not make copies of the child's records,

(e) explain the child's responsibilities, including household tasks, privileges, and rules of conduct,

(f) not allow discrimination,

(g) treat the child with dignity,

(h) allow the child to communicate with family, attorney, physician, clergyman, and others, except where documented otherwise,

(i) follow visitation rights as provided by DHS or Agency worker,

(j) allow the child to send and receive mail providing that security and general health and safety requirements are met, foster or proctor parents may only censor or monitor a foster or proctor child's mail or phone calls by court order,

(k) provide for personal needs and clothing allowance, and

(l) respect the child's religious and cultural practices.

R501-12-15. Record Keeping.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall maintain the following:

(a) current license certificate,

(b) copy of each contract with DHS,

(c) record of money provided to each foster or proctor child,

(d) record of expenditures for each foster or proctor child, and

(e) documentation of special need payments on behalf of the foster or proctor child.

(2) The Office of Licensing and Agency staff shall maintain a separate record for each child foster or proctor care home or Agency.

KEY: licensing, human services, foster care
September 9, 2004 62A-2-101 et seq.
Notice of Continuation October 18, 2012

R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.
R501-13. Adult Day Care.
R501-13-1. Authority.

Pursuant to 62A-2-101 et seq., the Office of Licensing, hereinafter referred to as Office, shall license adult day care programs according to the following rules.

R501-13-2. Purpose.

Adult day care is designed to meet the needs of functionally impaired adults through a comprehensive program that provides a variety of social, recreational and related support services in a protective setting.

R501-13-3. Definition.

Pursuant to 62A-2-101(1) adult day care means continuous care and supervision for three or more adults 18 years of age and over for at least four but less than 24 hours a day, that meets the needs of functionally impaired adults through a comprehensive program that provides a variety of health, social, recreational, and related support services in a protective setting.

R501-13-4. Governance.

A. The program shall have a governing body which has responsibility for and authority over the policies, procedures and activities of the program.

B. The governing body shall be one of the following:

1. a Board of Directors in a nonprofit organization; or

2. commissioners or appointed officials of a governmental unit; or

3. Board of Directors or individual owners of a for-profit organization.

C. The program shall have a list of members of the governing body, indicating name, address and term of membership.

D. The program shall have an organization chart which identifies operating units of the program and their interrelationship. The chart shall define lines of authority and responsibility for all program staff.

E. When the governing body is composed of more than one person, the governing body shall establish bylaws, and shall hold formal meetings at least twice a year to evaluate quality assurance. A written record of meetings including date, attendance, agenda and actions shall be maintained on-site.

F. The responsibilities of the governing body shall be as follows:

1. to ensure program policy and procedure compliance,

2. to ensure continual compliance with relevant local, state and federal requirements,

3. to notify the Office within thirty days of changes in program administration or purpose, and

4. to ensure that the program is fiscally sound.

R501-13-5. Statutory Authority.

A. A publicly operated program shall document the statutory basis for existence.

B. A privately operated program shall document ownership or incorporation.

R501-13-6. Program Administration.

A. A qualified Director shall be designated by the governing body to be responsible for day to day program operation.

B. Records as specified shall be maintained on-site.

C. Program personnel shall not handle consumer finances.

D. There shall be a written statement of purpose to include the following:

1. mission statement,

2. description of services provided,

3. description of services not provided,

4. description of population to be served,

5. fees to be charged, and

6. participation of consumers in activities related to fund raising, publicity, research projects, and work activities that benefit anyone other than the consumer.

E. The statement of purpose shall be provided to the consumer and the responsible person and shall be available to the Office, upon request. Notice of such availability shall be posted.

F. There shall be a quality assurance plan to include a description of methods and standards used to assure high quality services. Implementation of the plan shall be documented and available for review by the Office, the consumer, and the responsible person.

G. There shall be written reports of all grievances and their conclusion or disposition. Grievance reports shall be maintained on-site.

H. The program shall have clearly stated guidelines and administrative procedures to ensure the following:

1. program management,

2. maintenance of complete and accurate accounts, books, and records, and

3. maintenance of records in an accessible, standardized order and retained as required by law.

I. All program staff, consultants, volunteers, interns and other personnel shall read, understand, and sign the current Department of Human Services, hereinafter referred to as DHS, Provider Code of Conduct.

J. The program shall post their license in a conspicuous place on the premises.

K. Each program shall comply with State and Federal laws regarding abuse, shall post a copy of State Law 62A-3-301, and provide an informational flyer to each consumer and the responsible person.

L. The program shall meet American Disabilities Act,(ADA) guidelines and make reasonable accommodation for consumers and staff. ADA guidelines and reasonable accommodation shall be determined by the authority having jurisdiction.

M. The program shall comply with local building code enforcement for disability accessibility.

R501-13-7. Record Keeping.

A. The Director shall maintain the following information on-site at all times:

1. organizational chart,

2. bylaws of the governing body if applicable,

3. minutes of formal meetings,

4. daily consumer attendance records,

5. all program related leases, contracts and purchase-of-service agreements to which the governing body is a party,

6. annual budgets and audit reports,

7. annual fire inspection report and any other inspection reports as required by law, and

8. copies of all policies and procedures.

B. The Director shall have written records onsite for each consumer, to include the following:

1. demographic information,

2. Medicaid and Medicare number, when appropriate,

3. biographical information,

4. pertinent background information,

a. personal history, including social, emotional, and physical development,

b. legal status, including consent forms for dependent consumers, and

c. an emergency contact with name, address and telephone number,

5. consumer health records including the following,

a. record of medication including dosage and administration,

b. a current health assessment signed by a physician, and

c. signed consent form,

6. intake assessment,

7. signed consumer agreement, and

8. copy of consumers' service plan.

C. The Director shall have an employment file on-site for each staff person.

D. The Office shall have the authority to review program records at anytime.

R501-13-8. Direct Service Management.

A. The program shall have a written eligibility, admission and discharge policy and procedure to include the following:

1. intake process,

2. self-admission,

3. notification of the responsible person,

4. reasons for admission refusal which includes a written, signed statement, and

5. reasons for discharge or dismissal.

B. Intake Assessment

1. Before a program admits a consumer, a written assessment shall be completed to evaluate current health and medical history, legal status, social, psychological and, as appropriate, developmental, vocational or educational factors.

2. In emergency drop-in care situations which necessitate immediate placement, the assessment shall be completed on the same day of service in all situations.

3. All methods used during intake shall consider age, cultural background, dominant language, and mode of communication.

4. During intake, the consumer's legal status, according to State Law, shall be determined as it relates to the responsible person who may have legal authority to make decisions on the consumer's behalf.

C. Consumer Agreement

A written agreement, developed with the consumer, the responsible person and the Director or designee, shall be completed, signed by all parties, and kept in the consumer's record. It shall include the following:

1. rules of program,

2. consumer and family expectations as appropriate and agreed upon,

3. services to be provided and not provided and cost of service, including refunds,

4. authorization to serve and to obtain emergency medical care, and

5. arrangements regarding absenteeism, visits, vacation, mail, gifts, and telephone calls, as appropriate.

D. Individual Consumer Service Plan

1. A program staff member in collaboration with the Director, shall be assigned to each consumer and have responsibility and authority for development, implementation, and review of the individual consumer service plan.

2. The plan shall include the following:

a. findings of the intake assessment and consumer records,

b. individualized program plan to enhance consumer well-being,

c. specification of daily activities and services,

d. methods for evaluation, and

e. discharge summary.

3. Individual consumer service plans shall be developed within three working days of admission and evaluated within 30 days of admission and every 90 days thereafter or as changes occur.

4. All persons working directly with the consumer shall review the individual consumer service plan.

E. Incident or Crisis Intervention Reports

1. There shall be written reports to document consumer death, injuries, fights, or physical confrontations, situations requiring the use of passive physical restraints, suspected incidents of abuse or neglect, unusual incidents, and other situations or circumstances affecting the health, safety, or well-being of a consumer while in care.

2. The report shall include the following:

a. summary information,

b. date and time of emergency intervention,

c. list of referrals if any,

d. follow-up information, and

e. signature of person preparing report and other witnesses confirming the contents of the report.

3. The report shall be completed within 48 hours of each occurrence and maintained in the individual consumer's record.

4. When an incident or crisis involves abuse, neglect or death of a consumer, the Director or designee shall document the following:

a. a preliminary written report within 24 hours of the incident, and

b. immediate notification to the Office, the consumer's legally responsible person, the nearest Human Services office, and as appropriate a law enforcement authority.

R501-13-9. Direct Service.

A. Adult day care activity plans shall be prepared to meet individual consumer and group needs and preferences. Daily activity plans may include, community living skills, work activity, recreation, nutrition, personal hygiene, social appropriateness, and recreational activities that facilitate physical, social, psychological, and emotional development.

B. Activity plans shall be written, staff shall be oriented to their use, and shall be maintained on file at the program.

C. There shall be a daily schedule, posted and implemented as designed.

D. Each consumer shall have the opportunity to use at least four of the following activity areas each day: general activities, sedentary activities, specialized activities, rest area, self care area, appointed outdoor area, kitchen and nutrition area, and reality orientation area.

E. A sufficient amount of equipment and materials shall be provided so that consumers can participate in a variety of activities simultaneously.

F. Consumers shall receive direct supervision at all times and be encouraged to participate in activities.

G. All consumers shall receive the same standard of care regardless of funding source.

R501-13-10. Behavior Management.

A. There shall be a written policy and procedure for methods of behavior management to include the following:

1. definition of appropriate and inappropriate consumer behaviors, and

2. acceptable staff responses to inappropriate behaviors.

B. The policy shall be provided to all staff prior to working with consumers and staff shall receive annual training relative to behavior management.

C. No staff member shall use, nor permit the use of physical restraint, humiliating or frightening methods of punishment on consumers at anytime.

D. Passive physical restraint shall be used only in behavioral related situations as a temporary means of physical containment to protect the consumer, other persons, or property from harm. Passive physical restraint shall not be associated with punishment in any way.

R501-13-11. Rights of Consumers.

A. The program shall have a written statement of consumers' rights to include the following:

1. privacy of information and privacy for both current and closed consumers' records,

2. reasons for involuntary termination and criteria for readmission to the program,

3. potential harm or acts of violence to consumers or others,

4. consumers' responsibilities including household tasks, privileges, and rules of conduct,

5. service fees and other costs,

6. grievance and complaint procedures,

7. freedom from discrimination,

8. the right to be treated with dignity, and

9. the right to communicate with family, attorney, physician clergyman, and others.

B. The consumer and the responsible person shall be informed of the consumer rights statement to his or her understanding verbally and in writing.

R501-13-12. Personnel Administration.

A. There shall be written policies and procedures to include the following:

1. staff grievances,

2. lines of authority,

3. orientation and ongoing training,

4. performance appraisals, and

5. rules of conduct.

B. Individual staff and the Director shall review policy together.

C. The program shall have a Director, appointed by the governing body, who shall be responsible for day to day program and facility management.

D. The Director or designee shall be on-site at all times during program operating hours.

E. The program shall employ a sufficient number of trained, licensed, and qualified staff in order to meet the needs of the consumers, implement the service plan, and comply with licensing rules.

F. The program shall have a written job description for each position, to include a specific statement of duties and responsibilities and the minimum required level of education, training and work experience.

G. The governing body shall ensure that all staff are certified or licensed as legally required and appropriate to their assignment.

H. The program shall have access to a physician licensed to practice medicine in the State of Utah.

I. The Director shall have a file on-site for each staff person to include the following:

1. application for employment, including record of previous employment with references,

2. applicable credentials and certifications,

3. initial health evaluation including medical history,

4. Tuberculin test,

5. food handler permit as required,

6. training record, including first aid and CPR,

7. performance evaluations, and

8. signed copy of Code of Conduct.

J. Provisions of R501-14 and R501-18 shall be met.

K. Staff shall have access to his or her staff file and shall be allowed to add written statements to the file.

L. Staff files shall be retained for a minimum of two years after termination of employment.

M. A program using volunteers, student interns or other personnel, shall have a written policy to include the following:

1. direct supervision by a paid staff member,

2. orientation and training in the philosophy of the program, the needs of consumers, and methods of meeting those needs,

3. character reference checks, and

4. all personnel shall complete an employment application and shall read and sign the current Provider Code of Conduct. The application shall be maintained on-site for two years.

N. Staff Training:

1. Staff members shall be trained in all program policies and procedures.

2. Staff shall have Food Handler permits as required to fulfill their job description. The program shall have a staff person trained, by a certified instructor, in first aid and CPR on duty with the consumers at all times.

3. DHS may require further specific training, which will be defined in applicable State contracts.

4. Training shall be documented and maintained in individual staff files.

R501-13-13. Staffing.

A. Adult Day Care Staffing Ratios

1. When eight or fewer consumers are present, one staff person shall provide direct supervision at all times with a second staff person meeting minimum staff requirements immediately available.

2. When nine to 16 consumers are present, two staff shall provide direct supervision at all times. The ratio of one staff person per eight consumers will continue progressively.

3. 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.

4. Staff supervision shall be provided continually throughout staff training periods.

5. For programs with nine or more consumers, administrative and maintenance staff shall not be included in staff to consumer ratio.

B. The Director shall meet one of the following credentials:

1. a licensed nurse,

2. a licensed social worker,

3. a licensed psychologist,

4. a recreational, or physical therapist, properly licensed or certified,

5. other licensed professionals in related fields who have demonstrated competence in working with functionally impaired adults, or

6. a person that has received verifiable training to work with functionally impaired adults, and is in consultation on an ongoing basis with a licensed or certified professional with Director credentials.

C. Directors shall obtain 10 hours of related training on an annual basis.

D. Minimum Staff Requirements

1. Staff shall be 18 years of age or older and demonstrate competency in working with functionally impaired adults.

2. Staff shall receive eight hours of initial orientation training designed by the Director to meet the needs of the program, plus 10 hours of work related training on a yearly basis.

R501-13-14. Physical Facility.

A. The governing body shall provide written documentation of compliance with the following:

1. local zoning,

2. local business license,

3. local building codes,

4. local fire safety regulations, and

5. local health codes, as applicable, including but not limited to Utah Food Service and Sanitation Act.

B. In the event of ownership change, structural remodeling or a change in category of service, the Office and other regulatory agencies shall be immediately notified.

C. Building and Grounds

1. The program shall ensure that the appearance and cleanliness of the building and grounds are maintained.

2. The program shall take reasonable measures to ensure a safe physical environment for its consumers and staff.

R501-13-15. Physical Environment.

A. There shall be a minimum of fifty square feet of indoor floor space per consumer designated specifically for adult day care during program operational hours. Hallways, office, storage, kitchens, and bathrooms shall not be included in computation.

B. Outdoor recreational space on or off site and compatible recreational equipment shall be available to facilitate activity plans.

C. All indoor and outdoor areas shall be maintained in a clean, secure and safe condition.

D. Areas determined to be unsafe, including steep grades, cliffs, open pits, swimming pools, high voltage boosters, or high speed roads, shall be fenced off.

E. Space shall be used exclusively for adult day care during designated hours of operation.

F. Bathrooms

1. There shall be at least one bathroom exclusively for consumers use during business hours. For facilities serving more than ten consumers there shall be separate male and female bathrooms exclusively for consumer use.

2. Adult day care programs shall provide the following:

TABLE 1

Toilets		Sinks	
Male	1:15	Female	1:15
Female	1:15	Male	1:15

3. Bathrooms shall accommodate physically disabled consumers.

4. Each bathroom shall be properly supplied with toilet paper, individual disposable hand towels or air dryers, soap dispensers, and other items required for personal hygiene. Consumers' personal items shall be labeled and stored separately for each consumer.

5. Toilet rooms shall be ventilated by mechanical means or equipped with a screened window that opens. Toilet rooms shall be maintained in good operating order and in a clean and safe condition.

6. Each toilet shall be individually stalled with closing doors for privacy.

G. Safety

1. All furniture and equipment shall be maintained in a clean and safe condition. Equipment shall be operated and maintained as specified by manufacturer instructions.

2. Grade level entrance, approved ramps, handrails and other safety features shall be provided as determined by local, state and federal regulations and fire authorities in order to facilitate safe movement.

3. Provisions of the Utah Clean Air Act shall be followed if smoking is allowed in the building.

4. Use of restrictive barriers shall be approved by fire authorities.

5. Use of throw rugs is prohibited.

6. Hot water accessible to consumers shall be maintained at a temperature that does not exceed 110 Fahrenheit.

7. A secured storage area, inaccessible to consumers, shall be used for volatile and toxic substances.

8. Heating, ventilation, and lighting shall be adequate to protect the health of the consumers. Indoor temperature shall be maintained at a minimum of 70 Fahrenheit.

H. Food Service

1. Meals provided by program:

a. Kitchens used for meal preparation shall be provided with the necessary equipment for the preparation, storage, serving and clean up of all meals. All equipment shall be maintained in working order. Food preparation areas shall be maintained in a clean and safe condition.

b. One person shall be responsible for food service.

c. The person responsible for food service shall maintain a current list of consumers with special nutritional needs or allergies. Records of consumer special nutritional needs shall be kept in the consumer's service records. Food shall be prepared and served in accordance with special nutritional needs.

2. Food activities in which consumers participate shall be directly supervised by staff with a food handlers permit.

3. Catered foods and beverages provided from outside sources shall have adequate on-site storage and refrigeration as well as a method to maintain adequate temperature control.

4. Dining space shall be designated and maintained in a clean and safe condition.

5. Menus shall be approved by a registered dietitian unless the program is participating in the Federal Adult and Child Nutrition program administrated through the State Office of Education.

6. Consumers shall receive meals or snacks according to the following:

TABLE 2

Hours in Care	Meals/Snacks That Shall Be Served
8 or more hours	1 meal and 2 snacks or 2 meals and 1 snack
4 hours but less than 8 hours	1 meal and 2 snacks
4 hours or less	1 snack

7. Sufficient food shall be available for second servings.

8. There shall be no more than three hours between snack or meal service.

9. Powdered milk shall be used for cooking only.

I. Medication

1. All prescribed and over the counter medication shall be provided by the consumer, the responsible person or by special arrangement with a licensed pharmacy.

2. All medications shall be clearly labeled. Medication shall be stored in a locked storage area. Refrigeration shall be provided as needed with medication stored in a separate container.

3. There shall be written policy and procedure to include self administered medication, medication administered by persons with legal authority to do so and the storage, control, release, and disposal of medication in accordance with federal and state law.

4. Any assisted administration of medication shall be documented daily by the Director or designee.

R501-13-16. Infectious Disease and Illness.

A. The program shall have policies and procedures designed to prevent or control infectious and communicable diseases in the facility.

B. If a consumer shows signs of illness after arrival, staff shall contact the family or the responsible person immediately. The consumer shall be isolated.

C. No consumer shall be admitted for care or allowed to remain at the program if there are signs of vomiting, diarrhea, fever or unexplained skin rash.

D. Staff shall follow Department of Health rules in the event of suspected communicable and infectious disease.

R501-13-17. Emergency Plans and General Safety.

A. Each program shall have a written plan of action for disaster developed in coordination with local emergency planning services and agencies.

B. Consumers and staff shall receive instructions on how to respond to fire warnings and other instructions for life safety.

C. The program shall have a written plan which staff follow in medical emergencies and in arrangements for medical care, including notification of consumers' physician and the responsible person.

D. Fire drills shall be conducted at least monthly at different times during hours of operation, and documented. Notation of inadequate response shall be documented.

E. The program shall have immediate access to 24 hour telephone service. Telephone numbers for emergency assistance shall be posted by the telephone.

F. The program shall have an adequately supplied first aid kit on-site, appropriate to program size.

R501-13-18. Transportation.

A. There shall be written policy and procedures for transporting consumers.

B. A list of all occupants or consumers, and the name, address and phone number of the program shall be maintained in each vehicle.

C. There shall be a means of transportation in case of emergency.

D. Vehicle drivers shall have a drivers license valid in the State of Utah and follow safety requirements of State Motor Vehicles and Public Safety. Drivers shall have certified first aid and CPR training.

E. Each vehicle shall be equipped with an adequately supplied first aid kit.

F. A belt cutter shall be kept in all vehicles used to transport consumers. The belt cutter shall be located in an easily accessible, safe place.

G. Loose items shall be secured within the vehicle to reduce the danger of flying objects in an emergency.

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Notice of Continuation October 18, 2012 62A-4

R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.
R501-16. Intermediate Secure Treatment Programs for Minors.
R501-16-1. Definition.

Intermediate Secure Treatment Program means a 24-hour group living environment for four or more individuals unrelated to the owner or provider, in a facility designed to physically restrict a person's ability to leave the program at their own free will.

R501-16-2. Purpose.

The program offers room and board and provides for or arranges for the provision of specialized treatment, rehabilitation or habilitation services. In intermediate secure treatment, each is assisted in acquiring the social and behavioral skills necessary for living in the community.

R501-16-3. Administration.

A. Records of enrollment of all registered consumers shall be on-site at all times.

B. The program shall document operational costs and revenue according to common and accepted accounting principles.

C. The program shall have fire, liability, and vehicle insurance.

D. The program shall have copies of any contracts or agreements with other service agencies or individuals providing services to the consumers of the program.

E. The program shall not handle the major personal business affairs of a consumer, without request in writing by the consumer and legal representative.

F. Providers receiving consumers into the program from outside the boundaries of the State of Utah shall initiate the Interstate Compact prior to the placement.

R501-16-4. Staffing.

A. The program shall have an employed manager who is responsible for the day-to-day resident supervision and operation of the facility. The manager shall be at least 25 years of age, have a BA or BS degree or equivalent training in a human services related field; and have at least 3 years management experience in a secure treatment setting. The responsibilities of the manager shall be clearly defined. Whenever the manager is absent, there shall be a trained qualified substitute to assume managerial responsibility.

B. The program shall have all direct care staff maintain first aid and CPR certification.

C. Programs that utilize students and volunteers, who work with consumers, shall provide them with necessary training and evaluation. Those who work with consumers shall be informed verbally and in writing of program objectives and scope of service.

D. Programs shall comply with R501-14 and R501-18, BCI/MIS clearance requirements.

E. Professional staff shall include the following who have received training in the specific area of care:

1. a licensed physician, or consulting licensed physician,

2. a licensed psychologist, or consulting licensed psychologist,

3. a licensed mental health therapist, and

a. programs with an enrollment of 20 to 39 consumers shall employ one or more licensed professional therapists to provide a minimum of 20 hours service per week,

b. programs with an enrollment of 40 to 59 consumers shall employ one or more licensed professional therapists to provide a minimum of 30 hours service per week, and

c. programs with an enrollment of 60 or more consumers shall employ one or more licensed professional therapists to provide a minimum of 40 hours service per week,

4. a licensed registered nurse, or a consulting licensed registered nurse,

a. programs with an enrollment of 20 to 39 consumers shall employ one or more registered nurses to provide a minimum of 20 hours service per week,

b. programs with an enrollment of 40 to 59 consumers shall employ one or more registered nurses to provide a minimum of 30 hours service per week, and

c. programs with an enrollment of 60 or more consumers shall employ one or more registered nurses to provide a minimum of 40 hours service per week.

F. Unlicensed staff who are trained to work with youth who are chemically dependant or emotionally disturbed or behaviorally disturbed or conduct disordered, shall work under the supervision of a licensed clinical professional.

G. The Program shall maintain a minimum staff ratio of one staff to every five consumers, but shall never have less than two staff on duty at any time. During night time sleeping hours the required minimum of two staff shall be maintained for programs up to twenty-five consumers; three staff for up to fifty consumers; four staff for up to seventy-five consumers; five staff for up to one hundred consumers; and six staff for over one hundred consumers.

H. A program with a mixed gender population shall have at least one male and one female staff on duty at all times.

I. Unlicensed Direct Care Staff Training:

1. Staff shall receive 20 hours of pre-service training and orientation before being responsible for the care of consumers that shall include at a minimum, the following topics:

a. crisis intervention,

b. program policies and procedures,

c. rights and responsibilities of consumers and grievance procedures,

d. passive restraint and security procedures, and

e. fire emergency procedures.

2. Staff shall receive 30 hours of additional training annually that shall include at a minimum, the following topics:

a. human relations and communication skills,

b. special needs of youth and families,

c. problem solving and guidance,

d. consumer rules and regulations,

e. documentation and legal requirements,

f. safety in a secure setting, and

g. universal precautions for blood borne pathogens.

R501-16-5. Direct Service.

Treatment plans shall be reviewed and signed by a licensed clinical professional.

R501-16-6. Physical Environment.

A. The program shall provide documentation of compliance with:

1. local zoning ordinances,

2. local business license requirements,

3. local building codes, specific to an intermediate secure facility,

4. local fire safety regulations as required for an intermediate secure facility,

5. local and state health codes,

B. The program shall provide documentation of acknowledgment from the appropriate government agency for new program services or increased consumer capacity.

C. Building and Grounds

1. The program shall insure that the appearance and cleanliness of the building and grounds are maintained.

2. The program shall ensure a safe physical environment for consumers and staff.

3. The facility shall incorporate the use of fixtures, and

furnishings that aid in preventing occurrence of suicide, such as: plexiglass or safety glass, recessed lighting or sealed light fixtures, non exposed fire sprinkler heads, pressure release robe hooks.

4. Consumers are not to be locked in their sleeping rooms.

R501-16-7. Physical Facilities.

A. Live-in staff shall have separate living space with a private bathroom, bedroom and kitchen.

B. The program shall have space to serve as an administrative office for records, secretarial work and bookkeeping.

C. Indoor space for free and informal activities of consumers shall be available.

D. Provision shall be made for consumer privacy.

E. Space shall be provided for private and group counseling sessions.

F. Sleeping Space:

1. No more than four persons shall be housed in a bedroom.

2. A minimum of sixty square feet per consumer shall be provided in a multiple occupant bedroom. Storage space shall not be counted.

3. A minimum of eighty square feet per individual shall be provided in a single occupant bedroom. Storage space shall not be counted.

4. Sleeping areas shall have a source of natural light, and shall be ventilated by mechanical means or equipped with a screened window that opens.

5. Each bed shall be solidly constructed, no portable beds, and be provided with clean linens.

6. Sheets and pillowcases shall be changed and cleaned at least weekly.

7. Sleeping quarters serving male and female consumers shall be structurally separated.

8. Consumers shall be allowed to decorate and personalize bedrooms in accordance with individual treatment plans, with respect for other residents and property.

G. Bathrooms

1. The program shall have separate bathrooms for males and females. These shall be maintained in good operating order and in a clean and safe manner.

2. Each consumer shall be supplied with toilet paper, towels, soap and other items required for personal hygiene.

3. Bathrooms shall be ventilated by mechanical means or equipped with a screened window that opens.

4. Bathrooms shall meet a minimum ratio of one toilet, one lavatory and one tub or shower for each six residents.

5. There shall be toilets and baths or showers that allow for individual privacy.

6. There shall be safety mirrors secured to the walls at convenient heights.

7. Bathrooms shall be located to allow access without disturbing other residents during sleeping hours.

H. There shall be indoor and outdoor space adequate to accommodate exercise and recreation.

R501-16-8. Equipment.

A. Furniture and equipment shall be of sufficient quantity, variety, and quality to meet program and consumer plans.

B. All furniture and equipment shall be maintained in a clean and safe manner.

R501-16-9. Laundry Service.

A. Programs that permit individuals to do their own laundry shall provide equipment and supplies.

B. Programs that provide for common laundry of linens and clothing shall provide containers for soiled laundry that are separate from clean linens and clothing.

C. Laundry appliances shall be maintained in a clean and safe condition.

R501-16-10. Food Service.

A. One person shall be responsible for food service. If this person is not a licensed dietitian, regularly scheduled consultation with a licensed dietitian shall be obtained and the meals served shall be from the dietitian's approved menus.

B. The person responsible for food service shall maintain a current list of consumers with special nutritional needs and record in the consumer's service record information relating to special nutritional needs and provide for nutrition counseling where indicated.

C. The program shall establish and post kitchen rules and privileges according to consumer needs.

D. Consumers present in the facility for four or more consecutive hours shall be provided nutritious food.

E. Meals may be prepared at the facility or catered.

F. Kitchens shall have clean, operational equipment for the preparation, storage, serving, and clean up of all meals.

G. Adequate dining space shall be provided for consumers. The dining space shall be maintained in a clean and safe manner.

H. When meals are prepared by consumers there shall be a written policy to include:

1. rules of kitchen privileges,
2. menu planning and procedures,
3. nutritional and sanitation requirements, and
4. schedule of responsibilities.

R501-16-11. Storage.

A. The program shall have locked storage for medications.

B. The program shall have locked storage for toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials.

R501-16-12. Medication.

A. Prescriptive medication shall be provided as prescribed by a licensed medical professional.

B. The program staff shall:

1. assist with the self-administration of medication,
2. observe the taking of medication,
3. record medication, including time and dosage, according to prescription, and
4. record effects of medication.

R501-16-13. Specialized Services.

A. The program shall not admit those who are currently experiencing convulsions, in shock, delirium tremens, or unconscious.

B. Provisions shall be made for children and youth to continue their education with a curriculum approved by the State Office of Education.

C. Programs that provide their own school shall be recognized by an educational accreditation organization, i.e., State Board of Education or the National School Accreditation Board.

D. Unless the individual treatment plan specifies otherwise, the following therapies shall be provided to each child or youth at a minimum:

1. one individual therapy session weekly,
2. one group therapy session weekly, and
3. one family or couple therapy session monthly.

E. Consumers record files shall have documentation of time and date of the session with the signature of the provider.

F. An accurate record shall be kept of all funds deposited and withdrawn with the residential facility for use by a consumer. Consumer purchases of over $20.00 per item, shall be substantiated by receipts signed by consumer and appropriate staff.

G. Daily program schedules shall include activities that provide the consumer with large muscle exercise.

H. The program shall provide for activity services to meet the physical, social, cultural, health, maintenance and rehabilitation needs of the consumer as defined in the treatment plan.

I. A recreational program offering a wide variety of activities suited to the interests and abilities of the consumers and leisure counseling as needed, shall also be provided daily.

J. Health Facility Licensure Code R432-151-15. Special Treatment Procedures. Included are Section 1, Section 2, a through c and Section 3 through 4 for reference.

1. The program shall identify the behavioral interventions and special treatment procedures to be utilized and will provide justification and standards for use, and shall develop standards governing the use of these procedures consistent with consumer rights, and fire and health standards.

2. The program shall identify policies and procedures for the following:

a. use of seclusion and time out,

b. prescription and administration of drugs, and

c. use of involuntary medicine.

3. Use of painful stimuli is not allowed.

K. Programs that conduct strip searches shall have policies and procedures which have been approved by the program's governing body and legal counsel.

KEY: licensing, human services, youth
April 12, 2004 62A-4a-413
Notice of Continuation October 18, 2012

R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.
R501-17. Adult Foster Care.
R501-17-1. Authority and Purpose.

Pursuant to 62A-2-101 et seq., the purpose of this rule is to define standards and procedures by which the Office of Licensing, hereinafter referred to as Office, shall license adult foster care.

R501-17-2. Objective.

A. These standards are to establish the minimum requirements for licensure of all Department of Human Services, hereinafter referred to as DHS, adult foster care homes.

B. Adult foster care services are provided pursuant to the Division of Aging and Adult Services, hereinafter referred to as DAAS, according to 62A-3-104(2)a.

R501-17-3. Definition.

"Adult foster care" means the provision of care in homes which are conducive to the physical, social, emotional and mental health of disabled or elderly adults who are temporarily unable to remain in their own homes due to abuse, neglect or exploitation as defined in 62A-3-301.

R501-17-4. License Procedure.

Any adult may apply to DAAS or the Office to become an adult foster care provider. The applicant will be provided with an application, a copy of rules and advised of licensing requirements and procedure. The applicant must meet the requirements for a license and for a DAAS contract.

R501-17-5. Adult Foster Care Provider and Family Requirements.

A. Personal characteristics of adult foster care provider and family, at a minimum, shall be as follows:

1. Provider shall be in good health and able to provide physical and emotional care to the consumer.

a. Provider shall have a physical examination by a medical practitioner at initial licensing.

b. Provider shall self-certify his or her personal physical condition annually.

2. Provider shall be an emotionally stable and responsible person 21 years of age or older. Both legally married couples and single individuals, may be adult foster providers.

3. Provider shall have sufficient income to maintain the family and shall not depend solely on the foster care payment.

4. DAAS employees shall not be approved as foster providers. In emergency situations an employee may provide care with approval of the DAAS Regional Director.

5. A provider must follow Office rules and DAAS rules and work cooperatively with the Office, DAAS, State, Court, and law enforcement officials.

6. A provider shall read, sign and follow the current DHS Provider Code of Conduct.

7. A provider shall comply with the requirements of R501-14 and R501-18.

B. Family Composition and Consumer Placement:

1. The number, ages, and gender of persons in the home shall be taken into account as they may be affected by or have an affect upon the adult.

2. Provider shall have no more than six children, including the provider's children under 18 years of age, living in the home.

3. No more than two children under two years of age, shall reside in an adult foster home, including natural children.

4. No more than three unrelated adults shall be placed in the home. Composition may be flexible and consider the needs of each adult and the family or provider.

5. No other programs providing care for children, youth or adults shall operate out of the same home.

R501-17-6. Physical Aspects of Home.

A. The adult foster home shall be located where school, church, recreation, and other community facilities are available or accessible through arranged transportation.

B. The physical facilities of the adult foster home shall be clean, in good repair, and provide for normal comforts in accordance with accepted community standards.

C. The adult foster home shall be free from health and fire hazards.

1. The adult foster home shall have at least one smoke detector on each floor.

2. The adult foster home shall have at least one approved fire extinguisher. The extinguisher shall be serviced annually.

3. The adult foster home shall have at least one adequately supplied first aid kit.

D. There shall be sufficient bedroom space in accordance with the following:

1. rooms are not shared by consumers of the opposite sex, and

2. each consumer shall have his or her own bed none of which shall be portable. Beds shall be solidly constructed, and provided with clean linens at least weekly or when soiled.

3. Bedrooms shall have a source of natural light, and shall be ventilated by mechanical means or equipped with a screened window that opens.

4. Closet and dresser space shall be provided within the bedroom for the consumer's personal possessions and for a reasonable degree of privacy.

E. Building and grounds:

1. There shall be adequate indoor and outdoor space for recreational activities.

2. All indoor and outdoor areas shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition.

3. Areas determined to be unsafe, including steep grades, cliffs, open pits, swimming pools, high voltage boosters, or high speed roads, shall be fenced off or have natural barriers.

F. Equipment:

1. All furniture and equipment shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition.

2. Furniture and equipment shall be of sufficient quantity, variety, and quality to meet individual consumer needs.

R501-17-7. Nutrition.

A. Daily meals and snacks shall meet the component, quality, and quantity of the Recommended Daily Allowance for adults.

B. The provider shall provide for specialized diet needs as required by the consumer.

C. Sanitary drinking water shall be available at all times.

R501-17-8. Emergency Plans.

A. Provider shall have a written plan of action for emergencies and disasters to include the following:

1. evacuation with a pre-arranged site for relocation,

2. transportation and relocation of consumers when necessary,

3. supervision of consumers after evacuation or relocation, and

4. notification of appropriate authorities.

B. Provider shall have a written plan for medical emergencies with arrangements for medical transportation and

care.

C. In case of emergency the provider shall notify the emergency contact person or appropriate authorities.

D. Provider shall notify the consumer's physician and DHS worker of any accidents or injuries which require medical treatment.

E. Other non-medical emergencies shall be reported to the appropriate authorities.

F. The provider shall immediately report any serious illness, injury or death of a consumer to the DAAS Regional office.

R501-17-9. Infectious Disease.

A. The provider shall have policies and procedures designed to prevent or control infectious and communicable diseases in the home.

B. The provider shall receive training in the control of infectious diseases that meet Department of Health criteria.

R501-17-10. Medication.

A. Consumers shall be responsible for administering their own medication.

B. All adult household members responsible for medications shall keep them in a safe and proper place.

C. Medication shall not be discontinued without the approval of the physician. Unusual reactions or side effects shall be reported to the physician.

D. Medication shall not be used for behavior management or restraint unless prescribed by a physician with notification to the DAAS worker.

R501-17-11. Transportation.

A. The provider shall provide or arrange necessary transportation.

B. Transportation shall be provided according to state safety requirements.

C. Drivers of vehicles shall have a valid Utah drivers license and observe Utah State driving regulations.

D. Transportation shall be provided in vehicles which have current registration and safety inspection.

E. There shall be a means of transportation in case of emergency.

F. Each vehicle shall be equipped with an adequately supplied first aid kit and an emergency list which includes the names of occupants and the name, telephone number and address of the provider.

R501-17-12. Behavior Management.

A. The provider shall provide appropriate supervision at all times.

B. The provider shall not use, nor permit the use of corporal punishment, physical or chemical restraint, infliction of bodily harm or discomfort, deprivation of meals, refuse rest or visits with family, humiliating or frightening methods to control the actions of consumers.

C. The provider shall inform the DAAS worker of any extreme or repeated behavioral problems.

R501-17-13. Consumer Rights in Adult Foster Care.

A. A description of the consumer's rights and responsibilities shall be provided and explained when the adult is admitted to the home. When appropriate, the adult shall be informed verbally of this policy to his or her understanding.

B. The provider shall adhere to the following:

1. allow the consumer to eat meals with the family, and allow the consumer to eat the same food as the family unless the consumer has a special prescribed diet,

2. allow the consumer to participate in family activities,

3. protect confidentiality of information,

4. not make copies of consumer records,

5. explain consumer responsibilities, including household tasks, privileges, and rules of conduct,

6. not allow discrimination,

7. treat the consumer with dignity,

8. allow the right to communicate with family, attorney, physician, clergyman, and others, except where documented to be clinically contraindicated,

9. have a list of people whose visitation rights have been restricted by legal guardian or DAAS worker,

10. allow the right to send and receive mail, and

11. allow the consumer to manage his or her own fiscal affairs, unless the consumer has an approved representative, i.e., conservator to assist them with the management of his or her money.

R501-17-14. Record Keeping.

A. The provider shall maintain the following:

1. current license certificate,

2. copy of contracts with DAAS,

3. medical report, Form ASP19, and

4. documentation of training.

B. The provider shall maintain a file for each consumer, to include the following:

1. biographical information including a current emergency contact name and telephone number,

2. documentation of each consumer to include the following:

a. physical, visual, and dental examinations,

b. emergencies requiring medical treatment,

c. medication, when applicable, and

d. record of significant expenditures for the consumer.

KEY: licensing, human services
January 16, 2001 62A-2-101 et seq.
Notice of Continuation October 18, 2012

R523. Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health.
R523-1. Procedures.
R523-1-1. Authority.

(1) This rule establishes procedures and standards for administration of substance abuse and mental health services as granted by Subsection 62A-15-105(5).

R523-1-2. Purpose.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to provide:

(a) procedures for rulemaking by the division;

(b) clarification of the relationship between the division and the local authorities;

(c) program standards for community mental health programs;

(d) a process for local authorities to set fees for service;

(e) a priority for treatment in community mental health centers;

(f) guidance on carryover from funds generated through collections by community mental health centers;

(g) a list of consumer rights;

(h) guidance in the use of division local authority data for evaluations, research and statistical analysis;

(i) allocation of Utah State Hospital adult beds to local mental heath authorities;

(j) standards for designated examiner certifications;

(k) distribution formulas for the appropriation of funds to the local substance abuse and mental health authorities;

(l) allocation of Utah State Hospital child and youth beds to local mental heath authorities;

(m) procedures for administering antipsychotic medications to children;

(n) procedures for administering electroshock therapy to children;

(o) clarification of items prohibited from public mental health facilities;

(p) guidance on the use of family involvement in therapeutic settings;

(q) guidance for the use of a declaration of mental health treatment;

(r) standards for case manager certification;

(s) set a competitive bid process for contract and subcontracts;

(t) set maintenance of effort standards for local substance abuse authorities;

(u) set the distribution of Fee-On-Fine (DUI) funds; and

(v) clarify the 20% match required by the counties on general funds passed through to the local authorities.

R523-1-3. State and Local Relationships.

(1) Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHA) are the "service designees" of the State Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (Division) to provide comprehensive mental health services as defined by state law pursuant to Section 17-43-302.

(2) When the Division requires other services outside the comprehensive range specified by law, it shall provide LMHAs the first opportunity to accept or reject the service contract. If the LMHA rejects the contract in writing or fails to meet the terms of the contract as determined by the Division, the Division may contract with any qualified provider, through a Request For Proposal (RFP) process. If an agency other than the LMHA receives a contract to provide a mandated service, the contracted service provider shall inform the LMHA that they have been awarded the contract and offer to coordinate the service with existing services provided by the LMHA.

(3) The Division has the responsibility and authority to monitor LMHA contracts. Each mental health catchment area shall be visited at least once annually to monitor compliance. The mental health center will be provided preliminary findings from the site review and an opportunity to comment. A written report will be sent to each LMHA describing the findings from the site visit.

(4) The Division shall oversee the continuity of care for services provided to consumers and resolve conflicts between the Utah State Hospital (USH) and LMHA, and also those between LMHA's.

(a) if negotiations between LMHA's and the USH regarding admissions, discharges or provisions of consumer services fail to be resolved at the local level, the following steps shall be taken:

(i) the director of the Division or designee shall appoint a committee to review the facts of the conflict and make recommendations;

(ii) if the recommendations of the committee do not adequately resolve the conflict, the clinical or medical director of the local mental health center and USH clinical director shall meet and attempt to resolve the conflict;

(iii) if a resolution cannot be reached, the community mental health center director and the superintendent of the USH shall meet and attempt to resolve the conflict;

(iv) if a resolution cannot be reached, the director of the Division or designee shall make the final decision.

(b) If conflicts arise between LMHA's regarding admissions, discharges, or provisions of consumer services, the final authority for resolution shall rest with the director of the Division or designee.

R523-1-5. Fee for Service.

(1) Each local authority:

(a) Shall require all programs that receive federal and state funds from the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (Division) and provide services to clients to establish a policy to set and collect fees.

(i) Each fee policy shall include:

(A) a fee reduction plan based on the client's ability to pay for services; and

(B) a provision that clients who have received an assessment and require mental health treatment or substance abuse services will not be denied services based on the lack of ability to pay.

(ii) Any adjustments to the assessed fee shall follow the procedures approved by the local authority.

(b) Shall approve the fee policy; and

(c) Shall set a usual and customary rate for services rendered.

(2) All programs shall provide a written explanation of the fee policy to all clients at the time of intake except in the case of emergency services.

(3) All clients shall be assessed fees based on:

(a) the usual and customary rate established by the local authorities, or

(b) a negotiated contracted cost of services rendered to clients.

(4) Fees assessed to clients shall not exceed the average cost of delivering the service.

(5) All fees assessed to clients, including upfront administrative fees, shall be reasonable as determined by the local authority.

(6) All programs shall make reasonable effort to collect outstanding fee charges and may use an outside collection agency.

(7) All programs may reduce the assessed fee for services if the fee is determined to be a financial hardship for the client.

(8) The Division shall annually review each program's policy and fee schedule to ensure that the elements set in this

rule are incorporated.

R523-1-6. Priorities for Treatment.

(1) Mental health services provided through public funds (federal, state, and local match) will address current mental health priorities listed below. The State Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, in collaboration with the Utah Council of Mental Health Program, Inc.'s evaluation committee (SCHEDULE), will develop or approve procedures and forms for periodic needs assessments.

(2) Immediacy of need and severity of the mental illness are the two primary variables considered in developing the following priorities of treatment. It is to be understood that emphasis upon certain under-served age groups may be given as appropriately demonstrated through needs studies.

(a) Effective and responsive crisis intervention assessment, direct care, and referral program available to all citizens.

(b) Provision of the least restrictive and most appropriate treatment and settings for:

a. severely mentally ill children, youth, and adults;

b. acutely mentally ill children, youth, and adults.

(c) Provisions of services to emotionally disabled children, youth and aged citizens who are neither acutely nor severely mentally ill, but whose adjustment is critical for their future as well as for society in general.

(d) Provision of services to emotionally disabled adults who are neither acutely nor severely mentally ill, but whose adjustment is critical to their personal quality of life as well as for society in general.

(e) Provision of consultation, education and preventive mental health services targeted at high risk groups in particular.

R523-1-7. Collections Carryover.

(1) Local center programs may carry collections forward from one fiscal year to another.

(2) Centers receive two general types of revenues - appropriations and collections. These terms are defined as follows:

(a) Appropriations:

(i) State appropriated monies

(ii) Federal Block Grant dollars

(iii) County Match of at least 20%

(b) Collections:

(i) First and third party reimbursements

(ii) Any other source of income generated by the center.

R523-1-8. Consumers Rights.

(1) Each local mental health center shall have a written statement reflecting consumers rights. General areas for consideration should be:

(a) consumer involvement in treatment planning.

(b) consumer involvement in selection of their primary therapist.

(c) consumer access to their individual treatment records.

(d) informed consent regarding medication

(e) grievance procedures

(2) This statement should also indicate the Center's commitment to always treat mental health consumers with dignity and individuality in a positive, supportive and empowering manner. This document is to be shared with the consumer at the time of intake and a signed copy made part of their individual file. The State Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health shall periodically review this process to assure appropriate content within the rights statement and proper application of the intent of this policy.

R523-1-9. Statewide Program Evaluation, Research, and Statistics.

(1) Responsibility for Statewide program evaluation, research, and statistics belongs to the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health. This responsibility includes data system leadership, coordination, implementation, and monitoring.

(2) The Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health shall develop and maintain, in collaboration with local mental health providers, a set of data system principles that address at least the following topics: standardization of data variables and definitions; variable integration across data sets; procedures for requesting data from MHOs; procedures for data review and dissemination; MHC participation in planning new statistical reports and requests; cost-effective and practical data collection procedures; confidentiality and data security; accuracy and data quality control; updating regular reports; and procedures for reviewing and updating the principles.

(3) The Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, in collaboration with the local Mental Health Authorities and their providers, shall assess service effectiveness (outcomes) and efficiency (productivity) and report the results in an annual report. This report or reports shall contain data results on effectiveness and efficiency for the previous year, and a plan for assessing these variables for the following year.

R523-1-10. Allocation of Utah State Hospital Bed Days to Local Mental Health Authorities.

1. Pursuant to UCA 62A-15-611(2)(a), the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health herein establishes, by rule, a formula to allocate to local mental health authorities adult beds for persons who meet the requirements of UCA 62A-15-610(2)(a).

2. The formula established provides for allocation based on (1) the percentage of the state's adult population located within a mental health catchment area: and (2) a differential to compensate for the additional demand for hospital beds in mental health catchment areas that are located within urban areas.

3. The Division hereby establishes a formula to determine adult bed allocation:

a. The most recent available population estimates are obtained from the Utah Population Estimates Committee.

b. The total adult population figures for the State are identified which includes general adults and geriatric populations. Adult means age 18 through age 64. Geriatric means age 65 and older.

c. Adult and Geriatric population numbers are identified for each county.

d. The urban counties are identified (county classifications are determined by the lieutenant governor's office pursuant to UCA 17-50-501 and 17-50-502 and the most recent classifications are used to determine which counties are defined as urban) and given a differential as follows:

i. The total number of adult beds available at the Utah State Hospital are determined, from which the total number of geriatric beds and adult beds are identified.

ii. 4.8% is subtracted from the total number of beds available for adults to be allocated as a differential.

iii. 4.8% is subtracted from the total number of beds available for geriatrics to be allocated as a differential.

e. The total number of available adult beds minus the differential is multiplied by the county's percentage of the state's total adult and geriatric populations to determine the number of allocated beds for each county.

f. Each catchments area's individual county numbers are

added to determine the total number of beds allocated to a catchment area. This fractional number is rounded to the nearest whole bed.

g. The differential beds are then distributed to urban counties based on their respective percentage of urban counties as a whole.

h. At least one adult (18 - 64) bed is allocated to each community mental health center.

4. In accordance with UCA 62A-15-611(6), the Division shall periodically review and make changes in the formula as necessary to accurately reflect changes in population.

5. Applying the formula.

a. Adjustments of adult beds, as the formula is applied, shall become effective at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

b. The Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, is responsible to calculate adult bed allocation.

c. Each local mental health authority will be notified of changes in adult bed allocation.

6. The number of allocated adult beds shall be reviewed and adjusted as necessary or at least every three years as required by statute.

7. A local mental health authority may sell or loan its allocation of adult beds to another local mental health authority.

R523-1-12. Program Standards.

(1) The Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health establishes by rule, minimum standards for community mental health programs.

(a) Each Community Mental Health Center shall have a current license issued by the Office of Licensing, Department of Human Services.

(b) Each Center shall have a comprehensive plan of service which shall be reviewed and updated at least annually to reflect changing needs. The plan shall:

(i) Be consistent with the "Comprehensive Mental Health Plan For Services To The Seriously Mentally Ill",

(ii) Designate the projected use of state and federal contracted dollars,

(iii) Define the Center's priorities for service and the population to be served.

(c) Each Center shall provide or arrange for the provision of services within the following continuum of care:

(i) Inpatient care and services (hospitalization),

(ii) Residential care and services,

(iii) Day treatment and Psycho-social rehabilitation,

(iv) Outpatient care and services,

(v) Twenty-four hour crisis care and services,

(vi) Psychotropic mediation management,

(vii) Case management services,

(viii) Community supports including in-home services, housing, family support services and respite services,

(ix) Consultation, education and preventive services, including case consultation, collaboration with other county service agencies, public education and public information,

(x) Services to persons incarcerated in a county jail or other county correctional facility.

(d) Each Center shall participate in a yearly on-site evaluation conducted by the Division.

(e) The local mental health authority shall be responsible for monitoring and evaluating all subcontracts to ensure:

(i) Services delivered to consumers commensurate with funds provided,

(ii) Progress is made toward accomplishing contract goals and objectives.

(f) The local mental health authority shall conduct a minimum of one site visit per year with each subcontractor. There shall be a written report to document the review activities and findings, a copy of which will be made available to the Division.

R523-1-14. Designated Examiners Certification.

(1) A "Designated Examiner" is a licensed physician or other licensed mental health professional designated by the Division as specially qualified by training or experience in the diagnosis of mental or related illness (62A-15-602(3) and 62A-15-606).

(a) The Division shall certify that a designated examiner is qualified by training and experience in the diagnosis of mental or related illness. Certification will require at least five years continual experience in the treatment of mental or related illness in addition to successful completion of training provided by the Division.

(b) Application for certification will be achieved by the applicant making a written request to the Division for their consideration. Upon receipt of a written application the Director will cause to occur a review and examination of the applicants qualifications.

(c) The applicant must meet the following minimum standards in order to be certified.

(i) The applicant must be a licensed mental health professional.

(ii) The applicant must be a resident of the State of Utah.

(iii) The applicant must demonstrate a complete and thorough understanding of abnormal psychology and abnormal behavior, to be determined by training, experience and written examination.

(iv) The applicant must demonstrate a fundamental and working knowledge of the mental health law. In particular, the applicant must demonstrate a thorough understanding of the conditions which must be met to warrant involuntary commitment, to be determined by training, experience and written examination.

(v) The applicant must be able to discriminate between abnormal behavior due to mental illness which poses a substantial likelihood of serious harm to self or others from those forms of abnormal behavior which do not represent such a threat. Such knowledge will be determined by experience, training and written examination.

(vi) The applicant must be able to demonstrate a general knowledge of the court process and the conduct of commitment hearings. The applicant must demonstrate an ability to provide the court with a thorough and complete oral and written evaluation that addresses the standards and questions set forth in the law, to be determined by experience, training and written and oral examination.

(d) The Division Director will determine if experience and qualifications are satisfactory to meet the required standards. The Director will also determine if there are any training requirements that may be waived due to prior experience and training.

(e) Upon satisfactory completion of the required experience and training, the Director will certify the qualifications of the applicant, make record of such certification and issue a certificate to the applicant reflecting his status as a designated examiner and authorize the use of privileges and responsibilities as prescribed by law.

R523-1-15. Funding Formula.

(1) The Division establishes by rule a formula for the annual allocation of funds to local substance abuse and mental health authorities through contracts.

(2) The funding formula for mental health services shall be applied annually to state and federal funds appropriated by the legislature to the Division and is intended for the annual equitable distribution of these funds to the state's local mental

health authorities.

(a) Appropriated funds will be distributed annually on a per capita basis, according to the most current population data available from the Office of Planning and Budget. New funding and/or decreases in funding shall be processed and distributed through the funding formula.

(b) The funding formula shall utilize a rural differential to compensate for additional costs of providing services in a rural area which may consider: the total population of each county, the total population base served by the local mental health center and/or population density.

(c) The funding formula may utilize a determination of need other than population if the Division establishes by valid and acceptable data, that other defined factors are relevant and reliable indicators of need.

(d) Each Local Mental Health Authorities shall provide funding equal to at least 20% of the state funds that it receives to fund services described in that local mental health authority's annual plan.

(e) The formula does not apply to:

(i) Funds that local mental health authorities receive from sources other than the Division.

(ii) Funds that local mental health authorities receive from the Division to operate a specific program within its jurisdiction that is available to all residents of the state.

(iii) Funds that local mental health authorities receive from the Division to meet a need that exists only within the jurisdiction of that local mental health authority.

(iv) Funds that local mental health authorities receive from the Division for research projects.

(3) The funding formula for substance abuse services shall be applied annually to state and federal funds appropriated by the legislature to the Division and is intended for the annual equitable distribution of these funds to the state's local substance abuse authorities.

(a) Up to 15% of the purchase of service funds may be allocated by the State Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health for statewide services; the remaining 85% of these funds will be allocated to the Local Substance Abuse Authorities as follows:

(i) Rural counties (all counties in the state except Utah, Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber) shall be allocated a rural differential of $11,600;

(ii) Sixty percent of the remaining funds will be allocated to each county based on the need factor derived from the Incidence and Prevalence Studies;

(iii) The remaining forty percent of the funds will be allocated to each county based on the county's percent of the General Population as estimated by the Utah Office of Planning and Budget;

(b) Cost of Living Adjustments shall be determined by the State Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health in accordance with legislative appropriations.

(c) Funds approved for a local authority, based on the funding formula, belong to that authority. In the event that there is an unexpended amount at the end of the year, the local authority will be allowed to carry these unexpended funds over into the next contract period, provided that the Division can carry the funds over. The only exception to this carryover authority will be that if the unexpended funds cause the state to not meet the statewide set-aside requirements. The division will contract these unexpended funds to other local authorities who can provide the services to fulfill the set-aside requirements. The division shall monitor the fund balances and the set-aside spending throughout the year. The decision to transfer funds will be negotiated in March of each year with any local authority that will not expend all of their funds.

R523-1-16. Allocation of Utah State Hospital Pediatric Beds to Local Mental Health Authorities.

(1) The Division establishes, by rule, a formula to allocate to local mental health authorities pediatric beds.

(2) The formula established provides for allocation based on the percentage of the state's population of persons under the age of 18 located within a mental health catchment area.

(3) Each community mental health center shall be allocated at least one pediatric bed.

(4) The formula to determined pediatric bed allocation:

(a) The most recent available population estimates are obtained from the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

(b) The total pediatric population figures for the State are identified. Pediatric means under the age of 18.

(c) Pediatric population figures are identified for each county.

(d) The total number of pediatric beds available is multiplied by the county's percentage of the state's total pediatric population. This will determine the number of allocated pediatric beds for each county.

(e) Each catchment area's individual county numbers are added to determine the total number of pediatric beds allocated to a catchment area. This fractional number is rounded to the nearest whole bed.

(5) The Division shall periodically review and make changes in the formula as necessary.

(6) Applying the formula.

(a) Adjustments of pediatric beds, as the formula is applied, shall become effective at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

(b) Each local mental health authority shall be notified of changes in pediatric bed allocation.

(7) The number of allocated pediatric beds shall be reviewed and adjusted as necessary or at least every three years as required by statute.

(8) A local mental health authority may sell or loan its allocation of adult beds to another local mental health authority.

R523-1-17. Medication Procedures for Children, Legal Authority.

(1) The Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health hereby establishes due process procedures for children prior to the administration of antipsychotic medication.

(a) This policy applies to persons under the age of 18 who are committed to the physical custody of a local mental health authority and/or committed to the legal custody of the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

(b) Antipsychotic medication means any antipsychotic agent usually and customarily prescribed and administered in the chemical treatment of psychosis.

(c) A legal custodian is one who has been appointed by the Juvenile Court and may include the Division of Child and Family Services, the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, and the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

(d) A legal guardian is one who is appointed by a testamentary appointment or by a court of law.

(e) A person under the age of 18 may be treated with antipsychotic medication when, as provided in this section, any one or more of the following exist:

(i) The child and parent/legal guardian/legal custodian give consent.

(ii) The child or the parent/legal guardian/legal custodian does not give consent, but a Neutral and Detached Fact Finder determines that antipsychotic medication is an appropriate treatment.

(iii) The medication is necessary in order to control the child's dangerous behavior and it is administered for an

exigent circumstance according to this rule.

(f) A local mental health authority has the obligation to provide a child and parent/legal guardian/legal custodian with the following information when recommending that the child be treated with antipsychotic medications:

(i) The nature of the child's mental illness.

(ii) The recommended medication treatment, its purpose, the method of administration, and dosage recommendations.

(iii) The desired beneficial effects on the child's mental illness as a result of the recommended treatment.

(iv) The possible or probable mental health consequences to the child if recommended treatment is not administered.

(v) The possible side effects, if any of the recommended treatment.

(vi) The ability of the staff to recognize any side effects which may actually occur and the possibility of ameliorating or abating those side effects.

(vii) The possible, if any, alternative treatments available and whether those treatments are advisable.

(viii) The right to give or withhold consent for the proposed medication treatment.

(ix) When informing a child and his/her parent/legal guardian/legal custodian that they have the right to withhold consent the staff must inform them that the mental health authority has the right to initiate a medication hearing and have a designated examiner determine whether the proposed treatment is necessary.

(g) The child and parent/legal guardian/legal custodian shall then be afforded an opportunity to sign a consent form stating that they have received the information under subsection F of this section, and that they consent to the proposed medication treatment.

(h) If either the child or parent/legal guardian/legal custodian refuses to give consent, the mental health authority may initiate a medication hearing in accordance with subsection J of this rule.

(i) Antipsychotic medication may be administered under the following exigent circumstances:

(i) A qualified physician has determined and certifies that he/she believes the child is likely to cause injury to him/herself or to others if not immediately treated. That certification shall be recorded in the Physician's Orders of the child's medical record and shall contain at least the following information:

(A) A statement by the physician that he/she believes the child is likely to cause injury to himself/herself or others if not immediately restrained and provided medication treatment.

(B) The basis for that belief (including a statement of the child's behaviors).

(C) The medication administered.

(D) The date and time the medication was begun.

(j) Involuntary treatment in exigent circumstances may be continued for 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. At the expiration of that time period, the child shall not be involuntarily treated unless a Notice to Convene a Medication Hearing has been prepared and provided to the child pursuant to the provision of subsection K of this section.

(k) If the child and/or parent/legal guardian/legal custodian refuse to give consent the treating staff may request a medication hearing be held to determine if medication treatment is appropriate.

(i) The treating physician shall document in the child's medical record, the child's diagnosis, the recommended treatment, the possible side effects of such treatment, the desired benefit of such treatment, and the prognosis.

(ii) The treating staff shall complete a Request to Convene a Medication Hearing form and submit it to the Director/Designee of the local mental health authority who will contact a Neutral and Detached Fact Finder and set a date and time for the hearing. The child and parent/legal guardian/legal custodian shall be provided notice of the medication hearing and the hearing shall be set as soon as reasonably possible after a request has been made, but no sooner than 24 hours of notification being provided to the child and parent/legal guardian/legal custodian.

(iii) Prior to the hearing, the Neutral and Detached Fact Finder is provided documentation regarding the child's mental condition, including the child's medical records, physician's orders, diagnosis, nursing notes, and any other pertinent information.

(l) Medication hearings shall be conducted by a Neutral and Detached Fact Finder, shall be heard where the child is currently being treated, and shall be conducted in an informal, non-adversarial manner as to not have a harmful effect upon the child.

(i) The child has the right to attend the hearing, have an adult informant (parent/legal guardian/legal custodian/foster parent, etc.) present, and to ask pertinent questions. Other persons may attend the hearing if appropriate.

(ii) The Neutral and Detached Fact Finder shall begin each medication hearing by explaining the purpose and procedure of the hearing to the child, parent/legal guardian/legal custodian, and any other persons present.

(iii) The Neutral and Detached Fact Finder will review the child's current condition and recommended course of treatment.

(iv) The child, parent/legal guardian/legal custodian, and others present shall then be afforded an opportunity to comment on the issue of medication treatment.

(v) Following the review of the case and hearing of comments, the Neutral and Detached Fact Finder shall render a decision.

(vi) If needed the Neutral and Detached Fact Finder may ask everyone to leave the room to allow him/her time to deliberate.

(m) The Neutral and Detached Fact Finder may order medication treatment of a child if, after consideration of the record and deliberation, the Neutral and Detached Fact Finder finds that the following conditions exist:

(i) The child has a mental illness; and

(ii) The child is gravely disabled and in need of medication treatment for the reason that he/she suffers from a mental illness such that he/she (a) is in danger of serious physical harm resulting from a failure to provide for his essential human needs of health or safety, or (b) manifests severe deterioration in routine functioning evidenced by repeated and escalating loss of cognitive or volitional control over his/her actions and is not receiving such care as is essential for his/her health safety; and/or

(iii) Without medication treatment, the child poses a likelihood of serious harm to him/herself, others, or their property. Likelihood of serious harm means either (a) substantial risk that physical harm will be inflicted by an individual upon his/her own person, as evidenced by threats or attempts to commit suicide or inflict physical harm on one's own self, or (b) a substantial risk that physical harm will be inflicted by an individual upon another, as evidenced by behavior which has caused such harm or which placed another person or persons in reasonable fear of sustaining such harm, or (c) a substantial risk that physical harm will be inflicted by an individual upon the property of others, as evidenced by behavior which has caused substantial loss or damage to the property of others; and

(iv) The proposed medication treatment is in the medical best interest of the patient, taking into account the possible side effects as well as the potential benefits of the

treatment; and

(v) The proposed medication treatment is in accordance with prevailing standards of accepted medical practice.

(n) The basis for the decision is supported by adequate documentation. The Neutral and Detached Fact Finder shall complete and sign a Medication Hearing form at the end of the hearing. A copy shall be provided to the child and/or parent/legal guardian/legal custodian.

(o) A child and/or parent/legal guardian/legal custodian may appeal the decision of a Neutral and Detached Fact Finder according to the following process, by submitting a written appeal to the Director/Designee of the Local Mental Health Authority providing treatment to the child, within 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) of the initial hearing.

(i) Upon receipt of the appeal, a panel consisting of two physicians and a non-physician licensed professional (RN, LCSW, PhD, etc.) shall be assigned to hear the appeal.

(ii) The panel shall review the available documentation and make a decision within 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) of the date of the appeal.

(iii) A written decision from the panel shall be provided to the child, the child's parent/legal guardian/legal custodian, the local mental health authority providing treatment to the child, and any other appropriate party.

(p) In the event that a significant medication change is proposed, the child and/or parent/legal guardian/legal custodian shall be provided an opportunity to give consent in accordance to subsection F of this section. If the child and parent/legal guardian/legal custodian refuse to give consent, a medication hearing may be initiated in according with subsection K of this section.

(q) Medication treatment ordered pursuant to subsection P of this section may continue after the initial hearing according to the following process:

(i) A Neutral and Detached Fact Finder shall review the case within 180 days of the initial hearing.

(ii) The Neutral and Detached Fact Finder shall review the medical record before rendering a decision to continue medication treatment.

(iii) The Neutral and Detached Fact Finder may order continued medication treatment if he/she finds the following conditions are met:

(A) The child is still mentally ill; and

(B) Absent continued medication treatment, the child will suffer severe and abnormal mental and emotional distress as indicated by recent past history, and will experience deterioration in his/her ability to function in the least restrictive environment, thereby making him/her a substantial danger to him/herself or others, and

(C) The medication treatment is in the medical best interest of the patient, taking into account the possible side effects as well as the potential benefits of the treatment; and

(D) The medication treatment is in accordance with prevailing standards of accepted medical practice.

(iv) If the neutral and Detached Fact Finder approves continued medication treatment, he/she shall complete a Review of Continued Medication form, which shall be placed in the child's medical record. A copy shall be provided to the child and/or parent/legal guardian/legal custodian.

(v) At the end of 12 months, the case shall again be reviewed as outlined in this subsection (Q), and shall be reviewed every 6 months while the course of treatment is being administered.

R523-1-18. Psychosurgery and Electroshock Therapy Procedures for Children, Legal Authority.

(1) By this rule, the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health establishes the following due process procedure for children prior to their being administered psychosurgery or electroshock therapy.

(a) This policy applies to persons under the age of 18 who are committed to the physical custody of a local mental health authority and/or committed to the legal custody of the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health. The following terms are herein defined:

(b) ECT means electroconvulsive therapy.

(c) A Legal Custodian means a person who is appointed by the juvenile court. Such a person may have been selected from the Division of Child and Family Services, the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, or the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

(d) A Legal Guardian means a person who holds a testamentary appointment or is appointed by a court of law.

(e) Psychosurgery means a neurosurgical intervention to modify the brain to reduce the symptoms of a severely ill psychiatric patient.

(f) A local mental health authority has the obligation to provide a child and parent/legal guardian/legal custodian with the following information when recommending that the child be treated with ECT or Psychosurgery:

(i) The nature of the child's mental illness;

(ii) The recommended ECT/Psychosurgery treatment, its purpose, the method of administration, and recommended length of time for treatment;

(iii) The desired beneficial effects on the child's mental illness as a result of the recommended treatment

(iv) The possible or probable mental health consequences to the child if recommended treatment is not administered

(v) The possible side effects, if any, of the recommended treatment

(vi) The ability of the staff to recognize any side effects, should any actually occur, and the possibility of ameliorating or abating those side effects

(vii) The possible, if any, alternative treatments available and whether those treatments are advisable

(viii) The right to give or withhold consent for the proposed ECT/psychosurgery.

(ix) When informing a child and his/her parent/legal guardian/legal custodian they have the right to withhold consent, the local mental health authority must inform them that regardless of whether they give or withhold consent, a due process procedure will be conducted before two designated examiners to determine the appropriateness of such treatment.

(g) The child and parent/legal guardian/legal custodian shall then be afforded an opportunity to sign a consent form stating that they have received the information listed in subsection E of this section, and that they consent or do not consent to the proposed treatment.

(h) If the parent/legal guardian/legal custodian refuses to consent to ECT/psychosurgery, the local mental health authority shall consider a treatment team dispositional review to determine whether the child is appropriate for treatment through their services.

(i) Regardless of whether the child or parent/legal guardian/legal custodian agrees or disagrees with the proposed ECT/psychosurgery, a due process procedure shall be conducted before the treatment can be administered.

(j) A physician shall request ECT or psychosurgery for a child by completing a Request to Treat With ECT or Psychosurgery form and submitting to the Director/Designee of the Local Mental Health Authority providing treatment.

(k) Upon receipt of the request, the Director/Designee shall contact two Designated Examiners, one of which must be a physician, and set a date and time for an ECT/Psychosurgery Hearing.

(l) The child and parent/legal guardian/legal custodian shall be provided notice of the hearing.

(m) Prior to the hearing, the two designated examiners shall be provided documentation regarding the child's mental condition, including the child's medical records, physician's orders, diagnosis, nursing notes, and any other pertinent information. The attending physician shall document his/her proposed course of treatment and reason(s) justifying the proposal in the medical record.

(n) ECT/psychosurgery hearings shall be conducted by two Designated Examiners, one of whom is a physician, Hearings shall be held where the child is currently being treated, and shall be conducted in an informal, non-adversarial manner as to not have a harmful effect upon the child.

(i) The child has the right to attend the hearing, have an adult informant (parent/legal guardian/legal custodian/foster parent, etc.) present, and to ask pertinent questions.

(ii) If the child or others become disruptive during the hearing, the Designated Examiners may request that those persons be removed. The hearing shall continue in that person's absence.

(iii) The hearing shall begin with the child, parent/legal guardian/legal custodian, and any others being informed of the purpose and procedure of the hearing.

(iv) The record shall be reviewed by the Designated Examiners and the proposed treatment shall be discussed.

(v) The child, parent/legal guardian/legal custodian, and others present shall be afforded an opportunity to comment on the issue of ECT or psychosurgery.

(vi) Following the review of the case and the hearing of comments, the Designated Examiners shall render a decision

(vii) If needed the Designated Examiners may ask everyone to leave the room to allow them time to deliberate.

(o) The Designated Examiners may order ECT or psychosurgery if, after consideration of the record and deliberation, they both find that the following conditions exist:

(i) The child has a mental illness as defined in the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association (DSM); and

(ii) The child is gravely disabled and in need of ECT or Psychosurgery for the reason that he/she suffers from a mental illness such that he/she (a) is in danger of serious physical harm resulting from a failure to provide for his essential human needs of health or safety, or (b) manifests severe deterioration in routine functioning evidenced by repeated and escalating loss of cognitive or volitional control over his/her actions and is not receiving such care as is essential for his/her health safety; and/or

(iii) Without ECT or psychosurgery, the child poses a likelihood of serious harm to self, others, or property. Likelihood of serious harm means either

(A) substantial risk that physical harm will be inflicted by an individual upon his/her own person, as evidenced by threats or attempts to commit suicide or inflict physical harm on one's own self, or

(B) a substantial risk that physical harm will be inflicted by an individual upon another, as evidenced by behavior which has caused such harm or which has placed another person or persons in reasonable fear of sustaining such harm, or

(C) a substantial risk that physical harm will be inflicted by an individual upon the property of others, as evidenced by behavior which has caused substantial loss or damage to the property of others; and

(iv) The proposed treatment is an appropriate and accepted method of treatment for the patient's mental condition; and

(v) The proposed medication treatment is in accordance with prevailing standards of accepted medical practice.

(p) The basis for the decision shall be supported by adequate documentation. The Designated Examiners shall complete and sign an ECT or Psychosurgery form at the end of the hearing. A copy of the decision shall be provided to the child and/or parent/legal guardian/legal custodian.

(q) The child and/or parent/legal guardian/legal custodian may request a second opinion of a decision to treat with ECT or psychosurgery by filing a Request for a Second Opinion form with the Clinical Director/designee of the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health within 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) of the initial hearing.

(r) ECT or psychosurgery may be commenced within 48 hours of the decision by the Designated Examiners, if no request for a second opinion is made. If a request is made, treatment may be commenced as soon as the Clinical Director/designee physician renders his/her decision if he/she agrees with the decision.

(s) Upon receipt of a Request, the Clinical Director/designee will review the record, consult with whomever he/she believes is necessary, and render a decision within 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) of receipt of the Request. The Clinical Director/designee shall sign a Second Opinion for Decision to Treat with ECT/Psychosurgery form which is placed in the child's record. A copy shall be provided to the child and the parent/legal guardian/legal custodian prior to the commencement of treatment.

(t) If a child has been receiving ECT treatment and requires further treatment than that outlined in the original ECT plan, the procedures set forth in subsections F through S of this section shall be followed before initiating further treatment.

R523-1-19. Prohibited Items and Devices on the Grounds of Public Mental Health Facilities.

(1) Pursuant to the requirements of Subsection 62A-12-202 (9), and Sections 76-10-523.5, 76-8-311.1, and 76-8-311.3, all facilities owned or operated by community mental health centers that have any contracts with local mental health authority and/or the Utah State Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health are designated as secure areas. Accordingly all weapons, contraband, controlled substances, implements of escape, ammunition, explosives, spirituous or fermented liquors, firearms, or any other devices that are normally considered to be weapons are prohibited from entry into community mental health centers. There shall be a prominent visual notice of secure area designation. Law enforcement personnel are authorized to carry firearms while completing official duties on the grounds of those facilities.

R523-1-20. Family Involvement.

(1) Each mental heath authority shall annually prepare and submit to the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health a plan for mental health funding and service delivery. Included in the plan shall be a method to educate families concerning mental illness and to promote family involvement when appropriate, and with patient consent, in the treatment program of a family member.

(2) The State Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health will monitor for compliance as part of the annual quality of care site visits.

R523-1-21. Declaration for Mental Health Treatment.

(1) The State Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health will make available information concerning the declaration for mental health treatment. Included will be

information concerning available assistance in completing the document.

(2) Each local mental health center shall have information concerning declarations for mental health treatment. Information will be distributed with consumer rights information at the time of intake.

(3) Utah State Hospital will provide information concerning the declaration for mental health treatment at the time of admittance to the hospital.

(4) Consumers who choose to complete a declaration for mental health treatment may deliver a copy to their mental health therapist, to be included as part of their medical record.

R523-1-23. Case Manager Certification.

(1) Definitions.

(a) "Mental Health and Substance Abuse Case Manager" means an individual under the supervision of a qualified provider employed by the local mental health authority or contracted by a local substance abuse authority, who is responsible for coordinating, advocating, linking and monitoring activities that assist individuals with serious and often persistent mental illness and serious emotional disorder in children and individuals with substance abuse disorders to access prescribed medical and related therapeutic services. Also, to promote the individual's general health and their ability to function independently and successfully in the community.

(b) "Qualified providers" include any individual who is a licensed physician, a licensed psychologist, a licensed clinical social worker, a licensed certified social worker, a licensed social service worker, a licensed advanced practice registered nurse, a licensed registered nurse, a licensed practical nurse, a licensed professional counselor, licensed marriage and family counselor, or a licensed. substance abuse counselor, and employed by a local mental health authority or contracted by a local mental health authority.

(2) A certified case manager must meet the following minimum standards:

(a) be an individual who is not a licensed mental health professional, who is supervised by one of the qualified providers listed in Subsection R523-1-23(1)(b);

(b) be at least 18 years of age;

(c) have at least a high school degree or a GED;

(d) have at least two years experience in the support of individuals with mental illness or substance abuse;

(e) be employed by the local mental health authority or contracted by a local substance abuse authority;

(f) pass a Division exam which tests basic knowledge, ethics, attitudes and case management skills with a score of 70 percent or above; and

(g) completes an approved case management practicum.

(3) An individual applying to become a certified case manager may request a waiver of the minimum standards in Subsection R523-1-23(2) based on their prior experience and training. The individual shall submit the request in writing to the Division. The Division shall review the documentation and issues a written decision regarding the request for waiver.

(4) Applications and instructions to apply for certification to become a case manager can be obtained from the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health. Only complete applications supported by all necessary documents shall be considered.

(a) Individuals will be notified in writing of disposition and determination to grant or deny the application within 60 days of completion of case management requirements. The Division shall issue a certificate for three years.

(b) If the application is denied the individual may file a written appeal within 30 days to the Division Director.

(5) Each certified case manager is required to complete and document eight hours of continuing education (CEU) credits each calendar year related to mental health or substance abuse topics.

(a) A certified case manager shall submit CEU documentation to the Division when they apply for recertification.

(b) Documents to verify CEU credits include:

(i) a certificate of completion documenting continuing education validation furnished by the presenter:

(ii) a letter of certificate from the sponsoring agency verifying the name of the program, presenter, and number of hours attended and participants; or

(iii) an official grade transcript verifying completion of an undergraduate or graduate course(s) of study.

(6) Certified case managers shall submit the Request for Re-certification and documentation of 24 hours of CEU's 30 days prior to the date of expiration on the initial certificate or re-certification. Failure to submit the Request for Re-certification will result in automatic revocation of the certificate.

(7) Certified case managers shall abide by the Rules of Professional Code of Conduct pursuant to Subsection R495-876(a), the Department of Human Services Provider Code of Conduct Policy.

(a) Each employer shall notify the Division within 30 days, if a certified case manager engages in unprofessional or unlawful conduct.

(b) The Division shall revoke, refuse to certify or renew a certification to an individual who is substantiated to have engaged in unprofessional or unlawful conduct.

(c) An individual who has been served a Notice of Agency Action that the certification has been revoked or will not be renewed may request a Request for Review to the Division Director or designee within 30 days of receipt of notice.

(d) The Division Director or designee will review the findings of the Notice of Agency Action and shall determine to uphold, amend or revise the action of denial or revocation of the certification.

(8) If a certified case manager fails to complete the requirements for CEU's, their certificate will be revoked or allowed to expire and will not be renewed.

(9) If an individual fails the Division examination they must wait 30 days before taking the examination again. The individual may only attempt to pass the examination two times with a twelve-month period.

(10) The case managers certification must be posted and available upon request.

R523-1-24. Distribution of Fee-On-Fine (DUI) Funds.

(1) The Fee-On-Fine funds collected by the court system under the criminal surcharge law and remitted to the State Treasurer will be allocated to the Local Substance Abuse Authorities based upon each county's percent of the total state population as determined at the time of the funding formula as described in R523-1-15. The Division shall authorize quarterly releases of these funds to the county commission of each county for which they are allocated unless notified in writing by the local authority's governing board to send the funds to the local service provider.

R523-1-25. 20% Match Required to Be County Tax Revenue.

(1) The Division determines that the funds required by Subsection 17-43-301(4)(a)(x) (normally called the 20% match requirement) shall be paid from tax revenues assessed by the county legislative body and collected by the County Clerk.

(2) Failure by any county to meet its obligations under

this requirement shall result in the amount of State General Funds allocated to that county by formula as described in R523-1-15 being lowered by the percent by which the county under-matches these funds.

KEY: bed allocations, due process, prohibited items and devices, fees
December 29, 2009 17-43-302
Notice of Continuation November 1, 2012 62A-15-103
62A-15-105(5)
62A-15-603
62A-15-612
62A-15-108
62A-15-704(3)(a)(i)
62A-15-704(3)(a)(ii)
62A-15-713(7)
62A-15-1003
17-43-204
17-43-301(4)(a)(x)
17-43-306

R527. Human Services, Recovery Services.
R527-37. Closure Criteria for Support Cases.
R527-37-1. Authority and Purpose.

1. The Department of Human Services is authorized to create rules necessary for the provision of social services by Section 62A-1-111. The Office of Recovery Services is authorized to adopt, amend, and enforce rules as necessary by Section 62A-11-107.

2. The purpose of this rule is to provide the federal regulation that is incorporated by reference.

R527-37-2. Closure Criteria for Support Cases.

This rule establishes the criteria a support case must meet in order to be eligible for case closure under federal regulations. The Office of Recovery Services adopts the federal regulations as published in 45 CFR 303.11, July 2, 2010 ed., which are incorporated by reference.

KEY: child support
October 23, 2012 62A-11-107
Notice of Continuation June 12, 2012 62A-1-111

R527. Human Services, Recovery Services.
R527-253. Collection of Child Support Judgments.
R527-253-1. Purpose and Authority.

1. The Office of Recovery Services (ORS) is authorized to create rules necessary for the provision of social services by Section 62A-11-107.

2. The purpose of this rule is to clarify that ORS has the authority to demand payment in full or to set or reset payment schedules to collect past-due support according to the interests of the state. It also provides a list of some of the legal remedies available to ORS to collect on a judgment.

R527-253-2. Collection of Child Support Judgments.

1. The Office of Recovery Services/Child Support Services (ORS/CSS) may demand and collect immediate payment in full, or may demand and collect payments that will result in payment in full within a period of time that is deemed to meet the interests of the state in child support judgment matters.

2. ORS/CSS may collect a child support judgment through income withholding, liens, tax refund intercepts, and any other legal remedy available. Initiation of a particular remedy shall not limit ORS/CSS from initiating any other remedy at the same time.

KEY: administrative law, child support
October 23, 2012 62A-11-107
Notice of Continuation June 12, 2012 62A-11-320

R527. Human Services, Recovery Services.
R527-255. Substantial Change in Circumstances.
R527-255-1. Authority and Purpose.

1. The Office of Recovery Services is authorized to adopt, amend, and enforce rules as necessary by Section 62A-11-107.

2. The purpose of this rule is to provide information about when a parent can request a review of the child support amount when a support order is less than three years old, and to identify what must be included for a request for review to be complete. The rule also defines when a change in circumstance is considered temporary or permanent.

R527-255-2. Request for Review based on Substantial Change in Circumstances.

1. A parent may request a less than three year review of a support order based on an alleged substantial change in circumstances. For the request to be complete, the parent must provide documentation of the alleged change at his/her own expense.

R527-255-3. Duration of the Change in Circumstances.

1. If the change in circumstances is projected to be temporary, defined as less than 12 months in duration, the office shall not initiate proceedings to adjust the award.

2. If the change in circumstances is projected to be long term or permanent, defined as 12 months or more in duration, the office shall initiate proceedings to adjust the award pursuant to Section 78B-12-210.

KEY: child support

October 23, 2012	**62A-11-107**
Notice of Continuation June 12, 2012	**62A-11-320.5**
	62A-11-320.6
	78B-12-210

R527. Human Services, Recovery Services.
R527-330. Posting Priority of Payments Received.
R527-330-1. Purpose and Authority.

1. The Office of Recovery Services (ORS) is authorized to create rules necessary for the provision of social services by Section 62A-11-107.

2. The purpose of this rule is to clarify that ORS must first apply support payments to current support obligations before applying the money to past-due arrears debts. It also establishes a method for posting payments when the obligor does not provide instructions for the payment and has more than one case.

R527-330-2. Posting Priority of Payments Received.

The Office of Recovery Services shall determine to which debt payment will be credited in instances where the obligor has more than one case, and the obligor has not expressed his intention.

For Child Support Services cases, if the obligor expresses intent, the payment shall be credited to the case indicated. When the obligor has not expressed his intention, the Office of Recovery Services/Child Support Services (ORS/CSS) shall pro-rate payments, other than payments received from the Federal tax refund intercept program, among all of the obligor's current support obligations. Once the current support obligations have been met, a payment shall be split equally among all of the obligor's child support cases with arrears.

A payment credited to a case with arrears shall be applied to the oldest debt, and arrears owed to the family shall be paid before arrears owed to the State according to the priority specified in 42 USC Sec. 657.

KEY: child support, debt, public assistance programs

October 23, 2012	**62A-11-107**
Notice of Continuation June 12, 2012	**45 CFR 303.31**
	45 CFR 303.32

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-122. Permissible Arbitration Provisions.
R590-122-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated by the commissioner of Insurance under the general authority granted under Section 31A-2-201(3).

R590-122-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) This rule recognizes arbitration as an acceptable method of alternative dispute resolution. The rule is not intended to create procedural guidelines for the administration of arbitration proceedings once commenced. This rule is intended to:

(a) define the term "permissible arbitration provision" as set forth in Sections 31A-21-313(3)(c) and 31A-21-314(2); and

(b) provide guidelines upon which disclosure of a contract arbitration provision is to be made.

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b), this rule is applicable to both individual and group contracts and to all classifications or lines of insurance.

(b) This rule does not apply to individual and group income replacement policies or health benefit plans that comply with R590-215.

R590-122-3. Definitions.

For the purpose of this rule, the commissioner adopts the definitions as particularly set forth in Sections 78B-11-102 and 31A-1-301, and the following:

(1) "Compulsory binding arbitration" means a contract provision requiring arbitration as an automatic and exclusive remedy for any dispute involving a contract of insurance to the exclusion of any otherwise available judicial remedy, provided that the claim or controversy exceeds the jurisdictional limit of the small claims court of the state where the action would be brought.

(2) "Compulsory non-binding arbitration" means a contract provision requiring an insured to exhaust a procedure of extra-judicial arbitration as a condition precedent to the pursuit of an otherwise available judicial remedy.

(3) "Optional binding arbitration" means a contract provision requiring any party to an insurance contract to submit to arbitration as set forth in such contract at the election of any contracting party, provided that the claim or controversy exceeds the jurisdictional limit of the small claims court of the state where the action would be brought.

R590-122-4. Rule.

(1) Compulsory non-binding arbitration is contrary to the public interest and is not a "permissible arbitration provision."

(2) Optional binding arbitration at the exclusive election of an insured party is a "permissible arbitration provision," in which case the disclosure provisions in paragraph 5 below may not be applicable.

(3) Both compulsory and optional binding arbitration at the election of either the insured or the insurer are "permissible arbitration provisions."

(4) Policy forms containing optional binding arbitration provisions for the exclusive election of an insurer will be disapproved under Subsection 31A-21-201(3)(a)(iv). Such provisions in previously approved forms are declared not enforceable. They will be construed and applied as if in compliance with the Insurance Code, as permitted under Section 31A-21-107.

(5) Except as excluded in paragraph 2 above, each application or binder pertaining to an insurance policy which contains a permissible arbitration provision must include or have attached a prominent statement substantially as follows:

ANY MATTER IN DISPUTE BETWEEN YOU AND THE COMPANY MAY BE SUBJECT TO ARBITRATION AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO COURT ACTION PURSUANT TO THE RULES OF (THE AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION OR OTHER RECOGNIZED ARBITRATOR), A COPY OF WHICH IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST FROM THE COMPANY. ANY DECISION REACHED BY ARBITRATION SHALL BE BINDING UPON BOTH YOU AND THE COMPANY. THE ARBITRATION AWARD MAY INCLUDE ATTORNEY'S FEES IF ALLOWED BY STATE LAW AND MAY BE ENTERED AS A JUDGMENT IN ANY COURT OF PROPER JURISDICTION.

Such statement must be disclosed prior to the execution of the insurance contract between the insurer and the policy holder and, in the case of group insurance, shall be contained in the certificate of insurance or other disclosure of benefits.

(6) Both compulsory binding arbitration provisions and optional binding arbitration provisions may not be construed to preclude any dispute resolution by any small claims court having jurisdiction.

(7) All arbitration provisions contained in insurance policies shall be in compliance with the "Utah Arbitration Act" (Title 78B, Chapter 11).

(8) Any such agreement for arbitration may not obligate any insured to pay more than 50% of the advance payments required to begin the arbitration process.

(9) No arbitration provision may require that arbitration be held at a place further from the residence of the insured than the nearest location of a State Court of General Jurisdiction.

R590-122-5. Severability.

If any provision or clause of this rule or its application to any person or situation is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of this rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

KEY: insurance law
October 3, 2012 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation June 18, 2012

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-131. Accident and Health Coordination of Benefits Rule.
R590-131-1. Authority.

This rule is adopted and promulgated pursuant to Subsection 31A-2-201(3)(a) and Section 31A-22-619.

R590-131-2. Purpose and Applicability.

A. The purpose of this rule is to:

1. establish a uniform order of benefit determination under which plans pay coordination of benefit claims;

2. reduce duplication of benefits by permitting a reduction of the benefits paid by a plan when the plan, pursuant to this rule, does not have to pay its benefits first; and

3. provide greater efficiency in the processing of claims when a person is covered under more than one plan.

B. This rule applies to all accident and health insurance plans issued on or after the effective date of this rule.

R590-131-3. Definitions.

For the purposes of this rule, the commissioner adopts the definitions in Sections 31A-1-301 and 31A-30-103, and the following:

A. "Allowable Expense" means any health care expense, including coinsurance or copayments and without reduction for any applicable deductible, that is covered in full or in part by any of the plans covering the person.

1. If an insurer is advised by a covered person that all plans covering the person are high-deductible health plans and the person intends to contribute to a health savings account established in accordance with Section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the primary high-deductible health plan's deductible is not an allowable expense, except for any health care expense incurred that may not be subject to the deductible as described in Section 223(c)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

2. An expense or a portion of an expense that is not covered by any of the plans is not an allowable expense.

3. Any expense that a provider, by law or in accordance with a contractual agreement, is prohibited from charging a covered person is not an allowable expense.

4. The following are examples of expenses that are not allowable expenses:

a. If a person is confined in a private hospital room, the difference between the cost of a semi-private room in the hospital and the private room is not an allowable expense, unless one of the plans provides coverage for private hospital room expenses.

b. If a person is covered by two or more plans that compute their benefit payments on the basis of usual and customary fees or relative value schedule reimbursement or other similar reimbursement methodology, any amount charged by the provider in excess of the highest reimbursement amount for a specified benefit is not an allowable expense.

c. If a person is covered by two or more plans that provide benefits or services on the basis of negotiated fees, any amount in excess of the highest of the negotiated fees is not an allowable expense.

d. If a person is covered by one plan that calculates its benefits or services on the basis of usual and customary fees, relative value schedule reimbursement, or other similar reimbursement methodology and another plan that provides its benefits or services on the basis of negotiated fees, the primary plan's payment arrangement shall be the allowable expense for all plans. However, if the provider has contracted with the secondary plan to provide the benefit or service for a specific negotiated fee or payment amount that is different than the primary plan's payment arrangement and if the provider's contract permits, that negotiated fee or payment shall be the allowable expense used by the secondary plan to determine its benefits.

e. The definition of "allowable expense" may exclude certain types of coverage or benefits such as dental care, vision care, prescription drug, or hearing aids.

i. A plan that limits the application of COB to certain coverages or benefits may limit the definition of allowable expense in its contract to expenses that are similar to the expenses that it provides.

ii. When COB is restricted to specific coverages or benefits in a contract, the definition of allowable expense shall include similar expenses to which COB applies.

f. When a plan provides benefits in the form of services, the reasonable cash value of each service will be considered an allowable expense and a benefit paid.

g. The amount of the reduction may be excluded from allowable expense when a covered person's benefits are reduced under a primary plan because the covered person does not comply with the plan provisions concerning second surgical opinions or pre-certification of admissions or services.

B. "Birthday" refers only to month and day in a calendar year and does not include the year in which the person was born.

C. "Child" means a:

1. child as defined in Section 78B-12-102; or

2. dependent child that is provided coverage pursuant to Sections 31A-22-610, 610.5 and 611.

D. "Claim" means a request that benefits of a plan be provided or paid. The benefits claimed may be in the form of:

1. services (including supplies);

2. payment for all or a portion of the expenses incurred;

3. a combination of (1) and (2) above; or

4. an indemnification.

E. "Closed Panel Plan" means a plan that provides health benefits to covered persons primarily in the form of services through a panel of providers that have contracted with or are employed by a plan, and that excludes benefits for services provided by other providers, except in the cases of emergency or referral by a panel member.

F. "Conforming Plan" means a plan that is subject to this rule.

G. "Continuation Coverage" means coverage provided under right of continuation pursuant to the federal (COBRA) law, Utah mini-COBRA, or a state extension law. For the purposes of this rule, a person's eligibility status will maintain the same classification under continuation coverage.

H. "Coordination of Benefits" or "COB" means a provision establishing an order in which plans pay their coordination of benefit claims, and permitting secondary plans to reduce their benefits so that the combined benefits of all plans do not exceed total allowable expenses.

I. "Custodial Parent" means:

1. the legal custodial parent or physical custodial parent as awarded by a court decree; or

2. in the absence of a court decree, the parent with whom the child resides more than one half of the calendar year without regard to any temporary visitation.

J.1. "Group-type contract" means a contract that is not available to the general public and is obtained and maintained only because of membership in or a connection with a particular organization or group, including blanket coverage.

2. Group-type contract does not include an individually underwritten and issued guaranteed renewable policy even if the policy is purchased through payroll deduction at a premium savings to the insured since the insured would have the right to maintain or renew the policy independently of

continued employment with the employer.

K. "High-deductible Health Plan" has the meaning given the term under Section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003.

L. "Hospital Indemnity Benefits" means benefits not related to expenses incurred. The term does not include reimbursement-type benefits even if they are designed or administered to give the insured the right to elect indemnity-type benefits at the time of claim.

M. "Non-conforming Plan" means a plan that is not subject to this rule.

N. "Plan" means a form of coverage with which coordination is allowed.

1. Separate parts of a plan that are provided through alternative contracts that are intended to be part of a coordinated package of benefits are considered one plan and there is no COB among the separate parts of the plan.

2. If a plan coordinates benefits, its contract shall state the types of coverage that will be considered in applying the COB provision of that contract.

3. Whether a plan's contract uses the term "plan" or some other term such as "program," the contractual definition may be no broader than the definition of "plan."

4. Plan shall include:

a. individual and group accident and health insurance contracts and subscriber contracts except as provided by R590-131-3.N.5;

b. uninsured arrangements of group or group-type coverage;

c. coverage through closed panel plans;

d. group-type contracts;

e. medical care components of long-term care contracts, such as skilled nursing care; and

f. Medicare or other governmental benefits, as permitted by law.

5. Plan shall not include:

a. hospital indemnity coverage benefits or other fixed indemnity coverage;

b. accident only coverage;

c. specified disease or specified accident coverage;

d. limited benefit health coverage, as defined in Rule R590-126;

e. school accident-type coverages that cover students for accidents only, including athletic injuries, either on a twenty-four-hour basis or on a "to and from school" basis;

f. benefits provided in long-term care insurance policies for non-medical services, for example, personal care, adult day care, homemaker services, assistance with activities of daily living, respite care and custodial care or for contracts that pay a fixed daily benefit without regard to expenses incurred or the receipt of services;

g. Medicare supplement policies;

h. a state plan under Medicaid; or

i. a governmental plan, which, by law, provides benefits that are in excess of those of any private insurance plan or other non-governmental plan.

O. "Policyholder" means the primary insured named in a non-group insurance policy.

P. "Primary Plan" means a plan whose benefits for a person's health care coverage must be determined without taking the existence of any other plan into consideration. A plan is a primary plan if:

1. the plan has no order of benefit determination;

2. its rules differ from those permitted by this rule; or

3. all plans which cover the person use the order of benefit determination provisions of this rule and under those requirements the plan determines its benefits first.

Q. "Retiree employee benefit plan" means an employee benefit plan as defined in 29 U.S.C. 1002(3).

R. "Secondary Plan" means any plan, which is not a primary plan.

S. "Separated" means married persons who are legally separated.

R590-131-4. COB Contract Provisions.

A. A COB provision may not be used that permits a plan to reduce its benefits on the basis that:

1. another plan exists and the covered person did not enroll in that plan;

2. a person is or could have been covered under another plan, except with respect to a retiree employee benefit plan; or

3. a person has elected an option under another plan providing a lower level of benefits than another option that could have been elected.

B. Under the terms of a closed panel plan, benefits are not payable if the covered person does not use the services of a closed panel provider for either plan.

1. In most instances, COB does not occur if a covered person is enrolled in two or more closed panel plans and obtains services from a provider in one of the closed panel plans. The closed panel plan whose providers were not used, has no liability.

2. COB may occur during the plan year when the covered person receives services from a provider who is on each closed panel, or emergency services that would have been covered by both plans. The secondary plan shall use the provisions of R590-131-7 to determine the amount it should pay for the benefit.

C. No plan may use a COB provision, or any other provision that allows it to reduce its benefits with respect to any other coverage its insured may have that does not meet the definition of a plan under R590-131-3.

R590-131-5. Rules for Coordination of Benefits.

When a person is covered by two or more plans, the rules for determining the order of benefit payments are as follows:

A. The primary plan shall pay or provide its benefits as if the secondary plans or plan did not exist.

B. If the primary plan is a closed panel plan and the secondary plan is not a closed panel plan, the secondary plan shall pay or provide benefits as if it were the primary plan when a covered person uses a non-panel provider, except for emergency services or authorized referrals that are paid or provided by the primary plan.

C. When multiple contracts providing coordinated coverage are treated as a single plan under this rule, this section applies only to the plan as a whole, and coordination among the component contracts is governed by the terms of the contracts. If more than one insurer pays or provides benefits under the plan, the insurer designated as primary within the plan shall be responsible for the plan's compliance with this rule.

D. If a person is covered by more than one secondary plan, benefits are determined using the rules in R590-131-6. Each secondary plan shall take into consideration the benefits of the primary plan or plans and the benefits of any other plan, which, under the rules of this rule, has its benefits determined before those of the secondary plan.

E.1. Except as provided in R590-131-5.E.2., a plan that does not contain order of benefit determination provisions that are consistent with this regulation is always the primary plan unless the provisions of both plans, regardless of the provisions of this subsection, state that the complying plan is primary.

2. Coverage that is obtained by virtue of membership in

a group and designed to supplement a part of a basic package of benefits may provide that the supplementary coverage shall be excess to any other parts of the plan provided by the contract holder. Examples of these types of situations are major medical coverages that are superimposed over base plan hospital and surgical benefits, and insurance type coverages that are written in connection with a closed panel plan to provide out-of-network benefits.

F. A plan may take into consideration the benefits paid or provided by another plan only when, under the rules of this regulation, it is secondary to that other plan.

R590-131-6. Determining Order of Benefits.

Each plan determines its order of benefits using the first of the following rules that apply:

A. Non-dependent or Dependent.

The plan that covers the person other than as a dependent, such as an employee, member, policyholder retiree or subscriber, is the primary plan and the plan that covers the person as a dependent is the secondary plan.

B. Child Covered Under More Than One Plan.

Unless there is a court decree stating otherwise, plans covering a child shall determine the order of benefits as follows:

1. For a child whose parents are married or living together if they have never been married:

a. The plan of the parent whose birthday falls earlier in the calendar year is the primary plan; or

b. If both parents have the same birthday, the plan that has covered the parent longest is the primary plan.

2. For a child whose parents are divorced or separated or are not living together if they have never been married:

a.i. If a court decree states that one of the parents is responsible for the child's health care expenses or health care coverage, the responsible parent's plan is primary.

ii. If the parent with responsibility has no health care coverage for the child's health care expenses, but the spouse of the responsible parent does have health care coverage for the child's health care expenses, the responsible parent's spouse's plan is the primary plan.

b. If a court decree states that both parents are responsible for the child's health care expenses or health care coverage, the provisions of R590-131-6.B.1. shall determine the order of benefits.

c. If a court decree states that the parents have joint custody without stating that one parent has responsibility for the health care expenses or health care coverage of the child the provisions of R590-131-6.B.1. shall determine the order of benefits, or

d. If there is no court decree allocating responsibility for the child's health care expenses or health care coverage, the order of benefits for the child are as follows:

i. the plan covering the custodial parent;

ii. the plan covering the custodial parent's spouse;

iii. the plan covering the non-custodial parent; and then

iv. the plan covering the non-custodial parent's spouse.

e. For a child covered under more than one plan, and one or more of the plans provides coverage for individuals who are not the parents of the child, such as a guardian, the order of benefits shall be determined under R590-131-6.B.1. or 2. as if those individuals were parents of the child.

C. Active, Retired, or Laid-Off Employee.

1. The plan that covers a person as an active employee who is neither laid off, nor retired, nor a dependent of an active employee, is the primary plan. The plan covering that same person as a retired or laid-off employee or as a dependent of a retired or laid-off employee is the secondary plan.

2. If the other plan does not have this rule, and the plans do not agree on the order of benefits, this rule is ignored.

3. This Subsection does not apply if the rule in Subsection 6.A. can determine the order of benefits.

D. COBRA or State Continuation Coverage.

1. If a person whose coverage is provided pursuant to COBRA or under a right of continuation pursuant to state or other federal law is covered under another plan, the plan covering the person as an employee, member, subscriber or retiree or covering the person as a dependent of an employee, member, subscriber or retiree is the primary plan and the plan covering that same person pursuant to COBRA or under a right of continuation pursuant to state or other federal law is the secondary plan.

2. If the other plan does not have this rule, and the plans do not agree on the order of benefits, this rule is ignored.

3. This rule does not apply if the rule in R590-131-6.A. can determine the order of benefits.

E. Longer or Shorter Length of Coverage.

1. If the preceding rules do not determine the order of benefits, the plan that covered the person for the longer period of time is the primary plan and the plan that covered the person for the shorter period of time is the secondary plan.

2.a. To determine the length of time a person has been covered under a plan, two successive plans shall be treated as one if the claimant was eligible under the second within 24 hours after coverage under the first plan ended.

b. The start of a new plan does not include:

i. a change in the amount or scope of a plan's benefits;

ii. a change in the entity that pays, provides or administers the plan's benefits; or

iii. a change from one type of plan to another, such as, from a single employer plan to a multiple employer plan.

c. The person's length of time covered under a plan is measured from the person's first date of coverage under that plan. If that date is not readily available, the date the person first became a member of the group shall be used as the date from which to determine the length of time the person's coverage under the present plan has been in force.

F. If none of the above rules determine the primary plan, the allowable expenses shall be shared equally between the plans.

G. If the plans cannot agree on the order of benefits within 30 calendar days after the plans have received all of the information needed to pay the claim, the plans shall immediately pay the claim in equal shares and determine their relative liabilities following payment, except that no plan shall be required to pay more than it would have paid had it been the primary plan.

R590-131-7. Procedure to be Followed by Secondary Plan to Calculate Benefits and Pay a Claim.

A. In determining the amount to be paid by the secondary plan on a claim, the secondary plan shall calculate the benefits, should the secondary plan wish to coordinate benefits, it would have paid on the claim in the absence of other health care coverage and apply that calculated amount to any allowable expense under its plan that is unpaid by the primary plan.

B. The secondary plan may reduce its payment amount so that when combined with the amount paid by the primary plan, the total benefits paid or provided by all plans for the claim do not exceed 100% of the total allowable expense for that claim.

C. The secondary plan shall credit to its plan deductible any amounts it would have credited to its deductible in the absence of other health care coverage.

R590-131-8. Miscellaneous Provisions.

A. Reasonable Cash Value of Services.

1. A secondary plan which provides benefits in the form of services may recover the reasonable cash value of providing the services from the primary plan, to the extent that benefits for the services are covered by the primary plan and have not already been paid or provided by the primary plan.

2. Nothing in this provision may be interpreted to require a plan to reimburse a covered person in cash for the value of services provided by a plan, which provides benefits in the form of services.

B. Excess and Other Provisions.

1. No policy or plan subject to this rule may contain a provision that its benefits are "excess" or "always secondary" to any other plan or policy.

2. A plan with COB rules which comply with these rules, which is called a conforming plan, may coordinate benefits with a plan which is "excess" or "always secondary" or which uses COB rules inconsistent with this rule, which is called a non-conforming plan, on the following basis:

a. if the conforming plan is the primary plan, it shall pay or provide its benefits on a primary basis;

b. if the conforming plan is the secondary plan, it shall pay or provide its benefits first, but the amount of the benefits payable shall be determined as if the conforming plan were the secondary plan. In such a situation, the payment shall be the limit of the conforming plan's liability; and

c. if the non-conforming plan does not provide the information needed by the conforming plan to determine its benefits within a reasonable time after it is requested to do so, the conforming plan shall assume that the benefits of the non-conforming plan are identical to its own and shall pay its benefits accordingly. If within three years of payment, the conforming plan receives information as to the actual benefits of the non-conforming plan, it shall adjust any payments accordingly.

d.i. If the non-conforming plan reduces its benefits so that the covered person receives less in benefits than the covered person would have received had the conforming plan paid or provided its benefits as the secondary plan, and the non-conforming plan paid or provided its benefits as the primary plan, then the conforming plan shall advance to the covered person, or on behalf of the covered person, an amount equal to such difference.

ii. In no event shall the conforming plan advance more than the conforming plan would have paid had it been the primary plan, less any amount it had previously paid.

iii. In consideration of such advance, the conforming plan shall be subrogated to all rights of the covered person against the non-conforming plan in the absence of subrogation.

C. If the plans cannot agree on the order of benefits within thirty calendar days after the plans have received all of the information needed to pay the claim, the plans shall immediately pay the claim in equal shares and determine their relative liabilities following payment, except that no plan shall be required to pay more than it would have paid had it been the primary plans.

D. Subrogation.

COB clearly differs from subrogation. Provisions for one may be included in health care benefit contracts without compelling the inclusion or exclusion of the other.

E. Right To Receive and Release Needed Information. Certain facts are needed to apply these COB rules. An insurer has the right to decide which facts it needs. It may obtain needed facts from or give them to any other organization or person. An insurer need not tell or obtain consent from any person to do this. To facilitate cooperation with insurers; guidelines for medical privacy issues are provided under U.A.R R590-206, and Title V of Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999. Each person claiming benefits under a plan shall give the insurer any facts it needs to pay the claim.

F. Right of Recovery.

1. If the amount of the payments made by an insurer is more than it should have paid under the provisions of this rule, subject to 31A-26-301.6, it may recover the excess paid from one or more of the following, if they were paid by the insurer:

a. an insured;

b. a non-contracted provider;

c. a contracted provider;

d. other insurance companies; or

e. other organizations.

2. Reversals of payments made due to issues related to this rule are limited to the time period stated in Section 31A-26-301.6, except as provided in Section 31A-21-313.

3. It is the insurer's responsibility to see that the proper adjustments between insurers and providers are made.

G. Notice to Covered Persons. A plan shall, in its explanation of benefits provided to covered persons, include the following language: "If you are covered by more than one health benefit plan, you should file all your claims with each plan."

H. If otherwise covered benefits are due to a loss subject to Section 31A-22-306, then an accident and health insurer may exclude benefits covered by personal injury protection described in Subsection 31A-22-307(1)(a), up to the:

1. personal injury protection benefit provided by motor vehicle insurance; or

2. minimum amount required by Section 31A-22-307, if motor vehicle insurance is not in effect.

I. Facility of Payment. A payment made under another plan may include an amount, which should have been paid under the plan. If it does, the insurer may pay that amount to the organization which made that payment. That amount will then be treated as though it were a benefit paid under the plan. The insurer will not have to pay that amount again. The term "payment made" includes providing benefits in the form of services, in which case "payment made" means reasonable cash value of the benefits provided in the form of services.

R590-131-9. COB Scenarios.

The following scenarios are provided to assist in demonstrating the use of the COB rule:

A. Parents Not Married, Living Together, No Court Decree. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.1. shall be:

1. the parent whose birthday falls earlier in the calendar year; then

2. the parent whose birthday falls later in the calendar year; or

3. if the parents have the same birthday, the plan that has covered the parent longest; then

4. the plan that has covered the parent the shortest.

B. Parents Divorced, Separated, Or Not Living Together.

1. The court decree gives joint custody with the father responsible for the child's health care expenses or health care coverage, and the father has health care coverage. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.a. shall be the:

a. natural father;

b. step-mother;

c. natural mother; then

d. step-father.

2. The court decree gives joint custody with father responsible for the child's health care expenses or health care coverage, the father does not have health care coverage, but his wife does. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-

6.B.2.a. shall be the:

a. step-mother;

b. natural mother; then

c. step-father.

3. The court decree gives custody to the father and requires both parents to be responsible for health care expenses or coverage. The father's date of birth (DOB) 12/01, the step-mother's DOB 02/17, the mother's DOB 08/23, and the step-father's DOB 01/10. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.b. shall be the:

a. step-father;

b. step-mother;

c. natural mother; then

d. natural father.

4. A court decree awards joint custody and the father physical custody. The court decree does not address health care expenses or coverage. The father's DOB is 12/01, the step-mother's DOB is 02/17, the mother's DOB is 08/23, and the step-father's DOB is 01/10. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.c. shall be the:

a. step-father;

b. step-mother;

c. natural mother; then

d. natural-father.

5. A court decree awards joint custody and requires both parents to be responsible for health care expenses or coverage. The child lives with the mother 51% of the year. The father's DOB is 12/01, the step-mother's DOB is 02/17, the mother's DOB is 08/23, and the step-father's DOB is 01/10. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.b. shall be the:

a. step-father;

b. step-mother;

c. natural mother; then

d. natural father.

C. Parents Never Married.

1. The parents are not living together and no court decree exists. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.d shall be the;

a. custodial parent;

b. custodial parent's spouse;

c. non-custodial parent; and then

d. non-custodial parent's spouse.

2. The parents are not living together and the court decree awards custody to mother, but the decree does not address health care expenses or coverage. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.d. shall be the:

a. natural mother;

b. step-father;

c. natural father; then

d. step-mother.

D. Children No Longer Minors. A court decree orders that the natural father is to provide insurance for the minor children and custody is awarded to the natural mother. The dependents are age 18 and older. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.d shall be the:

1. natural mother;

2. step-father;

3. natural father; then

4. step-mother.

R590-131-10. Effective Date for Existing Contracts.

A. A contract that provides health care benefits issued before the effective date of this rule shall be brought into compliance with this rule no later than January 1, 2009.

R590-131-11. Penalties.

Any insurer that fails to comply with the provisions of this rule, shall be subject to the forfeiture and penalty provisions of Section 31A-2-308.

R590-131-12. Separability.

If any provision of this rule or the application of it to any person is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of any provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

R590-131-13. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing the revised provisions of this rule January 1, 2009.

KEY: insurance law
October 2, 2008 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation October 3, 2012 31A-21-307

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-133. Variable Contracts.
R590-133-1. Authority.

This rule is adopted pursuant to Subsection 31A-2-201(3) which authorizes rules to implement Title 31A and Subsection 31A-20-106(1)(b)(ii) that gives the commissioner authority to regulate by rulemaking the issuance and sale of variable contracts.

R590-133-2. Definition.

In addition to the definitions of Section 31A-1-301, the following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this rule:

A. "Variable contract," means a policy or contract that provides life insurance or annuity benefits that may vary according to the investment experience of any separate account or accounts maintained by the insurer as to the policy or contract, as provided for in Sections 31A-5-217 and 31A-18-102.

B. "Variable contract producer," means a licensed producer with a variable contracts line of authority.

R590-133-3. Qualification of Insurers to Issue Variable Contracts.

No insurer may deliver or issue for delivery a variable contract within this state unless the insurer is licensed to do a variable life, annuity, or both, business in this state in accordance with Section 31A-20-106.

R590-133-4. Governance of Separate Accounts.

All separate accounts shall be governed specifically by Sections 31A-5-217; 31A-5-217.5; 31A-18-102; 31A-20-106; 31A-21-301 and 31A-22-411 and this rule. They shall be governed generally by the provisions of the code applicable to life insurance companies not explicitly exempted by the code.

R590-133-5. Required Reports.

A. An insurer issuing an individual variable contract providing benefits in variable amounts shall mail to the contract holder at least once in each contract year after the first at the last address known to the insurer, a statement or statements reporting the investments held in the separate account.

B. The insurer shall submit annually to the commissioner a statement of the business of its separate account or accounts in a form as may be prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

C. An insurer issuing an individual variable contract shall mail to the contract holder, at least once in each contract year after the first, at the last address known to the insurer, a statement reporting as of a date not more than four months previous to the date of mailing:

(1) in the case of an annuity contract under which payments have not yet commenced:

(a) the number of accumulation units credited to the contract and the dollar value of a unit; or

(b) the value of the contract holder's account; and

(2) in the case of a life insurance policy, the dollar amount of the death benefit.

R590-133-6. Foreign Insurers.

If the law or rule in the place of domicile of a foreign insurer provides a degree of protection to the contract holders and the public that is substantially equal to that provided by this rule, the commissioner, to the extent deemed appropriate in the commissioner's discretion, may consider compliance with the law or rule as compliance with this rule.

R590-133-7. Licensing of Variable Contract Producers.

A. No producer is eligible to sell, offer for sale, or make a recommendation to purchase or terminate a variable contract unless licensed as a variable contract producer prior to making a solicitation, sale, or recommendation.

B. The licensing as a variable contract producer may not become effective until satisfactorily completing the following requirements:

(1) be licensed in the line of life insurance;

(2) evidence that the applicant has previously passed Financial Industry Regulatory Authority examinations series six or seven and 63. Approval of registration to take the examinations is not acceptable;

(3) evidence of being Utah approved from the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Central Registration Depository;

(4) if the applicant is a non-resident, requirements of the state of domicile may be acceptable; and

(5) every application for a license as a variable contract producer shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee designated in the fee schedule adopted by the legislature.

R590-133-8. Additional Provisions Applicable to Variable Contract Producers.

A. A person licensed in this state as a variable contract producer shall immediately report to the commissioner:

(1) any suspension or revocation of the variable contract producer's license or life insurance producer's license in any other state or territory of the United States;

(2) the imposition of any disciplinary sanction imposed upon the producer by any national securities exchange, or national securities association, or any federal, or state or territorial agency with jurisdiction over securities or contracts on a variable basis;

(3) any judgment or injunction entered against the producer on the basis of conduct deemed to have involved fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or violation of any insurance or securities law or rule.

B. The commissioner may reject any application or suspend or revoke or refuse to renew any variable contract producer's license upon any ground that would bar the application or the producer from being licensed to sell life insurance contracts in this state. The statutes governing any proceeding relating to the suspension or revocation of a life insurance producer's license shall also govern any proceeding for suspension or revocation of a variable contract producer's license.

C. Renewal of a variable contract producer's license shall follow the same procedure established for renewal of a life insurance producer's license.

R590-133-9. Disclosure.

A. The following information shall be furnished to an applicant for a variable contract prior to execution of the application:

(1) a summary description of the insurer and its principal activities;

(2) a summary explanation in non-technical terms of the principal variable features of the contract and of the manner in which any variable benefits reflect the investment experience of a separate account;

(3) a brief description of the investment policy for the separate account with respect to the contract;

(4) a list of investments in the separate account as of a date not earlier than the end of the last year for which an annual statement has been filed with the commissioner of the state of domicile; and

(5) summary financial statements of the insurer and the separate account based upon the last annual statement filed with the commissioner, except that for a period of four months after the filing of any annual statement, the summary

required may be based upon the annual statement immediately preceding the last annual statement filed with the commissioner.

B. The insurer may include additional information as the insurer deems appropriate.

R590-133-10. Penalties.

A person found to be in violation of this rule shall be subject to penalties as provided under Section 31A-2-308.

R590-133-11. Severability.

If any provision of this rule or its application to any person or circumstance is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of the provisions may not be affected.

KEY: variable insurance
October 15, 2012 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation December 22, 2011 31A-20-106

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-142. Continuing Education Rule.
R590-142-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to:

(1) Subsection 31A-2-201(3) that authorizes the commissioner to adopt rules to implement the provisions of the Utah Insurance Code;

(2) Subsection 31A-23a-202(1) that authorizes the commissioner to adopt a rule to prescribe the continuation requirements for a producer and a consultant;

(3) Subsection 31A-23a-202(5) that authorizes the commissioner to adopt a rule to prescribe the processes and procedures for continuing education provider registration and course approval;

(4) Subsection 31A-26-206(1) that authorizes the commissioner to adopt a rule to prescribe the continuing education requirements for an adjuster; and

(5) Subsection 31A-30-209 that authorizes the commissioner to adopt a rule to implement the continuing education requirements for the defined contribution market.

R590-142-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to implement the continuing education requirements of Sections 31A-23a-202, 31A-26-206, and 31A-35-401.5.

(2) This rule applies to all continuing education providers and individual producer, consultant, and adjuster licensees under Sections 31A-23a-202, 31A-26-206, and 31A-30-209.

R590-142-3. Definitions.

For the purpose of this rule the Commissioner adopts the definitions as set forth in Sections 31A-1-301, 31A-23a-102, 31A-26-102, 31A-35-102, and the following:

(1) "Classroom course" means:

(a) a course of study that:

(i) is taught on-site by a live instructor at the same location;

(ii) requires monitoring of a student; and

(iii) may require examination of course content to be performed by a student; or

(b) an interactive course of study that:

(i) is taught by a live instructor from a separate location;

(A) is delivered to a student via:

(I) computer;

(II) teleconference;

(III) webinar; or

(IV) some other method acceptable to the commissioner; or

(ii) is not taught by a live instructor;

(A) is delivered to a student via computer; or

(B) some other method acceptable to the commissioner;

(iii) requires two-way interaction between a student and the instrument of instruction;

(iv) requires monitoring of a student; and

(v) requires examination of course content to be performed by a student.

(2) "Credit hour" means one 50-minute period of insurance related instruction consisting of:

(a) a classroom course;

(b) a home study course; or

(c) some other method acceptable to the commissioner;

(3) "Designated internet site" means an internet site that is designated by the commissioner for a provider to submit a student's course completion information.

(4) "Home-study course" means a non-interactive course of study that:

(a) is not taught by a live instructor;

(b) is completed by a student via:

(i) computer;

(ii) video recording, if the video is professionally produced;

(iii) text book; or

(iv) some other method acceptable to the commissioner;

(c) does not require two-way interaction between a student and the instrument of instruction;

(d) does not require monitoring of a student; and

(e) requires examination of course content to be performed by the student.

(5) "Insurance related instruction" means that amount of time that is assigned by the commissioner to a course of study to satisfy the requirements of continuing education credit hours under this rule, in which assignment of value shall be made on the basis of:

(a) content;

(b) presentation; and

(c) format.

(6) "Monitoring of a student" means a person or system in place who verifies participation in and completion of a course.

(7) "Nonprofit provider" means an organization that fits the definition of nonprofit corporation as defined in Subsection 16-6a-102(34).

(8) "Provider" means a person who offers a course of study or program for credit to an applicant to satisfy the continuing education requirements of this rule.

R590-142-4. Continuing Education Requirements.

A producer, consultant, and adjuster licensee shall comply with, and a continuing education provider shall be familiar with, the following continuing education requirements:

(1) the number of credit hours of continuing education insurance related instruction required to be completed biennially as a prerequisite to license renewal shall be in accordance with Sections 31A-23a-202, and 31A-26-206;

(2) a licensee may obtain continuing education credit hours at any time during the two-year licensing period;

(3) not more than half of the total credit hours required shall be satisfied by courses provided by insurers;

(4) upon renewal of a license, no continuing education credit hours in excess of the number required to renew the license may be carried over or applied to any subsequent licensing period;

(5) a licensee shall attend a course in its entirety in order to receive credit for the course;

(6) a licensee may repeat a course for credit but will not be permitted to take a course for credit more than once in a license continuation period;

(7) a nonresident licensee who satisfies the licensee's home state's continuing education requirement is considered to have satisfied Utah's continuing education requirement; and

(8) a licensee with a professional designation may use the continuing education credit hours required to maintain the designation to satisfy the requirement of the commissioner if:

(a) the hours are sufficient to meet the current continuing education requirement described in Sections 31A-23a-202 and 31A-26-206; and

(b) the professional designation consists of one or more of the following:

(i) Accredited Customer Service Representative (ACSR);

(ii) Accredited Financial Examiner (AFE) or Certified Financial Examiner (CFE);

(iii) Accredited Insurance Examiner (AIE) or Certified Insurance Examiner (CIE);

(iv) Certified Financial Planner (CFP);

(v) Certified Insurance Counselor (CIC);
(vi) Certified Risk Manager (CRM);
(vii) Registered Employee Benefits Consultant (REBC);
(viii) Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter (CPCU) with completion of the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) program; or
(ix) Certified Life Underwriter (CLU), Chartered Financial Consultant (ChFC) or Registered Health Underwriter (RHU) with completion of the Professional Achievement in Continuing Education (PACE) recertification program.

(9) A producer who solicits or sells a defined contribution plan in accordance with Section 31A-30-209 shall complete a minimum of two hours of defined contribution continuing education that includes training on use of the Utah Health Exchange and premium assistance programs:
(a) prior to soliciting or selling a defined contribution plan; and
(b) during each subsequent two-year licensing period that the producer solicits or sells a defined contribution plan.

R590-142-5. Experience Credit.

(1) Continuing education credit hours may be granted to a licensee for experience credit at the discretion of the commissioner, including credit for experience such as the authoring of an insurance book, course or article.

(2) Membership by a producer or consultant in a state or national professional producer or consultant association is considered to be a substitute for two credit hours for each year during which the producer or consultant is a member of the association, except as provided in (3) below.

(3) No more than two hours of continuing education credit shall be granted per year during the two-year license continuation period, regardless of the number of professional associations of which the producer or consultant is a member.

(4) An approved continuing education course taught by an approved instructor holding a Utah producer, consultant, or adjuster license shall receive twice the number of credit hours allocated by the commissioner for the course, except as provided in Subsection (5) below.

(5) Credit for instruction of a course shall be granted no more than once per license renewal period for each course taught.

(6) Continuing education experience credit shall not be granted for committee service.

R590-142-6. Controls and Reporting of Credit Hours.

(1) Within 14 days of completion of a course of study, the provider shall:
(a) furnish to each student successfully completing the course a certificate of completion; and
(b) electronically submit a course completion record to a designated Internet site identifying the student and course information for each student that completed the course.

(2) In the event the provider fails to notify the commissioner of a student's course completion, the licensee may use the certificate of completion as proof of having successfully completed the course.

(3) The provider shall keep proof of successful electronic attendance submission on file for a period of at least the current calendar year plus two years.

R590-142-7. Course Requirements.

(1) Prior to offering a course for credit in Utah, a person must register as a provider and submit a completed continuing education course filing form and course outline for review by the commissioner.

(2) Upon receipt of a completed continuing education course filing form and course outline, the commissioner shall:
(a) approve a course as qualifying for credit in accordance with the standards of this rule;
(b) issue a course number; and
(c) assign the number of hours to be awarded to the approved course; or
(d) disapprove a course as not qualifying for credit; and
(e) furnish an explanation of the reason for disapproval of the course.

(3) A course must be submitted to and approved by the commissioner at least 30 days prior to being offered, except that post approval of a course may be granted by the commissioner upon submission of a written request and supporting documentation of a course attended.

(4) A course advertisement shall not state or imply that a course has been approved by the commissioner unless written confirmation of the approval has been received by the provider.

(5) A department employee may attend a course at no cost for the purpose of auditing the course for compliance.

(6) The following course topics are examples of subject areas that qualify for approval if they contribute to the knowledge and professional competence of an individual licensee as a producer, consultant, or adjuster, and demonstrate a direct and specific application to insurance:
(a) a particular line of insurance:
(b) investments or securities in connection with variable contracts;
(c) principles of risk management;
(d) insurance laws and administrative rules;
(e) tax laws related to insurance;
(f) accounting/actuarial considerations in insurance;
(g) business or legal ethics; and
(h) other course subject areas may be acceptable if the provider can demonstrate that they contribute to professional competence and otherwise meet the standards set forth in this rule.

(7) The following course topics are examples of subject areas that do not qualify for approval:
(a) computer training and software presentations;
(b) motivation;
(c) psychology;
(d) sales training;
(e) communication skills;
(f) recruiting;
(g) prospecting;
(h) personnel management;
(i) time management; and
(j) any course not in accordance with this rule.

(8) The following continuing education standards must be met for a course to qualify for continuing education credit:
(a) the course must have significant intellectual or practical content to enhance and improve the insurance knowledge and professional competence of participants;
(b) the course must be developed by persons who are qualified in the subject matter and instructional design;
(c) the course content must be up to date;
(d) the instructor must be qualified with respect to course content and teaching methods;
(e) the instructor may be considered qualified if through formal training or experience, the instructor has obtained sufficient knowledge to competently instruct the course;
(f) the number of participants and physical facilities for a course must be consistent with the teaching method specified;
(g) the course must include some means for evaluating the quality of the course content;
(h) the course must provide for a method to authenticate each student's identity; and

(i) the course must be taught in a manner compliant with the Americans With Disabilities Act to enable licensees with a physical or mental disability to complete the continuing education requirements.

(9) The following are additional requirements for an interactive computer course of study that is not taught by a live instructor:

(a) provide during each hour of the course at least four interactive inquiry periods that include one or more of the following type of exam questions:

(i) multiple choice

(ii) matching; or

(iii) true false;

(b) the inquiry periods shall occur at regular and relatively evenly-spaced intervals between each period;

(c) the inquiry periods shall cover material from the applicable section of the course that was presented to the student;

(d) one of the inquiry periods must be administered at the end of the course;

(e) identify all incorrect responses and inform the student of the correct response with an explanation of the correct answer;

(f) require answering 70% of the inquiries for each period correctly to demonstrate mastery of the current section, including the final section, before the student is allowed by the program to proceed to the next section or complete the course;

(g) in the event a student does not achieve the 70% correct response rate necessary to advance to the next section, generate a different set of inquiries for the section, which may be repeated as necessary on a random or rotating basis;

(h) provide a method to reasonably authenticate the student's identity on a periodic hourly basis, including upon entering, during, and exiting the course; and

(i) provide for a method to directly transmit the final course completion results to the provider or a printed course completion receipt to be sent to the provider for issuance of a completion certificate.

(10) A continuing education course shall not be offered or taught by a person who has:

(a) a lapsed, surrendered, suspended, or revoked provider registration;

(b) a suspended or revoked insurance license; or

(c) been prohibited from teaching a course.

(11) Continuing education credit may not be granted for a course that is:

(a) not approved by the commissioner; or

(b) offered or taught by a person who has:

(i) a lapsed, surrendered, suspended, or revoked provider registration; or

(ii) been prohibited from teaching a course.

R590-142-8. Provider Requirements.

(1) A provider or a state or national professional producer or consultant association may:

(a) offer a qualified course for a license type or line of authority on a geographically accessible basis; and

(b) collect a reasonable fee for funding and administration of a continuing education program, subject to the review and approval of the commissioner.

(2) A person must register with the commissioner as a provider prior to acting as a provider in Utah.

(3) To initially register as a provider, a person must:

(a) electronically submit a completed provider registration form;

(b) submit a course outline that includes information regarding the course content and the number of credit hours requested for the course; and

(c) pay an initial registration fee, as identified in Rule R590-102, except as provided in Subsection (4) below.

(4) A nonprofit provider is not required to pay a registration fee.

(5) To renew a provider registration, a provider, other than a non-profit provider, must pay an annual renewal fee, as identified in Rule R590-102, prior to the annual renewal date.

(6) To renew a non-profit provider registration, electronic notification must be submitted to the commissioner prior to the annual renewal date, of the intent to renew the registration.

(7) Prior to a course being taught, a provider shall:

(a) post the course offering to a designated internet site;

(b) provide the commissioner with the name and resume of the instructor or instructors who will be teaching the course; and

(c) include identifying information as to any insurance license previously or currently held by the instructor or instructors who will be teaching the course.

(8) A provider shall report to the commissioner:

(a) an administrative action taken against the provider in any jurisdiction; and

(b) a criminal prosecution taken against the provider in any jurisdiction.

(9) The report required by Subsection (8) shall:

(a) be filed:

(i) at the time of submitting the initial provider registration; and

(ii) within 30 days of the:

(A) final disposition of the administrative action; or

(B) initial appearance before a court; and

(b) include a copy of the complaint or other relevant legal documents related to the action or prosecution described in Subsection (8).

(10) The commissioner may prohibit any person from acting as a provider or instructor in Utah if the commissioner determines that:

(a) the person is not competent and trustworthy; or

(b) the person or course of study fails to meet the qualifying standards.

R590-142-9. Loss of Provider Registration and Course Disapproval.

(1) A provider registration, other than a non-profit provider registration, shall lapse if a provider fails to pay an annual renewal fee prior to the annual renewal date.

(2) A non-profit provider registration shall lapse if electronic notification of the intent to renew the registration is not submitted to the commissioner prior to the annual renewal date.

(3) To reinstate a lapsed or surrendered provider registration, other than a non-profit provider registration, a provider must:

(a) submit a completed provider registration form; and

(b) pay a reinstatement fee, as identified in Rule R590-102.

(4) To reinstate a lapsed or surrendered non-profit provider registration, a non-profit provider must submit a completed provider registration form.

(5) A provider registration may be suspended or revoked, an instructor prohibited from teaching a course, or a course disapproved, if the commissioner determines that:

(a) a course teaching method or course content no longer meets the standards of this rule;

(b) a provider reported that an individual had completed a course in accordance with the standards furnished for course credit, when in fact the individual has not done so;

(c) a provider or instructor conducting a course instructs for less than the number of credit hours approved by the

commissioner, but reports the full credits for the individual attending the course;

(d) credit for a course was not electronically reported to a designated internet site in a timely manner for an individual who satisfactorily completed a course in accordance with the standards furnished for course credit;

(e) a provider or instructor:

(i) lacks sufficient education or experience in the subject matter of the course;

(ii) has had a provider registration suspended or revoked in another jurisdiction;

(iii) has had an insurance license suspended or revoked; or

(iv) is otherwise no longer qualified in accordance with the standards of this rule; or

(f) there is other good cause evidencing that:

(i) a provider registration should be suspended or revoked;

(ii) an instructor should be disallowed from teaching a course; or

(iii) a course should be disapproved.

(6) The commissioner may disapprove any course, whether or not it had been previously approved, if:

(a) the commissioner determines that the course of study fails to meet the qualifying standards; or

(b) a change of 50% or more has been made in the course content since the initial approval of the course, subject to resubmission of the course for review and subsequent approval of the course by the commissioner.

(7) A provider may re-apply for a course that has been disapproved upon providing satisfactory proof to the commissioner that the conditions responsible for the disapproval have been corrected.

(8) To reinstate a suspended or revoked provider registration, a provider must:

(a) submit a completed provider registration form;

(b) submit a course outline that includes information regarding the course content and the number of credit hours requested for the course;

(c) pay a reinstatement fee, as identified in Rule R590-102, except as provided in Section 8(4) of this Rule; and

(d) provide satisfactory proof to the commissioner that the conditions responsible for the suspension or revocation have been corrected.

(9) A person with a revoked provider registration may not apply for a new registration for five years from the date the registration was revoked without the express approval by the commissioner, unless otherwise specified in the revocation order.

R590-142-10. Penalties.

A person found to be in violation of this rule shall be subject to penalties as provided under Section 31A-2-308.

R590-142-11. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing this rule on the effective date of the rule.

R590-142-12. 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: insurance continuing education
October 22, 2012 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation January 10, 2012 31A-23a-202
31A-26-206
31A-35-401.5

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-151. Records Access Rule.
R590-151-1. Authority.

This rule is adopted pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 2, Title 63G, the Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA), specifically Subsections 63G-2-204(2), and 63A-12-104(2).

R590-151-2. Purposes.

The purposes of this rule are to define how record requests are to be made to the Insurance Department, to designate the person who shall fulfill various functions pursuant to the requirements of GRAMA, and to define how an individual may contest the accuracy and completeness of records concerning that individual which are maintained by the department.

R590-151-3. Rule.

(1) Making a Request for Access to Records.

(a) All record requests made under the provisions of GRAMA shall;

(i) be made in writing, email, or facsimile;

(ii) comply with the requirements of Subsection 63G-2-204(1); and

(iii) indicate in the subject line "GRAMA REQUEST"; and

(iv) be directed;

(A) in writing to the Records Officer, Utah Department of Insurance, State Office Building, Room 3110, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114;

(B) via email to mdycrabb@utah.gov; or

(C) or via facsimile to the attention of Records Officer at (801)538-3829.

(b) The department's response may be delayed if a submitted request does not comply with the requirements of Subsection (1).

(3) The department may, at its discretion, waive the requirement for a written request if the records requested are public and readily accessible, or for other good cause shown.

(2) Appeals From Initial Decisions.

All appeals from an initial decision by the department, which denies access to a record, shall be addressed to the insurance commissioner and shall conform to the requirements of Section 63G-2-401. The authority to order disclosure or nondisclosure is delegated to the head of the division which maintains the record or to any other person the commissioner may designate from time to time.

(3) Contesting Accuracy or Completeness of a Record.

(a) Any request pursuant to Subsection 63G-2-603(2) shall be directed to the records officer.

(b) Consideration of the request shall be conducted as an informal adjudicative proceeding unless converted to a formal adjudicative proceeding by the presiding officer.

(c) A request to amend findings of fact in any administrative proceeding where the time for appeal has expired shall be denied. These types of records shall be maintained in their original form to protect the public interest and the integrity of the Administrative Records. Section 63G-2-603, may not apply.

R590-151-4. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner shall begin enforcing the revised provisions of this rule on the effective date.

R590-151-5. Severability.

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.

KEY: insurance records access
October 3, 2012 63G-2-204
Notice of Continuation July 12, 2012 63A-12-104

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-154. Unfair Marketing Practices Rule.
R590-154-1. Authority.

This rule is adopted pursuant to Subsection 31A-2-201(3) in which the commissioner is empowered to adopt rules to implement the provisions of the Utah Insurance Code and Sections 31A-23a-402 and 31A-23a-402.5, which provides that the commissioner may find certain practices to be misleading, deceptive, unfairly discriminatory, provide an unfair inducement, or unreasonably restrain competition, and to prohibit them by rule.

R590-154-2. Purpose and Scope.

The purpose of this rule is to provide guidance to all licensees regarding unfair marketing practices.

R590-154-3. Definitions.

(1) "Agency" means:

(a) A person other than an individual, including a sole proprietorship by which a natural person does business under an assumed name; and

(b) An insurance organization licensed or required to be licensed under Section 31A-23a-301.

(2) "Arm's length" means a transaction between two or more parties who are unrelated and unaffiliated by family, marriage or commercial enterprise. This transaction entails that the contract or price has been negotiated by parties, each party acting in his or her own self-interest, and that the sale price is based on fair market value.

(3) "Barter" means the sale of an insurance or annuity contract for anything of value other than cash or other negotiable instruments.

(4) "Discrimination testing" in 31A-23a-402.5(5)(b)(xii)(K) means either eligibility testing or utilization testing.

(a) Eligibility test results must demonstrate that eligibility is not limited to or weighted in favor of key or highly compensated employees. Self-funded plans (such as a cafeteria plan) may not exclude non-highly compensated employees from participating in favor of highly compensated or key employees. In accordance with Internal Revenue Service 26 USC 125(4) and 26 USC 410 the exclusion of certain groups of employees is allowed, including:

(i) employees with less than three years of service;

(ii) employees under age 25;

(iii) part-time or seasonal employees;

(iv) non-resident aliens;, and

(v) collective bargaining employees.

(b) Utilization test results must demonstrate that comparable benefits are utilized by a fair number of employees at all compensation levels and for all positions. See 26 CFR Part 1-41, REG-156518-04, RIN 1545-BE10.

(5) "Fair market value" means what a knowledgeable, willing, and unpressured buyer would pay for a product or service to a knowledgeable, willing, and unpressured seller in the open market without any connection to other goods, services or contracts sold by the licensee.

(6) "Social courtesy" means a respectful act or expression of generosity that is not connected with the sale or retention of an insurance product, the fair market value of which is less than or equal to $25.00.

R590-154-4. Findings.

The commissioner finds that each of the practices prohibited in this rule constitute misleading, deceptive or unfairly discriminatory practices or provide an unfair inducement or unreasonably restrain competition, except as specifically allowed in this rule.

R590-154-5. Producer, Limited Lines Producer or Consultant Agency Name.

(1) An insurance producer, limited lines producer or consultant agency licensed under the laws of this state shall not use any name that is:

(a) misleading or deceptive;

(b) likely to be mistaken for another licensee already in business; or

(c) implies association or connection with any other organization where actual bona fide association or connection does not exist.

(2) A producer, limited line producer or consultant agency licensee shall comply with either of the following:

(a) The agency shall include words such as "insurance agency" or "insurance consultant" or other similar words in the agency's name.

(i) Other similar words such as "insurance services", "insurance benefits", "insurance counselors", or "insurance advisors" may also be used.

(ii) "Insurance consulting," "insurance consultants" or similar words shall only be used if the agency is licensed as a consultant.

(b) The agency shall state that the licensee is an insurance agency in any letterhead, business cards, advertising, slogan, emblem, or other promotional material used or distributed by the agency in the State of Utah.

R590-154-6. Individual Licensee Name.

(1) An individual shall be licensed using the individual's full legal name - first name or initial, middle name or initial, last name, suffix, jr/sr/II/III/etc.

(2) An individual may file with the department a preferred name or nickname to use in combination with the individual's full legal name.

R590-154-7. Sale, Solicitation, or Negotiation of Insurance.

(1) An individual licensee and a producer, limited line producer or consultant agency licensee shall not mislead or deceive a person or organization through oral contact or through any letterhead, business cards, advertising, slogan, emblem, or other promotional material used or distributed in Utah by:

(a) failing to disclose that the licensee is an individual insurance licensee or a producer, limited line producer or consultant agency licensee in every oral or written contact;

(b) using or implying license classifications not held by the individual licensee or natural persons designated to the producer, limited line producer or consultant agency licensee;

(c) using a name other than the exact name appearing on the producer, limited line producer or consultant agency license;

(d) using a name other than the individual licensee's full legal name exactly as filed with the department; or

(e) using an individual's preferred name or nickname when the preferred name or nickname has not been filed with the department.

(2) The use of an initial letter, rather than the full first or middle name is not a violation of this section.

(3) An individual may only use the name of a producer, limited line producer, or consultant agency that has its own separate agency license if the individual licensee is designated to act under that agency's license.

(4) An individual may not sell, solicit, or negotiate insurance as a producer, limited line producer, or consultant agency; unless the individual has a separate producer, limited line producer, or consultant agency license, and the individual is designated to act under the agency's license.

R590-154-8. Claiming or Representing Department Approval.

(1) A licensee may not represent, either directly or indirectly, that the department, the insurance commissioner, or any employee of the department, has approved, reviewed, endorsed, or in any way favorably passed upon any marketing program, insurance product, insurance company, practice or act.

(2) A licensee may report the fact of the filing of any form, financial report, or other document with the department, or of licensure, examination or other action involving the department, or the commissioner but may not misrepresent their effect or import.

R590-154-9. Bartering for Insurance.

Any licensee bartering for the sale of insurance or an annuity contract shall fully document the receipt of goods, services or other thing of value, establishing the value of the thing received and how the value was established, from whom received, the date received, and the premium cost of the insurance or annuity contract bartered for, and shall retain said documentation for three years following the expiration of the policy period or bartering transaction, whichever is longer. Any licensee bartering for the sale of an insurance or annuity contract shall disclose at the time of application to the insurer said bartering arrangement.

R590-154-10. Prohibited Insurance Sales Tie-Ins.

Multi-level marketing programs, investment programs, memberships, or other similar programs, designed or represented to produce or provide funds to pay all or any part of the cost of insurance constitutes an illegal inducement. This does not preclude the provision of insurance through a bona fide employee benefits program.

R590-154-11. Electronic Platform and Application Systems.

Producers or agencies may provide electronic platforms that provide directly related services of the insurance products to the employer. Fair market value must be charged for items such as human resources and legal services whether electronic or paper.

R590-154-12. Commission Contributions.

A licensee shall not give or offer to give a premium reduction by means of commission contribution back to the insurer for any purpose, including competition, unless the reduction is for expense savings and is justified by a reasonable standard and with reasonable accuracy. The insurer's underwriting files must document the savings in order to enable the commissioner to verify compliance. This documentation must demonstrate legitimate expense savings realized by the insurer and its producer.

R590-154-13. Prohibited Financing Arrangements.

A licensee may not obtain or arrange for third party financing of premium without the knowledge and consent of the insured.

R590-154-14. Acting as An Individual or Agency Licensee in Other Jurisdictions.

An individual or agency licensee licensed in the State of Utah under a resident license, may not sell, solicit, or negotiate insurance in another jurisdiction unless licensed or permitted by law to do so in that jurisdiction.

R590-154-15. Use of Comparative Information.

(1) Every insurer marketing insurance in the State of Utah shall establish written marketing procedures to assure that any comparison of insurance contracts, annuities or insurance companies by its producers will be fair and accurate.

(2) A licensee may not use any published rating information regarding an insurer in connection with the marketing of any insurance contract or annuity unless that person also provides at the same time an explanation of what the rating means as defined by the rating service.

R590-154-16. Disclosure of Insurer in Group Insurance.

Every certificate of insurance or booklet describing coverage of a group insurance policy shall prominently state on the cover of the certificate or booklet the name and address of the actual insurer.

R590-154-17. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner shall begin enforcing the revised provisions of this rule on the rule's effective date.

R590-154-18. Severability.

If any provision of this rule or the 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 provision of this rule are declared to be severable.

KEY: insurance unfair marketing practices

October 3, 2012	**31A-2-201**
Notice of Continuation April 9, 2008	**31A-23a-402**
	31A-23a-402.5

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-167. Individual, Small Employer, and Group Health Benefit Plan Rule.
R590-167-1. Authority, Purpose and Scope.

(1) Authority.

This rule is intended to implement the provisions of Chapter 30, Title 31A, the Individual and Small Employer Health Insurance Act, referred to in this rule as the Act. The commissioner's authority to enforce this rule is provided under Subsections 31A-2-201(3)(a), 31A-30-106(1)(k), and 31A-30-106.1(10).

(2) Purpose.

(a) The general purposes of the Act and this rule are:

(i) to enhance the availability of health insurance coverage to individuals and small employers;

(ii) to regulate and prevent abuse in insurer rating practices and establish limits on differences in rates between health benefit plans;

(iii) to ensure renewability of coverage;

(iv) to establish limitations on the use of preexisting condition exclusions;

(v) to prescribe the manner in which case characteristics may be used;

(vi) to regulate the use and establishment of separate classes of business;

(vii) to provide for portability; and

(viii) to improve the overall fairness and efficiency of the individual and small employer health insurance market.

(b) The Act and this rule are intended to:

(i) promote broader spreading of risk in the individual and small employer marketplace; and

(ii) regulate rating practices for all health benefit plans sold to individuals and small employers, whether sold directly or through associations or other groupings of individuals and small employers.

(3) Scope.

Carriers that provide health benefit plans to individuals and small employers are intended to be subject to all of the provisions of this rule.

R590-167-2. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Sections 31A-1-301 and 31A-30-103, the following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this rule:

(1) "Associate member of an employee organization" means any individual who participates in an employee benefit plan, as defined in 29 U.S.C. Section 1002(1), that is a multi-employer plan, as defined in 29 U.S.C. Section 1002(37A), other than the following:

(a) an individual, or the beneficiary of such individual, who is employed by a participating employer within a bargaining unit covered by at least one of the collective bargaining agreements under or pursuant to which the employee benefit plan is established or maintained; or

(b) an individual who is a present or former employee, or a beneficiary of such employee, of the sponsoring employee organization, of an employer who is or was a party to at least one of the collective bargaining agreements under or pursuant to which the employee benefit plan is established or maintained, or of the employee benefit plan, or of a related plan.

(2) "Change in a Rating Factor" means the cumulative change with respect to such factor considered over a 12 month period. If a covered carrier changes rating factors with respect to more than one case characteristic in a 12 month period, the carrier shall consider the cumulative effect of all such changes in applying the 10% test.

(3) "Change in Rating Method" means:

(a) a change in the number of case characteristics used by a covered carrier to determine premium rates for health benefit plans in a class of business;

(b) a change in the manner or procedures by which insureds are assigned into categories for the purpose of applying a case characteristic to determine premium rates for health benefit plans in a class of business;

(c) a change in the method of allocating expenses among health benefit plans in a class of business; or

(d) a change in a rating factor with respect to any case characteristic if the change would produce a change in premium for any individual or small employer that exceeds 10%.

(4) "New entrant" means an eligible employee, or the dependent of an eligible employee, who becomes part of an employer group after the initial period for enrollment in a health benefit plan.

(5) "Risk characteristic" means a rating factor other than a case characteristic allowed under Sections 31A-30-106 or 31A-30-106.1, as applicable, including exact age, gender, family composition, the health status, claims experience, duration of coverage, or any similar characteristic related to the demographics or the health status or experience of an individual, a small employer or of any member of a small employer.

(6) "Risk load" means the percentage above the applicable base premium rate that is charged by a covered carrier to a covered insured to reflect the risk characteristics of the covered individuals.

R590-167-3. Applicability and Scope.

(1) This rule shall apply to any health benefit plan which:

(a) meets one or more of the conditions set forth in Subsections 31A-30-104(1) and (2);

(b) provides coverage to a covered insured located in this state, without regard to whether the policy or certificate was issued in this state; and

(c) is in effect on or after the effective date of this rule.

(2)(a) If a small employer has employees in more than one state, the provisions of the Act and this rule shall apply to a health benefit plan issued to the small employer if:

(i) the majority of eligible employees of such small employer are employed in this state; or

(ii) if no state contains a majority of the eligible employees of the small employer, the primary business location of the small employer is in this state.

(b) In determining whether the laws of this state or another state apply to a health benefit plan issued to a small employer described in Subsection R590-167-3(2)(a), the provisions of the subsection shall be applied as of the date the health benefit plan was issued to the small employer for the period that the health benefit plan remains in effect.

(c) If a health benefit plan is subject to the Act and this rule, the provisions of the Act and this rule shall apply to all individuals covered under the health benefit plan, whether they reside in this state or in another state.

(3) A carrier that is not operating as a covered carrier in this state may not become subject to the provisions of the Act and this rule solely because an individual or a small employer that was issued a health benefit plan in another state by that carrier moves to this state.

R590-167-4. Establishment of Classes of Business.

(1) A covered carrier that establishes more than one class of business pursuant to the provisions of Section 31A-30-105 shall maintain on file for inspection by the commissioner the following information with respect to each class of business so established:

(a) a description of each criterion employed by the

carrier, or any of its agents, for determining membership in the class of business;

(b) a statement describing the justification for establishing the class as a separate class of business and documentation that the establishment of the class of business is intended to reflect substantial differences in expected claims experience or administrative costs related to the reasons set forth in Section 31A-30-105; and

(c) a statement disclosing which, if any, health benefit plans are currently available for purchase in the class and any significant limitations related to the purchase of such plans.

(2) For policies issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2011, a covered carrier may not establish a separate class of business without a prior approval of the commissioner.

(3) In order to receive an approval to establish a separate class of business under Subsection R590-167-4(2) the covered carrier shall submit a filing in compliance with R590-220 that includes:

(a) a written request to establish a separate class of business;

(b) description of all criteria employed by the carrier, or any of its agents, for determining membership in the class of business;

(c) disclosure of which health benefit plans will be available for purchase in the class and any significant limitations related to the purchase of such plans; and

(d) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the use of a separate class of business is necessary due to substantial differences in either expected claims experience or administrative costs related to the following reasons:

(i) the covered carrier uses more than one type of system for the marketing and sale of health benefit plans to covered insureds;

(ii) the covered carrier has acquired a class of business from another covered carrier;

(iii) the covered carrier provides coverage to one or more association groups;

(e) a list of previously approved classes of business; and

(f) for each class of business used prior to January 1, 2011, a certification that the continued use of the class of business is necessary due to conditions specified in Subsection R590-167-4(3)(d).

(4) A carrier may not directly or indirectly use group size as a criterion for establishing eligibility for a class of business.

R590-167-5. Transition for Assumptions of Business from Another Carrier.

(1)(a) A covered carrier may not transfer or assume the entire insurance obligation, risk, or both of a health benefit plan covering an individual or a small employer in this state unless:

(i) the transaction has been approved by the commissioner of the state of domicile of the assuming carrier;

(ii) the transaction has been approved by the commissioner of the state of domicile of the ceding carrier;

(iii) the carrier has provided notice to the commissioner of this state at least 60 days prior to the date of the proposed assumption. The notice shall contain the information specified in Subsection R590-167-5(1)(c)(i) for the health benefit plans covering individuals and small employers in this state; and

(iv) the transaction otherwise meets the requirements of this section.

(b) A carrier domiciled in this state that proposes to assume or cede the entire insurance obligation , risk, or both of one or more health benefit plans covering covered individuals from or to another carrier shall make a filing for approval with the commissioner at least 60 days prior to the date of the proposed assumption. The commissioner may approve the transaction, if the commissioner finds that the transaction is in the best interests of the individuals insured under the health benefit plans to be transferred and is consistent with the purposes of the Act and this rule. The commissioner may not approve the transaction until at least 30 days after the date of the filing; except that, if the carrier is in hazardous financial condition, the commissioner may approve the transaction as soon as the commissioner deems reasonable after the filing.

(c)(i) The filing required under Subsection R590-167-5(1)(b) shall:

(A) describe the class of business, including any eligibility requirements, of the ceding carrier from which the health benefit plans will be ceded;

(B) describe whether the assuming carrier intends to maintain the assumed health benefit plans as a separate class of business, pursuant to Subsection R590-167-5(3), or will incorporate them into an existing class of business, pursuant to Subsection R590-167-5(4). If the assumed health benefit plans will be incorporated into an existing class of business, the filing shall describe the class of business of the assuming carrier into which the health benefit plans will be incorporated;

(C) describe whether the health benefit plans being assumed are currently available for purchase by individuals or small employers;

(D) describe the potential effect of the assumption, if any, on the benefits provided by the health benefit plans to be assumed;

(E) describe the potential effect of the assumption, if any, on the premiums for the health benefit plans to be assumed;

(F) describe any other potential material effects of the assumption on the coverage provided to the individuals and small employers covered by the health benefit plans to be assumed; and

(G) include any other information required by the commissioner.

(ii) A covered carrier required to make a filing under Subsection R590-167-5(1)(b) shall also make an informational filing with the commissioner of each state in which there are individual or small employer health benefit plans that would be included in the transaction. The informational filing to each state shall be made concurrently with the filing made under Subsection R590-167-5(1)(b) and shall include at least the information specified in Subsection R590-167-5(1)(c)(i) for the individual or small employer health benefit plans in that state.

(d)(i) If the assumption of a class of business would result in the assuming covered carrier being out of compliance with the limitations related to premium rates contained in Sections 31A-30-106 or 31A-30-106.1, the assuming carrier shall make a filing with the commissioner pursuant to Subsection 31A-30-105(3) seeking an extended transition period.

(ii) An assuming carrier seeking an extended transition period may not complete the assumption of health benefit plans covering individuals or small employers in this state unless the commissioner grants the extended transition period requested pursuant to Subsection R590-167-5(1)(d)(i).

(iii) Unless a different period is approved by the commissioner, an extended transition period shall, with respect to an assumed class of business, be for no more than 15 months and, with respect to each individual small employer, shall last only until the anniversary date of such employer's coverage, except that the period with respect to an individual small employer may be extended beyond its first anniversary date for a period of up to 12 months if the anniversary date occurs within three months of the date of

assumption of the class of business.

(2)(a) Except as provided in Subsection R590-167-5(2)(b), a covered carrier may not cede or assume the entire insurance obligation, risk, or both for an individual or small employer health benefit plan unless the transaction includes the ceding to the assuming carrier of the entire class of business which includes such health benefit plan.

(b) A covered carrier may cede less than an entire class of business to an assuming carrier if:

(i) one or more individuals or small employers in the class have exercised their right under contract or state law to reject, either directly or by implication, the ceding of their health benefit plans to another carrier. In that instance, the transaction shall include each health benefit plan in the class of business except those health benefit plans for which an individual or a small employer has rejected the proposed cession; or

(ii) after a written request from the transferring carrier, the commissioner determines that the transfer of less than the entire class of business is in the best interests of the individual or small employers insured in that class of business.

(3) A covered carrier that assumes one or more health benefit plans from another carrier and intends to maintain such health benefit plans as a separate class of business, shall submit a filing requesting approval to establish a separate class of business as provided in Subsection R590-167-4(3). The assumption shall not take place prior to approval of the request by the commissioner.

(4) A covered carrier that assumes one or more health benefit plans from another carrier and intends to incorporate them into an existing class of business shall comply with the following provisions:

(a) Upon assumption of the health benefit plans, such health benefit plans shall be maintained temporarily as a separate class of business, deemed to be approved by the commissioner under Subsection 31A-30-105(2)(b)(ii). A covered carrier may exceed the limitation contained in Subsection 31A-30-105(4) due solely to such assumption.

(b) During the 15-month period following the assumption, each of the assumed individual or small employer health benefit plans shall be transferred by the assuming covered carrier into a single class of business operated by the assuming covered carrier. The assuming covered carrier shall select the class of business into which the assumed health benefit plans will be transferred in a manner such that the transfer results in the least possible change to the benefits and rating method of the assumed health benefit plans.

(c) The transfers authorized in Subsection R590-167-5(4)(b) shall occur with respect to each individual or small employer on the anniversary date of the individual's or small employer's coverage, except that the period with respect to an individual small employer may be extended beyond its first anniversary date for a period of up to 12 months if the anniversary date occurs within three months of the date of assumption of the class of business.

(d) A covered carrier making a transfer pursuant to Subsection R590-167-5(4)(b) may alter the benefits of the assumed health benefit plans to conform to the benefits currently offered by the carrier in the class of business into which the health benefit plans have been transferred.

(e) The premium rate for an assumed individual or small employer health benefit plan may not be modified by the assuming covered carrier until the health benefit plan is transferred pursuant to Subsection R590-167-5(4)(b). Upon transfer, the assuming covered carrier shall calculate a new premium rate for the health benefit plan from the rate manual established for the class of business into which the health benefit plan is transferred. In making such calculation, the risk load applied to the health benefit plan shall be no higher than the risk load applicable to such health benefit plan prior to the assumption.

(f) During the 15 month period provided in this subsection, the transfer of individual or small employer health benefit plans from the assumed class of business in accordance with this subsection may not be considered a violation of Subsections 31A-30-106(3)(a) or 31A-30-106.1(8)(a), as applicable.

(5) An assuming carrier may not apply eligibility requirements, including minimum participation and contribution requirements, with respect to an assumed health benefit plan, or with respect to any health benefit plan subsequently offered to an individual or small employer covered by such an assumed health benefit plan, that are more stringent than the requirements applicable to such health benefit plan prior to the assumption.

(6) The commissioner may approve a longer period of transition under Subsection R590-167-5(4) upon application of a covered carrier. The application shall be made within 60 days after the date of assumption of the class of business and shall clearly state the justification for a longer transition period.

(7) Nothing in this section or in the Act is intended to:

(a) reduce or diminish any legal or contractual obligation or requirement, including any obligation provided in Section 31A-14-213, of the ceding or assuming carrier related to the transaction;

(b) authorize a carrier that is not admitted to transact the business of insurance in this state to offer or insure health benefit plans in this state; or

(c) reduce or diminish the protections related to an assumption reinsurance transaction provided in Section 31A-14-213 or otherwise provided by law.

R590-167-6. Restrictions Relating to Premium Rates.

(1) A covered carrier shall develop a separate rate manual for each class of business. Base premium rates and new business premium rates charged to individuals and small employers by the covered carrier shall be computed solely from the applicable rate manual developed pursuant to this subsection. To the extent that a portion of the premium rates charged by a covered carrier is based on the carrier's discretion, the manual shall specify the criteria and factors considered by the carrier in exercising such discretion.

(2)(a) A covered carrier may not modify the rating method, as defined in Section R590-167-2, used in the rate manual for a class of business until the change has been approved as provided in this subsection. The commissioner may approve a change to a rating method if the commissioner finds that the change is reasonable, actuarially appropriate, and consistent with the purposes of the Act and this rule.

(b) A carrier may modify the rating method for a class of business only after filing an actuarial certification. The filing shall clearly request approval for a change in rating method and contain at least the following information:

(i) the reasons the change in rating method is being requested;

(ii) a complete description of each of the proposed modifications to the rating method;

(iii) a description of how the change in rating method would affect the premium rates currently charged to individuals and small employers in the class of business, including an estimate from a qualified actuary of the number of groups or individuals, and a description of the types of groups or individuals, whose premium rates may change by more than 10% due to the proposed change in rating method, not including general increases in premium rates applicable to all individuals and small employers in a health benefit plan;

(iv) a certification from a qualified actuary that the new

rating method would be based on objective and credible data and would be actuarially sound and appropriate;

(v) a certification from a qualified actuary that the proposed change in rating method would not produce premium rates for individuals and small employers that would be in violation of Sections 31A-30-106, 31A-30-106.1, and 31A-30-106.5; and

(vi) a request for approval for a change in rating method must be submitted as a separate filing. The filing description must state in the first line of the first paragraph, "REQUEST FOR APPROVAL FOR CHANGE IN RATING METHOD."

(3) The rate manual developed pursuant to Subsections 31A-30-106(4), 31A-30-106.1(13), and R590-167-6(1) shall specify the case characteristics and rate factors to be applied by the covered carrier in establishing premium rates for the class of business.

(a) A covered carrier offering a health benefit plan to an individual may not use case characteristics other than those specified in Subsection 31A-30-106(1)(f) without the prior approval of the commissioner. A covered carrier seeking such an approval shall make a filing with the commissioner for a change in rating method under Subsection R590-167-6(2)(b). Tobacco use is not an allowable case characteristic. Tobacco use is an allowable risk characteristic when utilized in compliance with Subsection 31A-30-106(1)(b).

(b)(i) A covered carrier offering or renewing a health benefit plan to a small employer, may not use case characteristics other than:

(A) age band, as specified in Subsection 31A-30-106.1(6)(a), applicable to the age of the employee;

(B) geographic area;

(C) family composition tier, as specified in Subsection 31A-30-106.1(6)(c);

(D) gender, as specified in in Subsection 31A-30-106.1(6)(d);

(E) Medicare coordination, as specified in Subsection 31A-30-106.1(6)(e); and

(F) wellness programs, as specified in Subsection 31A-30-106.1(6)(f).

(ii) For any geographic area used as a case characteristic by a covered carrier, base rates for any small employer health benefit plan shall be subject to the following limitations:

(A) for any age band, the ratio of the base rate for the family tier to the base rate for employee only tier, shall not exceed the ratio in Subsection 31A-30-106.1(8); and

(B) for any family composition tier, the ratio of the base rate for any age band to the base rate for "less than 20" age band, may not exceed the following:

(I) 1.22 for age band 20 to 24;

(II) 1.34 for age band 25 to 29;

(III) 1.46 for age band 30 to 34;

(IV) 1.60 for age band 35 to 39;

(V) 1.80 for age band 40 to 44;

(VI) 2.20 for age band 45 to 49;

(VII) 2.80 for age band 50 to 54;

(VIII) 3.60 for age band 55 to 59;

(IX) 4.25 for age band 60 to 64; and

(X) 5.00 for age band over 65.

(c) A covered carrier shall use the same case characteristics in establishing premium rates for each health benefit plan in a class of business and shall apply them in the same manner in establishing premium rates for each such health benefit plan. Case characteristics shall be applied without regard to the risk characteristics of an individual or small employer.

(d) The rate manual shall clearly illustrate the relationship among the base premium rates charged for each health benefit plan in the class of business. If the new business premium rate is different than the base premium rate for a health benefit plan, the rate manual shall illustrate the difference.

(e) Differences among base premium rates for health benefit plans shall be based solely on the reasonable and objective differences in the design and benefits of the health benefit plans and may not be based in any way on the nature of an individual or small employer that choose or are expected to choose a particular health benefit plan. A covered carrier shall apply case characteristics and rate factors within a class of business in a manner that assures that premium differences among health benefit plans for identical individuals or small employers vary only due to reasonable and objective differences in the design and benefits of the health benefit plans and are not due to the nature of the individuals or small employers that choose or are expected to choose a particular health benefit plan.

(f) The rate manual shall provide for premium rates to be developed in a two-step process.

(i) In the first step, a base premium rate shall be developed for the individual or small employer without regard to any risk characteristics. The base rates shall reflect only the allowable case characteristics. The base rates for an individual health benefit plan offered to two individuals with the same case characteristics shall be identical. The base rates for a small employer health benefit plan offered to two small employer groups with the same case characteristics shall be identical.

(ii) In the second step, the resulting base premium rate may be adjusted by a risk load, subject to the provisions of Sections 31A-30-106, 31A-30-106.1, and 31A-30-106.5, to reflect the risk characteristics.

(g) Each rate manual developed pursuant to Subsection R590-167-6(1) shall be maintained by the carrier for a period of six years. Updates and changes to the manual shall be maintained with the manual.

(4)(a) Except as provided in Subsection R590-167-6(4)(b), a premium charged to an individual or small employer for a health benefit plan may not include a separate application fee, underwriting fee, or any other separate fee or charge.

(b) A carrier may charge a separate fee with respect to an individual or small employer health benefit plan, but only one fee with respect to such plan, provided the fee is no more than $5 per month per individual or employee and is applied in a uniform manner to each health benefit plan in a class of business.

(5) The restrictions related to changes in premium rates in Subsections 31A-30-106(1)(c) and 31A-30-106.1(3) shall be applied as follows:

(a) A covered carrier shall revise its rate manual each rating period to reflect changes in base premium rates and changes in new business premium rates.

(b)(i) If, for any health benefit plan with respect to any rating period, the percentage change in the new business premium rate is less than or the same as the percentage change in the base premium rate, the change in the new business premium rate shall be deemed to be the change in the base premium rate for the purposes of Subsections 31A-30-106(1)(c) and 31A-30-106.1(3).

(ii) If, for any health benefit plan with respect to any rating period, the percentage change in the new business premium rate exceeds the percentage change in the base premium rate, the health benefit plan shall be considered a health benefit plan into which the covered carrier is no longer enrolling new individuals or small employers for the purposes of Subsections 31A-30-106(1)(c) and 31A-30-106.1(3).

(iii) Trend increases are limited to a 12-month period. If an insurer chooses to use trend in the rate manual, a new filing must be submitted for each 12-month period. The

detailing of the rate calculation must specify how trend is being implemented, by plan or calendar year, and how the rates are determined.

(c) If, for any rating period, the change in the new business premium rate for a health benefit plan differs from the change in the new business premium rate for any other health benefit plan in the same class of business by more than 20%, the carrier shall make a filing with the commissioner containing a complete explanation of how the respective changes in new business premium rates were established and the reason for the difference. The filing shall be made 30 days before the beginning of the rating period.

(d) A covered carrier shall keep on file for a period of at least six years the calculations used to determine the change in base premium rates and new business premium rates for each health benefit plan for each rating period.

(6)(a) Except as provided in Subsection R590-167-6(6)(b), a change in premium rate for an individual or small employer shall produce a revised premium rate that is no more than the following:

(i) the base premium rate for the individual or small employer, as shown in the rate manual as revised for the rating period, multiplied by:

(ii) one plus the sum of:

(iii) the risk load applicable to the individual or small employer during the previous rating period; and

(iv) 15% prorated for periods of less than one year.

(b) In the case of a health benefit plan into which a covered carrier is no longer enrolling new individuals or small employers, a change in premium rate for an individual or small employer shall produce a revised premium rate that is no more than the following:

(i) the base premium rate for the individual or small employer, given its present composition and as shown in the rate manual in effect for the individual or small employer at the beginning of the previous rating period, multiplied by:

(ii) one plus the lesser of:

(A) the change in the base rate; or

(B) the percentage change in the new business premium for the most similar health benefit plan into which the covered carrier is enrolling new individuals or small employers, multiplied by:

(iii) one plus the sum of:

(A) the risk load applicable to the individual or small employer during the previous rating period; and

(B) 15%, prorated for periods of less than one year.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections R590-167-6(6)(a) and (b), a change in premium rate for an individual or small employer may not produce a revised premium rate that would exceed the limitations on rates provided in Subsections 31A-30-106(1)(b) and 31A-30-106.1(2)(b).

(7)(a) A representative of a Taft Hartley trust, including a carrier upon the written request of such a trust, may file in writing with the commissioner a request for the waiver of application of the provisions of Subsections 31A-30-106.1(1) through 31A-30-106.1(6) with respect to such trust.

(b) A request made under Subsection R590-167-6(7)(a) shall identify the provisions for which the trust is seeking the waiver and shall describe, with respect to each provision, the extent to which application of such provision would:

(i) adversely affect the participants and beneficiaries of the trust; and

(ii) require modifications to one or more of the collective bargaining agreements under or pursuant to which the trust was or is established or maintained.

(c) A waiver granted under Subsection 31A-30-104(5) shall not apply to an individual who participates in the trust because the individual is an associate member of an employee organization or the beneficiary of such an individual.

R590-167-7. Application to Reenter State.

(1) A carrier that has been prohibited from writing coverage for individuals or small employers in this state pursuant to Subsection 31A-30-107.3 may not resume offering health benefit plans to individuals or small employers in this state until the carrier has made a petition to the commissioner to be reinstated as a covered carrier and the petition has been approved by the commissioner. In reviewing a petition, the commissioner may ask for such information and assurances as the commissioner finds reasonable and appropriate.

(2) In the case of a covered carrier doing business in only one established geographic service area of the state, if the covered carrier elects to nonrenew a health benefit plan under Subsections 31A-30-107(3)(e) or 107.1(3)(e), the covered carrier shall be prohibited from offering health benefit plans to individuals or small employers in any part of the service area for a period of five years. In addition, the covered carrier may not offer health benefit plans to individuals or small employers in any other geographic area of the state without the prior approval of the commissioner. In considering whether to grant approval, the commissioner may ask for such information and assurances as the commissioner finds reasonable and appropriate.

R590-167-8. Qualifying Previous Coverage.

A covered carrier shall not deny, exclude, or limit benefits because of a preexisting condition without first ascertaining the existence and source of previous coverage. The covered carrier shall have the responsibility to contact the source of such previous coverage to resolve any questions about the benefits or limitations related to such previous coverage. Previous coverage may be coverage that continues after the issuance of the new health benefit plan. The previous carrier shall fully cooperate in furnishing the needed information required by this section.

R590-167-9. Restrictive Riders.

A restrictive rider, endorsement or other provision that violates the provisions of Section 31A-30-107.5 may not remain in force. A covered carrier shall immediately provide written notice to those individuals or small employers whose coverage will be changed pursuant to this section.

R590-167-10. Status of Carriers as Covered Carriers.

(1) Prior to marketing a health benefit plan, a carrier shall make a filing with the commissioner indicating whether the carrier intends to operate as a covered carrier in this state under the terms of the Act and of this rule. Such filing will indicate if the covered carrier intends to market to individuals, small employers or both, and be signed by an officer of the company.

(2) Except as provided by Subsection R590-167-10(3), a carrier may not offer health benefit plans to individuals, small employers, or continue to provide coverage under health benefit plans previously issued to individuals or small employers in this state, unless the filing provided pursuant to Subsection R590-167-10(1) indicates that the carrier intends to operate as a covered carrier in this state.

(3) If a carrier does not intend to operate as a covered carrier in this state, the carrier may continue to provide coverage under health benefit plans previously issued to individuals and small employers in this state only if the carrier complies with the following provisions:

(a) the carrier complies with the requirements of the Act with respect to each of the health benefit plans previously issued to individuals and small employers by the carrier;

(b) the carrier provides coverage to each new entrant to a health benefit plan previously issued to an individual or small employer by the carrier;

(c) the carrier complies with the requirements of Sections 31A-30-106 and 31A-30-106.1 and this rule as they apply to individuals and small employers whose coverage has been terminated by the carrier and to individuals and small employers whose coverage has been limited or restricted by the carrier; and

(d) the carrier files a letter of intent indicating the carrier does not intend to operate as a covered carrier in this state and will maintain the business in compliance with the Act and this rule.

(4) If the filing made pursuant Subsection R590-167-10(3) indicates that a carrier does not intend to operate as a covered carrier in this state, the carrier shall be precluded from operating as a covered carrier in this state, except as provided for in Subsection R590-167-10(3), for a period of five years from the date of the filing. Upon a written request from such a carrier, the commissioner may reduce the period provided for in the previous sentence if the commissioner finds that permitting the carrier to operate as a covered carrier would be in the best interests of the individuals and small employers in the state.

R590-167-11. Actuarial Certification and Additional Filing Requirements.

(1) Actuarial Certification.

(a) An actuarial certification shall be filed annually and meet the requirements of Subsections 31A-30-106(4)(b) or 31A-30-106.1(9)(b), or both, as applicable, and the following:

(i) the actuarial certification shall be a written statement that meets the requirements of Title 31A Chapter 30, R590-167, and the applicable standards of practice as promulgated by the Actuarial Standards Board;

(ii) the actuary must state that he or she meets the qualifications of Subsection 31A-30-103(1);

(iii) the actuarial certification shall:

(A) contain the following statement: "I, (name), certify that (name of covered carrier) is in compliance with the provisions of Title 31A Chapter 30, and R590-167, based upon the examination of (name of covered carrier), including review of the appropriate records and of the actuarial assumptions and methods utilized by (name of covered carrier) in establishing premium rates for applicable health benefit plans;"

(B) list and describe each written demonstration used by the actuary to establish compliance with Title 31A Chapter 30 and R590-167; and

(C) include a list of all affiliated insurers, define each class of business which includes the commissioner's approval date if more than one class of business exists, and the SERFF filing number for each applicable rate manual filing.

(b) The actuarial certification shall be filed no later than April 1 of each year.

(2) Rating Manual.

(a) For every health benefit plan subject to the Act and this rule, the carrier shall file with the commissioner a copy of the applicable rating manual, for both new business and renewal rates, which includes:

(i) signed certification by an actuary that to the best of the actuary's knowledge and judgment the rate filing is in compliance with the applicable laws and rules of the State of Utah;

(ii) a complete and detailed description of how the final premium, including any fees, is calculated from the rating manual;

(iii) all changes and updates, which includes a complete and detailed description of how the final premium, including any fees, is calculated from the rating manual;

(iv) a description of the carrier's classes of business as described in Subsection R590-167-4(1);

(v) all information required by 45 CFR 154.215(b)(1);

(vi) for a rate increase subject to review as required by 45 CFR 154.200(a)(1), all information required by 45 CFR 154.215(b)(2); and

(vii) all information required by the Utah Accident and Health Comprehensive Health Insurance Rate Filing Checklist.

(b) The rate manual shall be filed:

(i) with an initial product filing; or

(ii) within 30 days prior to use for an existing health benefit plan.

(3) Index Premium Rates.

(a) A small employer carrier shall file annually the index premium rate information required by Subsection 31A-29-117(2). The report shall include:

(i) the small employer index premium rate as of January 1 of the previous year;

(ii) the small employer index premium rate as of January 1 of the current year; and

(iii) the average percentage change in the index premium rate as of January 1 of the current and preceding year.

(b) The information described in Subsection R590-167-11(3)(a) shall be filed no later than February 1 of each year.

R590-167-12. Records.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection R590-167-12(2), records submitted to the commissioner under this rule shall be maintained by the commissioner as protected records under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

(2) The commissioner finds the following to be considered a public record as defined in Subsection 63G-2-103:

(a) the status of a filing described herein and submitted to the department; and

(b) all information submitted as required by Subsections R590-167-11(2)(v) and (vi), and R590-220-10(2)(b)(iii)(I).

R590-167-13. 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 Section 31A-2-308.

R590-167-14. Severability.

If any provision of this rule or the application of it to any person or circumstance is, for any reason, held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances will not be affected by the invalid provision.

KEY: health insurance
October 16, 2012 31A-30-106
Notice of Continuation September 10, 2009 31A-30-106.1

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-176. Health Benefit Plan Enrollment.
R590-176-1. Authority.

The commissioner's authority to promulgate this rule is provided in Sections 31A-2-201(3) and 31A-2-202(2).

R590-176-2. Purpose and Scope.

The purpose and scope of this rule is to provide enrollment requirements under Section 31A-30-108 for carriers who provide health benefit plan coverage to individuals and small employers as stated in Section 31A-30-104.

R590-176-3. Definitions.

(1) The definitions in Sections 31A-1-301 and 31A-30-103 apply to this rule.

(2) "Carrier" means a covered carrier as defined in Section 31A-30-103.

(3) "Time period" means the period such as daily, weekly or monthly, as determined by the carrier, in which applications are grouped.

R590-176-4. General Provisions.

(1) Any attempt to selectively or unfairly delay, obstruct or otherwise hinder any person from obtaining coverage under Chapter 30 is a violation of Section 31A-30-108.

(2) Enrollment shall be equally available through all distribution systems, classes of business, and rating criteria categorizations.

(3) Enrollment is available to small employers without respect to whether any eligible employee or dependent is classified as uninsurable.

(4) The enrollment residency requirements do not supersede other dependent and child requirements of the Insurance Code.

(5) When requested, a carrier must offer a Utah NetCare Plan in compliance with Section 31A-30-109.

(6) A carrier may not market or encourage producers to market individual or small employer health benefit plans in such a way that there is a lessened incentive to insure business with greater health risks.

(7) Commission schedules shall be structured in compliance with R590-207, Health Agent Commissions for Small Employer Groups.

(8) The carrier shall retain a signed statement from each covered small employer that the carrier offered to accept all eligible employees and their dependents at the same level of benefits under the health benefit plan provided to the employer.

(9) An individual or small employer is considered uninsured if the individual or small employer:

(a) does not have a health benefit plan; or

(b) health benefit plan is with a carrier that has made an election under Subsections 31A-8-402.3(3)(e), 31A-8-402.5(3)(e), 31A-22-721(3)(e), 31A-30-107(3)(e), or 31A-30-107.1(3)(e).

(10) All records regarding enrollment applications and underwriting determinations shall:

(a) be retrievable for examination by the time period the application was received;

(b) include all documents, indicating the applicable date, pertaining to the application and its underwriting; and

(c) be retained for the current year plus three years.

(11) The documents indicated in Subsection (10)(b) would include:

(a) application and date received,

(b) notifications to the applicant and the date of notification;

(c) records used in underwriting and date received; and

(d) underwriting decision and date of decision.

R590-176-5. Application and Enrollment.

(1) An individual carrier shall establish a procedure to determine the order of applications. The procedure shall group the applications into consistent time periods. The enrollment cap may not be applied until the end of the time period in which it is met. The individual carrier shall keep a record of all applications for coverage that includes the time period an application is received by the carrier.

(2) All applications shall be treated consistently.

(3)(a) A complete application shall be processed and a written notice of the decision communicated to the applicant within 30 days of the decision. If an application is denied, the decision must include specific details explaining the denial.

(b) The carrier may not require that an application be complete in order to qualify as an application for coverage.

(c) If an application is incomplete, within 15 days from receipt of the application, a carrier shall notify the applicant of the areas that are incomplete and the information required to complete the application.

(d) Before an application can be filed as incomplete, applicants shall have at least 30 days, after being notified additional information is required.

(e) A date earlier than the postmarked date of the notice in Subsection (3)(c), may not be used as the date of notification.

(4) The acceptance of an application may not be delayed pending the receipt of medical records. This does not apply to other required statements from applicants as provided in Subsection (3).

R590-176-6. Small Employer Enrollment.

A small employer carrier shall:

(1) permit an eligible employee, or a dependent of such employee, to enroll for coverage under the terms of the plan, if the eligible employee requests enrollment not later than 30 days after the eligibility date; and

(2) enroll a new eligible employee and a dependent of such employee making timely application for coverage in a small employer group with existing coverage.

R590-176-7. Individual Underwriting Criteria.

(1) Each carrier shall determine the number of individuals classified as uninsurable at initial enrollment. This determination shall be made in accordance with this rule.

(2) An individual insured by the Utah Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool is classified as uninsurable.

(3) (a) An individual may be classified as uninsurable if the individual has:

(i) one or more medical conditions; or

(ii) one or more prescriptions; and

(iii) the conditions, prescriptions, or both, are determined to have a total number of debit points equal to or greater than 99 debit points in the aggregate consistent with the Milliman Health Cost Guidelines - Small Group Medical Underwriting, June 2008, taking into account;

(A) elapsed time;

(B) additional criteria; and

(C) exception criteria.

(b) A carrier may not take into account conditions for which coverage is not provided. This includes conditions excluded as a pre-existing condition for which treatment is expected during the exclusion period if the applicant would not be considered uninsurable after the treatment.

(4) Determinations made by a carrier under Subsection (3)(iii) will be audited by an experienced independent underwriter retained by the board of the Utah Comprehensive

Health Insurance Pool who will rely on the Milliman Health Cost Guidelines - Small Group Medical Underwriting, June 2008, to evaluate whether the debit points of the medical conditions, prescriptions, or both are equal to or greater than 99 debit points in the aggregate.

(5) A carrier may appeal a determination by the auditor under Section (4) that an individual has a combination of conditions, prescriptions, or both, that cause that individual to have debit points less than the number of debit points determined under Section (3) to the commissioner. The commissioner may appoint a designee to review these appeals.

(6) Only individuals enrolling under Subsection 31A-30-108(3) may be counted as uninsurable.

R590-176-8. Individual Carrier Enrollment Cap Calculation and Certification.

(1) Pursuant to Section 31A-30-110, an individual carrier may not decline enrollment until the carrier has:

(a) met its enrollment cap; and

(b) submitted a certification to the department in compliance with this section.

(2) An individual carrier may limit enrollment after submitting its certification.

(3) The commissioner may require additional enrollment after reviewing the certification.

(4) An officer of the individual carrier shall submit a certification that:

(a) lists the UC and CI as defined in Section 31A-30-103(28);

(b) lists the number of individual natural covered lives at the time of the certification;

(c) categorizes the UC into new applicants added to existing policies and newly issued policies;

(d) identifies the number of Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool participants; and

(e) identifies the qualifying conditions, prescriptions, or both that cause the persons making up the carrier's UC to be considered uninsurable under Section 31A-30-106(1) and Rule R590-176.

(5) Carriers, whose coverage count exceeds 200% of the coverage count as of the end of the prior year, shall determine the uninsurable percentage using counts as of the end of the most recent calendar quarter.

R590-176-9. Solvency Waiver.

A carrier that expects the requirements of Chapter 30 to place the carrier in supervision, insolvency or liquidation shall, within 15 days of such determination, submit a report to the commissioner. The report shall detail the financial consequences of Chapter 30 and request the specific waivers or modifications required to prevent supervision, insolvency or liquidation.

R590-176-10. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing the revised provisions of this rule 45 days from the rule's effective date.

R590-176-11. Severability.

If any provision or clause of this rule or its application to any person or situation is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of this rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

KEY: health insurance
October 3, 2012 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation December 19, 2011 31A-2-202

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-199. Plan of Orderly Withdrawal Rule Relating to Health Benefit Plans.
R590-199-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to Subsections 31A-2-201(3) and 31A-4-115(8).

R590-199-2. Purpose.

This rule is drafted for the purposes of maintaining a health benefit plan market that is stable, fair, and efficient for individuals and small employers and ensuring and maintaining increased access for individuals and small employers to health coverage. It promotes an orderly process by which an insurer can elect to nonrenew health benefit plan coverages without unreasonable disruption to the health insurance market.

R590-199-3. Applicability and Scope.

This rule applies to accident and health insurers.

R590-199-4. Definitions.

(1) The definitions in Section 31A-30-103 apply to this rule.

(2) "Annual Renewal Date" means the annual anniversary of the date of the policy or plan, under which health insurance benefits are provided, was initially issued.

R590-199-5. Plan of Orderly Withdrawal.

(1) A covered carrier and each affiliate of a covered carrier that elects to nonrenew coverage under a health benefit plan in Utah must file a plan of orderly withdrawal with the Utah insurance commissioner explaining the process of nonrenewal. The plan must be filed with the Utah insurance commissioner at the time advance notice is given under Subsection 31A-30-107(3)(e) and 31A-30-107.1.(3)(e) and must be accompanied by a $50,000 withdrawal fee or proof of placement or assumption of all business to another carrier. This fee is to be made out to the Utah Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool. The plan of orderly withdrawal is to include the following information:

(a) name and telephone number of company representative to contact regarding the nonrenewal;

(b) list of all policy forms affected by the withdrawal;

(c) number of group or individual policies, or both, that are currently in force;

(d) number of covered lives, include insured, spouse and dependents, under individual health benefit plan policies;

(e) number of covered lives, include insured, spouse and dependents, under small employer health benefit plans;

(f) number of COBRA or state extension policies and the number of covered lives for each;

(g) copy of conversion plan and rates that will be offered in accordance with Section 31A-22-723;

(h) copy of notice required by Subsections 31A-30-107(3)(e) or 31A-30-107.1(3)(e). Such notice must inform the insured of their portability rights and responsibilities;

(i) service or coverage areas within the state, which indicates withdrawal areas;

(j) list of all types of all insurance coverages offered in Utah by line of business and the premium volume generated in the prior year;

(k) any reinsurance ceding arrangements relating to the health benefit plans being nonrenewed;

(l) information relating to any waiver provided under Section 31A-30-104(5);

(m) list of all affiliated carriers as described in Section 31A-30-104(4);

(n) certification of compliance executed by the president of the company stating that the withdrawing company is in compliance with 31A-30, as applicable, at the time the election to withdraw is filed;

(o) certification executed by the president of the company that its individual enrollment cap has been exceeded, if applicable;

(p) loss ratios for each form issued in Utah and the methodology by which the loss ratio was calculated, including a description of all assumptions made;

(q) certified actuarial analysis from a qualified actuary of the impact that the withdrawal or nonrenewal will have on the individual and small employer market in Utah;

(r) certified actuarial analysis from a qualified actuary of the impact that withdrawal or nonrenewal will have on the Utah Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool;

(s) actuarial certification from a qualified actuary certifying to the level of liability related to the policies;

(t) detailed explanation of all efforts made to place business that is to be nonrenewed with other carriers;

(u) any plans to nonrenew any other line of business in Utah in the future;

(v) copy of the certificate of authority of the company and all affiliates involved in the withdrawal; and

(w) demonstrate that all liabilities relating to the policies that will be nonrenewed are fully satisfied or adequately reserved.

(2) Submit two copies of the plan of orderly withdrawal, one copy to be filed and a second set to be returned to you, and a self addressed return envelope.

(3) If both the written notice and a complete plan of orderly withdrawal are not received, the partial submission will be returned and not considered to have been received by the department.

R590-199-6. Implementation of Withdrawal.

(1) A covered carrier and all its affiliates that elect to withdraw from the market or to nonrenew a health benefit plan issued to covered insureds must provide written notice of the decision to do so to all affected insureds and to the insurance commissioner in each state in which an affected insured resides.

(2) Each insured must be given at least 180-days notice prior to the nonrenewal date.

(3) The Utah insurance commissioner is to receive written notice of the decision to withdraw or nonrenew any health benefit plan at least three working days prior to the mailing of the notice to affected covered insureds.

(4) The carrier must include with the notice to the Utah insurance commissioner its certificate of authority which will be modified to prohibit the writing of business which the carrier has elected to nonrenew or withdraw from the market.

(5) The carrier is prohibited from writing new business in the individual and small employer health benefit plan market for a period of five-years from the date of notice to the Utah insurance commissioner.

(6) The covered carriers affiliates, as defined in Subsection 31A-30-104(4), may also be required to withdraw as determined by the commissioner.

(7) Each plan submitted to the commissioner must provide that the nonrenewal of any coverage under a health benefit plan will occur on the annual renewal date of each policy or plan. Nonrenewal can only occur on the annual renewal date.

R590-199-7. Severability.

If any provision or clause of this rule or its application to any person or situation is held invalid, such invalidity may not affect any other provision or application of this rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this rule are

declared to be severable.

KEY: health insurance

October 3, 2012	**31A-2-201**
Notice of Continuation May 20, 2010	**31A-4-115**
	31A-30-106
	31A-30-107

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-220. Submission of Accident and Health Insurance Filings.
R590-220-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated by the insurance commissioner pursuant to Section 31A-2-201.1 and Subsections 31A-2-201(3), 31A-2-202(2), 31A-22-605(4), 31A-22-620(3)(f), 31A-30-106(1) and (4), and 31A-30-106.1(13) and (14).

R590-220-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to set forth procedures for submitting:

(a) accident and health filings required by Section 31A-21-201;

(b) individual accident and health filings in accordance with Section 31A-22-605 and Rule R590-85;

(c) Medicare supplement filings in accordance with Sections 31A-22-605 and 31A-22-620, and Rules R590-85 and R590-146;

(d) long term care filings required by Section 31A-22-1404 and Rule R590-148; and

(e) health benefit plan filings required by Title 31A, Chapter 30, Individual, Small Employer, and Group Health Insurance Act, and Rule R590-167.

(2) This rule applies to:

(a) all types of accident and health insurance products; and

(b) group accident and health contracts issued to nonresident policyholders, including trusts, when Utah residents are provided coverage by certificates of insurance.

R590-220-3. 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 "NAIC Uniform Life, Accident and Health, Annuity, and Credit Coding Matrix," effective January, 1, 2011, is hereby incorporated by reference and is available on the department's web site, www.insurance.utah.gov.

R590-220-4. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Sections 31A-1-301 and 31A-30-103, the following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this rule.

(1) "Certification" means a statement that the filing being submitted is in compliance with Utah laws and rules.

(2) "Discretionary group" means a group that has been specifically authorized by the commissioner under Subsection 31A-22-701(1)(b).

(3) "Electronic filing" means a filing submitted via the Internet by using the System for Electronic Rate and Form Filings, SERFF.

(4) "Eligible group" means a group that meets the definition in Subsection 31A-22-701(1)(a).

(5) "File And Use" means a filing can be used, sold, or offered for sale after it has been filed with the department.

(6) "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.

(7) "File For Acceptance" means a filing can be used, sold, or offered for sale after it has been filed and the filer has received written confirmation that the filing was accepted.

(8) "File for Approval" means a filing can be used, sold, or offered for sale after it has been filed and the filer has received written confirmation that the filing was approved.

(9) "Filer" means a person who submits a filing.

(10) "Filing," when used as a noun, means an item required to be filed with the department including:

(a) a policy;

(b) a rate, rate manual, or rate methodologies;

(c) a form;

(d) a document;

(e) a plan;

(f) a manual;

(g) an application;

(h) a report;

(i) a certificate;

(j) an endorsement or rider;

(k) an actuarial memorandum, demonstration, and certification;

(l) a licensee annual statement;

(m) a licensee renewal application; or

(n) an advertisement.

(11) "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, in addition to requiring correction of non-compliant items, may request clarification or additional information pertaining to the filing.

(12) "Filing status information" means a list of the states to which the filing was submitted, the date submitted, and the states' actions, including their responses.

(13) "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.

(14) "Market type" means the type of policy that indicates the targeted market such as individual or group.

(15) "Order to Prohibit Use" means an order issued by the commissioner that prohibits the use of a filing.

(16) "Rating methodology change" for the purpose of a health benefit plan means a:

(a) change in the number of case characteristics used by a covered licensee to determine premium rates for health benefit plans in a class of business;

(b) change in the manner or procedures by which insureds are assigned into categories for the purpose of applying a case characteristic to determine premium rates for health benefit plans in a class of business;

(c) change in the method of allocating expenses among health benefit plans in a class of business; or

(d) change in a rating factor, with respect to any case characteristic, if the change would produce a change in premium for any individual or small employer that exceeds 10%. A change in a rating factor shall mean the cumulative change with respect to such factor considered over a 12-month period. If a covered licensee changes rating factors with respect to more than one case characteristic in a 12-month period, the licensee shall consider the cumulative effect of all such changes in applying the 10% test.

(17) "Rejected" means a filing is:

(a) not submitted in accordance with Utah laws and rules;

(b) returned to the filer by the department with the reasons for rejection; and

(c) not considered filed with the department.

(18) "Type of insurance" means a specific accident and health product including dental, health benefit plan, long-term care, Medicare supplement, income replacement, specified disease, or vision.

(19) "Utah Filed Date" means the date provided to a filer by the Utah Insurance Department that indicates a filing has been accepted.

R590-220-5. 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) A 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) 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; and

(c) will not be reopened for purposes of resubmission.

(4) A prior filing will not be researched to determine the purpose of the current filing.

(5) 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 insureds.

(6) 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 shall include a description of the filing corrections.

(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 and include a description of the filing corrections.

(7) If responding to a Filing Objection Letter, an Order to Prohibit Use, or a Filing Rejection, refer to Section R590-220-16 for instructions.

(8) Filing withdrawal. A filer must notify the department when withdrawing a previously filed form, rate, or supplementary information.

R590-220-6. Filing Submission Requirements.

(1) All filings must be submitted as an electronic filing.

(2) A filing must be submitted by market type and type of insurance.

(3) A filing may not include more than one type of insurance, or request filing for more than one licensee.

(4)(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) Provide a description of the filing including:

(A) the intent of the filing; and

(B) the purpose of each document within the filing.

(ii) 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 the previous filing's Utah Filed Date;

(C) includes documents 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Explain any change in benefits or premiums that may occur while the contract is in force.

(v) List the issue ages, which means the range of minimum and maximum ages for which a policy will be issued.

(b) Certification. The filer must certify that a filing has been properly completed AND is in compliance with Utah laws and rules. The Utah Accident and Health Insurance Filing Certification must be properly completed, signed, and attached to the Supporting Documentation tab. A false certification may subject the licensee to administrative action.

(c) Domiciliary Approval and Filing Status Information. All filings for a foreign licensee must include on the Supporting Documentation tab:

(i) copy of domicile approval for the exact same filing;

(ii) filing status information which includes:

(A) a list of the states to which the filing was submitted;

(B) the date submitted; and

(C) summary of the states' actions and their responses; or

(iii) if the filing is specific to Utah and only filed in Utah, then state, "UTAH SPECIFIC - NOT SUBMITTED TO ANY OTHER STATE."

(d) Group Questionnaire or Discretionary Group Authorization Letter. A group filing must attach to the Supporting Documentation tab either a:

(i) signed and fully completed Utah Accident and Health Insurance Group Questionnaire; or

(ii) copy of the Utah Accident and Health Insurance Discretionary Group Authorization letter.

(e) 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.

(f) Variable data.

(i) A statement of variability must be attached to the Supporting Documentation tab and certify:

(A) the final form will not contain brackets denoting variable data;

(B) the use of variable data will be administered in a uniform and non-discriminatory manner and will not result in unfair discrimination;

(C) the variable data included in this statement will be used on the referenced forms;

(D) any changes to variable data will be submitted prior to implementation.

(ii) Variable data are denoted in brackets and are defined, either by imbedding in the form, or by a separate form identified by its own form number and edition date. Variable data submitted as a separate form must be in a manner that follows the construction of the form, by page and paragraph, or page and footnote.

(iii) Variable data must be reasonable, appropriate and compliant.

(iv) Use of unauthorized variable data is prohibited.

(g) Utah Accident and Health Insurance Intake Survey.

(i) The intake survey must be properly completed, signed and attached to the Supporting Documentation tab for Form and Form/Rate filings submitted with the type of insurance of "H06", "H15G," "H15I," "H16G," "H16I," "HOrg02G," or "HOrg02I." The intake survey is not required for Rate or Report filings.

(ii) If the intake survey is incomplete or not attached, the filing will be rejected.

(h) Items being submitted for filing.

(i) All forms must be attached to the Form Schedule tab.

(ii) All rating documentation, including actuarial memorandums and rate schedules, must be attached to the Rate/Rule Schedule.

(i) Reports are exempt from the filing submission requirement listed in Subsections R590-220-6(4)(c), (d), (f) and (g).

(5) Refer to each applicable section of this rule for additional procedures on how to submit forms, rates, and reports.

R590-220-7. Procedures for Form Filings.

(1) Forms in General.

(a) Forms are File and Use filings.

(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.

(d) Blank spaces within the forms must be completed in John Doe fashion to accurately represent the intended market, purpose, and use.

(2) Application Filing.

(a) Each application or enrollment form may be submitted as a separate filing or may be filed with its related policy or certificate filing.

(b) If an application has been previously filed or is filed separately, an informational copy of the application must be included with the policy or certificate filing.

(3) Policy Filing.

(a) Each type of insurance must be filed separately.

(b) A policy filing consists of one policy form, including its related forms, such as the application, outline of coverage, certificate, rider, endorsement, and actuarial memorandum.

(c) Only one policy filing for a single type of insurance may be filed, except as stated in Subsection R590-220-7(3)(d).

(d) A Medicare supplement filing may include more than one policy filing but each filing is limited to only one of each of the Medicare supplement plans A through N.

(4) Rider or Endorsement Only Filing.

(a) Up to three related riders or endorsements may be filed together.

(b) A single rider or endorsement that affects multiple forms may be filed if the Filing Description references all affected forms.

(c) The filing must include:

(i) A listing of all base policy form numbers, title and Utah Filed Dates; and

(ii) a description of how each filed rider or endorsement affects the base policy.

(d) Unrelated riders or endorsements may not be filed together.

(5) Outline of Coverage. If an outline of coverage is required to be issued with a policy, rider, or an endorsement, the outline of coverage must be filed when the policy, rider or endorsement is filed.

R590-220-8. Additional Procedures for Individual Accident and Health Market Filings.

(1) A filer submitting an individual accident and health filing is advised to review:

(a) Title 31A, Chapter 8, Health Maintenance Organizations and Limited Health Plans;

(b) Title 31A, Chapter 22, Part 6, Accident and Health Insurance; and

(c) Rules R590-85, R590-126, R590-131, and R590-192.

(2) This section does not apply to filings for individual health benefit plans that are subject to Title 31A, Chapter 30, Individual, Small Employer, and Group Health Insurance Act, and Rule R590-167. Individual health benefit plan filings are discussed in Section R590-220-10.

(3) Rate and rate documentation filings.

(a) Rates and rate documentation submitted with a new form filing are a File and Use filing.

(b) A rate revision filing is a File for Acceptance filing.

(4) Every individual accident and health policy, rider, or endorsement affecting benefits shall be accompanied by a rate filing with an actuarial memorandum signed by a qualified actuary.

(a) A rate filing need not be submitted if the filing does not require a change in premiums, however the reason why there is not a change in premium must be explained in the Filing Description.

(b) Rates must be filed in accordance with the requirements of Section 31A-22-602, Rules R590-85, and R590-220.

(5) A filer submitting a long term care filing, including an endorsement or rider attached to a life insurance policy, is advised to review Title 31A, Chapter 22, Part 14, Long Term Care Insurance Standards, Rule R590-148, and Sections R590-220-12 and 13.

(6) A filer submitting a Medicare supplement filing is advised to review Section 31A-22-620, Rule R590-146, and Section R590-220-11.

R590-220-9. Additional Procedures for Group Market Form Filings.

(1) A filer submitting a group accident and health filing is advised to review:

(a) Title 31A, Chapter 8, Health Maintenance Organizations and Limited Health Plans;

(b) Title 31A, Chapter 22, Parts 6 and 7;

(c) Title 31A, Chapter 30, Individual, Small Employer, and Group Health Insurance Act; and

(d) Rules R590-76, R590-126, R590-131, R590-146, R590-148, R590-192, R590-233, and Section R590-220-10.

(2) Determine whether the group is an eligible group or a discretionary group.

(a) Eligible Group. A filing for an eligible group must include a completed Utah Accident and Health Insurance Group Questionnaire.

(i) A questionnaire must be completed for each eligible group under Sections 31A-22-503 through 507, and Subsection 31A-22-701(2).

(ii) When a filing applies to multiple employee-employer groups under Section 31A-22-502, only one questionnaire is required to be completed.

(b) Discretionary Group. If the group is not an eligible group, then specific discretionary group authorization must be obtained prior to filing.

(i) To obtain discretionary group authorization a Utah Accident and Health Insurance Request for Discretionary Group Authorization must be submitted and include all required information.

(ii) Evidence or proof of the following items are some factors considered in determining acceptability of a discretionary group:

(A) the existence of a verifiable group;

(B) that granting permission is not contrary to public policy;

(C) the proposed group would be actuarially sound;

(D) the group would result in economies of acquisition and administration which justify a group rate; and

(E) the group would not present hazards of adverse selection.

(iii) A discretionary group filing that does not provide

authorization documentation will be rejected.

(iv) A change to an authorized discretionary group, such as change of name, trustee or domicile state, must be submitted to the department within 30 days of the change.

(v) Adding additional types of insurance products to be offered, requires that the discretionary group be reauthorized. The discretionary group authorization will specify the types of products that a discretionary group may offer.

(vi) The commissioner may periodically re-evaluate the group's authorization.

(vii) A filer may not submit a rate or form filing prior to receiving discretionary group authorization. If a rate or form filing is submitted without discretionary group authorization, the filing will be rejected.

(3) A filer submitting a long-term care filing, including a long-term care endorsement or rider attached to a life insurance policy, is advised to review Title 31A, Chapter 22, Part 14, Long Term Care Insurance Standards, Rule R590-148, and Sections R590-220-12 and 13.

(4) A filer submitting a Medicare supplement filing is advised to review Section 31A-22-620, Rule R590-146, and Section R590-220-11.

R590-220-10. Additional Procedures for Individual, Small Employer, and Group Health Benefit Plan Filings.

This section contains instructions for filings subject to Title 31A, Chapter 30, Individual, Small Employer, and Group Health Insurance Act.

(1) A filer submitting health benefit plan filings that are subject to Title 31A, Chapter 30, is advised to review:

(a) Title 31A, Chapter 8, Health Maintenance Organization and Limited Health Plans;

(b) Title 31A, Chapter 22, Parts 6 and 7;

(c) Title 31A, Chapter 30; and

(d) Rules R590-76, R590-131, R590-167, R590-176, R590-192, R590-194, R590-200, R590-203, R590-218, R590-233, R590-247, R590-255, R590-259. R590-261, R590-262, and R590-263.

(2)(a) Form Filing.

(i) A health benefit plan form filing must include a rate manual.

(ii) If the rate manual was previously filed, provide documentation indicating the department's receipt.

(b) Rate Manual Filing.

(i) A rate manual that does not request a change in rating methodology is a File Before Use filing.

(ii) A change in rating methodology filing is a File for Approval filing.

(iii) A new and revised rate manual must:

(A) include an actuarial certification signed by a qualified actuary;

(B) be filed 30 days prior to use;

(C) list the case characteristics and rate factors to be used;

(D) be applied in the same manner for all health benefit plans in a class;

(E) contain specific area factor applicable in Utah;

(F) include the method of calculating the risk load, including the method used to determine any experience factors;

(G) include how the overall rate is reviewed for compliance with the rate restrictions;

(H) include detailed description of all classes of business, as provided in Section 31A-30-105;

(I) fully complete the Company Rate Information on the Rate/Rule Schedule tab; and

(J) all information required by Section R590-167-6.

(3) Health Benefit Plan Reports.

(a) Actuarial Certification.

(i) All individual and small employer licensees must file an actuarial certification as described in Sections 31A-30-106, 31A-30-106.1, and Subsection R590-167-11(1)(a).

(ii) The report is due April 1 each year.

(b) Small Employer Index Rates Report.

All small employer licensees must file their index rates as of January 1 of the current year and preceding year, as required by Subsection 31A-29-117(2).

(i) The report must include:

(A) the actual index rates; and

(B) calculate the percentage change in these rates between the two years.

(ii) The report is due February 1 each year.

(c) Each report must be filed separately and be properly identified.

(d)(i) All health benefit plan reports must be filed with SERFF using a type of insurance of "H16I" or "H16G," and a filing type of "Report."

(ii) A Health Maintenance Organization must use "HOrg02I" or "HOrg02G" as the type of insurance and the filing type of "Report."

R590-220-11. Additional Procedures for Medicare Supplement Filings.

A filer submitting Medicare supplement filings is advised to review Section 31A-22-620 and Rule R590-146. A Medicare supplement form filing that affects rates must be filed with all required rating documentation.

(1)(a) A licensee must file its Medicare Supplement Buyers Guide.

(b) If previously filed, indicate the filed date in the filing description.

(2) Rates.

(a) Rates and rate documentation submitted with a new form filing are a File and Use filing.

(b) A rate revision filing is a File for Acceptance filing.

(c) Medicare supplement rates must comply with Section 31A-22-602, and Rules R590-146 and R590-85.

(d) A licensee shall not use or change premium rates for a Medicare supplement policy or certificate unless the rates, rating schedule and supporting documentation have been filed.

(e) A rate revision request may not be used to satisfy the annual filing requirements of Subsection R590-146-14.C.

(3) Annual Medicare Supplement Reports.

(a) Medicare supplement reports are File and Use filings.

(b) Reports are due May 31 each year.

(c) Report of Multiple Policies.

(i) As required by Section R590-146-22, an issuer of Medicare supplement policies shall annually submit a report of multiple policies the licensee has issued to a single insured.

(ii) The report is required each year listing each insured with multiple policies or must state "NO MULTIPLE POLICIES WERE ISSUED."

(d) Annual Filing of Rates and Supporting Documentation.

(i) An issuer of Medicare supplement policies and certificates shall file annually its rates, rating schedule and supporting documentation, including ratios of incurred losses to earned premiums by policy duration, in accordance with Subsection R590-146-14.C.

(ii) The NAIC Medicare Supplement Insurance Model Regulations Manual details what should be included in the annual rate filing.

(iii) Annual reports submitted with a request or any type of reference to a rate revision will be rejected.

(e) Refund Calculation and Benchmark Ratio. An issuer shall file the Medicare Supplement Refund Calculation

Form and Reporting Form for the Calculation of Benchmark Ratio Since Inception for Group Policies reports according to Subsection R590-146-14.B.

(f) Reports for Pre-Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plans and 1990 Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plans must be submitted together as one filing with SERFF using a type of insurance of "MS06," and a filing type of "Report."

(g) Reports for 2010 Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plans must be submitted together as one filing with SERFF using a type of insurance of "MS09," and a filing type of "Report."

(h) If Medicare supplement reports are not submitted as one filing, the filing is considered incomplete and will be rejected.

R590-220-12. Additional Procedures for Combination Policies or Endorsements and Riders Providing Life and Accident and Health Benefits.

A filer submitting health and life combination policies, or health endorsements or riders, to life policies, is advised to review Rule R590-226.

(1) A combination filing is a policy, rider, or endorsement, which creates a product that provides both life and accident and health insurance benefits.

(a) The two types of acceptable combination filings are; an endorsement or rider, or an integrated policy.

(b) Combination filings take considerable time to process, and will be processed by both the Health Section and the Life Section of the Health and Life Insurance Division.

(2) A combination filing must be submitted separately to both the Health Section and Life Section of the Health and Life Insurance Division.

(3)(a) For an integrated policy, the filing must be submitted to the appropriate division based on benefits provided in the base policy.

(b) For an endorsement or rider, the filing must be submitted to the appropriate division based on benefits provided in the endorsement or rider.

(4) The Filing Description must identify the filing as having a combination of insurance types, such as:

(a) whole life policy with a long-term care benefit rider; or

(b) major medical health policy that includes a life insurance benefit.

R590-220-13. Additional Procedures for Long Term Care Products.

(1) A filer submitting long-term care product filings is advised to review:

(a) Title 31A, Chapter 22, Part 14, Long Term Care Insurance Standards;

(b) Rule R590-148; and

(c) Section R590-220-12.

(2) A long-term care form filing that affects rates must be filed with all required rating documentation.

(3) Rates.

(a) Rates and rate documentation submitted with a new form filing are a File and Use filing.

(b) A rate revision filing is a File for Acceptance filing.

(c) Long-term care rates must comply with Rules R590-148 and R590-85.

(d) A licensee shall not use or change premium rates for a long-term care policy or certificate unless the rates, rating schedule and supporting documentation have been filed.

(4) Annual Long-term Care Reports.

(a) All four long-term care reports required by Section R590-148-25 must be submitted together as one filing.

(b) If all four reports are not submitted as one filing, the filing is considered incomplete and will be rejected.

(c) If there is no information to report, the reporting form must state "NONE."

(d) Reports are due June 30 each year.

(e) The four reports shown below are required by Section R590-148-25.

(i) Replacement and Lapse Reporting Form.

(ii) Claims Denial Reporting Form.

(iii) Rescission Reporting Form.

(iv) Suitability Report Form.

(f) All long term care reports must be filed with SERFF using a type of insurance of "LTC06," and a filing type of "Report."

R590-220-14. Criteria for Adding or Terminating Participating Providers.

(1) Criteria for adding or terminating participating providers must be submitted electronically via SERFF using a type of insurance of "H21" and a filing type of "Report."

(2) The Filing Description must state "Preferred Provider Agreement," as required by Subsection 31A-22-617.1(1)(c).

R590-220-15. 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;

(c) form numbers; and

(d) SERFF 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.

R590-220-16. 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) attach the documents in Subsections R590-220-16(1)(b) and (c) to the appropriate Form Schedule or Rate/Rule Schedule tabs.

(2) 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 not 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.

(3) Response to a Filing Rejection. A Filing Rejection is not considered filed with the department. A filer may choose to submit as a new filing. The new filing must reference the previously rejected filing.

R590-220-17. Penalties.

A person found to be in violation of this rule shall be subject to penalties as provided under Section 31A-2-308.

R590-220-18. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing the revised provisions of this rule 15 days from the effective date of this rule.

R590-220-19. Severability.

If any provision of this rule or its application to any person or situation is held to be invalid, that invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of this rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

KEY: health insurance filings

October 16, 2012	**31A-2-201**
Notice of Continuation March 12, 2009	**31A-2-201.1**
	31A-2-202
	31A-22-605
	31A-22-620
	31A-30-106

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-262. Health Data Authority Health Insurance Claims Reporting.
R590-262-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to Subsection 31A-22-614.5(3)(a) to coordinate with the provision of Subsection 26-1-37(2)(b) and Utah Department of Health rules R428-1 and R428-15.

R590-262-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) This rule establishes requirements for certain entities that pay for health care to submit data to the Utah Department of Health.

(2) This rule allows the data to be shared with the state's designated secure health information master index person index, Clinical Health Information Exchange (cHIE), to be used:

(a) in compliance with data security standards established by:

(i) the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-191, 110 Stat. 1936: and

(ii) the electronic commerce agreements established in a business associate agreement;

(b) for the purpose of coordination of health benefit plans; and

(c) for the enrollment data elements identified in Utah Administrative Rule R428-15, Health Data Authority Health Insurance Claims Reporting.

(3)(a) This rule applies to an insurer offering a health benefit plan.

(b) This rule does not apply to:

(i) an insurer that covers fewer than 2500 individual Utah residents:

(ii) a long-term care insurance policy; or

(iii) an income replacement policy.

R590-262-3. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Section 31A-1-301, the following definitions shall apply for the purpose of this rule:

(1) "Claim" means a request or demand on an insurer for payment of a benefit.

(2) "Health care claims data" means information consisting of, or derived directly from, member enrollment, medical claims, and pharmacy claims that this rule requires an insurer to report.

(3) "Insurer" means:

(a) a person engaged in the business of offering a health benefit plan, including a business under an administrative services organization or administrative services contract arrangement;

(b) a third party administrator that collects premiums or settles claims for health care insurance policies;

(c) a governmental plan as defined in Section 414(d), Internal Revenue Code;

(d) a non-electing church plan as described in Section 410 (d), Internal Revenue Code; or

(e) a licensed professional employer organization that is acting as an administrator of a health care insurance policy or a health benefit plan funded by a self-insurance arrangement.

(5) "Office" means the Office of Health Care Statistics within the Utah Department of Health, which serves as staff to the Utah Health Data Committee.

(6) "Technical specifications" means the technical specifications document published by the Health Data Committee describing the variables and formats of the data that are to be submitted as well as submission directions and guidelines.

R590-262-4. Reporting Requirements.

(1) Each insurer shall submit enrollment, medical claims, and pharmacy data described in R428-15-5 and R590-262-5, where Utah is the patient's primary residence, for services provided in or out of the state of Utah.

(2) Each insurer shall permit the Utah Department of Health to redisclose the enrollment and eligibility information with the state designated entity for the purpose of coordination of benefits.

(3) Each insurer shall submit monthly health care claims data. Each monthly submission is due no later than the last day of the following month.

R590-262-5. Reporting Process.

(1) Submission procedures and guidelines are described in detail in the technical specifications published by the Health Data Committee. The health care claims data shall be either X12 format, or flat text files formatted according to the technical specifications.

(2) All medical claims shall be submitted to the Office through the Utah Health Information Network (UHIN) in X12 format.

(3) All enrollment and pharmacy data files shall be submitted to the Office in flat text files using either UHIN or FTP Secure.

R590-262-6. Required Data Elements.

(1) The enrollment, medical claims, and pharmacy data elements are described in detail in the technical specifications published by the Health Data Committee. Each insurer shall submit data for all fields contained in the submission specifications if the data are available to the insurer.

(a) Each insurer must submit enrollment files as a flat file.

(b) Each insurer must submit medical claims as X12 messages as modified by this rule. All X12 format messages must contain all the necessary segments for processing through UHIN. This includes ISA/IEA segments, GS and GE segments, Segment Qualifier codes, etc., as specified in the X12 implementation guides. If a segment or qualifier is required for X12 format, it is required for all submissions under this rule. If a segment or qualifier is not required for X12 format, but is required by this rule, it must be submitted as required by this rule. Submitted files must be in the ASC X12 4010A1 x098 for a Professional Claim and in the ASC X12 4010A1 x096 for an Institutional Claim.

(c) Each insurer must submit pharmacy claims as a flat file.

(2) Each insurer must submit the enrollment files, professional medical claims, institutional medical claims, and pharmacy claims data elements as required in R428-15.

R590-262-7. Third-party Contractors.

The Office may contract with a third party to collect and process the health care claims data and will prohibit it from using the data in any way but those specifically designated in the scope of work.

R590-262-8. Insurer Registration.

Each insurer shall register with the Office by completing the registration online at http://health.utah.gov/hda/apd/ no later than 30 days after becoming subject to this rule and annually thereafter by no later than September 1.

R590-262-9. Testing of Files.

Insurers that become subject to this rule shall submit to the Office a dataset for determining compliance with the standards for data submission no later than 90 days after the first date of becoming subject to the rule.

R590-262-10. Rejection of Files.

The Office or its designee may reject and return any data submission that fails to conform to the submission requirements. Paramount among submission requirements are: First Name, Last Name, Member ID, Relationship to Subscriber, Date of Birth, Address, City, State, Zip Code, Sex, which are key data fields that the insurer must submit for each enrolled member and claim. An insurer whose submission is rejected shall resubmit the data in the appropriate, corrected format to the Office, or its designee within ten state business days of notice that the data does not meet the submission requirements.

R590-262-11. Replacement of Data Files.

An insurer may replace a complete dataset submission if no more than one year has passed since the end of the month in which the file was submitted. However, the Office may allow a later submission if the insurer can establish exceptional circumstances for the replacement.

R590-262-12. Provider Notification.

(1) The following notification must be provided to a person that receives shared data, "This shared data is provided for informational purposes only. Contact the insurer for current, specific eligibility, or benefits coverage determination."

(2) The notification in this section shall be provided in coordination with provider participation in the master index patient index and the cHIE programs.

R590-262-13. Limitation of Liability.

A person furnishing information of the kind described in this rule is immune from liability and civil action if the information is furnished to or received from:

(a) the commissioner of the Insurance Department, the executive director of the Department of Health, or their employees or representatives;

(b) federal, state, or local law enforcement or regulatory officials or their employees or representatives; or

(c) the insurer that issued the policy connected with the data set.

R590-262-14. Penalties.

A person found to be in violation of this rule shall be subject to penalties as provided in Section 31A-2-308.

R590-262-15. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing this rule upon the rule's effective date.

R590-262-16. 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: health insurance claims reporting
October 3, 2012 31A-22-614.5(3)(a)

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-266. Utah Essential Health Benefits Package.
R590-266-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to Subsection 31A-30-116(3)(b) wherein the commissioner is directed to adopt a rule for purposes of designating the essential health benefits for Utah.

R590-266-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to designate an essential health benefits package in Utah as provided by Section 1302 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, as amended by the Health Care Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (ACA).

(2) This rule applies to all non-grandfathered individual and small employer health benefit plans issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2014.

R590-266-3. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Sections 31A-1-301 and 31A-30-103, the following definitions shall apply for the purpose of this rule:

(1) "Essential health benefits" means the following health care service categories that must be included in non-grandfathered individual and small employer health benefit plans beginning January 1, 2014:

(a) ambulatory patient services;

(b) emergency services;

(c) hospitalization;

(d) maternity and newborn care;

(e) mental health and substance use disorder services, including behavioral health treatment;

(f) prescription drugs;

(g) rehabilitative and habilitative services and devices;

(h) laboratory services;

(i) preventive and wellness services and chronic disease management; and

(j) pediatric services, including oral and vision care.

(2) "Grandfathered health plan" means an individual or small employer health benefit plan that:

(a) was in existence when the ACA was enacted on March 23, 2010;

(b) has not had any significant changes that reduce benefits or increase costs to consumer including:

(i) a significant cut or reduction in benefits, such as excluding coverage for people with diabetes;

(ii) an increase in co-pays by more than $5, adjusted annually for medical inflation, or a percentage equal to medical inflation plus 15%;

(iii) the employer reduces contributions by more than five percentage points; or

(iv) reducing annual dollar limits, or adding a new limit; and

(c) the insured has received notification from the carrier that their health benefit plan is a grandfathered plan.

(3) "Non-Grandfathered health plan" means an individual or small employer health benefit plan:

(a) that is issued after the ACA was enacted on March 23, 2010; or

(b) a grandfathered health plan that has made significant changes that reduce benefits or increase costs to consumers that has caused the plan to lose the grandfathered status as provided in (2)(b).

(4) "Utah Essential Health Benefits Package" means the benefits designated in this rule by the commissioner as essential health benefits in non-grandfathered plans for the purposes of the ACA in Utah.

R590-266-4. Utah Essential Health Benefits.

(1)(a) The commissioner hereby designates the PEHP Utah Basic Plus plan as the Utah Essential Health Benefits Package for purposes of the ACA in Utah.

(b) The PEHP Utah Basic Plus 2012 Plan as incorporated herein and available at http://insurance.utah.gov/health/healthreform.html.

(2)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (b), an individual or small employer carrier who issues or renews a non-grandfathered plan on or after January 1, 2014, must include at a minimum the benefits of the Utah Essential Health Benefits Package.

(b) A carrier may substitute coverage provided in the Utah Essential Health Benefits Package as long as substitutions are actuarially equivalent and complies with the standards set forth in 42 CFR 457.431.

(3) This rule does not prohibit an individual or small employer carrier from offering a non-grandfathered plan with benefits in addition to the Utah Essential Health Benefits Package.

R590-266-5. Penalties.

A person found to be in violation of this rule shall be subject to penalties as provided under Section 31A-2-308.

R590-266-6. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing this rule January 1, 2014.

R590-266-7. Severability.

If any provision of this rule or its application to any person or circumstances is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

KEY: essential health benefit insurance
October 25, 2012 31A-30-116(3)(b)

R602. Labor Commission, Adjudication.
R602-3. Procedure and Standards for Approval of Assignment of Benefits.
R602-3-1. Policy, Scope and Authority.

A. Policy. Utah's workers' compensation system provides disability compensation to injured workers as a partial replacement for lost wages. These periodic payments allow injured workers to provide for the ongoing necessities of life--food, shelter and clothing--not only for themselves, but for their dependents. These periodic payments also prevent injured workers from becoming charges on public welfare or private charity.

The 2007 Utah Legislature reaffirmed and strengthened the foregoing policy of the workers' compensation system by enacting Senate Bill 109, "Transfers of Structured Settlements." Senate Bill 109 amended Section 34A-2-422 of the Utah Workers Compensation Act to specifically prohibit any transfer of workers' compensation payment rights unless the proposed transfer is first submitted to the Utah Labor Commission and approved by the Commission.

B. Scope. This rule establishes the procedural and substantive requirements for Commission approval of any request for transfer of workers' compensation payment rights. The Commission will not approve any transfer of workers' compensation payment rights in the absence of strict compliance with all procedural and substantive requirements of the Utah Workers' Compensation Act and this rule.

C. Statutory authority. The Commission enacts this rule pursuant to Subsection 34A-1-104(1) and Section 34A-1-304 of the Utah Labor Commission Act, Section 34A-2-422 of the Utah Workers' Compensation Act, and Subsection 63G-3-201(2) of the Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

R602-3-2. Benefits Subject to Assignment.

A. Commission approval a precondition to any action to transfer benefits. Subsection 34A-2-422(3) prohibits any transfer, or action to transfer, workers' compensation payment rights without prior Commission approval. The Commission will not approve any proposed transfer that includes an advance of funds or property, or other similar action, without prior Commission review.

B. Transfer limited to benefits that are fixed and certain. Pursuant to Subsection 34A-2-422(3)(c), Commission approval of a transfer of workers' compensation payment rights is a "full and final resolution" of such payment rights. The Commission will, therefore, approve transfer of only those payment rights that are fixed and certain as a matter of law. The Commission will not approve the transfer of payment rights that are subject to modification under any provision of the Utah Workers' Compensation Act or other applicable law.

C. New petition required for additional transfers. A petition may not request Commission approval of future, open-ended or follow-up transfers of payment rights. A new petition must be submitted for approval of any such additional transfers.

D. Medical benefits. An injured worker is entitled to continuing medical care necessary to treat his or her work-related injuries. These medical benefits are, by their nature, contingent on the injured worker's future medical condition and progress in medical and pharmacological science. For these reasons, medical benefits are not "fixed and certain," and the Commission will not approve any request for transfer of medical benefits.

R602-3-3. Procedure for Requesting Approval.

A. Petition. The transferee shall fully complete the Commission's "Petition for Approval of Transfer of Payment Rights" form. The transferee shall then file the completed petition with the Commission's Adjudication Division. The Adjudication Division shall return to the transferee any petition that is not fully completed, signed, and accompanied with all required documentation.

B. Documentation. Subsection 34A-2-422(3)(b)(ii)(A) requires that the transferor of workers' compensation payment rights receive adequate notice of the workers' compensation benefits proposed to be transferred, as well as an explanation of the financial consequences of, and alternatives to, the proposed transfer. The Commission will therefore require the following documentation to accompany every Petition for Approval of Transfer of Payment Rights.

1. Notice and explanation. The transferee shall provide written notice and explanation of the proposed transfer to the transferor in writing, with receipt confirmed by the transferor's signature.

a. The notice and explanation must be in plain language. If the transferor is of limited English proficiency, the notice and explanation must also be provided in writing in the transferor's native language.

b. The notice and explanation must contain each of the following items in full detail:

i. A description of the specific workers' compensation payment rights proposed to be transferred;

ii. An explanation of the legal effect of the transfer;

iii. An explanation of all alternatives to the proposed transfer; and

iv. A recommendation that the transferor obtain independent professional advice regarding the advisability of the proposed transfer and the terms of the proposed transfer.

2. Disclosure of financial information. The transferee shall provide written disclosure of financial information regarding the proposed transfer to the transferor, with receipt confirmed by the transferor's signature.

a. The disclosure of financial information must be in plain language. If the transferor is of limited English proficiency, the disclosure must also be provided in writing in the transferor's native language.

b. The disclosure of financial information must contain each of the following items full detail:

i. The amount and due date of each payment to be transferred;

ii. The sum of all payments to be transferred;

iii. The present value of the payments to be transferred, computed in the same manner and using the same discount rate by which future annuity payments are discounted to present value for federal estate tax purposes;

iv. The gross amount payable by the transferee in exchange for the payments to be transferred;

v. The implied annual interest rate that the transferor would be paying if the transfer were viewed as a loan to the transferor of the net amount payable by the transferee, to be paid in installments corresponding to the transferred payments.

vi. An itemized listing any amount to be deducted from the gross payment, with detailed explanation of the reason for such deduction and the method for computing the deduction;

vii. The net amount to be paid to the transferee;

viii. The amount and method of calculation of any penalties or liquidated damages for which the transferor might be liable under the transfer agreement; and

ix. A statement of the tax consequences of the transfer.

3. Source of workers' compensation payment rights. The transferee shall provide an authenticated copy of the document(s) that establish the transferor's right to the workers' compensation payment rights that are proposed to be transferred.

4. All agreements between the transferor and transferee. All agreements between the transferor and transferee must be

in writing and signed by both the transferor and the transferee. The transferee will provide true and correct copies of all such documents.

C. Notice to other interested parties. After the Adjudication Division has received a petition for approval of transfer of payment rights, and has determined that the petition is complete and is supported by all necessary documentation, the Division will mail copies of the petition and supporting documentation to the following:

1. Each party and attorney who participated in the underlying workers' compensation claim;

2. If the payment right to be transferred arises under a structured workers' compensation settlement, the issuer and owner of the annuity contract that funds the settlement;

3. Any other party having rights or obligations with respect to the payment rights proposed to be transferred;

4. An ombudsman designated by the Industrial Accidents Division for receipt of such petitions; and

5. Any other individual or entity the Division believes may have an interest in the proposed transfer.

D. Hearing. All Petitions for Approval of Transfer of Payment Rights will be assigned to the Director of the Adjudication Division for hearing.

1. The Director will conduct a formal evidentiary hearing on each petition to determine whether the petition should be approved. The hearing will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

2. No hearing on the merits of a petition will be scheduled prior to 60 days after the notices required by III.C of this rule have been mailed to all parties entitled to such notice.

3. Notice of hearing on the merits of a petition shall be provided to the transferor, the transferee, their attorneys, and all parties listed in III.C.1 through 4 of this rule.

4. The Director will conduct the hearing in such manner as the Director deems proper to obtain all information that may be material to approval or rejection of the proposed transfer.

E. Decision. After hearing, the Director will issue a written decision approving or denying the petition. The Director may approve a petition only if the Director finds:

1. The petition has been submitted in proper form with all required documentation;

2. The notice and explanation required by III.B.1 of this rule and the disclosure of financial information required by III.B.2 of this rule are correct, adequate, and understood by the transferor;

3. The agreement(s) between the transferor and transferee does not include any abusive provisions that are against the transferor's best interests. "Abusive provisions" include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. The transferor's confession of judgment or consent to entry of judgment;

b. Choice of forum or choice of law provisions requiring resolution of disputes in a forum other than the courts and administrative agencies of the State of Utah, or under the laws of a jurisdiction other than Utah; or

c. Requirements that transferors indemnify transferees or reimburse transferees for costs or expenses incurred in disputes between transferors and transferees.

4. The proposed transfer is in the best interest of the transferor, specifically taking into account:

a. The transferor's need for a continuing source of income to provide for future necessities;

b. The needs of the transferor's dependents for a continuing source of support from the transferor to provide for future necessities;

c. Whether the transferor's intended uses of the funds obtained as a result of the transfer are prudent and consistent with the underlying purposes of the workers' compensation system;

d. Whether the transferor possesses the ability to manage, preserve and properly apply the funds to be obtained through the transfer; and

e. Whether other alternatives exist that will better meet the legitimate needs of the transferor and/or satisfy the objectives of the workers' compensation system.

F. Appeal. Any interested party who has participated in the formal evidentiary hearing conducted pursuant to III.D of this rule may request agency review of the Director's decision by following the procedures established in Section 63G-4-301 of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act and Section 34A-1-303 of the Utah Labor Commission Act.

KEY: workers' compensation, administrative procedures, hearings, settlements

February 7, 2008	**34A-1-104(1)**
Notice of Continuation October 22, 2012	**34A-1-301 et seq.**
	34A-4-304
	34A-2-422
	63G-3-201(2)
	63G-4-102 et seq.

R612. Labor Commission, Industrial Accidents.
R612-1. Workers' Compensation Rules - Procedures.
R612-1-1. Definitions.

A. "Commission" means the Labor Commission.

B. "Division" means the Division of Industrial Accidents within the Labor Commission.

C. "Applicant/Plaintiff" means an injured employee or his/her dependent(s) or any person seeking relief or claiming benefits under the Workers' Compensation and/or Occupational Disease and Disability Laws.

D. "Defendant" means an employer, insurance carrier, self-insurer, the Employers' Reinsurance Fund, and/or the Uninsured Employers' Fund.

E. "Administrative Law Judge" means a person duly designated by the Commission to hear and determine disputed or other cases under the provisions of Title 34A, Chapters 2 and 3, and of Title 63, Chapter 46b.

F. "Insurance Carrier" includes all insurance companies writing workers' compensation and occupational disease and disability insurance, the Workers' Compensation Fund, and self-insurers who are granted self-insuring privileges by the Commission. In all cases involving no insurance coverage by the employer, the term "Insurance Carrier" includes the employer.

G. "Medical Panel" means a panel appointed by an Administrative Law Judge pursuant to the standards set forth in Section 34A-2-601, which is responsible to make findings regarding disputed medical aspects of a compensation claim, and may make any additional findings, perform any tests, or make any inquiry as the Administrative Law Judge may require.

H. "Award" means the finding or decision of the Commission or Administrative Law Judge as to the amount of compensation or benefits due any injured employee or the dependent(s) of a deceased employee.

R612-1-2. Authority.

This rule is enacted under the authority of Section 34A-1-104.

R612-1-3. Official Forms.

A. "Employer's First Report of Injury - Form 122" - This form is used for reporting accidents, injuries, or occupational diseases as per Section 34A-2-407. This form must be filed within seven days of the occurrence of the alleged industrial accident or the employer's first knowledge or notification of the same. This form also serves as OSHA Form 301. The employer must report all injuries, other than first aid administered on site or at an employer sponsored free clinic, to the Industrial Accident Division and to the insurance carrier. First aid treatment is defined as:

a. non-prescription medications at non-prescription strength;

b. administering tetanus immunizations;

c. cleaning, flushing, or soaking wounds on the skin surface;

d. using wound coverings, such as bandages, Band Aid (TM), gauze pads, etc., or using SteriStrips (TM) or butterfly bandages;

e. using hot or cold therapy (limited to hot or cold packs, contrast baths and paraffin);

f. using any totally non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc.;

g. using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (splints, slings, neck collars, or back boards);

h. drilling a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluids from blisters;

i. using eye patches; using simple irrigation or a cotton swab to remove foreign bodies not embedded in or adhered to the eye;

j. using irrigation, tweezers, cotton swab or other simple means to remove splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye;

k. using finger guards;

l. using massages;

m. drinking fluids to relieve heat stress;

First aid, as defined above, is limited to a one-time visit and one subsequent follow up visit within a 7 day time period. (This does not apply to reporting it on OSHA's 300 log). However, if first aid treatment is given by a licensed health professional in an employer sponsored free clinic then two subsequent visits within a 14 consecutive day time period are allowed. The employer must maintain the employer's injury report (Form 122) and health records on site for first aid treatment.

First aid, as defined in a through m, does not include any work injuries resulting in:

i) loss of consciousness;

ii) loss of work;

iii) restriction of work; or

iv) transfer to another job.

B. "Physician's Initial Report of Work Injury or Occupational Disease - Form 123" - This form is used by physicians and chiropractors to report their initial treatment of an injured employee. This form must be completed when a bill is generated for treatment administered by a licensed health care provider, as defined in 34A-2-11. This form is also to be completed by the health care provider if treatment, beyond first aid, is given at an employer sponsored free clinic. The form must be cosigned by the supervising physician, unless the form is completed by a nurse practitioner.

C. "Restorative Services Authorization - Forms 221(a) Spine, 221(b) Upper Extremity, and 221(c) Lower Extremity" - These forms are to be used by any medical provider billing under the restorative services section of the Commission's adopted Resource-Based Relative Value Scale and the Medical Fee Guidelines. The medical provider shall file the appropriate form with the insurance carrier or self-insured employer and the division within ten days of the initial evaluation. After the initial filing, an updated Restorative Services Authorization form must be filed for approval or denial at least every six visits until a fixed state of recovery has been reached.

D. "Statement of Insurance Carrier or Self-Insurer with Respect to Payment of Benefits - Form 141" - This form is used for reporting the initial benefits paid to an injured employee. This form must be filed with or mailed to the division on the same date the first payment of compensation is mailed to the employee. A copy of this form must accompany the first payment.

E. "Employee Notification of Denial of Claim - Form 089" - This form is used by insurance carriers or self-insured employers to notify the claimant that his or her claim, in whole or part, is denied and the reason(s) why the claim is being denied. An insurance carrier or self-insured employer shall complete its investigation within 45 days of receipt of the claim and shall commence the payment of benefits or notify the claimant and the division in writing that the claim, in whole or part, is denied.

F. "Insurance Carriers/ Self-Insurer's Notice of Further Investigation of a Workers' Compensation Claim - Form 441" - This form is used by insurance carriers or self-insured employers to notify the claimant and the commission that further investigation is needed and the reasons for further investigation. This form or letter containing similar information is to be filed within 21 days of notification of claim that further investigation is needed.

G. "Statement of Insurance Carrier or Self-Insurer with Respect to Suspension of Benefits - Form 142" - This form is to be used by insurance carriers or self-insured employers to notify an employee of the suspension of weekly compensation benefits. The form must be mailed to the employee and filed with the division five days before the date compensation is suspended. The insurance carrier or self-insured employer must specify the reason for the suspension of beneftis.

H. "Application for Hearing - Form 001" - Used by an applicant for instituting an industrial claim against an insurance carrier, self-insured employer, or uninsured employer. This form, obtainable from the division, must be filed and signed by the injured employee or his/her agent. All blanks must be completed to the best knowledge, belief, or information of the injured employee.

I. "Claim for Dependents' Benefits and/or Burial Benefits - Form 025" - This form is used by the dependent(s) of a deceased employee to seek benefits as a result of a fatal accident or occupational disease occurring in the course of employment.

1. This form must be filed before a hearing or an award is made, and pleadings will not be accepted in lieu thereof. If pleadings are submitted, the attorney so filing will be supplied the form for filing before any proceedings are initiated.

2. The filing of this form by the surviving spouse on behalf of the surviving spouse and the surviving spouse's dependent minor children is sufficient for all dependents.

3. Unless otherwise directed by an Administrative Law Judge, the following information shall be supplied before an Order or an Award is made:

(a) A certified copy of the marriage license and birth certificates of dependent minor children. If such evidence is not readily available, the Administrative Law Judge will determine the adequacy of substitute evidence.

(b) Adoption papers or other decrees of courts of record establishing legal responsibility for support of dependent children.

(c) If either the deceased employee or surviving spouse has been involved in divorce proceedings, copies of decrees and orders of the court should be supplied.

J. "Insurance Company's and Self-Insurer's Final Report of Injury and Statement of Total Losses - Form 130" - This form is used by insurance carriers and self-insurers to report the total losses occurring in a claim for any benefits. This form must be filed with the division as soon as final settlement is made but in no event more than 30 days from such settlement. This form shall be filed for all losses including medical only, compensation, survivor benefits, or any combination of all so as to provide complete loss information for each claim.

K. "Dependents' Benefit Order - Form 151" - This form is used by the division in all accidental death cases where no issue of liability for the death or establishment of dependency is raised and only one household of dependents is involved. The carrier indicates acceptance of liability by completing the top half of the form and filing it with the division.

L. "Medical Information Authorization - Form 046" - This form is used to release the applicant's medical records to the Commission or the chairman of a medical panel appointed by an Administrative Law Judge.

M. "Application to Change Doctors - Form 102" - This form must be used by the employee pursuant to the provisions of Rule R612-2-9 as contained herein.

N. "Employee's Notification of Intent to Leave Locality or State, and to Change Doctor or Hospital - Form 044" - As per Section 34A-2-604, this form is used by the employee and must be accompanied by the "Attending Physician's Statement - Form 043" before Commission approval can be granted. Otherwise, compensation may not be allowed.

O. "Attending Physician's Statement - Form 043" - This form must be completed by employee and his last attending physician in the state to establish the medical condition of the employee. It must be accompanied by Form 044.

P. "Compensation Agreement - Form 219" - This form is used by the parties to a workers' compensation claim to enter into an agreement as to a permanent partial impairment award, and must be submitted to the Division of Industrial Accidents for approval.

Q. "Application for Lump Sum or Advance Payment - Form 134" - This form is used by an employee to apply for a lump sum or advance payment for a permanent partial impairment award.

R. "Release to Return to Work - Form 110" - This form may be used to meet the requirements of Rule R612-2-3(D), as contained herein.

S. "Request for Copies From Claimant's File - Form 205" - This form is used to request copies from a claimant's file in the Commission with the appropriate authorized release.

T. Reemployment Program Forms

1. "Initial Assessment Report - Form 206" - This form is completed either by the self-insured employer, the workers' compensation insurance provider, or by a rehabilitation agency contracted by the employer/carrier. The report contains claimant demographics and insurance coverage details, and addresses the issue of need for vocational assistance.

2. "Request for Decision of Administrative Review - Form 207" - This form is completed when the employee wishes to contest the information/decision made by the carrier or rehabilitation agency.

3. "U.S.O.R. Rehabilitation Progress Report - Form 208A" - This form shall be requested from the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation at each stage of the reemployment process (eligibility determination, reemployment plan development/implementation and case closure) or at any interruption of the process. An Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program (USOR 5 IWRP) shall also be requested when a plan is developed. All other private rehabilitation providers shall submit a Form 206 for any plan progress, postponement, or interruption in the plan.

4. "Reemployment Plan - Form 209" - This form is used for either an original or amended work plan. The form contains the details and estimated costs in returning the injured worker to the work force.

5. "Reemployment Plan Closure Report - Form 210" - This form is submitted to the division upon completion of the reemployment plan. The closure report shall detail costs by category either by dollar amounts or time expended (only in the categories of evaluation and counseling). The report shall also contain all the details on the return to work.

6. "Application for Certification as a Reemployment Provider - Form 212" - This form is completed by rehabilitation providers who wish to be certified by the division. It contains provider demographics, Utah staff credentials, services/fees, and references.

7. "Administrative Review Determination - Form 213" - This form is used by the division to summarize the outcome of the administrative review.

U. "Medical Records - Copies - Form 302" - This form is used by a claimant to request a free copy of his/her medical records from a medical provider. This form must be signed by a staff member of the division.

V. The division may approve change of any of the above forms upon public notice. Carriers may print these forms or approved versions.

R612-1-4. Discount.

Eight percent shall be used for any discounting or present value calculations. Lump sums ordered by the Commission or for any attorney fees paid in a single up-front amount, or of any other sum being paid earlier than normally paid under a weekly benefit method shall be subject to the 8% discounting. The Commission shall create and make available a precise discount or present value table based on a 365 day year. For those instances where discount calculations are not routinely utilized or where the Commission's precise table is not available, the following table, which is a shortened version of the precise table, may be utilized by interpolating between the stated weeks and the related discount.

TABLE

Unaccrued Weeks	X	Weekly Benefit $	X	Cumulative Discount	=	Discount $
1				.001475		
10				.008076		
20				.015343		
30				.022538		
40				.029663		
50				.036719		
60				.043706		
70				.050626		
80				.057478		
90				.064264		
100				.070984		
110				.077639		
120				.084229		
130				.090756		
140				.097221		
150				.103623		
160				.109963		
170				.116243		
180				.122463		
190				.128623		
200				.134724		
210				.140767		
220				.146752		
230				.152680		
240				.158552		
250				.164368		
260				.170129		
270				.175835		
280				.181488		
290				.187087		
300				.192633		
312				.199219		

R612-1-5. Interest.

A. Interest must be paid on each benefit payment which comprises the award from the date that payment would have been due and payable at the rate of 8% per annum.

B. For the purpose of interest calculation, benefits shall become "due and payable" as follows:

1. Temporary total compensation shall be due and payable within 21 days of the date of the accident.

2. Permanent partial compensation shall be due and payable on the next day following the termination of a temporary total disability. However, where the condition is not fixed for rating purposes, the interest shall commence from the date the permanent partial impairment can be medically determined.

3. Permanent partial or permanent total disability compensation payable by the Employers' Reinsurance Fund or the Uninsured Employers' Fund shall be due and payable as soon as reasonably practical after an order is issued.

R612-1-6. Issuance of Checks.

A. Any entity issuing compensation checks or drafts must make those checks/drafts payable directly to the injured worker and must mail them directly to the last known mailing address of the injured worker, with the following exceptions:

1. If the employer provides full salary to the injured worker in return for the worker's compensation benefits, the check may be mailed to the worker at the place of employment;

2. If the employer coordinates other benefits with the worker's compensation benefits, the check may be mailed to the worker at the place of employment.

B. In no case may the check be made out to the employer.

C. Where attorney fees are involved, a separate check should be issued to the worker's attorney in the amount approved or ordered by the Commission, unless otherwise directed by the Commission. Payment of the worker's attorney by issuing a check payable to the worker and his attorney jointly constitutes a violation of this rule.

R612-1-7. Acceptance/Denial of a Claim.

A. Upon receiving a claim for workers' compensation benefits, the insurance carrier or self-insured employer shall promptly investigate the claim and begin payment of compensation within 21 days from the date of notification of a valid claim or the insurance carrier or self-insured employer shall send the claimant and the division written notice on a division form or letter containing similar information, within 21 days of notification, that further investigation is needed stating the reason(s) for further investigation. Each insurance carrier or self-insured employer shall complete its investigation within 45 days of receipt of the claim and shall commence the payment of benefits or notify the claimant and division in writing that the claim is denied and the reason(s) why the claim is being denied.

B. The payment of compensation shall be considered overdue if not paid within 21 days of a valid claim or within the 45 days of investigation unless denied.

C. Failure to make payment or to deny a claim within the 45 day time period without good cause shall result in a referral of the insurance company to the Insurance Department for appropriate disciplinary action and may be cause for revocation of the self-insurance certification for a self-insured employer. Good cause is defined as:

1. Failure by an employee claiming benefits to sign requested medical releases;

2. Injury or occupational disease did not occur within the scope of employment;

3. Medical information does not support the claim;

4. Claim was not filed within the statute of limitations;

5. Claimant is not an employee of the employer he/she is making a claim against;

6. Claimant has failed to cooperate in the investigation of the claim;

7. A pre-existing condition is the sole cause of the medical problem and not the claimed work-related injury or occupational disease;

8. Tested positive for drugs or alcohol; or

9. Other - a very specific reason must be given.

D. If an insurance carrier or self-insured employer begins payment of benefits on an investigation basis so as to process the claim in a timely fashion, a later denial of benefits based on newly discovered information may be allowed.

R612-1-8. Insurance Carrier/Employer Liability.

A. This rule governs responsibility for payment of workers' compensation benefits for industrial accidents when:

1. The worker's ultimate entitlement to benefits is not in dispute; but

2. There is a dispute between self-insured employers and/or insurers regarding their respective liability for the injured worker's benefits arising out of separate industrial accidents which are compensable under Utah law.

B. In cases meeting the criteria of subsection A, the self-insured employer or insurer providing workers' compensation coverage for the most recent compensable injury shall

advance workers' compensation benefits to the injured worker. The benefits advanced shall be limited to medical benefits and temporary total disability compensation. The benefits advanced shall be paid according to the entitlement in effect on the date of the earliest related injury.

1. The self-insured employer or insurance carrier advancing benefits shall notify the non-advancing party(s) within the time periods as specified in rule R612-1-7, that benefits are to be advanced pursuant to this rule.

2. The self-insured employers or insurers not advancing benefits, upon notification from the advancing party, shall notify the advancing party within 10 working days of any potential defenses or limitations of the non-advancing party(s) liability.

C. The parties are encouraged to settle liabilities pursuant to this rule, however, any party may file a request for agency action with the Commission for determination of liability for the workers' compensation benefits at issue.

D. The medical utilization decisions of the self-insured employer or insurer advancing benefits pursuant to this rule shall be presumed reasonable with respect to the issue of reimbursement.

R612-1-9. Compensation Agreements.

A. An applicant, insurance company, and/or employer may enter into a compensation agreement for the purpose of resolving a worker's compensation claim. Compensation agreements must be approved by the Commission. The compensation agreement must be that contained on Form 019 of the Commission forms and shall include the following information:

1. Signatures of the parties involved;
2. Form 122 - Employer's First Report of Injury;
3. Doctor's report of impairment rating;
4. Form 141 - Payment of Benefits Statement.

B. Failure to provide any of the above documentation and forms may result in the return of the compensation agreement to the carrier or self-insured employer without approval.

R612-1-10. Permanent Total Disability.

A. This rule applies to claims for permanent total disability compensation under the Utah Workers' Compensation Act.

1. Subsection B applies to permanent total disability claims arising from accident or disease prior to May 1, 1995.

2. Subsection C applies to permanent total disability claims arising from accident or disease on or after May 1, 1995.

B. For claims arising from accident or disease on or after July 1, 1988 and prior to May 1, 1995, the Commission is required under Section 34A-2-413, to make a finding of total disability as measured by the substance of the sequential decision-making process of the Social Security Administration under Title 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations, amended April 1, 1993. The use of the term "substance of the sequential decision-making process" is deemed to confer some latitude on the Commission in exercising a degree of discretion in making its findings relative to permanent total disability. The Commission does not interpret the code section to eliminate the requirement that a finding by the Commission in permanent and total disability shall in all cases be tentative and not final until rehabilitation training and/or evaluation has been accomplished.

1. In the event that the Social Security Administration or its designee has made, or is in the process of making, a determination of disability under the foregoing process, the Commission may use this information in lieu of instituting the process on its own behalf.

2. In evaluating industrial claims in which the injured worker has qualified for Social Security disability benefits, the Commission will determine if a significant cause of the disability is the claimant's industrial accident or some other unrelated cause or causes.

3. To make a tentative finding of permanent total disability the Commission incorporates the rules of disability determination in 20 CFR 404.1520, amended April 1, 1993. The sequential decision making process referred to requires a series of questions and evaluations to be made in sequence. In short, these are:

a. Is the claimant engaged in a substantial gainful activity?

b. Does the claimant have a medically severe impairment?

c. Does the severe impairment meet or equal the duration requirement in 20 CFR 404.1509, amended April 1, 1993, and the listed impairments in 20 CFR Subpart P Appendix 1, amended April 1, 1993?

d. Does the impairment prevent the claimant from doing past relevant work?

e. Does the impairment prevent the claimant from doing any other work?

4. After the Commission has made a tentative finding of permanent total disability:

a. In those cases arising after July 1,1994, the Commission shall order initiation of payment of permanent total disability compensation;

b. the Commission shall review a summary of reemployment activities undertaken pursuant to the Utah Injured Worker Reemployment Act, as well as any qualified reemployment plan submitted by the employer or its insurance carrier; and

c. unless otherwise stipulated, the Commission shall hold a hearing to consider the possibility of rehabilitation and reemployment of the claimant pending final adjudication of the claim.

5. After a hearing, or waiver of the hearing by the parties, the Commission shall issue an order finding or denying permanent total disability based upon the preponderance of the evidence and with due consideration of the vocational factors in combination with the residual functional capacity which the commission incorporates as published in 20 CFR 404 Subpart P Appendix 2, amended April 1, 1993.

C. For permanent total disability claims arising on or after May 1, 1995, Section 34A-2-413 requires a two-step adjudicative process. First, the Commission must make a preliminary determination whether the applicant is permanently and totally disabled. If so, the Commission will proceed to the second step, in which the Commission will determine whether the applicant can be reemployed or rehabilitated.

1. First Step - Preliminary Determination of Permanent Total Disability: On receipt of an application for permanent total disability compensation, the Adjudication Division will assign an Administrative Law Judge to conduct evidentiary proceedings to determine whether the applicant's circumstances meet each of the elements set forth in Subsections 34A-2-413(1)(b) and (c).

(a) If the ALJ finds the applicant meets each of the elements set forth in Subsections 34A-2-413(1)(b) and (c), the ALJ will issue a preliminary determination of permanent total disability and shall order the employer or insurance carrier to pay permanent total disability compensation to the applicant pending completion of the second step of the adjudication process. The payment of permanent total disability compensation pursuant to a preliminary determination shall commence as of the date established by

the preliminary determination and shall continue until otherwise ordered.

(b) A party dissatisfied with the ALJ's preliminary determination may obtain additional agency review by either the Labor Commissioner or Appeals Board pursuant to Subsection 34A-2-801(3). If a timely motion for review of the ALJ's preliminary determination is filed with either the Labor Commissioner or Appeals Board, no further adjudicative or enforcement proceedings shall take place pending the decision of the Commissioner or Board.

(c) A preliminary determination of permanent total disability by the Labor Commissioner or Appeals Board is a final agency action for purposes of appellate judicial review.

(d) Unless otherwise stayed by the Labor Commissioner, the Appeals Board or an appellate court, an appeal of the Labor Commissioner or Appeals Board's preliminary determination of permanent total disability shall not delay the commencement of "second step" proceedings discussed below or payment of permanent total disability compensation as ordered by the preliminary determination.

(e) The Commissioner or Appeals Board shall grant a request for stay if the requesting party has filed a petition for judicial review and the Commissioner or Appeals Board determine that:

(i) the requesting party has a substantial possibility of prevailing on the merits;

(ii) the requesting party will suffer irreparable injury unless a stay is granted; and

(iii) the stay will not result in irreparable injury to other parties to the proceeding.

2. Second Step - Reemployment and Rehabilitation: Pursuant to Subsection 34A-2-413(6), if the first step of the adjudicatory process results in a preliminary finding of permanent total disability, an additional inquiry must be made into the applicant's ability to be reemployed or rehabilitated, unless the parties waive such additional proceedings.

(a) The ALJ will hold a hearing to consider whether the applicant can be reemployed or rehabilitated.

(i) As part of the hearing, the ALJ will review a summary of reemployment activities undertaken pursuant to the Utah Injured Worker Reemployment Act;

(ii) The employer or insurance carrier may submit a reemployment plan meeting the requirements set forth in Subsection 34A-2-413(6)(a)(ii) and Subsections 34A-2-413(6)(d)(i) through (iii).

(b) Pursuant to Subsection 34A-2-413(4)(b) the employer or insurance carrier may not be required to pay disability compensation for any combination of disabilities of any kind in excess of the amount of compensation payable over the initial 312 weeks at the applicable permanent total disability compensation rate.

(i) Any overpayment of disability compensation may be recouped by the employer or insurance carrier by reasonably offsetting the overpayment against future liability paid before or after the initial 312 weeks.

(ii) An advance of disability compensation to provide for the employee's subsistence during the rehabilitation process is subject to the provisions of Subsection 34A-2-413(4)(b), described in subsection 2.(b) above, but can be funded by reasonably offsetting the advance of disability compensation against future liability normally paid after the initial 312 weeks.

(iii) To fund an advance of disability compensation to provide for an employee's subsistence during the rehabilitation process, a portion of the stream of future weekly disability compensation payments may be discounted from the future to the present to accommodate payment. Should this be necessary, the employer or insurance carrier shall be allowed to reasonably offset the amounts paid against future liability payable after the initial 312 weeks. In this process, care should be exercised to reasonably minimize adverse financial impact on the employee.

(iv) In the event the parties cannot agree as to the reasonableness of any proposed offset, the matter may be submitted to an ALJ for determination.

(c) Subsections 34A-2-413(7) and (9) require the applicant to fully cooperate in any evaluation or reemployment plan. Failure to do so shall result in dismissal of the applicant's claim or reduction or elimination of benefit payments including disability compensation and subsistence allowance amounts, consistent with the provisions of Section 34A-2-413(7) and (9).

(d) Subsection 34A-2-413(6) requires the employer or its insurance carrier to diligently pursue any proffered reemployment plan. Failure to do so shall result in a final award of permanent total disability compensation to the applicant.

(e) If, after the conclusion of the foregoing "second step" proceeding, the ALJ concludes that successful rehabilitation is not possible, the ALJ shall enter a final order for continuing payment of permanent total disability compensation. The period for payment of such compensation shall be commence on the date the employee became permanently and totally disabled, as determined by the ALJ.

(f) Alternatively, if after the conclusion of the "second step" proceeding, the ALJ concludes that successful rehabilitation and/or reemployment is possible, the ALJ shall enter a final order to that effect, which order shall contain such direction to the parties as the ALJ shall deem appropriate for successful implementation and continuation of rehabilitation and/or reemployment. As necessary under the particular circumstances of each case, the ALJ's final order shall provide for reasonable offset of payments of any disability compensation that constitute an overpayment under Subsection 34A-2-413(4)(b).

(g) The ALJ's decision is subject to all administrative and judicial review provided by law.

D. For purposes of this rule, the following standards and definitions apply:

1. Other work reasonably available: Subject to medical restrictions and other provisions of the Act and rules, other work is reasonably available to a claimant if such work meets the following criteria:

a. The work is either within the distance that a resident of the claimant's community would consider to be a typical or acceptable commuting distance, or is within the distance the claimant was traveling to work prior to his or her accident;

b. The work is regular, steady, and readily available; and

c. The work provides a gross income at least equivalent to:

(1) The current state average weekly wage, if at the time of the accident the claimant was earning more than the state average weekly wage then in effect; or

(2) The wage the claimant was earning at the time of the accident, if the employee was earning less than the state average weekly wage then in effect.

2. Cooperation: As determined by an administrative law judge, an employee is not entitled to permanent total disability compensation or subsistence benefits unless the employee fully cooperates with any evaluation or reemployment plan. The ALJ will evaluate the cooperation of the employee using, but not limited to, the following factors: attendance, active participation, effort, communication with the plan coordinator, and compliance with the requirements of the vocational plan. In determining if these factors were met, the ALJ shall consider relevant changes in the employee's documented medical condition.

3. Diligent Pursuit: The employer or its insurance

carrier shall diligently pursue the reemployment plan. The ALJ will evaluate the employer or insurance carrier's diligent pursuit of the plan using, but not limited to, the following factors: timely payment of expenses and benefits outline in the vocational plan, and as required by the educational institution providing the vocational training, communication with the employee, compliance with the requirements of the vocational plan, and timely modification of the plan as required by documented changes in the employee's medical condition.

4. Resolution of disputes regarding "cooperation" and "diligent pursuit": If a party believes another party is not cooperating with or diligently pursing either the evaluations necessary to establish a plan, or the requirements of an approved reemployment or rehabilitation plan, the aggrieved party shall submit to the workers' compensation mediation unit an outline of the specific instances of non-cooperation or lack of diligence. Other parties may submit a reply. The Mediation Unit will promptly schedule mediation to reestablish cooperation among the parties necessary to evaluate or comply with the plan. If mediation is unsuccessful, a party may request the Adjudication Division resolve the dispute. The Adjudication Division will conduct a hearing on the matter within 30 days and shall issue a written decision within 10 days thereafter.

R612-1-11. Burial Expenses.

(1) Pursuant to Section 34A-2-418 if death results from an industrial injury or occupational disease, burial expenses in ordinary cases shall be paid by the employer or insurance carrier up to $8,000. Unusual cases may result in additional payment, either voluntarily by the employer or insurance carrier or through commission order.

(2) Beginning in the year 2004 and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall review this rule and shall make such adjustments as are necessary so that the burial expense provided by this rule remains equitable when compared to the average cost of burial in this state.

KEY: workers' compensation, time, administrative procedures, filing deadlines

October 22, 2012	**34A-2-101 et seq.**
Notice of Continuation June 19, 2012	**34A-3-101 et seq.**
	34A-1-104 et seq.
	63G-4-102 et seq.

R612. Labor Commission, Industrial Accidents.
R612-3. Workers' Compensation Rules - Self-Insurance.
R612-3-1. Definitions.

A. "Reserve" is defined as the amount necessary to satisfy all debts, past, present, and future, incurred by reason of industrial accidents or occupational diseases, the origins of which commenced prior to the date of reserve determination.

B. "Aggregate Excess Insurance" is defined as the amount of insurance required to cover the total accumulated workers' compensation benefits for all claims payable for a given period of time with the employer retaining an obligation for a designated amount as a deductible and the insurance company paying all amounts due thereafter up to a maximum total obligation.

C. "Specific Excess Insurance" is defined as the amount of insurance required to cover the workers' compensation benefits arising out of a specific occurrence (accident) or occupational disease under the Workers' Compensation Law with the employer retaining an obligation for a designated amount as a deductible and the insurance company assuming the obligation for all amounts due thereafter up to a maximum total obligation.

D. In addition to the foregoing definitions, all definitions in Rule R612-1 apply to this section.

R612-3-2. Authority.

This rule is enacted under the authority of Section 34A-1-104.

R612-3-3. Application.

A. An employer seeking authorization to become self-insured under the provision of Section 34A-2-201 of the Utah Workers' Compensation Act must apply to the division through the use of a form entitled "Application for Self Insurance."

B. The division will require annual renewals for continuing self-insurance. Renewal, through the use of a form entitled "Renewal Application for Self-Insurance", will require an update of the initial information. Renewal information must be submitted at least 60 days before the self-insurance anniversary date. Failure to file a renewal application on time may result in an interruption or cancellation of self-insurance privileges.

C. The initial and all renewal applications must be completed and signed by the employer's duly authorized representative.

R612-3-4. Qualifying Requirements.

A. To qualify, an employer must be in business for a period of not less than five years and shall demonstrate sufficient financial strength and liquidity of the business to assure that all obligations will be promptly met. An employer in business less than five years will be considered only if a pre-existing parent corporation (in business more than five years) guarantees the liability. In cases of merger or name identification change, the history of the pre-existing entity will be considered for the five year requirement. Upon applying for self-insurance privileges, the applicant must forward a current, certified financial statement or other proof of financial ability to pay direct compensation and other expenses as provided by Section 34A-2-201. Mergers occurring after an entity is self-insured will require a new application by the merged entity. However, entities whose financial information can be obtained from Dunn and Bradstreet will not be required to file financial statements unless clarification or supplemental statements are deemed appropriate or necessary.

B. Specific or aggregate excess insurance with policy limits and retention amounts acceptable are required as a condition of approval and continuation of self-insurance privileges.

C. Excess Insurance policies shall include a bankruptcy and insolvency endorsement (Form 303) for each self-insured entity. The endorsement adds the Uninsured Employer's Fund to the excess insurance policy and specifies the conditions of the Utah bankruptcy and insolvency endorsement for individual self-insureds.

D. A minimum $100,000 surety bond.

E. No corporate surety shall be eligible to write self-insurers' surety bonds or excess insurance unless authorized to transact such business in this state.

F. Surety bonds must be issued on a prescribed form entitled "Self-Insurance Aggregate Surety Bond" and shall be exchanged or replaced with another surety bond only if a 60 day notice of termination of liability is given by the bonding company. The replacement bond must be issued on a form as prescribed by the Commission. No replacements will be authorized by the Commission unless the new surety accepts the liability of the previous surety(ies) or a guarantee is filed by both (all) sureties acknowledging their respective liabilities and periods of time covering such liabilities.

G. All subsidiary companies must have the parent company guarantee liability for payment of benefits (unless such requirement is waived by the division). The form and substance of such guarantees are to be approved by the division.

H. The division may utilize services such as Dunn and Bradstreet credit ratings for the purpose of evaluating a company's financial ability to pay.

I. Entities that fall within the top two composite credit appraisal ratings by Dunn and Bradstreet (or information from an equivalent service) and their top two ratings on estimated financial strength may qualify for self-insurance in Utah with the minimum requirements as set forth in Rule R612-3-4C. Companies with a 5A or 4A estimated financial strength rating and falling within the fair composite credit appraisal of Dunn and Bradstreet may qualify for self-insurance with higher security requirements as determined by the division. The provisions herein are to be construed as optional, with the division having the option.

J. Self-insured entities, or their parent company if such is a guarantor, that fall below either the 5A or 4A estimated financial strength rating or the top three composite credit appraisal ratings of Dunn and Bradstreet will not be allowed to self-insure. A company already self-insured that falls in the aforementioned disqualifying categories will not be allowed to continue self-insurance privileges. However, at the discretion of the division continuation of self-insurance will be considered if the following steps are taken:

1. An independent actuarial study satisfactory to the division and the employer is made of the reserve requirements of the self-insured entity, said study to be at the employer's expense. Selection of the actuary will be mutually agreed upon by the division and the employer. However, should the parties fail to agree, the division will make the final selection.

2. Satisfactory security is obtained for the reserves plus the aggregate excess retention amount.

3. Any company whose self-insurance privileges are revoked under the provisions of these rules will be required to obtain security for their reserve requirements under the foregoing two step process regardless of whether or not self-insurance privileges are continued.

4. Companies whose privileges are to be revoked will be allowed 60 days from notice to comply with steps 1 through 3 above.

5. Quarterly financial reviews will be taken of entities which retain their self-insurance privileges by following 1, 2, and 3 above.

K. Security requirements for all entities requiring security will be determined by a review of past incurred losses and application of exposure, loss, and contingency factors. The minimum acceptable bond amount is $100,000.

L. Public and eleemosynary entities are classified as special categories requiring separate consideration for self-insurance privileges and security requirements.

R612-3-5. Administration of the Self-Insurance Program.

A. A self-insurer must procure the services of an insurance carrier or adjusting company to administer the self-insurance program with regard to claims, setting up of reserves, and safety programs; or

B. The self-insurer must show proof of sufficient and competent staff to administer the self-insurance program and provide safety engineering. The division reserves the right to train and test adjustors and administrators of self-insurance programs.

C. Whether a self-insurer hires their own adjustor or contracts with an insurance carrier or service organization, the following conditions must be met:

1. A knowledgeable contact concerning claims will be located in the state of Utah.

2. The self-insurer will maintain a toll free number or accept during office hours a reasonable number of collect calls from injured employees if either employees of the company or the division offices are in a different city than that of the adjustor.

D. The self-insurer will comply with all rules of the Commission and with the Workers' Compensation Act.

R612-3-6. Notice of Certification for Self-Insurance or Denial and Renewal.

Upon meeting the requirements set forth in these rules, an employer shall receive a formal certificate approving self-insured status. The privilege may be renewed from year to year with renewal procedure as required by these rules. An employer whose original or renewal application for self-insurance has been denied or revoked, or who takes exception to insurance or reserve requirements, may request a review or reconsideration by the Commission. The request must be made within 20 days of the notice of Commission action issued to the employer. A request for review will not automatically extend the authorization to self-insure. However, the Commission may extend the privilege pending review. Without such an extension, the privilege is revoked on the anniversary date.

R612-3-7. Revocation of Right to Self-Insure.

The right to self-insure may be revoked by the division for failure to comply with the rules contained herein.

KEY: self insurance plans, workers' compensation, benefits
October 22, 2012 34A-1-104
Notice of Continuation April 28, 2008 34A-2-201

R614. Labor Commission, Occupational Safety and Health.
R614-1. General Provisions.
R614-1-1. Authority.

A. These rules and all subsequent revisions as approved and promulgated by the Labor Commission, Division of Occupational Safety and Health, are authorized pursuant to Title 34A, Chapter 6, Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act.

B. The intent and purpose of this chapter is stated in Section 34A-6-202 of the Act.

C. In accordance with legislative intent these rules provide for the safety and health of workers and for the administration of this chapter by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health of the Labor Commission.

R614-1-2. Scope.

These rules consist of the administrative procedures of UOSH, incorporating by reference applicable federal standards from 29 CFR 1910 and 29 CFR 1926, and the Utah initiated occupational safety and health standards found in R614-1 through R614-7. Notice has been given and rules filed as required by Subsection 34A-6-104(1)(c) and 34A-6-202(2) of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act and by Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

R614-1-3. Definitions.

A. "Access" means the right and opportunity to examine and copy.

B. "Act" means the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973.

C. "Administration" means the Division of Occupational Safety and Health of the Labor Commission, also known as UOSH (Utah Occupational Safety and Health).

D. "Administrator" means the director of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

E. "Amendment" means such modification or change in a code, standard, rule, or order intended for universal or general application.

F. "Analysis using exposure or medical records" means any compilation of data, or any research, statistical or other study based at least in part on information collected from individual employee exposure or medical records or information collected from health insurance claims records, provided that either the analysis has been reported to the employer or no further work is currently being done by the person responsible for preparing the analysis.

G. "Commission" means the Labor Commission.

H. "Council" means the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Council.

I. "Days" means calendar days, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The day of receipt of any notice shall not be included, and the last day of the 30 days shall be included.

J. "Designated representative" means any individual or organization to whom an employee gives written authorization to exercise a right of access. For the purpose of access to employee exposure records and analyses using exposure or medical records, a recognized or certified collective bargaining agent shall be treated automatically as a designated representative without regard to written employee authorization.

K. "Division" means the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, known by the acronyum of UOSH (Utah Occupational Safety and Health).

L. "Employee" includes any person suffered or permitted to work by an employer.

1. For Medical Records: "Employee" means a current employee, a former employee, or an employee being assigned or transferred to work where there will be exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents. In the case of deceased or legally incapacitated employee, the employee's legal representative may directly exercise all the employee's rights under this section.

M. "Employee exposure record" means a record containing any of the following kinds of information concerning employee exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents:

1. Environmental (workplace) monitoring or measuring, including personal, area, grab, wipe, or other form of sampling, as well as related collection and analytical methodologies, calculations, and other background data relevant to interpretations of the results obtained;

2. Biological monitoring results which directly assess the absorption of a substance or agent by body systems (e.g., the level of a chemical in the blood, urine, breath, hair, fingernails, etc.) but not including results which assess the biological effect of a substance or agent;

3. Material safety data sheets; or

4. In the absence of the above, any other record which reveals the identity (e.g., chemical, common, or trade name) of a toxic substance or harmful physical agent.

N. Employee medical record

1. "Employee medical record" means a record concerning the health status of an employee which is made or maintained by a physician, nurse, or other health care personnel, or technician including:

a. Medical and employment questionnaires or histories (including job description and occupational exposures);

b. The results of medical examinations (pre-employment, pre-assignment, periodic, or episodic) and laboratory tests (including X-ray examinations and all biological monitoring);

c. Medical opinions, diagnoses, progress notes, and recommendations;

d. Descriptions of treatments and prescriptions; and

e. Employee medical complaints.

2. "Employee medical record" does not include the following:

a. Physical specimens (e.g., blood or urine samples) which are routinely discarded as a part of normal medical practice, and not required to be maintained by other legal requirements;

b. Records concerning health insurance claims if maintained separately from the employer's medical program and its records, and not accessible to the employer by employee name or other direct personal identifier (e.g., social security number, payroll number, etc.); or

c. Records concerning voluntary employee assistance programs (alcohol, drug abuse, or personal counseling programs) if maintained separately from the employer's medical program and its records.

O. "Employer" means:

1. The state;

2. Each county, city, town, and school district in the state; and

3. Every person, firm, and private corporation, including public utilities, having one or more workers or operatives regularly employed in the same business, or in or about the same establishment, under any contract of hire.

4. For medical records: "Employer" means a current employer, a former employer, or a successor employer.

P. "Establishment" means a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For example: A factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theater, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office.) Where

distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location (such as contract construction activities from the same physical location as a lumber yard), each activity shall be treated as a separate physical establishment, and separate notices shall be posted in each establishment to the extent that such notices have been furnished by the Administrator.

1. Establishments whose primary activity constitutes retail trade; finance, insurance, real estate and services are classified in SIC's 52-89.

2. Retail trades are classified as SIC's 52-59 and for the most part include establishments engaged in selling merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption. Some of the retail trades are: automotive dealers, apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishing stores, and eating and drinking places.

3. Finance, insurance and real estate are classified as SIC's 60-67 and include establishments which are engaged in banking, credit other than banking, security dealings, insurance and real estate.

4. Services are classified as SIC's 70-89 and include establishments which provide a variety of services for individuals, businesses, government agencies, and other organizations. Some of the service industries are: personal and business services, in addition to legal, educational, social, and cultural; and membership organizations.

5. The primary activity of an establishment is determined as follows: For finance, insurance, real estate, and services establishments, the value of receipts or revenue for services rendered by an establishment determines its primary activity. In establishments with diversified activities, the activities determined to account for the largest share of production, sales or revenue will identify the primary activity. In some instances these criteria will not adequately represent the relative economic importance of each of the varied activities. In such cases, employment or payroll should be used in place of normal basis for determining the primary activity.

Q. "Exposure" or "exposed" means that an employee is subjected to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent in the course of employment through any route of entry (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact or absorption, etc.) and includes past exposure and potential (e.g., accidental or possible) exposure, but does not include situations where the employer can demonstrate that the toxic substance or harmful physical agent is not used, handled, stored, generated, or present in the workplace in any manner different from typical non-occupational situations.

R. "Hearing" means a proceeding conducted by the commission.

S. "Imminent danger" means a danger exists which reasonably could be expected to cause an occupational disease, death, or serious physical harm immediately, or before the danger could be eliminated through enforcement procedures under this chapter.

T. "Inspection" means any inspection of an employer's factory, plant, establishment, construction site, or other area, workplace or environment where work is performed by an employee of an employer, and includes any inspection conducted pursuant to a complaint filed under R614-1-6.K.1. and 3., any re-inspection, follow-up inspection, accident investigation or other inspection conducted under Section 34A-6-301 of the Act.

U. "National consensus standard" means any occupational safety and health standard or modification:

1. Adopted by a nationally recognized standards-producing organization under procedures where it can be determined by the administrator and division that persons interested and affected by the standard have reached substantial agreement on its adoption;

2. Formulated in a manner which affords an opportunity for diverse views to be considered; and

3. Designated as such a standard by the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor.

V. "Person" means the general public, one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, receivers, and the state and its political subdivisions.

W. "Publish" means publication in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

X. "Record" means any item, collection, or grouping of information regardless of the form or process by which it is maintained (e.g., paper document, microfiche, microfilm, X-ray film, or automated data processing.)

Y. "Safety and Health Officer" means a person authorized by the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Administration to conduct inspections.

Z. "Secretary" means the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor.

AA. "Specific written consent" means written authorization containing the following:

1. The name and signature of the employee authorizing the release of medical information;

2. The date of the written authorization;

3. The name of the individual or organization that is authorized to release the medical information;

4. The name of the designated representative (individual or organization) that is authorized to receive the released information;

5. A general description of the medical information that is authorized to be released;

6. A general description of the purpose for the release of medical information; and

7. A date or condition upon which the written authorization will expire (if less than one year).

8. A written authorization does not operate to authorize the release of medical information not in existence on the date of written authorization, unless this is expressly authorized, and does not operate for more than one year from the date of written authorization.

9. A written authorization may be revoked in writing prospectively at any time.

BB. "Standard" means an occupational health and safety standard or group of standards which requires conditions, or the adoption or use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes, reasonably necessary to provide safety and healthful employment and places of employment.

CC. "Toxic substance" or "harmful physical agent" means any chemical substance, biological agent (bacteria, virus, fungus, etc.) or physical stress (noise, heat, cold, vibration, repetitive motion, ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, hypo and hyperbaric pressure, etc) which:

1. Is regulated by any Federal law or rule due to a hazard to health;

2. Is listed in the latest printed edition of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) (See R614-103-20B Appendix B);

3. Has yielded positive evidence of an acute or chronic health hazard in human, animal, or other biological testing conducted by, or known to the employer; or

4. Has a material safety data sheet available to the employer indicating that the material may pose a hazard to human health.

DD. "Variance" means a special, limited modification or change in the code or standard applicable to the particular establishment of the employer or person petitioning for the modification or change.

EE. "Workplace" means any place of employment.

R614-1-4. Incorporation of Federal Standards.

A. General Industry Standards.

1. Sections 29 CFR 1910.21 to 1910.999 and 1910.1000 through the end of part 1910 of the July 1, 2011, edition are incorporated by reference.

2. 29 CFR 1908, July 1, 2011, is incorporated by reference.

3. 29 CFR 1904, July 1, 2011, is incorporated by reference.

4. FR Vol. 77, Monday, March 26, 2012, Pages 17574 to and including 17896 "29CFR Part 1910 Hazard Communication:" Final Rule is incorporated by reference.

B. Construction Standards.

1. Section 29 CFR 1926.20 through the end of part 1926, of the July 1, 2011, edition is incorporated by reference.

2. FR Vol. 77, Monday, March 26, 2012, Pages 17574 to and including 17896 "29CFR Part 1910 Hazard Communication:" Final Rule is incorporated by reference.

R614-1-5. Adoption and Extension of Established Federal Safety Standards and State of Utah General Safety Orders.

A. Scope and Purpose.

1. The provisions of this rule adopt and extend the applicability of: (1) established Federal Safety Standards, (2) R614, and (3) Workers' Compensation Coverage, as in effect July 1, 1973 and subsequent revisions, with respect to every employer, employee and employment within the boundaries of the State of Utah, covered by the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973.

2. All standards and rules including emergency and/or temporary, promulgated under the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 shall be accepted as part of the Standards, Rules and Regulations under the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, unless specifically revoked or deleted.

3. All employers will provide workers' compensation benefits as required in Section 34A-2-201.

4. Any person, firm, company, corporation or association employing minors must comply fully with all orders and standards of the Labor Division of the Commission. UOSH standards shall prevail in cases of conflict.

B. Construction Work.

Federal Standards, 29 CFR 1926 and selected applicable sections of R614 are accepted covering every employer and place of employment of every employee engaged in construction work of:

1. New construction and building;

2. Remodeling, alteration and repair;

3. Decorating and painting;

4. Demolition; and

5. Transmission and distribution lines and equipment erection, alteration, conversion or improvement.

C. Reporting Requirements.

1. Each employer shall within 8 hours of occurrence, notify the Division of Utah Occupational Safety and Health of the Commission of any work-related fatalities, of any disabling, serious, or significant injury and of any occupational disease incident. Call (801) 530-6901.

2. Tools, equipment, materials or other evidence that might pertain to the cause of such accident shall not be removed or destroyed until so authorized by the Labor commission or one of its Compliance Officers.

3. Each employer shall investigate or cause to be investigated all work-related injuries and occupational diseases and any sudden or unusual occurrence or change of conditions that pose an unsafe or unhealthful exposure to employees.

4. Each employer shall file a report with the Commission within seven days after the occurrence of an injury or occupational disease, after the employers' first knowledge of the occurrence, or after the employee's notification of the same, on forms prescribed by the Commission, of any work-related fatality or any work-related injury or occupational disease resulting in medical treatment, loss of consciousness or loss of work, restriction of work, or transfer to another job. Each employer shall file a subsequent report with the Commission of any previously reported injury or occupational disease that later resulted in death. The subsequent report shall be filed with the Commission within seven days following the death or the employer's first knowledge or notification of the death. No report is required for minor injuries, such as cuts or scratches that require first-aid treatment only, unless the treating physician files, or is required to file the physician's initial report of work injury or occupational disease with the Commission. Also, no report is required for occupational disease which manifest after the employee is no longer employed by the employer with which the exposure occurred, or where the employer is not aware of an exposure occasioned by the employment which results in an occupational disease as defined by Section 34A-3-103.

5. Each employer shall provide the employee with a copy of the report submitted to the Commission. The employer shall also provide the employee with a statement, as prepared by the Commission, of his rights and responsibilities related to the industrial injury or occupational disease.

6. Each employer shall maintain a record in a manner prescribed by the Commission of all work-related injuries and all occupational disease resulting in medical treatment, loss of consciousness, loss of work, restriction or work, or transfer to another job.

7. No person shall remove, displace, destroy, or carry away any safety devices or safeguards provided for use in any place of employment, or interfere in any way with the use thereof by other persons, or interfere in any method or process adopted for the protection of employees. No employee shall refuse or neglect to follow and obey reasonable orders that are issued for the protection of health, life, safety, and welfare of employees.

D. Employer, Employee Responsibility.

1. It shall be the duty and responsibility of any employee upon entering his or her place of employment, to examine carefully such working place and ascertain if the place is safe, if the tools and equipment can be used with safety, and if the work can be performed safely. After such examination, it shall be the duty of the employee to make the place, tools, or equipment safe. If this cannot be done, then it becomes his or her duty to immediately report the unsafe place, tools, equipment, or conditions to the foreman or supervisor.

2. Employees must comply with all safety rules of their employer and with all the Rules and Regulations promulgated by UOSH which are applicable to their type of employment.

3. Management shall inspect or designate a competent person or persons to inspect frequently for unsafe conditions and practices, defective equipment and materials, and where such conditions are found to take appropriate action to correct such conditions immediately.

4. Supervisory personnel shall enforce safety regulations and issue such rules as may be necessary to safeguard the health and lives of employees. They shall warn all employees of any dangerous condition and permit no one to work in an unsafe place, except for the purpose of making it safe.

E. General Safety Requirements.

1. Where there is a risk of injury from hair entanglement in moving parts of machinery, employees shall confine their

hair to eliminate the hazard.

2. Body protection: Clothing which is appropriate for the work being done should be worn. Loose sleeves, tails, ties, lapels, cuffs, or similar garments which can become entangled in moving machinery shall not be worn where an entanglement hazard exists. Clothing saturated or impregnated with flammable liquids, corrosive substances, irritant, oxidizing agents or other toxic materials shall be removed and shall not be worn until properly cleaned.

3. General. Wrist watches, rings, or other jewelry shall not be worn on the job where they constitute a safety hazard.

4. Safety Committees. It is recommended that a safety committee comprised of management and employee representatives be established. The committee or the individual member of the committee shall not assume the responsibility of management to maintain and conduct a safe operation. The duties of the committee should be outlined by management, and may include such items as reviewing the use of safety apparel, recommending action to correct unsafe conditions, etc.

5. No intoxicated person shall be allowed to go into or loiter around any operation where workers are employed.

6. No employee shall carry intoxicating liquor into a place of employment, except that the place of employment shall be engaged in liquor business and this is a part of his assigned duties.

7. Employees who do not understand or speak the English language shall not be assigned to any duty or place where the lack or partial lack of understanding or speaking English might adversely affect their safety or that of other employees.

8. Good housekeeping is the first law of accident prevention and shall be a primary concern of all supervisors and workers. An excessively littered or dirty work area will not be tolerated as it constitutes an unsafe, hazardous condition of employment.

9. Emergency Posting Required.

a. Good communications are necessary if a fire or disaster situation is to be adequately coped with. A system for alerting and directing employees to safety is an essential step in a safety program.

b. A list of telephone numbers or addresses as may be applicable shall be posted in a conspicuous place so the necessary help can be obtained in case of emergency. This list shall include:

(1) Responsible supervision (superintendent or equivalent)

(2) Doctor

(3) Hospital

(4) Ambulance

(5) Fire Department

(6) Sheriff or Police

10. Lockouts and Tagging.

a. Where there is any possibility of machinery being started or electrical circuits being energized while repairs or maintenance work is being done, the electrical circuits shall be locked open and/or tagged and the employee in charge (the one who places the lock) shall keep the key until the job is completed or he is relieved from the job, such as by shift change or other assignment. If it is expected that the job may be assigned to other workers, he may remove his lock provided the supervisor or other workers apply their lock and tag immediately. Where there is danger of machinery being started or of steam or air creating a hazard to workers while repairs on maintenance work is being done, the employee in charge shall disconnect the lines or lock and tag the main valve closed or blank the line on all steam driven machinery, pressurized lines or lines connected to such equipment if they could create a hazard to workers.

b. After tagging and lockout procedures have been applied, machinery, lines, and equipment shall be checked to insure that they cannot be operated.

c. If locks and tags cannot be applied, conspicuous tags made of nonconducting material and plainly lettered, "EMPLOYEES WORKING" followed by the other appropriate wording, such as "Do not close this switch" shall be used.

d. When in doubt as to procedure, the worker shall consult his supervisor concerning safe procedure.

11. Safety-Type hooks shall be used wherever possible.

12. Emergency Showers, Bubblers, and Eye Washers.

a. Readily accessible, well marked, rapid action safety showers and eye wash facilities must be available in areas where strong acid, caustic or highly oxidizing or irritating chemicals are being handled. (This is not applicable where first aid practices specifically preclude flushing with running water.)

b. Showers should have deluge type heads, easily accessible, plainly marked and controlled by quick opening valves of the type that stay open. The valve handle should be equipped with a pull chain, rope, etc., so the blinded employee will be able to more easily locate the valve control. In addition, it is recommended that the floor platform be so constructed to actuate the quick opening valve. The shower should be capable of supplying large quantities of water under moderately high pressure. Blankets should be located so as to be reasonably accessible to the shower area.

c. All safety equipment should be inspected and tested at regular intervals, preferably daily and especially during freezing weather, to make sure it is in good working condition at all times.

13. Grizzlies Over Chutes, Bins and Tank Openings.

a. Employees shall be furnished with and be required to use approved type safety harnesses and shall be tied off securely so as to suspend him above the level of the product before entering any bin, chute or storage place containing material that might cave or run. Cleaning and barring down in such places shall be started from the top using only bars blunt on one end or having a ring type or D handhold.

b. Employees shall not work on top of material stored or piled above chutes, drawholes or conveyor systems while material is being withdrawn unless protected.

c. Chutes, bins, drawholes and similar openings shall be equipped with grizzlies or other safety devices that will prevent employees from falling into the openings.

d. Bars for grizzly grids shall be so fitted that they will not loosen and slip out of place, and the operator shall not remove a bar temporarily to let large rocks through rather than to break them.

F. All requirements of PSM Standard 29 CFR 1910.119 are hereby extended to include the blister agents, HT, HD, H, Lewisite, and the nerve agents, GA, VX.

R614-1-6. Personal Protective Equipment.

A. When no other method or combination of methods can be provided to prevent employees from becoming exposed to toxic dusts, fumes, gases, flying particles or other objects, dangerous rays or burns from heat, acid, caustic, or any other hazard of a similar nature, the employer must provide each worker with the necessary personal protection equipment, such as respirators, goggles, gas masks, certain types of protective clothing, etc. Provision must also be made to keep all such equipment in good, sanitary working condition at all times.

B. Where there is a risk of injury from hair entanglement in moving parts of machinery, employees shall confine their hair to eliminate the hazard.

C. Except when, in the opinion of the Administrator,

their use creates a greater hazard, life lines and safety harnesses shall be provided for and used by workers engaged in window washing, in securing or shifting thrustouts, inspecting or working on overhead machines supporting scaffolds or other high rigging, and on steeply pitched roofs. Similarly, they shall be provided for and used by all exposed to the hazard of falling, and by workmen on poles workers or steel frame construction more than ten (10) feet above solid ground or above a temporary or permanent floor or platform.

D. Every life line and safety harness shall be inspected by the superintendent or his authorized representative and the worker before it is used and at least once a week while continued in use.

E. Wristwatches, rings, or other jewelry shall not be worn on the job where they constitute a safety hazard.

R614-1-7. Inspections, Citations, and Proposed Penalties.

A. The Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act (Title 34A, Chapter 6) requires, that every employer covered under the Act furnish to his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees. The Act also requires that employers comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under the Act, and that employees comply with standards, rules, regulations and orders issued under the Act applicable to employees actions and conduct. The Act authorizes the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Division to conduct inspections, and to issue citations and proposed penalties for alleged violations. The Act, under Section 34A-6-301, also authorizes the Administrator to conduct inspections and to question employers and employees in connection with research and other related activities. The Act contains provisions for adjudication of violations, periods prescribed for the abatement of violations, and proposed penalties by the Labor Commission, if contested by an employer or by an employee or authorized representative of employees, and for a judicial review. The purpose of R614-1-7 is to prescribe rules and general policies for enforcement of the inspection, citations, and proposed penalty provisions of the Act. Where R614-1-7 sets forth general enforcement policies rather than substantive or procedural rules, such policies may be modified in specific circumstances where the Administrator or his designee determines that an alternative course of action would better serve the objectives of the Act.

B. Posting of notices; availability of Act, regulations and applicable standards.

1. Each employer shall post and keep posted notices, to be furnished by the Administrator, informing employees of the protections and obligations provided for in the Act, and that for assistance and information, including copies of the Act and of specific safety and health standards, employees should contact their employer or the office of the Administrator. Such notices shall be posted by the employer in each establishment in a conspicuous place where notices to employees are customarily posted. Each employer shall take steps to insure that such notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by other material.

2. Where employers are engaged in activities which are physically dispersed, such as agriculture, construction, transportation communications, and electric, gas and sanitary services, the notices required shall be posted at the location where employees report each day. In the case of employees who do not usually work at, or report to, a single establishment, such as traveling salesman, technicians, engineers, etc., such notices shall be posted in accordance with the requirements of R614-1-7.Q.

3. Copies of the Act, all regulations published under authority of Section 34A-6-202 and all applicable standards will be available at the office of the Administrator. If an employer has obtained copies of these materials, he shall make them available upon request to any employee or his authorized representative.

4. Any employer failing to comply with the provisions of this Part shall be subject to citation and penalty in accordance with the provisions of Sections 34A-6-302 and 34A-6-307 of the Act.

C. Authority for Inspection.

1. Safety and Health Officers of the Division are authorized to enter without delay and at reasonable times any factory, plant, establishment, construction site, or other area, workplace or environment where work is performed by an employee of an employer; to inspect and investigate during regular working hours and at other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, any such place of employment, and all pertinent conditions, structures, machines, apparatus, devices, equipment and materials therein; to question privately any employer, owner, operator, agent or employee; and to review records required by the Act and regulations published in R614-1-7 and 8, and other records which are directly related to the purpose of the inspection.

2. Prior to inspecting areas containing information which has been classified as restricted by an agency of the United States Government in the interest of national security, Safety and Health Officers shall obtain the appropriate security clearance.

D. Objection to Inspection.

1. Upon a refusal to permit the Safety and Health Officer, in exercise of his official duties, to enter without delay and at reasonable times any place of employment or any place therein, to inspect, to review records, or to question any employer, owner, operator, agent, or employee, in accordance with R614-1-7.B. and C. or to permit a representative of employees to accompany the Safety and Health Officer during the physical inspection of any workplace in accordance with R614-1-7.G. the Safety and Health Officer shall terminate the inspection or confine the inspection to other areas, conditions, structures, machines, apparatus, devices, equipment, materials, records or interview concerning which no objection is raised.

2. The Safety and Health Officer shall endeavor to ascertain the reason for such refusal, and shall immediately report the refusal and the reason therefor to the Administrator. The Administrator shall take appropriate action, including compulsory process, if necessary.

3. Compulsory process shall be sought in advance of an attempted inspection or investigation if, in the judgment of the Administrator circumstances exist which make such preinspection process desirable or necessary. Some examples of circumstances in which it may be desirable or necessary to seek compulsory process in advance of an attempt to inspect or investigate include (but are not limited to):

a. When the employers past practice either implicitly or explicitly puts the Administrator on notice that a warrantless inspection will not be allowed:

b. When an inspection is scheduled far from the local office and procuring a warrant prior to leaving to conduct the inspection would avoid, in case of refusal of entry, the expenditure of significant time and resources to return to the office, obtain a warrant and return to the work-site;

c. When an inspection includes the use of special equipment or when the presence of an expert or experts is needed in order to properly conduct the inspection, and procuring a warrant prior to an attempt to inspect would alleviate the difficulties or costs encountered in coordinating the availability of such equipment or expert.

4. For purposes of this section, the term compulsory

process shall mean the institution of any appropriate action, including ex parte application for an inspection warrant or its equivalent. Ex parte inspection warrants shall be the preferred form of compulsory process in all circumstances where compulsory process is relied upon to seek entry to a workplace under this section.

E. Entry not a Waiver.

Any permission to enter, inspect, review records, or question any person, shall not imply a waiver of any cause of action, citation, or penalty under the Act. Safety and Health Officers are not authorized to grant such waivers.

F. Advance notice of Inspections.

1. Advance notice of inspections may not be given, except in the following instances:

a. In cases of apparent imminent danger, to enable the employer to abate the danger as quickly as possible.

b. In circumstances where the inspection can most effectively be conducted after regular business hours or where special preparations are necessary for an inspection.

c. Where necessary to assure the presence of the employer or representative of the employer and employees or the appropriate personnel needed to aid the inspection; and

d. In other circumstances where the Administrator determines that the giving of advance notice would enhance the probability of an effective and thorough inspection.

2. In the instances described in R614-1-7.F.1., advance notice of inspections may be given only if authorized by the Administrator, except that in cases of imminent danger, advance notice may be given by the Safety and Health Officer without such authorization if the Administrator is not immediately available. Where advance notice is given, it shall be the employer's responsibility to notify the authorized representative of the employees of the inspection, if the identity of such representatives is known to the employer. (See R614-1-7.H.2. as to instances where there is no authorized representative of employees.) Upon the request of the employer, the Safety and Health Officer will inform the authorized representative of employees of the inspection, provided that the employer furnishes the Safety and Health Officer with the identity of such representatives and with such other information as is necessary to enable him promptly to inform such representatives of the inspection. A person who fails to comply with his responsibilities under this paragraph, may be subject to citation and penalty under Sections 34A-6-302 and 34A-6-307 of the Act. Advance notice in any of the instances described in R614-1-7.F. shall not be given more than 24 hours before the inspection is scheduled to be conducted, except in cases of imminent danger and other unusual circumstances.

3. The Act provides in Subsection 34A-6-307(5)(b) conditions for which advanced notice can be given and the penalties for not complying.

G. Conduct of Inspections.

1. Subject to the provisions of R614-1-7.C., inspections shall take place at such times and in such places of employment as the Administrator or the Safety and Health Officer may direct. At the beginning of an inspection, Safety and Health Officers shall present their credentials to the owner, operator, or agent in charge at the establishment; explain the nature and purpose of the inspection; and indicate generally the scope of the inspection and the records specified in R614-1-7.C. which they wish to review. However, such designations of records shall not preclude access to additional records specified in R614-1-7.C.

2. Safety and Health Officers shall have authority to take environmental samples and to take photographs or video recordings related to the purpose of the inspection, employ other reasonable investigative techniques, and question privately any employer, owner, operator, agent or employee of an establishment. (See R614-1-7.I. on trade secrets.) As used herein, the term "employ other reasonable investigative techniques" includes, but is not limited to, the use of devices to measure employee exposures and the attachment of personal sampling equipment such as dosimeters, pumps, badges, and other similar devices to employees in order to monitor their exposures.

3. In taking photographs and samples, Safety and Health Officers shall take reasonable precautions to insure that such actions with flash, spark-producing, or other equipment would not be hazardous. Safety and Health Officers shall comply with all employer safety and health rules and practices at the establishment being inspected, and shall wear and use appropriate protective clothing and equipment.

4. The conduct of inspections shall preclude unreasonable disruption of the operations of the employer's establishment.

5. At the conclusion of an inspection, the Safety and Health Officer shall confer with the employer or his representative and informally advise him of any apparent safety or health violations disclosed by the inspection. During such conference, the employer shall be afforded an opportunity to bring to the attention of the Safety and Health Officer any pertinent information regarding conditions in the workplace.

H. Representative of employers and employees.

1. Safety and Health Officer shall be in charge of inspections and questioning of persons. A representative of the employer and a representative authorized by his employees shall be given an opportunity to accompany the Safety and Health Officer during the physical inspection of any workplace for the purpose of aiding such inspection. A Safety and Health Officer may permit additional employer representative and additional representatives authorized by employees to accompany him where he determines that such additional representatives will further aid the inspection. A different employer and employee representative may accompany the Safety and Health Officer during each phase of an inspection if this will not interfere with the conduct of the inspection.

2. Safety and Health Officers shall have authority to resolve all disputes as to who is the representative authorized by the employer and the employees for purpose of this Part. If there is no authorized representative of employees, or if the Safety and Health Officer is unable to determine with reasonable certainty who is such representative, he shall consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning matters of safety and health in the workplace.

3. The representative(s) authorized by employees shall be an employee(s) of the employer. However, if in the judgment of the Safety and Health Officer, good cause has been shown why accompaniment by a third party who is not an employee of the employer (such as an industrial hygienist or safety engineer) is reasonably necessary to the conduct of an effective and thorough physical inspection of the workplace, such third party may accompany the Safety and Health Officer during the inspection.

4. Safety and Health Officers are authorized to deny the right of accompaniment under this Part to any person whose conduct interferes with a fair and orderly inspection. The right of accompaniment in areas containing trade secrets shall be subject to the provisions of R614-1-7.I.3. With regard to information classified by an agency of the U.S. Government in the interest of national security, only persons authorized to have access to such information may accompany a Safety and Health Officer in areas containing such information.

I. Trade secrets.

1. Section 34A-6-306 of the Act provides provisions for trade secrets.

2. At the commencement of an inspection, the employer may identify areas in the establishment which contain or which might reveal a trade secret. If the Safety and Health Officer has no clear reason to question such identification, information obtained in such areas, including all negatives and prints of photographs, and environmental samples, shall be labeled "confidential-trade secret" and shall not be disclosed except in accordance with the provisions of Section 34A-6-306 of the Act.

3. Upon the request of an employer, any authorized representative of employees under R614-1-7.H. in an area containing trade secrets shall be an employee in that area or an employee authorized by the employer to enter that area. Where there is not such representative or employee, the Safety and Health Officer shall consult with a reasonable number of employees who work in that area concerning matters of safety and health.

J. Consultation with employees.

Safety and Health Officers may consult with employees concerning matters of occupational safety and health to the extent they deem necessary for the conduct of an effective and thorough inspection. During the course of an inspection, any employee shall be afforded an opportunity to bring any violation of the Act which he has reason to believe exists in the workplace to the attention of the Safety and Health Officer.

K. Complaints by employees.

1. Any employee or representative of employees who believe that a violation of the Act exists in any workplace where such employee is employed may request an inspection of such workplace by giving notice of the alleged violation to the Administrator or to a Safety and Health Officer. Any such notice shall be reduced to writing, shall set forth with reasonable particularity the grounds for the notice, and shall be signed by the employee or representative of employees. A copy of the notice shall be provided the employer or his agent by the Administrator or Safety and Health Officer no later than at the time of inspection, except that, upon the request of the person giving such notice, his name and the names of individual employees referred to therein shall not appear in such copy or on any record published, released, or made available by the Administrator.

2. If upon receipt of such notification the Administrator determines that the complaint meets the requirements set forth in R614-1-7.K.1., and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the alleged violation exists, he shall cause an inspection to be made as soon as practicable. Inspections under this Part shall not be limited to matters referred to in the complaint.

3. Prior to or during any inspection of a workplace, any employee or representative of employees employed in such workplace may notify the Safety and Health Officer, in writing, of any violation of the Act which they have reason to believe exists in such workplace. Any such notice shall comply with requirements of R614-1-7.K.1.

4. Section 34A-6-203 of the Act provides protection for employees while engaged in protected activities.

L. Inspection not warranted; informal review.

1. If the Administrator determines that an inspection is not warranted because there are no reasonable grounds to believe that a violation or danger exists with respect to a complaint under K, he shall notify the complaining party in writing of such determination. The complaining party may obtain review of such determination by submitting a written statement of position with the Administrator. The Administrator, at his discretion, may hold an informal conference in which the complaining party and the employer may orally present their views. After considering all written and oral view presented, the Administrator shall affirm, modify, or reverse the determination of the previous decision and again furnish the complaining party and the employer written notification of his decision and the reasons therefor.

2. If the Administrator determines that an inspection is not warranted because the requirements of R614-1-7.K.1. have not been met, he shall notify the complaining party in writing of such determination. Such determination shall be without prejudice to the filing of a new complaint meeting the requirements of R614-1-7.K.1.

M. Imminent danger.

Whenever a Safety and Health Officer concludes, on the basis of an inspection, that conditions or practices exist in any place of employment which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated through the enforcement procedures of the Act, he shall inform the affected employees and employers of the danger, that he is recommending a civil action to restrain such conditions or practices and for other appropriate citations of proposed penalties which may be issued with respect to an imminent danger even though, after being informed of such danger by the Compliance Officer, the employer immediately eliminates the imminence of the danger and initiates steps to abate such danger.

N. Citations.

1. The Administrator shall review the inspection report of the Safety and Health Officer. If, on the basis of the report the Administrator believes that the employer has violated a requirement of Section 34A-6-201 of the Act, of any standard, rule, or order promulgated pursuant to Section 34A-6-202 of the Act, or of any substantive rule published in this chapter, shall issue to the employer a citation. A citation shall be issued even though, after being informed of an alleged violation by the Safety and Health Officer, the employer immediately abates, or initiates steps to abate, such alleged violations. Any citation shall be issued with reasonable promptness after termination of the inspection. No citation may be issued after the expiration of 6 months following the occurrence of any violation.

2. Any citation shall describe with particularity the nature of the alleged violation, including a reference to the provision of the Act, standard, rule, regulations, or order alleged to have been violated. Any citation shall also fix a reasonable time or times for the abatement of the alleged violations.

3. If a citation is issued for an alleged violation in a request for inspection under R614-1-7.K.1. or a notification of violation under R614-1-7.K.3., a copy of the citation shall also be sent to the employee or representative of employees who made such request or notification.

4. Following an inspection, if the Administrator determines that a citation is not warranted with respect to a danger or violation alleged to exist in a request for inspection under R614-1-7.K.1.or a notification of violation under R614-1-7.K.3., the informal review procedures prescribed in R614-1-7.L.1. shall be applicable. After considering all views presented, the Administrator shall either affirm, order a re-inspection, or issue a citation if he believes that the inspection disclosed a violation. The Administrator shall furnish the complaining party and the employer with written notification of his determination and the reasons therefor.

5. Every citation shall state that the issuance of a citation does not constitute a finding that a violation of the Act has occurred unless there is a failure to contest as provided for in the Act or, if contested, unless the citation is affirmed by the Commission.

O. Petitions for modification of abatement date.

1. An employer may file a petition for modification of abatement date when he has made a good faith effort to comply with the abatement requirements of the citation, but

such abatement has not been completed because of factors beyond his reasonable control.

2. A petition for modification of abatement date shall be in writing and shall include the following information.

a. All steps taken by the employer, and the dates of such action, in an effort to achieve compliance during the prescribed abatement period.

b. The specific additional abatement time necessary in order to achieve compliance.

c. The reasons such additional time is necessary, including the unavailability, of professional or technical personnel or of materials and equipment, or because necessary construction or alteration of facilities cannot be completed by the original abatement date.

d. All available interim steps being taken to safeguard the employees against the cited hazard during the abatement period.

e. A certification that a copy of the petition has been posted and, if appropriate, served on the authorized representative of affected employees, in accordance with paragraph R614-1-7.O.3.a. and a certification of the date upon which such posting and service was made.

3. A petition for modification of abatement date shall be filed with the Administrator who issued the citation no later than the close of the next working day following the date on which abatement was originally required. A later-filed petition shall be accompanied by the employer's statement of exceptional circumstances explaining the delay.

a. A copy of such petition shall be posted in a conspicuous place where all affected employees will have notice thereof or near such location where the violation occurred. The petition shall remain posted for a period of ten (10) days. Where affected employees are represented by an authorized representative, said representative shall be served with a copy of such petition.

b. Affected employees or their representatives may file an objection in writing to such petition with the aforesaid Administrator. Failure to file such objection within ten (10) working days of the date of posting of such petition or of service upon an authorized representative shall constitute a waiver of any further right to object to said petition.

c. The Administrator or his duly authorized agent shall have authority to approve any petition for modification of abatement date filed pursuant to paragraphs R614-1-7.O.2. and 3. Such uncontested petitions shall become final orders pursuant to Subsection 34A-6-303(1) of the Act.

d. The Administrator or his authorized representative shall not exercise his approval power until the expiration of ten (10) days from the date of the petition was posted or served pursuant to paragraphs R614-1-7.O.3.a. and b. by the employer.

4. Where any petition is objected to by the affected employees, the petition, citation, and any objections shall be forwarded to the Administrator per R614-1-7.O.3.b. Upon receipt the Administrator shall schedule and notify all interested parties of a formal hearing before the Administrator or his authorized representative(s). Minutes of this hearing shall be taken and become public records of the Commission. Within ten (10) days after conclusion of the hearing, a written opinion by the Administrator will be made, with copies to the affected employees or their representatives, the affected employer and to the Commission.

P. Proposed penalties.

1. After, or concurrent with, the issuance of a citation and within a reasonable time after the termination of the inspection, the Administrator shall notify the employer by certified mail or by personal service by the Safety and Health Officer of the proposed penalty under Section 34A-6-307 of the Act, or that no penalty is being proposed. Any notice of proposed penalty shall state that the proposed penalty shall be deemed to be the final order of the Commission and not subject to review by any court or agency unless, within 30 days from the date of receipt of such notice, the employer notifies the Adjudication Division in writing that he intends to contest the citation or the notification of proposed penalty before the Commission.

2. The Administrator shall determine the amount of any proposed penalty, giving due consideration to the appropriateness of the penalty with respect to the size of the business, of the employer being charged, the gravity of the violation, the good faith of the employer, and the history of previous violations, in accordance with the provisions of Section 34A-6-307 of the Act.

3. Appropriate penalties may be proposed with respect to an alleged violation even though after being informed of such alleged violation by the Safety and Health Officer, the employer immediately abates, or initiates steps to abate, such alleged violation. Penalties shall not be proposed for violations which have no direct or immediate relationship to safety or health.

Q. Posting of citations.

1. Upon receipt of any citation under the Act, the employer shall immediately post such citation, or copy thereof, unedited, at or near each place of alleged violation referred to in the citation occurred, except as hereinafter provided. Where, because of the nature of the employer's operations, it is not practicable to post the citation at or near each place of alleged violation, such citation shall be posted, unedited, in a prominent place where it will be readily observable by all affected employees. For example, where employees are engaged in activities which are physically dispersed (see R614-1-7.B.), the citation may be posted at the location to which employees report each day. Where employees do not primarily work at or report to a single location (see R614-1-7.B.2.), the citation must be posted at the location from which the employees commence their activities. The employer shall take steps to ensure that the citation is not altered, defaced, or covered by other material.

2. Each citation or a copy thereof, shall remain posted until the violation has been abated, or for 3 working days which ever is later. The filing by the employer of a notice of intention to contest under R614-1-7.R. shall not affect his posting responsibility unless and until the Commission issues a final order vacating the citation.

3. An employer, to whom a citation has been issued, may post a notice in the same location where such citation is posted indicating that the citation is being contested before the Commission, such notice may explain the reasons for such contest. The employer may also indicate that specified steps have been taken to abate the violation.

4. Any employer failing to comply with the provisions of R614-1-7.Q.1. and 2. shall be subject to citation and penalty in accordance with the provisions of Section 34A-6-307 of the Act.

R. Employer and employee hearings before the Commission.

1. Any employer to whom a citation or notice of proposed penalty has been issued, may under Section 34A-6-303 of the Act, notify the Adjudication Division in writing that the employer intends to contest such citation or proposed penalty before the Commission. Such notice of intention to contest must be received by the Adjudication Division within 30 days of the receipt by the employer of the notice of proposed penalty. Every notice of intention to contest shall specify whether it is directed to the citation or to the proposed penalty, or both. The Adjudication Division shall handle such notice in accordance with the rules of procedures prescribed by the Commission.

2. An employee or representative of employee of an employer to whom a citation has been issued may, under Section 34A-6-303(3) of the Act, file a written notice with the Adjudication Division alleging that the period of time fixed in the citation for the abatement of the violation is unreasonable. Such notice must be received by the Adjudication Division within 30 days of the receipt by the employer of the notice of proposed penalty or notice that no penalty is being proposed. The Adjudication Division shall handle such notice in accordance with the rules of procedure prescribed by the Commission.

S. Failure to correct a violation for which a citation has been issued.

1. If an inspection discloses that an employer has failed to correct an alleged violation for which a citation has been issued within the period permitted for its correction, the Administrator shall notify the employer by certified mail or by personal service by the Safety and Health Officer of such failure and of the additional penalty proposed under Section 34A-6-307 of the Act by reason of such failure. The period for the correction of a violation for which a citation has been issued shall not begin to run until the entry of a final order of the Commission in the case of any review proceedings initiated by the employer in good faith and not solely for delay or avoidance of penalties.

2. Any employer receiving a notification of failure to correct a violation and of proposed additional penalty may, under Section 34A-6-303(3) of the Act, notify the Adjudication Division in writing that he intends to contest such notification or proposed additional penalty before the Commission. Such notice of intention to contest shall be postmarked within 30 days of receipt by the employer of the notification of failure to correct a violation and of proposed additional penalty. The Adjudication Division shall handle such notice in accordance with the rules of procedures prescribed by the Commission.

3. Each notification of failure to correct a violation and of proposed additional penalty shall state that it shall be deemed to be the final order of the Commission and not subject to review by any court or agency unless, within 30 days from the date of receipt of such notification, the employer notifies the Adjudication Division in writing that he intends to contest the notification or the proposed additional penalty before the Commission.

T. Informal conferences.

At the request of an affected employer, employee, or representative of employees, the Administrator may hold an informal conference for the purpose of discussing any issues raised by an inspection, citation, notice of proposed penalty, or notice of intention to contest. The Administrator shall provide in writing the reasons for any settlement of issues at such conferences. If the conference is requested by the employer, an affected employee or his representative shall be afforded an opportunity to participate, at the discretion of the Administrator. If the conference is requested by an employee or representative of employees, the employer shall be afforded an opportunity to participate, at the discretion of the Administrator. Any party may be represented by counsel at such conference. No such conference or request for such conference shall operate as a stay of any 30 day period for filing a notice of intention to contest as prescribed in R614-1-7.R.

R614-1-8. Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

A. The rules in this section implement Sections 34A-6-108 and 34A-6-301(3) of the Act. These sections provide for record-keeping and reporting by employers covered under the Act, for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational accidents and illnesses, and for maintaining a program of collection, compilation, and analysis of occupational safety and health statistics. Regardless of size or type of operation, accidents and fatalities must be reported to UOSH in accordance with the requirements of R614-1-5.C.

NOTE: Utah has adopted and will enforce the Federal Recordkeeping Standard 29CFR1904.

Utah Specific Recordkeeping requirements follow:

B. Supplementary record.

Each employer shall have available for inspection at each establishment within 6 working days after receiving information that a recordable case has occurred, a supplementary record for that establishment. The record shall be completed in the detail prescribed in the instructions accompanying federal OSHA Form No. 301, Utah Industrial Accidents Form 122. Workers' compensation, insurance, or other reports are acceptable alternative records if they contain the information required by the federal OSHA Form No. 301, Utah Industrial Accidents Form 122. If no acceptable alternative record is maintained for other purposes, Federal OSHA Form No. 301, Utah Industrial Accidents Form 122 shall be used or the necessary information shall be otherwise maintained.

C. Retention of records.

Preservation of records.

a. This section applies to each employer who makes, maintains or has access to employee exposure records or employee medical records.

b. "Employee exposure record" means a record of monitoring or measuring which contains qualitative or quantitative information indicative of employee exposures to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. This includes both individual exposure records and general research or statistical studies based on information collected from exposure records.

c. "Employee medical record" means a record which contains information concerning the health status of an employee or employees exposed or potentially exposed to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. These records may include, but are not limited to:

(1) The results of medical examinations and tests;

(2) Any opinions or recommendations of a physician or other health professional concerning the health of an employee or employees; and

(3) Any employee medical complaints relating to workplace exposure. Employee medical records include both individual medical records and general research or statistical studies based on information collected from medical records.

d. Preservation of records. Each employer who makes, maintains, or has access to employee exposure records or employee medical records shall preserve these records.

e. Availability of records. The employer shall make available, upon request to the Administrator, or a designee, and to the Director of the Division of Health, or a designee, all employee exposure records and employee medical records for examination and copying.

D. Access to records.

1. Records provided for in R614-1-8.A.,E., and F. shall be available for inspection and copying by Compliance Officers during any occupational safety and health inspection provided for under R614-1-7 and Section 34A-6-301 of the Act.

2. The log and summary of all recordable occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA No. 200) (the log) provided for in R614-1-8.A. shall, upon request, be made available by the employer to any employee, former employee, and to their representatives for examination and copying in a reasonable manner and at reasonable times. The employee, former employee, and their representatives shall have access to the

log for any establishment in which the employee is or has been employed.

3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude employees and employee representatives from collectively bargaining to obtain access to information relating to occupational injuries and illnesses in addition to the information made available under this section.

4. Access to the log provided under this section shall pertain to all logs retained under requirements of R614-1-8.G.

E. Reporting of fatality or accidents. (Refer to Utah Occupational Safety and Health Rule, R614-1-5.C.)

F. Falsification or failure to keep records or reports.

1. Section 34A-6-307 of the Act provides penalties for false information and recordkeeping.

2. Failure to maintain records or file reports required by this part, or in the details required by forms and instructions issued under this part, may result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties as provided for in Sections 34A-6-302 and 34A-6-307 of the Act.

G. Description of statistical program.

1. Section 34A-6-108 of the Act directs the Administrator to develop and maintain a program of collection, compilation, and analysis of occupational safety and health statistics. The program shall consist of periodic surveys of occupational injuries and illnesses.

2. The sample design encompasses probability procedures, detailed stratification by industry and size, and a systematic selection within Stratification. Stratification and sampling will be carried out in order to provide the most efficient sample for eventual state estimates. Some industries will be sampled more heavily than others depending on the injury rate level based on previous experience. The survey should produce adequate estimates for most four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industries in manufacturing and for three-digit classification (SIC) in non-manufacturing. Full cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor in statistical programs is intended.

R614-1-9. Rules of Practice for Temporary or Permanent Variance from the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Standards. (Also Adopted and Published as Chapter XXIII of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Field Operations Manual.)

A. Scope.

1. This rule contains Rules of Practice for Administrative procedures to grant variances and other relief under Section 34A-6-202 of the Act. General information pertaining to employer-employee rights, obligations and procedures are included.

B. Application for, or petition against Variances and other relief.

1. The applicable parts of Section 34A-6-202 of the Act shall govern application and petition procedure.

2. Any employer or class of employers desiring a variance from a standard must make a formal written request including the following information:

a. The name and address of applicant;

b. The address of the place or places of employment involved;

c. A specification of the standard or portion thereof from which the applicant seeks a variance;

d. A statement by the applicant, supported by opinions from qualified persons having first-hand knowledge of the facts of the case, that he is unable to comply with the standard or portion thereof and a detailed statement of the reasons therefore;

e. A statement of the steps the applicant has taken and will take, with specific dates where appropriate, to protect employees against the hazard covered by the existing standard;

f. A statement of when the applicant expects to be able to comply with the standard and of what steps he has taken and will take, with specific dates where appropriate, to come into compliance with the standards (applies to temporary variances);

g. A statement of the facts the applicant would show to establish that (applies to newly promulgated standards);

(1) The applicant is unable to comply with a standard by its effective date because of unavailability of professional or technical personnel or of materials and equipment needed to come into compliance with the standard or because necessary construction or alteration of facilities cannot be completed by the effective date;

(2) He is taking all available steps to safeguard his employees against the hazards covered by the standards; and

(3) He has an effective program for coming into compliance with the standard as quickly as practicable;

h. Any request for a hearing, as provided in this rule;

i. A statement that the applicant has informed his affected employees of the application for variance by giving a copy thereof to their authorized representative, posting a summary statement of the application at the place or places where notices to employees are normally posted specifying where a copy may be examined; and

j. A description of how affected employees have been informed of their rights to petition the Administrator for a hearing.

3. The applicant shall designate the method he will use to safeguard his employees until a variance is granted or denied.

4. Whenever a proceeding on a citation or a related issue concerning a proposed penalty or period of abatement has been contested and is pending before an Administrative Law Judge or any subsequent review under the Administrative Procedures Act, until the completion of such proceeding, the Administrator may deny a variance application on a subject or an issue concerning a citation which has been issued to the employer.

C. Hearings.

1. The Administrator may conduct hearings upon application or petition in accordance with Section 34A-6-202(4) of the Act if:

a. Employee(s), the public, or other interested groups petition for a hearing; or

b. The Administrator deems it in the public or employee interest.

2. When a hearing is considered appropriate, the Administrator shall set the date, time, and place for such hearing. He shall provide timely notification to the applicant for variance and the petitioners. In the notice of hearing to the applicant, the applicant will be directed to notify his employees of the hearing.

3. Notice of hearings shall be published in the Administrative Rulemaking Bulletin. This shall include a statement that the application request may be inspected at the UOSH Division Office.

4. A copy of the Notification of Hearing along with other pertinent information shall be sent to the U.S. Department of Labor, Regional Administrator for OSHA.

D. Inspection for Variance Application.

1. A variance inspection will be required by the Administrator or his designee prior to final determination of either acceptance or denial.

2. A variance inspection is a single purpose, pre-announced, non-compliance inspection and shall include employee or employer representative participation or interview where necessary.

E. Interim order.

1. The purpose of an interim order is to permit an employer to proceed in a non-standard operation while administrative procedures are being completed. Use of this interim procedure is dependent upon need and employee safety.

2. Following a variance inspection, and after determination and assurance that employees are to be adequately protected, the Administrator may immediately grant, in writing, an interim order. To expedite the effect of the interim order, it may be issued at the work-site by the Administrator. The interim order will remain in force pending completion of the administrative promulgation action and the formal granting or denying of a temporary/permanent variance as requested.

F. Decision of the Administrator.

1. The Administrator may deny the application if:

a. It does not meet the requirements of paragraph R614-1-8.B.;

b. It does not provide adequate safety in the workplace for affected employees; or

c. Testimony or information provided by the hearing or inspection does not support the applicant's request for variance as submitted.

2. Letters of notification denying variance applications shall be sent to the applicant, and will include posting requirements to inform employees, affected associations, and employer groups.

a. A copy of correspondence related to the denial request shall be sent to the U.S. Department of Labor, Regional Administrator for OSHA.

b. The letter of denial shall be explicit in detail as to the reason(s) for such action.

3. The Administrator may grant the request for variances provided that:

a. Data supplied by the applicant, the UOSHA inspection and information and testimony affords adequate protection for the affected employee(s);

b. Notification of approval shall follow the pattern described in R614-1-9.C.2. and 3.;

c. Limitations, restrictions, or requirements which become part of the variance shall be documented in the letter granting the variance.

4. The Administrator's decision shall be deemed final subject to Section 34A-6-202(6).

G. Recommended Time Table for Variance Action.

1. Publication of agency intent to grant a variance. This includes public comment and hearing notification in the Utah Administrative Rulemaking Bulletin: within 30 days after receipt.

2. Public comment period: within 20 days after publication.

3. Public hearing: within 30 days after publication

4. Notification of U.S. Department of Labor Regional Administrator for OSHA: 10 days after agency publication of intent.

5. Final Order: 120 days after receipt of variance application if publication of agency intent is made.

6. Rejection of variance application without publication of agency intent: 20 days after receipt of application.

a. Notification of U.S. Department of Labor Regional Administrator for OSHA: 20 days after receipt of application.

H. Public Notice of Granted Variances, Tolerances, Exemptions, and Limitations.

1. Every final action granting variance, exemption, or limitation under this rule shall be published as required under Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, and the time table set forth in R614-1-9.G.

I. Acceptance of federally Granted Variances.

1. Where a variance has been granted by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, following Federal Promulgation procedures, the Administrator shall take the following action:

a. Compare the federal OSHA standard for which the variance was granted with the equivalent UOSH standard.

b. Identify possible application in Utah.

c. If the UOSH standard under consideration for application of the variance has exactly or essentially the same intent as the federal standard and there is the probability of a multi-state employer doing business in Utah, then the Administrator shall accept the variance (as federally accepted) and promulgate it for Utah under the provisions of Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

d. If the variance has no apparent application to Utah industry, or to a multi-state employer in Utah, or if it conflicts with Utah Legislative intent, or established policy or procedure, the federal variance shall not be accepted. In such case, the Regional Administrator will be so notified.

J. Revocation of a Variance.

1. Any variance (temporary or permanent) whether approved by the state or one accepted by State based on Federal approval, may be revoked by the Administrator if it is determined through on-site inspection that:

a. The employer is not complying with provisions of the variance as granted;

b. Adequate employee safety is not afforded by the original provisions of the variance; or

c. A more stringent standard has been promulgated, is in force, and conflicts with prior considerations given for employee safety.

2. A federally approved national variance may be revoked by the state for a specific work-site or place of employment within the state for reasons cited in R614-1-9.J.1. Such revocations must be in writing and give full particulars and reasons prompting the action. Full rights provided under the law, such as hearings, etc., must be afforded the employer.

3. Normally, permanent variances may be revoked or changed only after being in effect for at least six months.

K. Coordination.

1. All variances issued by the Administrator will be coordinated with the U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA to insure consistency and avoid improper unilateral action.

R614-1-10. Discrimination.

A. General.

1. The Act provides, among other things, for the adoption of occupational safety and health standards, research and development activities, inspections and investigations of work places, and record keeping requirements. Enforcement procedures initiated by the Commission; review proceedings as required by Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act; and judicial review are provided by the Act.

2. This rule deals essentially with the rights of employees afforded under section 34A-6-203 of the Act. Section 34A-6-203 of the Act prohibits reprisals, in any form, against employees who exercise rights under the Act.

3. The purpose is to make available in one place interpretations of the various provisions of Section 34A-6-203 of the Act which will guide the Administrator in the performance of his duties thereunder unless and until otherwise directed by authoritative decisions of the courts, or concluding, upon reexamination of an interpretation, that it is incorrect.

B. Persons prohibited from discriminating.

Section 34A-6-203 defines employee protections under the Act, because the employee has exercised rights under the Act. Section 34A-6-103(11) of the Act defines "person". Consequently, the prohibitions of Section 34A-6-203 are not

limited to actions taken by employers against their own employees. A person may be chargeable with discriminatory action against an employee of another person. Section 34A-6-203 would extend to such entities as organizations representing employees for collective bargaining purposes, employment agencies, or any other person in a position to discriminate against an employee. (See, Meek v. United States, F. 2d 679 (6th Cir., 1943); Bowe v. Judson C. Burnes, 137 F 2d 37 (3rd Cir., 1943).)

C. Persons protected by section 34A-6-203.

1. All employees are afforded the full protection of Section 34A-6-203. For purposes of the Act, an employee is defined in Section 34A-6-103(6). The Act does not define the term "employ". However, the broad remedial nature of this legislation demonstrates a clear legislative intent that the existence of an employment relationship, for purposes of Section 34A-6-203, is to be based upon economic realities rather than upon common law doctrines and concepts. For a similar interpretation of federal law on this issue, see, U.S. v. Silk, 331 U.S. 704 (1947); Rutherford Food Corporation v. McComb, 331 U.S. 722 (1947).

2. For purposes of Section 34A-6-203, even an applicant for employment could be considered an employee. (See, NLRB v. Lamar Creamery, 246 F. 2d 8 (5th Cir., 1957).) Further, because Section 34A-6-203 speaks in terms of any employee, it is also clear that the employee need not be an employee of the discriminator. The principal consideration would be whether the person alleging discrimination was an "employee" at the time of engaging in protected activity.

3. In view of the definitions of "employer" and "employee" contained in the Act, employees of a State or political subdivision thereof would be within the coverage of Section 34A-6-203.

D. Unprotected activities distinguished.

1. Actions taken by an employer, or others, which adversely affect an employee may be predicated upon nondiscriminatory grounds. The proscriptions of Section 34A-6-203 apply when the adverse action occurs because the employee has engaged in protected activities. An employee's engagement in activities protected by the Act does not automatically render him immune from discharge or discipline for legitimate reasons, or from adverse action dictated by non-prohibited considerations. (See, NLRB v. Dixie Motor Coach Corp., 128 F. 2d 201 (5th Cir., 1942).)

2. To establish a violation of Section 34A-6-203, the employee's engagement in protected activity need not be the sole consideration behind discharge or other adverse action. If protected activity was a substantial reason for the action, or if the discharge or other adverse action would not have taken place "but for" engagement in protected activity, Section 34A-6-203 has been violated. (See, Mitchell v. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., 278 F. 2d 562 (8th Cir., 1960); Goldberg v. Bama Manufacturing, 302 F. 2d 152 (5th Cir., 1962).) Ultimately, the issue as to whether a discharge was because of protected activity will have to be determined on the basis of the facts in the particular case.

E. Specific protections - complaints under or related to the Act.

1. Discharge of, or discrimination against an employee because the employee has filed "any complaint under or related to this Act" is prohibited by Section 34A-6-203. An example of a complaint made "under" the Act would be an employee request for inspection pursuant to Section 34A-6-301(6). However, this would not be the only type of complaint protected by Section 34A-6-203. The range of complaints "related to" the Act is commensurate with the broad remedial purposes of this legislation and the sweeping scope of its application, which entails the full extent of the commerce power. ((See Cong. Rec., vol. 116 P. 42206 December 17, 1970).)

2. Complaints registered with Federal agencies which have the authority to regulate or investigate occupational safety and health conditions are complaints "related to" this Act. Likewise, complaints made to State or local agencies regarding occupational safety and health conditions would be "related to" the Act. Such complaints, however, must relate to conditions at the workplace, as distinguished from complaints touching only upon general public safety and health.

3. Further, the salutary principles of the Act would be seriously undermined if employees were discouraged from lodging complaints about occupational safety and health matters with their employers. Such complaints to employers, if made in good faith, therefore would be related to the Act, and an employee would be protected against discharge or discrimination caused by a complaint to the employer.

F. Proceedings under or related to the act.

1. Discharge of, or discrimination against, any employee because the employee has exercised the employee's rights under or related to this Act is also prohibited by Section 34A-6-203. Examples of proceedings which would arise specifically under the Act would be inspections of work-sites under Section 34A-6-301 of the Act, employee contest of abatement date under Section 34A-6-303 of the Act, employee initiation of proceedings for promulgation of an occupational safety and health standard under Section 34A-6-202 of the Act and Title 63G, Chapter 3, employee application for modification of revocation of a variance under Section 34A-6-202(4)(c) of the Act and R614-1-9., employee judicial challenge to a standard under Section 34A-6-202(6) of the Act, and employee appeal of an order issued by an Administrative Law Judge, Commissioner, or Appeals Board under Section 34A-6-304. In determining whether a "proceeding" is "related to" the Act, the considerations discussed in R614-1-10.G. would also be applicable.

2. An employee need not himself directly institute the proceedings. It is sufficient if he sets into motion activities of others which result in proceedings under or related to the Act.

G. Testimony.

Discharge of, or discrimination against, any employee because the employee "has testified or is about to testify" in proceedings under or related to the Act is also prohibited by Section 34A-6-203. This protection would of course not be limited to testimony in proceedings instituted or caused to be instituted by the employee, but would extend to any statements given in the course of judicial, quasi-judicial, and administrative proceedings, including inspections, investigations, and administrative rulemaking or adjudicative functions. If the employee is giving or is about to give testimony in any proceeding under or related to the Act, he would be protected against discrimination resulting from such testimony.

H. Exercise of any right afforded by the Act.

1. In addition to protecting employees who file complaints, institute proceedings under or related to the Act it also prohibited by Section 34A-6-203 discrimination occurring because of the exercise "of any right afforded by this Act." Certain rights are explicitly provided in the Act; for example, there is a right to participate as a party in enforcement proceedings (34A-6-303). Certain other rights exist by necessary implications. For example, employees may request information from the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Administration; such requests would constitute the exercise of a right afforded by the Act. Likewise, employees interviewed by agents of the Administrator in the course of inspections or investigations could not subsequently be discriminated against because of their cooperation.

2. Review of the Act and examination of the legislative

history discloses that, as a general matter, there is no right afforded by the Act which would entitle employees to walk off the job because of potential unsafe conditions at the workplace. Hazardous conditions which may be violative of the Act will ordinarily be corrected by the employer, once brought to his attention. If corrections are not accomplished, or if there is dispute about the existence of a hazard, the employee will normally have opportunity to request inspection of the workplace pursuant to Section 34A-6-301 of the Act, or to seek the assistance of other public agencies which have responsibility in the field of safety and health. Under such circumstances, therefore, an employer would not ordinarily be in violation of Section 34A-6-203 by taking action to discipline an employee for refusing to perform normal job activities because of alleged safety or health hazards.

a. Occasions might arise when an employee is confronted with a choice between not performing assigned tasks or subjecting himself to serious injury or death arising from a hazardous condition at the workplace. If the employee, with no reasonable alternative, refuses in good faith to expose himself to the dangerous condition, he would be protected against subsequent discrimination. The condition causing the employee's apprehension of death or injury must be of such a nature that a reasonable person, under the circumstances then confronting the employee, would conclude that there is a real danger of death or serious injury and that there is insufficient time, due to the urgency of the situation, to eliminate the danger through resort to regular statutory enforcement channels. In addition, in such circumstances, the employee, where possible, must also have sought from his employer, and been unable to obtain, a correction of the dangerous condition.

I. Procedures - Filing of complaint for discrimination.

1. Who may file. A complaint of Section 34A-6-203 discrimination may be filed by the employee himself, or by a representative authorized to do so on his behalf.

2. Nature of filing. No particular form of complaint is required.

3. Place of filing. Complaint should be filed with the Administrator, Division of Occupational Safety and Health, Labor Commission, 160 East 300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6650, Telephone 530-6901.

4. Time for filing.

a. Section 34A-6-203(2)(b) provides protection for an employee who believes that he has been discriminated against.

b. A major purpose of the 30-day period in this provision is to allow the Administrator to decline to entertain complaints which have become stale. Accordingly, complaints not filed within 30 days of an alleged violation will ordinarily be presumed to be untimely.

c. However, there may be circumstances which would justify tolling of the 30-day period on recognized equitable principles or because of strongly extenuating circumstances, e.g., where the employer has concealed, or misled the employee regarding the grounds for discharge or other adverse action; where the employee has, within the 30-day period, resorted in good faith to grievance-arbitration proceedings under a collective bargaining agreement or filed a complaint regarding the same general subject with another agency; where the discrimination is in the nature of a continuing violation. In the absence of circumstances justifying a tolling of the 30-day period, untimely complaints will not be processed.

J. Notification of administrator's determination.

The Administrator is to notify a complainant within 90 days of the complaint of his determination whether prohibited discrimination has occurred. This 90-day provision is considered directory in nature. While every effort will be made to notify complainants of the Administrator's determination within 90 days, there may be instances when it is not possible to meet the directory period set forth in this section.

K. Withdrawal of complaint.

Enforcement of the provisions of Section 34A-6-203 is not only a matter of protecting rights of individual employees, but also of public interest. Attempts by an employee to withdraw a previously filed complaint will not necessarily result in termination of the Administrator's investigation. The Administrator's jurisdiction cannot be foreclosed as a matter of law by unilateral action of the employee. However, a voluntary and uncoerced request from a complainant to withdraw his complaint will be given careful consideration and substantial weight as a matter of policy and sound enforcement procedure.

L. Arbitration or other agency proceedings.

1. An employee who files a complaint under Section 34A-6-203(2) of the Act may also pursue remedies under grievance arbitration proceedings in collective bargaining agreements. In addition, the complainant may concurrently resort to other agencies for relief, such as the National Labor Relations Board. The Administrator's jurisdiction to entertain Section 34A-6-203 complaints, to investigate, and to determine whether discrimination has occurred, is independent of the jurisdiction of other agencies or bodies. The Administrator may file action in district court regardless of the pendency of other proceedings.

2. However, the Administrator also recognizes the policy favoring voluntary resolution of disputes under procedures in collective bargaining agreements. (See, e.g., Boy's Market, Inc. v. Retail Clerks, 398 U.S. 235 (1970); Republic Steel Corp. v. Maddox, 379 U.S. 650 (1965); Carey v. Westinghouse Electric Co., 375 U.S. 261 (1964); Collier Insulated Wire, 192 NLRB No. 150 (1971).) By the same token, due deference should be paid to the jurisdiction of other forums established to resolve disputes which may also be related to Section 34A-6-203 complaints.

3. Where a complainant is in fact pursuing remedies other than those provided by Section 34A-6-203, postponement of the Administrator's determination and deferral to the results of such proceedings may be in order. (See, Burlington Truck Lines, Inc., v. U.S., 371 U.S. 156 (1962).)

4. Postponement of determination. Postponement of determination would be justified where the rights asserted in other proceedings are substantially the same as rights under Section 34A-6-203 and those proceedings are not likely to violate the rights guaranteed by Section 34A-6-203. The factual issues in such proceedings must be substantially the same as those raised by Section 34A-6-203 complaint, and the forum hearing the matter must have the power to determine the ultimate issue of discrimination. (See, Rios v. Reynolds Metals Co., F. 2d (5th Cir., 1972), 41 U.S.L.W. 1049 (October 10, 1972): Newman v. Avco Corp., 451 F. 2d 743 (6th Cir., 1971).)

5. Deferral to outcome of other proceedings. A determination to defer to the outcome of other proceedings initiated by a complainant must necessarily be made on a case-to-case basis, after careful scrutiny of all available information. Before deferring to the results of other proceedings, it must be clear that those proceedings dealt adequately with all factual issues, that the proceedings were fair, regular, and free of procedural infirmities, and that the outcome of the proceedings was not repugnant to the purpose and policy of the Act. In this regard, if such other actions initiated by a complainant are dismissed without adjudicative hearing thereof, such dismissal will not ordinarily be regarded

as determinative of the Section 34A-6-203 complaint.

M. Employee refusal to comply with safety rules.

Employees who refuse to comply with occupational safety and health standards or valid safety rules implemented by the employer in furtherance of the Act are not exercising any rights afforded by the Act. Disciplinary measures taken by employers solely in response to employee refusal to comply with appropriate safety rules and regulations, will not ordinarily be regarded as discriminatory action prohibited by Section 34A-6-203. This situation should be distinguished from refusals to work, as discussed in R614-1-10.H.

R614-1-11. Rules of Agency Practice and Procedure Concerning UOSH Access to Employee Medical Records.

A. Policy.

UOSH access to employee medical records will in certain circumstances be important to the agency's performance of its statutory functions. Medical records, however, contain personal details concerning the lives of employees. Due to the substantial personal privacy interests involved, UOSH authority to gain access to personally identifiable employee medical information will be exercised only after the agency has made a careful determination of its need for this information, and only with appropriate safeguards to protect individual privacy. Once this information is obtained, UOSH examination and use of it will be limited to only that information needed to accomplish the purpose for access. Personally identifiable employee medical information will be retained by UOSH only for so long as needed to accomplish the purpose for access, will be kept secure while being used, and will not be disclosed to other agencies or members of the public except in narrowly defined circumstances. This section establishes procedures to implement these policies.

B. Scope.

1. Except as provided in paragraphs R614-1-11.B.3. through 6. below, this rule applies to all requests by UOSH personnel to obtain access to records in order to examine or copy personally identifiable employee medical information, whether or not pursuant to the access provision of R614-1-12.D.

2. For the purposes of this rule, "personally identifiably employee medical information" means employee medical information accompanied by either direct identifiers (name, address, social security number, payroll number, etc.) or by information which could reasonably be used in the particular circumstances indirectly to identify specific employees (e.g., exact age, height, weight, race, sex, date of initial employment, job title, etc.).

3. This rule does not apply to UOSH access to, or the use of, aggregate employee medical information or medical records on individual employees which is not a personally identifiable form. This section does not apply to records required by R614-1-8 to death certificates, or to employee exposure records, including biological monitoring records defined by R614-1-3.M. or by specific occupational safety and health standards as exposure records.

4. This rule does not apply where UOSH compliance personnel conduct an examination of employee medical records solely to verify employer compliance with the medical surveillance record keeping requirements of an occupational safety and health standard, or with R614-1-12. An examination of this nature shall be conducted on-site and, if requested, shall be conducted under the observation of the record holder. The UOSH compliance personnel shall not record and take off-site any information from medical records other than documentation of the fact of compliance or non-compliance.

5. This rule does not apply to agency access to, or the use of, personally identifiable employee medical information obtained in the course of litigation.

6. This rule does not apply where a written directive by the Administrator authorizes appropriately qualified personnel to conduct limited reviews of specific medical information mandated by an occupational safety and health standard, or of specific biological monitoring test results.

7. Even if not covered by the terms of this rule, all medically related information reported in a personally identifiable form shall be handled with appropriate discretion and care befitting all information concerning specific employees. There may, for example, be personal privacy interests involved which militate against disclosure of this kind of information to the public.

C. Responsible persons.

1. UOSH Administrator. The Administrator of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health of the Labor Commission shall be responsible for the overall administration and implementation of the procedures contained in this rule, including making final UOSH determinations concerning:

a. Access to personally identifiable employee medical information, and

b. Inter-agency transfer or public disclosure of personally identifiable employee medical information.

2. UOSH Medical Records Officer. The Administrator shall designate a UOSH official with experience or training in the evaluation, use, and privacy protection of medical records to be the UOSH Medical Records Officer. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall report directly to the Administrator on matters concerning this section and shall be responsible for:

a. Making recommendations to the Administrator as to the approval or denial of written access orders.

b. Assuring that written access orders meet the requirements of paragraphs R614-1-11.D.2. and 3. of this rule.

c. Responding to employee, collective bargaining agent, and employer objections concerning written access orders.

d. Regulating the use of direct personal identifiers.

e. Regulating internal agency use and security of personally identifiable employee medical information.

f. Assuring that the results of agency analyses of personally identifiable medical information are, where appropriate, communicated to employees.

g. Preparing an annual report of UOSH's experience under this rule.

h. Assuring that advance notice is given of intended inter-agency transfers or public disclosures.

3. Principal UOSH Investigator. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall be the UOSH employee in each instance of access to personally identifiable employee medical information who is made primarily responsible for assuring that the examination and use of this information is performed in the manner prescribed by a written access order and the requirements of this section. When access is pursuant to a written access order, the Principal UOSH Investigator shall be professionally trained in medicine, public health, or allied fields (epidemiology, toxicology, industrial hygiene, bio-statistics, environmental health, etc.)

D. Written access orders.

1. Requirement for written access order. Except as provided in paragraph R614-1-11.D.4. below, each request by a UOSH representative to examine or copy personally identifiable employee medical information contained in a record held by an employer or other record holder shall be made pursuant to a written access order which has been approved by the Administrator upon the recommendation of the UOSH Medical Records Officer. If deemed appropriate, a

written access order may constitute, or be accompanied by an administrative subpoena.

2. Approval criteria for written access order. Before approving a written access order, the Administrator and the UOSH Medical Records Officer shall determine that:

a. The medical information to be examined or copied is relevant to a statutory purpose and there is a need to gain access to this personally identifiable information.

b. The personally identifiable medical information to be examined or copied is limited to only that information needed to accomplish the purpose for access, and

c. The personnel authorized to review and analyze the personally identifiable medical information are limited to those who have a need for access and have appropriate professional qualifications.

3. Content of written access order. Each written access order shall state with reasonable particularity:

a. The statutory purposes for which access is sought.

b. The general description of the kind of employee medical information that will be examined and why there is a need to examine personally identifiable information.

c. Whether medical information will be examined on-site, and what type of information will be copied and removed off-site.

d. The name, address, and phone number of the Principal UOSH Investigator and the names of any other authorized persons who are expected to review and analyze the medical information.

e. The name, address, and phone number of the UOSH Medical Records Officer, and

f. The anticipated period of time during which UOSH expects to retain the employee medical information in a personally identifiable form.

4. Special situations. Written access orders need not be obtained to examine or copy personally identifiable employee medical information under the following circumstances:

a. Specific written consent. If the specific written consent of an employee is obtained pursuant to R614-1-12.D., and the agency or an agency employee is listed on the authorization as the designated representative to receive the medical information, then a written access order need not be obtained. Whenever personally identifiable employee medical information is obtained through specific written consent and taken off-site, a Principal UOSH Investigator shall be promptly named to assure protection of the information, and the UOSH Medical Records Officer shall be notified of this person's identity. The personally identifiable medical information obtained shall thereafter be subject to the use and security requirements of paragraphs R614-1-11.H.

b. Physician consultations. A written access order need not be obtained where a UOSH staff or contract physician consults with an employer's physician concerning an occupational safety or health issue. In a situation of this nature, the UOSH physician may conduct on-site evaluation of employee medical records in consultation with the employer's physician, and may make necessary personal notes of his or her findings. No employee medical records however, shall be taken off-site in the absence of a written access order or the specific written consent of an employee, and no notes of personally identifiable employee medical information made by the UOSH physician shall leave his or her control without the permission of the UOSH Medical Records Officer.

E. Presentation of written access order and notice to employees.

1. The Principal UOSH Investigator, or someone under his or her supervision, shall present at least two (2) copies each of the written access order and an accompanying cover letter to the employer prior to examining or obtaining medical information subject to a written access order. At least one copy of the written access order shall not identify specific employees by direct personal identifier. The accompanying cover letter shall summarize the requirements of this section and indicate that questions or objections concerning the written access order may be directed to the Principal UOSH Investigator or to the UOSH Medical Records Officer.

2. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall promptly present a copy of the written access order (which does not identify specific employees by direct personal identifier) and its accompanying cover letter to each collective bargaining agent representing employees whose medical records are subject to the written access order.

3. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall indicate that the employer must promptly post a copy of the written access order which does not identify specific employees by direct personal identifier, as well as post its accompanying cover letter.

4. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall discuss with any collective bargaining agent and with the employer the appropriateness of individual notice to employees affected by the written access order. Where it is agreed that individual notice is appropriate, the Principal UOSH Investigator shall promptly provide to the employer an adequate number of copies of the written access order (which does not identify specific employees by direct personal identifier) and its accompanying cover letter to enable the employer either to individually notify each employee or to place a copy in each employee's medical file.

F. Objections concerning a written access order. All employees, collective bargaining agents, and employer written objections concerning access to records pursuant to a written access order shall be transmitted to the UOSH Medical Records Officer. Unless the agency decides otherwise, access to the record shall proceed without delay notwithstanding the lodging of an objection. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall respond in writing to each employee's and collective bargaining agent's written objection to UOSH access. Where appropriate, the UOSH Medical Records Officer may revoke a written access order and direct that any medical information obtained by it by returned to the original record holder or destroyed. The principal UOSH Investigator shall assure that such instructions by the UOSH Medical Records Officer are promptly implemented.

G. Removal of direct personal identifiers. Whenever employees medical information obtained pursuant to a written access order is taken off-site with direct personal identifiers included, the Principal UOSH Investigator shall, unless otherwise authorized by the UOSH Medical Records Officer, promptly separate all direct personal identifiers from the medical information, and code the medical information and the list of direct identifiers with a unique identifying number of each employee. The medical information with its numerical code shall thereafter be used and kept secured as though still in a directly identifiable form. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall also hand deliver or mail the list of direct personal identifiers with their corresponding numerical codes to the UOSH Medical Records Officer. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall thereafter limit the use and distribution of the list of coded identifiers to those with a need to know its contents.

H. Internal agency use of personally identifiable employee medical information.

1. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall in each instance of access be primarily responsible for assuring that personally identifiable employee medical information is used and kept secured in accordance with this section.

2. The Principal UOSH Investigator, the UOSH Medical Records Officer, the Administrator, and any other authorized

person listed on a written access order may permit the examination or use of personally identifiable employee medical information by agency employees and contractors who have a need for access, and appropriate qualifications for the purpose for which they are using the information. No UOSH employee or contractor is authorized to examine or otherwise use personally identifiable employee medical information unless so permitted.

3. Where a need exists, access to personally identifiable employee medical information may be provided to attorneys in the office of the State Attorney General, and to agency contractors who are physicians or who have contractually agreed to abide by the requirements of this section and implementing agency directives and instructions.

4. UOSH employees and contractors are only authorized to use personally identifiable employee medical information for the purposes for which it was obtained, unless the specific written consent of the employee is obtained as to a secondary purpose, or the procedures of R614-1-11.D. through G. are repeated with respect to the secondary purpose.

5. Whenever practicable, the examination of personally identifiable employee medical information shall be performed on-site with a minimum of medical information taken off-site in a personally identifiable form.

I. Security procedures.

1. Agency files containing personally identifiable employee medical information shall be segregated from other agency files. When not in active use, files containing this information shall be kept secured in a locked cabinet or vault.

2. The UOSH Medical Records Officer and the Principal UOSH Investigator shall each maintain a log of uses and transfers of personally identifiable employee medical information and lists of coded direct personal identifiers, except as to necessary uses by staff under their direct personal supervision.

3. The photocopying or other duplication of personally identifiable employee medical information shall be kept to the minimum necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the information was obtained.

4. The protective measures established by this rule apply to all worksheets, duplicate copies, or other agency documents containing personally identifiable employee medical information.

5. Intra-agency transfers of personally identifiable employee medical information shall be by hand delivery, United States mail, or equally protective means. Inter-office mailing channels shall not be used.

J. Retention and destruction of records.

1. Consistent with UOSH records disposition programs, personally identifiable employee medical information and lists of coded direct personal identifiers shall be destroyed or returned to the original record holder when no longer needed for the purposes for which they were obtained.

2. Personally identifiable employee medical information which is currently not being used actively but may be needed for future use shall be transferred to the UOSH Medical Records Officer. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall conduct an annual review of all centrally-held information to determine which information is no longer needed for the purposes for which it was obtained.

K. Results of an agency analysis using personally identifiable employee medical information.

1. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall, as appropriate, assure that the results of an agency analysis using personally identifiable employee medical information are communicated to the employees whose personal medical information was used as a part of the analysis.

2. Annual report. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall on an annual basis review UOSH's experience under this section during the previous year, and prepare a report to the UOSH Administrator which shall be made available to the public. This report shall discuss:

a. The number of written access orders approved and a summary of the purposes for access;

b. The nature and disposition of employee; collective bargaining agent, and employer written objections concerning UOSH access to personally identifiable employee medical information; and

c. The nature and disposition of requests for inter-agency transfer or public disclosure of personally identifiable employee medical information.

L. Inter-agency transfer and public disclosure.

1. Personally identifiable employee medical information shall not be transferred to another agency or office outside of UOSH (other than to The Attorney General's Office) or disclosed to the public (other than to the affected employee or the original record holder) except when required by law or when approved by the Administrator.

2. Except as provided in paragraph R614-1-11.L.3. below, the Administrator shall not approve a request for an inter-agency transfer of personally identifiable employee medical information, which has not been consented to by the affected employees, unless the request is by a public health agency which:

a. Needs the requested information in a personally identifiable form for a substantial public health purpose;

b. Will not use the requested information to make individual determinations concerning affected employees which could be to their detriment;

c. Has regulations or established written procedures providing protection for personally identifiable medical information substantially equivalent to that of this section; and

d. Satisfies an exemption to the Privacy Act to the extent that the Privacy Act applies to the requested information (See 5 U.S.C. 552a(b); 29 CFR 70a.3).

3. Upon the approval of the Administrator, personally identifiable employee medical information may be transferred to:

a. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

b. The Department of Justice when necessary with respect to a specific action under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973.

4. The Administrator shall not approve a request for public disclosure of employee medical information containing direct personal identifiers unless there are compelling circumstances affecting the health or safety of an individual.

5. The Administrator shall not approve a request for public disclosure of employee medical information which contains information which could reasonably be used indirectly to identify specific employees when the disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

6. Except as to inter-agency transfers to NIOSH or the State Attorney General's Office, the UOSH Medical Records Officer shall assure that advance notice is provided to any collective bargaining agent representing affected employees and to the employer on each occasion that UOSH intends to either transfer personally identifiable employee medical information to another agency or disclose it to a member of the public other than to an affected employee. When feasible, the UOSH Medical Records Officer shall take reasonable steps to assure that advance notice is provided to affected employees when the employee medical information to be released or disclosed contains direct personal identifiers.

M. Effective date.

This rule shall become effective on January 15, 1981.

R614-1-12. Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records.

A. Purpose.

To provide employees and their designated representatives a right of access to relevant exposure and medical records, and to provide representatives of the Administrator a right of access to these records in order to fulfill responsibilities under the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act. Access by employees, their representatives, and the Administrator is necessary to yield both direct and indirect improvements in the detection, treatment, and prevention of occupational disease. Each employer is responsible for assuring compliance with this Rule, but the activities involved in complying with the access to medical records provisions can be carried out, on behalf of the employer, by the physician or other health care personnel in charge of employee medical records. Except as expressly provided, nothing in this Rule is intended to affect existing legal and ethical obligations concerning the maintenance and confidentiality of employee medical information, the duty to disclose information to a patient/employee or any other aspect of the medical-care relationship, or affect existing legal obligations concerning the protection of trade secret information.

B. Scope.

1. This rule applies to each general industry, maritime, and construction employer who makes, maintains, contracts for, or has access to employee exposure or medical records, or analyses thereof, pertaining to employees exposed to toxic substances or harmful physical agents.

2. This rule applies to all employee exposure and medical records, and analyses thereof, of employees exposed to toxic substances or harmful physical agents, whether or not the records are related to specific occupational safety and health standards.

3. This rule applies to all employee exposure and medical records, and analyses thereof, made or maintained in any manner, including on an in-house or contractual (e.g., fee-for-service) basis. Each employer shall assure that the preservation and access requirements of this rule are complied with regardless of the manner in which records are made or maintained.

C. Preservation of records.

1. Unless a specific occupational safety and health standard provides a different period of time, each employer shall assure the preservation and retention of records as follows:

a. Employee medical records. Each employee medical record shall be preserved and maintained for a least the duration of employment plus thirty (30) years, except that health insurance claims records maintained separately from the employer's medical program and its records need not be retained for any specified period.

b. Employee exposure records. Each employee exposure record shall be preserved and maintained for at least thirty (30) years, except that:

(1) Background data to environmental (workplace) monitoring or measuring, such a laboratory reports and worksheets, need only be retained for one (1) year so long as the sampling results, the collection methodology (sampling plan), a description of the analytical and mathematical methods used, and a summary of other background data relevant to interpretation of the results obtained, are retained for at least thirty (30) years; and

(2) Material safety data sheets and paragraph R614-1-3.M.4. records concerning the identity of a substance or agent need not be retained for any specified period as long as some record of the identity (chemical name if known) of the substance or agent, where it was used, and when it was used is retained for at least thirty (30) years; and

c. Analyses using exposure or medical records. Each analysis using exposure or medical records shall be preserved and maintained for at least thirty (30) years.

2. Nothing in this rule is intended to mandate the form, manner, or process by which an employer preserves a record so long as the information contained in the record is preserved and retrievable, except that X-ray films shall be preserved in their original state.

D. Access to records.

1. Whenever an employee or designated representative requests access to a record, the employer shall assure that access is provided in a reasonable time, place, and manner, but in no event later than fifteen (15) days after the request for access is made.

2. Whenever an employee or designated representative requests a copy of a record, the employer shall, within the period of time previously specified, assure that either:

a. A copy of the record is provided without cost to the employee or representative;

b. The necessary mechanical copying facilities (e.g., photocopying) are made available without cost to the employee or representative for copying the record; or

c. The record is loaned to the employee or representative for a reasonable time to enable a copy to be made.

3. Whenever a record has been previously provided without cost to an employee or designated representative, the employer may charge reasonable, non-discriminatory administrative costs (i.e., search and copy expenses but not including overhead expenses) for a request by the employee or designated representative for additional copies of the record, except that:

a. An employer shall not charge for an initial request for a copy of new information that has been added to a record which was previously provided; and

b. An employer shall not charge for an initial request by a recognized or certified collective bargaining agent for a copy of an employee exposure record or an analysis using exposure or medical records.

4. Nothing in this rule is intended to preclude employees and collective bargaining agents from collectively bargaining to obtain access to information in addition to that available under this rule.

5. Employee and designated representative access.

a. Employee exposure records. Each employer shall, upon request, assure the access of each employee and designated representative to employee exposure records relevant to the employee. For the purpose of this rule exposure records relevant to the employee consist of:

(1) Records of the employee's past or present exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents,

(2) Exposure records of other employees with past or present job duties or working conditions related to or similar to those of the employee,

(3) Records containing exposure information concerning the employee's workplace or working conditions, and

(4) Exposure records pertaining to workplaces or working conditions to which the employee is being assigned or transferred.

b. Employee medical records.

(1) Each employer shall, upon request, assure the access of each employee to employee medical records of which the employee is the subject, except as provided in R614-1-12.D.4.

(2) Each employer shall, upon request, assure the access

of each designated representative to the employee medical records of any employee who has given the designated representative specific written consent. R614-1-12A., Appendix A to R614-1-12., contains a sample form which may be used to establish specific written consent for access to employee medical records.

(3) Whenever access to employee medical records is requested, a physician representing the employer may recommend that the employee or designated representative:

(a) Consult with the physician for the purposes of reviewing and discussing the records requested;

(b) Accept a summary of material facts and opinions in lieu of the records requested;, or

(c) Accept release of the requested records only to a physician or other designated representative.

(4) Whenever an employee requests access to his or her employee medical records, and a physician representing the employer believes that direct employee access to information contained in the records regarding a specific diagnosis of a terminal illness or a psychiatric condition could be detrimental to the employees health, the employer may inform the employee that access will only be provided to a designated representative of the employee having specific written consent, and deny the employee's request for direct access to this information only. Where a designated representative with specific written consent requests access to information so withheld, the employer shall assure the access of the designated representative to this information, even when it is known that the designated representative will give the information to the employee.

(5) Nothing in this rule precludes physician, nurse, or other responsible health care personnel maintaining employee medical records from deleting from requested medical records the identity of a family member, personal friend, or fellow employee who has provided confidential information concerning an employee's health status.

c. Analysis using exposure or medical records.

(1) Each employer shall, upon request, assure the access of each employee and designated representative to each analysis using exposure or medical records concerning the employee's working conditions or workplace.

(2) Whenever access is requested to an analysis which reports the contents of employee medical records by either direct identifier (name, address, social security number, payroll number, etc.) or by information which could reasonably be used under the circumstances indirectly to identify specific employees (exact age, height, weight, race, sex, date of initial employment, job title, etc.) the employer shall assure that personal identifiers are removed before access is provided. If the employer can demonstrate that removal of personal identifiers from an analysis is not feasible, access to the personally identifiable portions of analysis need not be provided.

(3) UOSH access.

(a) Each employer shall, upon request, assure the immediate access of representatives of the Administrator to employee exposure and medical records and to analysis using exposure or medical records. Rules of agency practice and procedure governing UOSH access to employee medical records are contained in R614-1-8.

(b) Whenever UOSH seeks access to personally identifiable employee medical information by presenting to the employer a written access order pursuant to R614-1-8, the employer shall prominently post a copy of the written access order and its accompanying cover letter for at least fifteen (15) working days.

E. Trade Secrets.

1. Except as provided in paragraph R614-1-12.E.2., nothing in this rule precludes an employer from deleting from records requested by an employee or designated representative any trade secret data which discloses manufacturing processes, or discloses the percentage of a chemical substance in a mixture, as long as the employee or designated representative is notified that information has been deleted. Whenever deletion of trade secret information substantially impairs evaluation of the place where or the time when exposure to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent occurred, the employer shall provide alternative information which is sufficient to permit the employee to identify where and when exposure occurred.

2. Notwithstanding any trade secret claims, whenever access to records is requested, the employer shall provide access to chemical or physical agent identities including chemical names, levels of exposure, and employee health status data contained in the requested records.

3. Whenever trade secret information is provided to an employee or designated representative, the employer may require, as a condition of access, that the employee or designated representative agree in writing not to use the trade secret information for the purpose of commercial gain and not to permit misuse of the trade secret information by a competitor or potential competitor of the employer.

F. Employee information.

1. Upon an employee's first entering into employment, and at least annually thereafter, each employer shall inform employees exposed to toxic substances or harmful physical agents of the following;

a. The existence, location, and availability of any records covered by this rule;

b. The person responsible for maintaining and providing access to records; and

c. Each employee's right of access to these records.

2. Each employer shall make readily available to employees a copy of this rule and its appendices, and shall distribute to employees any informational materials concerning this rule which are made available to the employer by the Administrator.

G. Transfer of Records

1. Whenever an employer is ceasing to do business, the employer shall transfer all records subject to this Rule to the successor employer. The successor employer shall receive and maintain these records.

2. Whenever an employer is ceasing to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and maintain the records subject to this standard, the employer shall notify affected employees of their rights of access to records at least three (3) months prior to the cessation of the employer's business.

3. Whenever an employer either is ceasing to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and maintain the records, or intends to dispose of any records required to be preserved for at least thirty (30) years, the employer shall:

a. Transfer the records to the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) if so required by a specific occupational safety and health standard; or

b. Notify the Director of NIOSH in writing of the impending disposal of records at least three (3) months prior to the disposal of the records.

4. Where an employer regularly disposes of records required to be preserved for at least thirty (30) years, the employer may, with at least (3) months notice, notify the Director of NIOSH on an annual basis of the records intended to be disposed of in the coming year.

a. Appendices. The information contained in the appendices to this rule is not intended, by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed by this rule nor

detract from any existing obligation.

H. Effective date. This rule shall become effective on December 5, 1980. All obligations of this rule commence on the effective date except that the employer shall provide the information required under R614-1-12.F.1. to all current employees within sixty (60) days after the effective date.

R614-1-12A. Appendix A to R614-1-12 SAMPLE.

Authorization letter for the Release of Employee Medical Record Information to Designated Representative.

I, (full name of worker/patient), hereby authorize (individual or organization holding the medical records), to release to (individual or organization authorized to receive the medical information), the following medical information from my personal medical records: (Describe generally the information desired to be released).

I give my permission for this medical information to be used for the following purpose: ....., but I do not give permission for any other use or re-disclosure of this information.

(Note---Several extra lines are provided below so that you can place additional restrictions on this authorization letter if you want to. You may, however, leave these lines blank. On the other hand, you may want to (1) specify a particular expiration date for this letter (if less than one year): (2) describe medical information to be created in the future that you intend to be covered by this authorization letter, or (3) describe portions of the medical information in you records which you do not intend to be released as a result of this letter.)

Full name of Employee or Legal Representative

Signature of Employee or Legal Representative

Date of Signature

R614-1-12B. Appendix B to R614-1-12 Availability of NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS).

R614-1-12 applies to all employee exposure and medical records, and analysis thereof, of employees exposed to toxic substances or harmful physical agents (see R614-1-12.B.2.). The term "toxic substance" or "harmful physical agent" is defined by paragraph R614-1-3.FF. to encompass chemical substances, biological agents, and physical stresses for which there is evidence of harmful health effects. The standard uses the latest printed edition of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) as one of the chief sources of information as to whether evidence of harmful health effects exists. If a substance is listed in the latest printed RTECS, the standard applies to exposure and medical records (and analysis of these records) relevant to employees exposed to the substances.

It is appropriate to note that the final standard does not require that employers purchase a copy of RTECS and many employers need not consult RTECS to ascertain whether their employee exposure or medical records are subject to the standard. Employers who do not currently have the latest printed edition of the NIOSH RTECS, however, may desire to obtain a copy. The RTECS is issued in an annual printed edition as mandated by Rule 20(a)(6) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. 669 (a)(6)). The 1978 edition is the most recent printed edition as of May 1, 1980. Its Forward and Introduction describes the RTECS as follows:

"The annual publication of a list of known toxic substances is a NIOSH mandate under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. It is intended to provide basic information on the known toxic and biological effects of chemical substances for the use of employers, employees, physicians, industrial hygienists, toxicologists, researchers, and, in general, anyone concerned with the proper and safe handling of chemicals. In turn, this information may contribute to a better understanding of potential occupational hazards by everyone involved and ultimately may help to bring about a more healthful workplace environment.

"This registry contains 142,247 listings of chemical substances: 33,929 are names of different chemicals with their associated toxicity data and 90,318 are synonyms. This edition includes approximately 7,500 new chemical compounds that did not appear in the 1977 Registry.

"The Registry's purposes are many, and it serves a variety of users. It is a single source document for basic toxicity information and for other data, such as chemical identifiers and information necessary for the preparation of safety directives and hazard evaluations for chemical substances. The various types of toxic effects linked to literature citations provide researchers and occupational health scientists with an introduction to the toxicological literature, making their own review of the toxic hazards of a given substance easier. By presenting data on the lowest reported doses that produce effects by several routes of entry in various species, the Registry furnishes valuable information to those responsible for preparing safety data sheets for chemical substances in the workplace. Chemical and production engineers can use the Registry to identify the hazards which may be associated with chemical intermediates in the development of final products, and thus can more readily select substitutes or alternate processes which may be less hazardous.

"In this edition of the Registry, the editors intend to identify "all known toxic substances" which may exist in the environment and to provide pertinent data on the toxic effects from known does entering an organism by any route described. Data may be used for the evaluation of chemical hazards in the environment, whether they be in the workplace, recreation area, or living quarters.

"It must be reemphasized that the entry of a substance in the Registry does not automatically mean that it must be avoided. A listing does mean, however, that the substance has the documented potential of being harmful if misused, and care must be exercised to prevent tragic consequences."

The RTECS 1978 printed edition may be purchased for $13.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), Washington, D.C. 20402 (202-783-3238) (GPO Stock No. 017-033-00346-7). The 1979 printed edition is anticipated to be issued in the summer of 1980. Some employers may also desire to subscribe to the quarterly update to the RTECS which is published in a microfiche edition. An annual subscription to the quarterly microfiche may be purchase from the GPO for $14.00 (Order the "Microfiche Edition. Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances"). Both the printed edition and the microfiche edition of RTECS are available for review at many university and public libraries throughout the country. The latest RTECS editions may also be examined at OSHA Technical Data Center, Room N2439-Rear, United States Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210 (202-523-9700), or any OSHA Regional or Area Office (See major city telephone directories under United States Government-Labor Department).

KEY: safety
July 23, 2012 34A-6
Notice of Continuation October 22, 2012

R614. Labor Commission, Occupational Safety and Health.
R614-2. Drilling Industry.
R614-2-1. Drilling Industry -- Administrative Provision.

A. Agency.

Labor Commission, Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

B. Authority.

Title 34A, Chapter 6, Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973.

C. Scope.

1. Section 34A-6-202 establishes the authority, method, and procedures for issuance of standards by the Administrator of UOSH. The standards contained herein govern safety and health for the drilling industry and related services.

2. The UOSH Administrator, following a significant number of inspections of drilling activities, has found many issues unique to the industry which require they be addressed separately and apart from the Utah Rules and Regulations General Industry Standards.

3. Further, the collection of statistical inferences by the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Statistical division indicates a substantial need for occupational safety and health standards for drilling and related services.

D. Effective Date.

January 15, 1980.

E. Variance From Safety and Health Standards.

Variances from standards which are or may be published in this part may be requested under Subsection 34A-6-202(2)(d) of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973. Procedures for the granting of variances or related relief are those published as R614-1-9.

F. Adoption of Existing Standards.

The provisions of this part adopt and extend the applicability of R614 and 29 CFR 1910 and 29 CFR 1926.

G. Inspections--Right of Entry.

1. It shall be a condition of each place of employment where work is performed that the Administrator of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act or any authorized representative shall have the right of entry to any site for the following purposes:

2. To inspect or investigate the matter of compliance with the safety and health standards contained in the General Industry Standards and the Oil, Gas, Geothermal and Related Services Standards.

3. For the purpose of carrying out his investigative duties under the Act, the Administrator of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act may, by agreement, use with or without reimbursement, the services, personnel, and facilities of any state Agency.

H. Duties of Employers and Employees.

Section 34A-6-201 defines duties of employers and employees.

I. Safety Training and Education.

1. The Administrator of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act shall establish and supervise programs for the education and training of employers and employees in the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of unsafe conditions in employments covered by this act.

2. Employer Responsibility.

a. The employer should avail himself of the safety and health training programs the Administrator provides.

b. The employer shall instruct each employee in the recognition and avoidance of unsafe conditions and the regulations applicable to his work environments to control or eliminate any hazards or other exposure to illness or injury.

c. In job site areas where harmful plants or animals are present, employees who may be exposed shall be instructed regarding the potential hazards, and how to avoid injury, and the first aid procedures to be used in the event of injury.

J. Reporting Requirements.

Shall meet the requirements of R614-102-13.

K. Incorporation by Reference.

1. 29 CFR 1910 and 1926 and standards of the American National Standards Institute, National Fire Protection Association, National Electrical Code, and other consensus standards are incorporated by reference, or when referenced in this UOSH standard, shall have the same force and effect as other standards, rules, or regulations.

2. Consensus standards and any changes in the referenced standards are available for examination at the Occupational Safety and Health Division, Labor Commission, as listed in the current public telephone directory.

L. General Drilling Rules.

1. Surface casing shall be run to reach a depth to prevent blowouts or uncontrolled wells. In areas where pressures and formations are unknown, surface casing shall be of sufficient size to permit the use of an intermediate string or strings of casing. Surface casing shall be set in or through an impervious formation and shall be cemented by the pump and plug or displacement or other approved method with sufficient cement to fill the annulus to the top of the hole. If cement is not circulated to surface during the primary operation, the drilling owner/operator shall perform cemented operations to assure that the annular space from the casing shoe to the surface is filled with cement.

2. The cemented casing string shall stand under pressure until the cement has reached a compressive strength of 300 pounds per square inch; providing, however, that no further operation shall be commenced until the cement has been in place at least 8 hours. The term "under pressure" as used herein shall be complied with if one float valve is used or if pressure is otherwise held.

3. Setting depths of all casing string shall be determined by taking into account formation fracture gradients and the maximum anticipated pressure to be maintained within the well bore.

4. If and when it becomes necessary to run a production string, such string shall be cemented by the pump and plug method, and shall be properly tested by the pressure method before cement plugs are drilled.

5. Natural gas which may be encountered in a substantial quantity in any section of a cable-tool drilled hole above the ultimate objective shall be shut off with reasonable diligence either by mudding or casing, or other approved method and confined to its original source. Any gas escaping from the well during drilling operations shall be, so far as practicable, conducted a safe distance from the well site and burned in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Environmental Quality Department of the State, or otherwise safely disposed of.

M. Site Clearing and Roads, General Requirements.

1. Employees engaged in site clearing shall be protected from hazards of irritant and toxic plants, and suitably instructed in the first aid treatment available.

2. All equipment used in site clearing shall be equipped with rollover guards in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1000. In addition, rider-operated equipment shall be equipped with an overhead and rear canopy guard meeting the following requirements:

a. The overhead covering on this canopy structure shall be covered with not less than 1/8 inch steel plate or 1/4 inch woven wire mesh with openings no greater than one inch or equivalent.

b. The opening in the rear of the canopy structure shall be covered with no less than 1/4 inch woven wire mesh with openings no greater than one inch.

3. On single lane private roads with two-way traffic,

arrangements shall be provided with adequate turnouts. Where adequate turnouts are not practical, a control system shall be provided to prevent vehicles from meeting on such single lane roads.

R614-2-2. Drilling Industry -- Definition of Terms.

A. General Terms.

1. "Act" means the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973.

2. "Administration" means the Division of Occupational Safety and Health of the Labor Commission, also known as UOSH (Utah Occupational Safety and Health).

3. "Administrator" means the director of the Division of Utah Occupational Safety and Health.

4. "Commission" means the Labor Commission.

5. "Employee" includes any person suffered or permitted to work by an employer.

6. "Employer" means:

a. The state;

b. Each county, city, town, and school district in the state; and

c. Every person, firm, and private corporation, including public utilities, having one or more workers or operatives regularly employed in the same business, or in or about the same establishment, under any contract of hire.

B. Industry Terms.

1. "Accumulator" - On a drilling rig, the nitrogen and hydraulic oil for closing the blowout preventer in an emergency is kept in an accumulator.

2. "Acidizing" - The treatment of oil-bearing limestone or other formations by chemical reaction with acid in order to increase production. Hydrochloric or other type acid is injected into the formation under pressure, bringing about an enlargement of the pore spaces and passages through which the reservoir fluids flow. The acid is held under pressure for a period of time and then pumped out; the well is swabbed and put back into production. Chemical inhibitors are combined with the acid to prevent corrosion of the pipe.

3. "A-frame" - A form of derrick or crane used to handle heavy loads.

4. "Air Drilling" - Drilling using air or gas as the circulating medium.

5. "Anchor, Deadline" - Holding the deadline to the derrick or substructure.

6. "Annular Space" - The space surrounding pipe suspended in the wellbore. The outer wall of the annular space may be an open hole or it may be a string or larger pipe.

7. "Approved" - sanctioned, endorsed,accredited certified, or accepted by a duly constituted and recognized authority or agency.

8. "Authorized Person" - A person approved or assigned by the employer to a specific type of duty or duties or to be at a specific location or locations at the job-site.

9. "Back-up Line (Snub Line)" - A wire rope, one end of which is fastened to the end of a pipe tong handle and the other end secured to hold the tongs stationary while such tongs are in use.

10. "Back-up Post" - A post, column or stanchion secured to the derrick, derrick floor or derrick foundation, the purpose of which is to make secure the dead end of the back-up line.

11. "Back-up Tong" - The name applied to the drill pipe tong suspended in the derrick and used to hold a section of drill pipe while another section is unscrewed from it by use of another tong.

12. "Barricade" - An obstruction to deter the passage of persons or vehicles.

13. "Berm" - A pile or mound of material capable of restraining a vehicle.

14. "Bit" - The cutting element attached to the bottom of the drill stem. These are broken down into three general categories: roller bits, usually having three rolling cones with milled teeth or inserts; diamond bits using diamonds for cutting; and drag bits with fixed blades.

15. "Bleed" - To drain off liquid or gas, generally slowly, through a valve called a bleeder. To bleed down or bleed off, means a controlled release of the pressure of a well or of pressurized equipment.

16. "Block" - In mechanics, one or more pulleys or sheaves mounted to rotate on a common axis; any assembly of pulleys on a common frame work. The crown block is an assembly of sheaves mounted on beams at the top of the derrick. The drilling line, is reeved over the sheaves of the crown block alternately with the sheaves of the traveling block, which is hoisted and lowered in the derrick by means of the drilling line.

17. "Blowout" - A sudden, violent escape of gas and oil (and sometimes water) from a well.

18. "Blowout Preventer" - A device attached immediately above the casing to control pressures and prevent escape of fluids from the annular space between the drill pipe and casing or shut off the hole if no drill pipe is in the hole, should a kick or blowout occur.

19. "Board" -A platform installed in the derrick approximately 90 feet above the derrick floor. The derrickman works on this board while the pipe is being hoisted from or lowered into the wellbore.

20. "Boom" - a movable arm of wood or steel used on some types of cranes or derricks to support the hoisting lines that carry the load.

21. "Bowline" - A knot much used in lifting heavy equipment with the catline. Its advantage lies in the fact that it can be readily untied irrespective of the load that has been placed on it.

22. "Breaking down" - Usually means unscrewing the drill stem into single joints and placing them on the pipe rack. This operation takes place at the completion of the well when the drill pipe will no longer be used. It also takes place when changing from one size drill pipe to another during drilling operations. It is necessary to "break the pipe down" in order that it will be in lengths short enough to be handled and moved. Also called Laying Down.

23. "Breakout Line" - Either a wire rope or a manila or fiber rope used in conjunction with a pipe tong and a cathead which serves to impart a pulling power on the tong handle to start the unscrewing or breaking of a threaded pipe joint or tool joint when the pipe is in a vertical position in the well and projecting above the rotary table.

24. "Breakout" - Refers to the act of unscrewing one section of pipe from another section, especially in the case of drill pipe while it is being withdrawn from the wellbore. During this operation the Breakout Tongs are used to start the unscrewing operation.

25. "Casing" - Steel pipe placed in an oil or gas well as drilling progresses. The function of casing is to prevent the wall of the hole from caving during drilling and to provide a means of extracting the oil if the well is productive.

26. "Cat" - A crawler type tractor noted for its ability to move over difficult terrain. It is much used in clearing the location, earth-moving operations, and skidding rigs. The operator or driver is frequently referred to as a CAT DRIVER. This term is probably a shortening of the trade name Caterpillar, which is a brand of this type of equipment.

27. "Cathead" - Is a spool shaped steel mechanical device mounted on the end of a shaft of a drawworks, well pulling hoist or other machinery onto which a fiber rope such as a catline, breakout line, make-up line, spinning line, is wrapped to impart a pulling power to such rope or line.

28. "Cathead--automatic" - A steel mechanical device, generally in such shapes as a sheave, hoist, drum, pulley or wheel, and is mounted on the shafting of a drawworks, well pulling hoist or other machinery to which is attached a breakout line, make-up line, or a spinning line. The primary purpose of the automatic cathead is to impart a pulling power on the breakout line, make-up line, and/or spinning line. (See definitions for Breakout Line, Make-up Line and Spinning Line.)

29. "Catline" - a rope, usually a manila rope which is usually reeved over a single sheave in the mast or on a sheave suspended from the derrick gin pole. It serves a general utility purpose for making pulls, lifting or lowering objects up into or from the derrick, lifting and transferring materials about the derrick floor. One end of the line is attached to the object, other end is wrapped around the cathead to effect the source of power.

30. "Cellar" - Excavation under the derrick to provide space for items of equipment at the top of the wellbore. Also serves as a pit to collect drainage of water and other fluids under the floor for subsequent disposal by jetting.

31. "Cementing" - The operation by which cement slurry is forced down through the casing and out at the lower end in such a way that it fills the space between the casing and the sides of the wellbore to a predetermined height above the bottom of the well. This is for the purpose of securing the casing in place and excluding water and other fluids from the wellbore.

32. "Christmas Tree" - A term applied to the valves and fittings assembled at the top of a well to control the flow of the fluids.

33. "Circulating Fluid"--drilling Fluid, Mud - A fluid consisting of water, oil, or other liquid which may contain clay, weighting materials and/or chemicals which is circulated through the drill pipe and well bore during rotary drilling and workover operations.

34. "Closed-container" - A container so sealed by means of a lid or other device that neither liquid nor vapor will escape from it at ordinary temperatures.

35. "Collar" - Usually refers to a coupling device used to join two lengths of pipe.

36. "Combustion" - Any chemical process that invloves oxidation sufficient to produce light or heat.

37. "Combustible Liquids" - Any liquid having a flash point at or above 100 degrees F. (37.8 degrees C.)

38. "Competent Person" - One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings of working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

39. "Corrosion" - The complex chemical or electrochemical process by which metal is destroyed through reaction with its environment. The familiar coating of rust that appears on steel is a product of corrosion.

40. "Corrosive" - An agent which, in contact with animal tissue, by chemical reaction will cause more or less severe destruction and with which systematic effects are either of secondary nature or less pronounced than with poisons.

41. "Counter Weight" - A ladder climbing assist device.

42. "Crown Block" - Two or more metal beams of plates and other metal parts assembled into a framework within which are mounted one or more sheaves. The crown block is mounted on top of the derrick. The hoisting line is reeved on the crown block sheaves.

43. "Dead Line" - This refers to the end of the drilling line which is not reeled on the hoisting drum of the rotary rig. This end of the drilling line is usually anchored to the derrick substructure and does not move as the traveling block is hoisted, hence the term "dead line."

44. "Dead Man" - A buried anchor to which guy-wires are tied to steady the derrick, boiler stacks, etc.

45. "Density" - The weight of a substance per unit volume. For instance, the density of drilling mud may be described as "10.0 lbs. per gallon" or "74.9 lbs. per cubic foot."

46. "Derrick" - Any one of a large number of types of load-bearing structures. In drilling work, the standard derrick has four legs standing at the corners of the substructure and reaching to the crown blocks. The substructure is an assembly of heavy beams used to elevate the derrick above the ground and provide space to install blowout preventers, casing heads, etc. The standard derrick has largely been replaced by the mast for drilling. The mast is lowered and raised without disassembly. For land transport it may be divided into two or more sections to avoid excessive length on the highway.

47. "Derrick Foundation" - Is either concrete, wood, or other solid and substantial material placed on the ground upon which the derrick is built and/or supported, and includes all the substructure which supports the derrick legs and derrick floor.

48. "Derrick Gin Pole" - An assembly of two or more vertical or upright members supporting one or more cross members, erected on the top of a derrick above the opening in the top thereof. It serves as a support for a block and tackle, primarily for raising or lowering the crown block to or from the top of the derrick.

49. "Derrick Ladder" - A fixed ladder attached to a derrick as a means of access to the top and/or any inside platform on the derrick.

50. "Derrick Walk" (Cat Walk) - This is a walkway extending from the V Door Ramp beyond the outer end of the drill pipe and casing storage rack at a well, the purpose of which is to facilitate the handling of the pipe between the rack and the derrick.

51. "Derrickman" - The crew member whose work station is in the derrick while the drill stem is being hoisted from or being lowered into the hold. He attaches the elevators to the drill stem members as they are being lowered into hold and detaches the elevators and racks the drill stem in the finger board after it is unscrewed and set on the floor. Other responsibilities frequently include the conditioning of the drilling fluid and maintenance of the mud and slush pumps.

52. "Diesel Electric Power" - The power supplied to a drilling rig by diesel engines driving electric generators. This type of power is widely used on drilling barges and offshore platforms.

53. "Drawworks" - Includes an assembly of shafts, sprockets, chains, pulleys, belts, clutches, catheads, and/or other mechanical devices, suitably mounted and provided with controls, for hoisting, operating, and handling the equipment used for drilling a well or servicing a producing well. Drawworks may be either stationary or portable.

54. "Elevator" - A steel mechanical device used in connection with the hoisting equipment, suspended from the traveling block or traveling block hook, for holding in suspension pipe or sucker rods being lowered into or pulled from a well. There being so many types of elevators only the most common type is herein described as follows: one side of the elevator body is a gate or door which, when closed, forms a conjunction with the remaining part of the elevator body a circular opening that fits snugly around the pipe or rod just below the threaded joint, sleeve, or coupling thereof. The threaded joint, sleeve, or coupling being larger than the circular opening in the elevator body, the pipe or rods are held in suspension from the elevator.

55. "Fast Line" - The end of the drilling line which is affixed to the drum or reel. It is so called because it apparently travels with greater velocity than any other portion of the drilling line.

56. "Feed-off" - The act of unwinding a cable from a drum. Also a device on a drilling rig that keeps the weight on the bit constant, and lowers the drilling line automatically. Known as the "automatic driller."

57. "Finger Board" - A rack with fingers located in the derrick to contain the top of the stands of pipe while they are racked in the derrick.

58. "Finger Brace" - Any structural member either in direct or indirect contact with the finger to resist either horizontal, vertical, or diagonal movement of the finger.

59. "Fireman" - The member of the crew on a steam-powered rig who is responsible for the care and operation of the boilers. On a mechanical rig his counterpart is the motorman.

60. "Fish" - An object accidentally lost in the hole.

61. "Fishing" - Operations on the rig for the purpose of retrieving from the wellbore sections of pipe, casing or other items which may have become stuck or inadvertently dropped in the hole.

62. "Flammable" -Capable of being easily ignited,burning intensely, or having a rapid rate of flame spread.

63. "Flammable Liquid" - Any liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees F. and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 degrees F.

64. "Flare" - An open flame used to dispose of unwanted gas.

65. "Flash Point" (of the liquid) - The temperature at which it gives off vapor sufficient to form an ignitable mixture with the air near the surface of the liquid or within the vessel used as determined by appropriate test procedure and apparatus as specified below.

a. The flash point of liquids having a viscosity less than 45 Saybolt Universal Second(s) at 100 degrees F. (37.8) degrees C.) and a flash point below 175 degrees F. (79.4 degrees C.) shall be determined in accordance with the standard Method of test for Flash Point by the Tag Closed Tester, American Standard Testing Method ASTM D-56-69.

b. The flash point of liquids having a viscosity of 45 Saybolt Universal Second(s) or more at 175 degrees C.) or higher shall be determined in accordance with the Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by the Pensky Martens Closed Tester,(ASTM) D-93-69.

66. "Floor Hole" - An opening measuring less than 12 inches but more than 1 inch in its least dimension in any floor, roof, or platform through which materials but not persons may fall, such as a belt hold, pipe opening, or slot opening.

67. "Floor Opening" - An opening measuring 12 inches or more in its least dimension in any floor, roof, or platform through which persons may fall.

68. "Floorman" - A member of the drilling crew whose work station is usually on the derrick floor.

69. "Fracturing"(Formation) -A method of stimulating production by increasing the permeability of the producing formation. Under extremely high hydraulic pressure, a fluid such as distillate, diesel fuel, crude oil, dilute hydrochloric acid, water, or kerosene is piped downward through production tubing or drill pipe and forced out below a packer between two packers. The pressure causes cracks to open in the formation, and the fluid penetrates the formation through the cracks. Sand grains, aluminum pellets, walnut shells, or similar materials are carried in suspension by the fluid into the cracks. These are called propping agents. When the pressure is released at the surface, the fracturing fluid returns to the well. The cracks partially close on the pellets, leaving channels for oil to flow around them to the well. Sometimes shortened to "Frac."

70. "Gas Cut Mud" - Mud with entrained formation gas which gives the mud a characteristic fluffy texture.

71. "Gas" or "Gases" - The vapor state of the hydrocarbons occurring in, or derived from, petroleum or natural gas.

72. "Gel" -A gelatinous substance formed by certain colloidal dispersions at rest. Gel Strength is a measure of the ability of a colloidal dispersion to form such a gel, and is based upon its resistance to shear. The gel strength of a drilling mud determines its ability to hold solids in suspension, and for this reason bentonite and other colloidal clays are added to drilling fluids. It is important that the gel formed by the mud, when drilling is not in progress, be thixotropic--that is, it should be readily converted to a fluid state by agitation and then gel again when at rest in order to prevent the cuttings from settling to the bottom of the hole.

73. "Geronimo Escape Line" - A wire line attached near the board which has a man-riding trolley to convey personnel to the ground by use of a friction control speed device.

74. "Handrail" - A bar or pipe supported on brackets from a wall or partition, as on a stairway or ramp, to furnish persons with a handhold in case of tripping.

75. "Hazardous Substance" - A substance which, by reason of being explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, oxidizing, causing irritation, or otherwise harmful, is likely to cause death or injury.

76. "Kelly" - The heavy square or hexagonal steel pipe which goes through the rotary table and in conjunction with the drive bushing turns the drill string.

77. "Kelly Cock" - A valve installed between the swivel and the kelly. When a high pressure backflow begins, the operator can close this valve and keep the pressure off the swivel and rotary hose.

78. "Liquefied Petroleum Gases" - "LPG: and LP-Gas" mean and include any material which is composed predominantly of any of the following hydrocarbons or mixtures of them, such as propane, propylene, butane, (normal butane or iso-butane), and butylenes.

79. "Log" - A running account listing a series of events in chronological order. The driller's log is a tour-to-tour account of progress made in drilling. An electric well log is the record of geological formations which is made by a well logging device. This device operates on the principle of differential resistance of various formations to the transmission of electric current.

80. "Logging" - A generic term used when instruments are run in the hole for any of several purposes during drilling or completion operations.

81. "Lubricator" - An extension of casing or tubing above a valve on top of the casing or tubing head. Lubricators are supplied with a pack-off, or pressure sealing, device at the upper end to afford a seal on the wireline, or other connection, attached to tools run into a well.

82. "Making a Trip" - Consists of hoisting the drill pipe to the surface and returning it to the bottom of the wellbore. This is done for the purpose of changing bits, preparing to take a core, and for other reasons.

83. "Motorman" - The man on a mechanical rotary drilling rig responsible for the care and operation of the drilling engines.

84. "Mouse Hole" - A shallow cased hole close to the rotary table through the derrick floor in which a joint of drill string can be placed to facilitate connecting the joint to the kelly.

85. "Mud" - The liquid that is circulated through the

wellbore during rotary drilling and workover operations. In addition to its function of bringing cutting to the surface, drilling mud also cools and lubricates the bit and drill string, protects against blowouts by containing subsurface pressures, and deposits a mud cake on the wall of the borehole to prevent loss of fluids to the formations. Although it originally was a suspension of earth solids, especially clays, in water, the mud used in modern drilling operations is a somewhat more complex three-phase mixture of liquids, reactive solids, and inert solids. The liquid phase may be fresh water, diesel oil, or crude oil, and may contain one or more conditioners.

86. "Mud Balance" - An instrument consisting of a cup and graduated arm with a sliding weight and resting on a fulcrum, used to measure weight of the mud.

87. "Mud Gun" - A pipe that shoots a jet of drilling mud under high pressure into the mud pit to mix the additives and stir the mud for other reasons.

88. "Mud Log" - To record information derived from examination and analysis of return circulation mud and drillbit cuttings.

89. "Mud off" - In drilling, to seal the hole off from the formation water or oil by using mud. Applies especially to the undesirable blocking off of the flow of oil from the formation into the wellbore. Special care is given to the treatment of drilling fluid to avoid this.

90. "Mud Pit" - The reservoir or tank through which the drilling mud is cycled to allow sand and fine sediments to settle out, where additives are mixed with mud,and where the fluid is temporarily stored before being pumped back into the well. Mud pits may be further classified as the shaker pit, settling pit, and suction pit, according to their main purpose.

91. "Mud (Slush) Pump" - A large single (triplex) or double (duplex) acting pump used to circulate mud down the drill pipe and up the annulus, under normal operations. It is a piston type pump whose pistons reciprocate in replaceable liners.

92. "Outside Derrick Platform" - A walkway extending across one or more outer sides of a derrick at an elevation of 10 feet or more above the derrick floor.

93. "Pipe Rack" - A series of parallel heavy wooden or steel bents, secured in place by bracing, on which pipe is stored. Flooring may be laid upon the bents.

94. "Platform" - A working space for persons, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground, such as a balcony or platform for the operation of machinery and equipment.

95. "Pressure Relief Device" - A device for relieving pressure, such as a direct spring-loaded safety valve, rupture disc, or piston shear pin valve.

96. "Prime Mover" - As applied to oil well drilling, this is the steam or diesel engine, electric motor, or other internal-combustion engine which is the source of power for the drilling rig.

97. "Qualified" - Means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by knowledge, training and/or experience, has successfully demonstrated his ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

98. "Ram" - On a blowout preventer, the closing and sealing component.

99. "Respiratory Equipment" - Is approved self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus, canister-type gas masks, air hose masks, and other approved equipment providing equivalent protection.

100. "Rig" - All mechanical equipment directly connected with the drilling of a well or for producing petroleum from a well.

101. "Rigging down" - The act of dismantling the drilling rig and auxiliary equipment following the completion of drilling operations. Also referred to as tearing down.

102. "Rigging up" - The act of assembling the drilling rig and auxiliary equipment prior to commencement of drilling operations.

103. "Rotary Drilling" - The drilling method by which a hole is drilled by a rotating bit to which a downward force (drill collars) is applied. The bit is fastened to and rotated by the drill stem, which also provides a passage for the circulating fluid.

104. "Rotary Hose" - The hose that conducts the circulating fluid from the standpipe to the swivel and kelly.

105. "Roustabout" - A laborer who assists the foreman in the general work about producing oil wells and around the property of the oil company. Also used on large offshore drilling rigs to help maintain the rig and load and unload material.

106. "Runway" - A passage for a person, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground level, such as a footwalk along shafting or a walkway between buildings.

107. "Safety Can" - Means an approved closed container, of not more than 5 gallons capacity, having a spring-closing lid and spout cover and so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire and exposure.

108. "Shale Shaker" - A vibrating screen that removes coarser cuttings from the circulating fluid before it flows into the return mud pit, disilters or desanders.

109. "Shall" - Means mandatory.

110. "Shutdown" - A term denoting that work has been temporarily stopped as on an oil well.

111. "Slurry" - Any mixture of solids and water or cement slurry which is pumped into the well to cement casing or plug back.

112. "Source of Ignition" - Any flame, arc, spark, or heat which is capable of igniting flammable liquids, sour gas, or oil, gases, or vapors.

113. "Spudding" - Refers to the act of hoisting the drill stem and permitting it to fall freely so that the drill bit strikes the bottom of the wellbore or bridge with considerable force. This is done to clean the bit of an accumulation of sticky shale which has slowed the rate of penetration and/or remove bridges or other obstructions. Careless execution of this operation can result in kinks in the drill string as well as damaged bit cones and bearings.

114. "Spudding in" - The very beginning of drilling operations of a well. The term has been handed down from cable tool operations in the early days of the oil industry.

115. "Stabbing Board" - A temporary platform in the derrick, 20 to 40 feet above the floor, on which a crewman works while casing is being run to guide a joint while it is being screwed into the joint in the rotary table.

116. "Stair Railing" - A vertical barrier erected along exposed sides of a stairway to prevent falls of persons.

117. "Stairs" or "Stairways" - A series of steps leading from one level or floor to another, or leading to platforms, pits, boiler rooms, crossovers, or around machinery, tanks, and other equipment that are used more or less continuously or routinely by employees or only occasionally by specific individuals. A series of steps and landings having three or more rises constitutes stairs or stairway.

118. "Standard Railing" - A vertical barrier erected along exposed edges of a floor opening, wall opening, ramp, platform, or runway to prevent falls of persons.

119. "Standpipe" - Part of the circulating system. A pipe extending, usually along a derrick leg, to a height suitable for attaching the rotary hose.

120. "Substructure" - The foundation on which, normally, the derrick and engines sit. Height varies depending upon the equipment required, such as the blowout

preventers, for the particular operation.

121. "Swabbing" - Operation of a lifting device on a wireline to bring well fluids to the surface when the well does not flow naturally. This is a temporary operation to determine whether or not the well can be made to flow or require artificial lift or stimulation to bring oil to the surface.

122. "Thribble" - A stand of drill pipe made up of three joints, each about 30 feet in length.

123. "Toeboard" - A vertical barrier at floor level erected along exposed edges of a floor opening, wall opening, platform, runway, or ramp to prevent falls of materials.

124. "Toolpusher" - The rig owner's supervisor who is in charge of one or more rigs. Usually the drilling contractor's highest level of direct field supervision.

125. "Tour" - The word which designates the shift of a drilling crew or other oil field workers.

126. "Traveling Block" - Two or more steel plates and other metal parts assembled into a framework within which are mounted one or more sheaves on which the hoisting line is reeved in connection with the sheaves on the crown block.

127. "Traveling Block Hook" - A hook suspended from the traveling block to which the elevator links, swivel bail, or other equipment is attached.

128. "V-door Ramp" - A ramp on the side of the drilling rig where pipe is laid to be lifted to the derrick floor by the catline.

129. "V-door (Window)" - An opening in a side of a standard derrick at the floor level having the form of an inverted V. This opening is opposite the drawworks. It is used as an entry to bring in drill pipe and casing from the pipe rack.

130. "Vapor Proof" - A term used to describe a product which is not susceptible to the action of gases or other vapors.

131. "Viscosity" - A measure of liquid's resistance to flow. The viscosity of petroleum products or mud is usually expressed, and measured by the time it takes for a certain volume to flow through an orifice of specific size.

132. "Wall Opening" - An opening at least 30 inches wide, in any wall or partition, through which persons may fall, such as a yard-arm doorway or chute opening.

133. "Weight Indicator" - Instrument on a drilling or workover rig, which shows the weight suspended from hook.

134. "Weighting Material" - A material used to increase the density of drilling fluids or cement slurries.

135. "Wellbore" - The hole made by the drilling bit.

136. "Wildcat" - A well in unproved territory. With present day exploration methods and equipment about one wildcat of every 10 drilled proves to be commercially productive.

137. "Wildcatter" - One who drills wells in the hope of finding oil in territory not known to be an oil field.

138. "Wind Load Rating" - A specification of a derrick used to indicate the resistance of the derrick to the force of wind.

139. "Work-over" - To perform one or more of a variety of remedial operations on a producing oil well with the hope of restoring or increasing production. Examples of work-over operations are deepening, plugging back, pulling and resetting the line, squeeze cementing, shooting and acidizing.

140. "Well Servicing" or "Special Services" - Consists of, but not limited to the operations listed in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classifications Manual under "1382 Oil and Gas Field Services" and "1389 Oil and Gas Field Services, Not Elsewhere classified."

R614-2-3. Drilling Industry -- General Safety and Health Provisions.

A. General Requirements.

Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices, and protective shields and barriers, shall be provided, used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, hot surfaces, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation, or physical contact.

B. First Aid Supplies and Training.

1. Every operation subject to the provision of these orders shall at all times have a supply of first aid equipment (24 unit min.) which shall be conveniently located so as to be readily accessible. The first aid supplies shall be encased in suitable sanitary storage places so as to protect them from contamination, and the contents of the kits replenished as used.

2. At least one employee at the work site shall be trained in first aid and rescue operations.

3. First aid equipment shall be provided. This equipment shall be stored in sanitary places which are conveniently and accessibly located. First aid equipment shall include: one set of arm and leg splints; two all-wool blankets or blankets equal in strength and fire resistance; and one stretcher. Where harmful chemicals are being used, readily accessible facilities shall be available for rapid flushing of the eyes and/or skin areas.

4. Provisions shall be made prior to commencement of the project for either prompt transportation of an injured person to a physician or hospital, or an effective communication system for contacting necessary ambulance service.

5. The telephone numbers of the physician, hospitals, or ambulances shall be conspicuously posted.

C. Housekeeping.

Good housekeeping is the first law of accident prevention and shall be a primary concern of all supervisors and workers. An excessively littered or dirty work area will not be tolerated as it constitutes an unsafe, hazardous condition of employment.

D. Pressure Vessels and Boilers.

1. Pressure Vessels: Shall be built in accordance with the requirements for Unfired Pressure Vessels of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, pursuant to Section 34A-7-102.

2. Boilers: Boilers provided by the employer shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this rule when evidence of current and valid certification by an insurance company or regulatory authority attesting to the safe installation, inspection, and testing is presented.

E. Employee-Owned Equipment.

Where employees provide their own protective equipment, the employer shall be responsible to assure that it meets the appropriate American National Standard Institute or a national consensus standard.

F. Head Protection.

1. The employer shall require the use of Class A protective helmet (Safety Hard Hat) where there is a hazard from flying or falling objects.

2. Where there is a risk of injury from hair entanglement in moving parts of machinery, employees shall confine their hair to eliminate the hazard.

G. Eye and Face Protection.

Employees shall be provided with eye and face protective equipment when machines or operations present potential eye or face injury from physical, chemical, or radiation agents.

H. Respiratory Protection.

1. When necessary appropriate respiratory protective

devices shall be provided by the employer and shall be used.

2. The employer shall provide and shall require employees to use self contained breathing apparatus or supplied air respirators in atmospheres which have an oxygen concentration of less than 19.5%. All units shall be of a pressure demand type or a positive pressure type.

3. All respiratory devices regardless of type shall be selected, used, and maintained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 "Respiratory Protection" of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Rules and Regulations.

a. The air from a regular compressed air line may be used for breathing air systems if:

b. A trap and carbon filter are installed and regularly maintained to remove oil, water, scale, and odor;

c. A pressure reducing diaphragm or valve is installed to reduce pressure down to requirements of the particular type of respirator; and

d. An automatic control is provided to either sound an alarm or shut down the compressor in case of over heating.

I. Occupational Noise Exposure.

1. Protection against the effects of noise exposure shall be provided when the sound levels exceed those shown in the following permissible noise exposure table when measured on the "A" scale of a standard sound level meter at slow response. When noise levels are determined by octave band analysis, the equivalent A-weighted sound level may be determined by referring to 29 CFR 1910.95(a), Figure G-9.

2. When employees are subjected to sound exceeding those listed in the following table, feasible administrative or engineering controls shall be utilized. If such controls fail to reduce sound levels within the levels of the table, personal protective equipment shall be provided and used to reduce sound levels within the levels of the table.

TABLE 1

PERMISSIBLE NOISE EXPOSURES

Duration per day, hours	Sound level dBA slow response
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1-1/2	102
1	105
1/2	110
1/4 or less	115

When the daily noise exposure is composed of two or more periods of noise exposure of different levels, their combined effect should be considered, rather than the individual effect of each. If the sum of the following fractions: $C_1/T_1 + C_2/T_2 \ldots C_n/T_n$ exceeds unity, then the mixed exposure should be considered to exceed the limit value. C_n indicates the total time of exposure at a specified noise level, and T_n indicates the total time of exposure permitted at that level.

3. Exposure to impulsive or impact noise shall not exceed 140 dB peak sound pressure level.

4.Variations in sound levels

a. If the variations in noise levels involve maxima at intervals of 1 second or less, it is to be considered continuous.

b. In all cases where the sound levels exceed the values shown herein, a continuing, effective hearing conservation program shall be administered.

5. Audiometric Tests.

a. Audiometric testing may be requested by the UOSH Administrator whenever individual hearing loss is in question. These tests shall be arranged for by the employer and shall be given under medical supervision.

b. To ensure accurate audiograms, the facilities must meet the following minimum standards:

c. Test Room. Audiograms shall be obtained only in environments which meet the requirements of the American National Standards Institute for background noise.

d. Audiometer. Audiometers shall meet the specifications of the American National Standards Institute and should be maintained in calibration in accordance with recognized procedures.

J. Working Over or Near Water.

Employees working over or near water, where the danger of drowning exists, shall be provided with U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jackets or buoyant work vests.

K. Occupational Foot Protection.

The employer shall require employees to wear safety shoes or boots in the working areas.

L. Safety Harnesses, Lifelines, and Lanyards.

1. The employer shall require and provide an approved safety harness suitable for the particular job or hazard exposure, which shall be attached by means of a tailrope or lanyard to a fixed anchor and adjusted to allow a maximum drop of 6 feet in case of fall, except when working on the fingerboard or when longer tag lines are necessary to perform the work required.

2. A separate life line shall be provided for each employee exposed to the particular job or hazard.

3. Safety harnesses and life lines shall be checked prior to each use and shall be repaired or replaced if found to be defective.

M. Emergency Escapes.

1. A Safety Buggy with an adequate braking device shall be installed on an escape line and kept at the derrickman's working platform.

2. The Safety Buggy and escape line shall be checked by the derrickman prior to each trip.

3. An escape line shall be a wire rope of suitable diameter and type. It shall be kept free of obstruction.

4. Tension on the escape line shall be such that a 180 lb. worker sitting in the Safety Buggy will touch the ground at least 20 feet from the anchor.

5. The length of the escape line shall be adequate to assure no less than a 45 degree descent from the vertical plane and shall be securely anchored both at the ground and to the rig.

N. Gases, Vapors, Fumes, Dusts, and Mists.

1. Occupational asbestos exposure shall be controlled in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1001 of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Rules and Regulations.

2. Exposure to contaminants shall be limited by the regulations set forth in Chapter Z of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Rules and Regulations.

O. Ionizing Radiation.

Sources of ionizing radiation not regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall be regulated by 29 CFR 1910.96 of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Rules and Regulations.

P. Non-Ionizing Radiation.

Non-ionizing radiation exposure shall be regulated by 29 CFR 1926.54; and 29 CFR 1910.97.

Q. Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) Gas.

1. Area Definitions

a. No Hazard Area = any well which will not penetrate a known H_2S horizon.

b. Low Hazard Area = any well which will penetrate a formation containing H_2S with a known .35 psi/ft. B.H. pressure gradient or less and/or in which the H_2S zone has been effectively sealed off by casing-cementing and/or cementing method.

c. Medium Hazard Area = any well which will penetrate

a formation containing H_2S not defined in R614-2-3.Q.1.a. and b.

d. High Hazard Area = any operation expected to bring free H_2S gas to the surface, i.e., DST (Drill Stem Testing), production testing, etc.

2. H_2S Safety Equipment Procedures.

a. The well operator and employer will require that the following safety equipment shall be provided and operational on site before the hole is 500 feet above any formation as defined in R614-2-3.Q.1. suspected and/or known to contain H_2S Gas.

(1) No Hazard Area

(a) No special H_2S equipment shall be required.

(2) Low Hazard area:

(a) Two (2) thirty (30) minute self-contained breathing apparatuses for emergency use only.

(3) Medium Hazard Area:

(a) Air masks with emergency escape cylinders for each employee.

(b) Two (2) thirty (30) minute self-contained breathing apparatuses for emergencies.

(c) Three wind socks and/or streamers.

(d) Oxygen powered resuscitator with cylinder.

(e) 2-Gas detectors (pump type).

(f) A separate warning system.

(4) High Hazard Area:

(a) Manifold air masks with emergency escape cylinders for each employee.

(b) Two (2) thirty (30) minute self-contained breathing apparatuses for emergencies.

(c) Three wind socks and/or streamers.

(d) Oxygen powered resuscitator with cylinder.

(e) Two Gas detectors (pump type).

(f) A separate warning system.

3. The employer shall assure that in High Hazard Areas no employee is permitted on location without H_2S safety training, except for instruction purposes.

4. The well operator shall provide two (2) means of egress on each location in a High Hazard Area.

5. A means of communications or instructions for emergency procedures shall be established and maintained on location along with the names and telephone numbers of the person or persons to be informed in case of emergencies.

6. Employee Instructions.

a. Employees shall be instructed in the use of all H_2S safety equipment before being allowed on the location.

b. The instruction of personnel shall include the following elements.

c. Employees shall be informed of the characteristics of H_2S and its hazards.

d. Proper first-aid procedures to be used in a H_2S knock down.

e. Use of personal protective equipment.

f. Use and operation of H_2S monitoring systems.

g. Corrective action and shut-down procedures.

7. The employer shall be able to show through training and/or experience that the person(s) giving H_2S safety instruction is qualified to give such instructions.

8. Signs shall be posted 500 feet from the location, when possible, on each road leading to the location warning of the hazard of H_2S.

9. All H_2S Safety equipment shall be checked to assure readiness before each tour change.

R. Illumination.

1. Lighting in the work place shall be sufficient to enable the employees to see clearly enough to perform their work safely.

2. Vehicle lights shall not be used for lighting of rig operations in lieu of rig lights, except in emergency.

S. Sanitation.

1. Potable Water.

a. An adequate supply of potable water shall be provided in all places of employment.

b. Portable containers used to dispense drinking water shall be capable of being tightly closed, and equipped with a tap. Water shall not be dipped from containers.

c. Any container used to distribute drinking water shall be clearly marked as to the nature of its contents and not used for any other purpose.

d. The common drinking cup is prohibited.

2. Toilet Facilities.

a. Under temporary field conditions at any work site, provisions shall be made to assure that not less than one toilet facility is available.

b. Toilets shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

3. Temporary Sleeping Quarters. When temporary sleeping quarters are provided, they shall be heated, ventilated, and lighted.

4. Washing Facilities. The employer shall provide adequate washing facilities for employees engaged in operations where contaminants may be harmful to the employees.

R614-2-4. Drilling Industry -- Fire Protection and Prevention.

A. Fire Protection.

1. The employer shall be responsible for the development of a fire protection program to be followed throughout all phases of operation work, and he shall provide for the firefighting equipment. As fire hazards occur, there shall be no delay in providing the necessary equipment.

2. Access to all available firefighting equipment shall be maintained at all times.

3. A minimum of four (4) 20#, Class B-C fire extinguishers or equivalent shall be conveniently located at the rig.

4. A minimum of two (2) 20#, Class B-C fire extinguishers or equivalent shall be conveniently located on well service units.

B. Fire Prevention.

1. All sources of ignition shall be prohibited at or in the vicinity of all operations that constitute a fire hazard, unless adequate protection is provided.

2. Smoking shall be prohibited at or in the vicinity of operations which constitute a fire hazard, and shall be conspicuously posted: "No Smoking".

3. An exhaust pipe from any internal combustion engine, located within 75 feet of any well bore, process vessel, oil storage tank, or other source of ignitable vapor, shall be so constructed and used so that any emission of flame along its length or at its end is prevented.

4. Burning stoves and open fires shall not be permitted within 75 feet of the wellbore, except for purpose of maintenance and repair.

5. Engine-driven light plants shall be located at least 75 feet from the wellbore unless properly protected to prevent source of ignition.

6. Oil and Grease Hazards. Oxygen cylinders and fittings shall be kept away from oil or grease.

7. When lighting a flare pit, the lighting shall be done from the upwind side. When there is no wind or when the wind direction is uncertain, no attempt shall be made to light the pit unless the operator can position himself in an explosive-free area. The use of hand thrown rags or similar flaming objects shall be prohibited.

a. A pilot flame shall be maintained at the end of the discharge line at all times when air, gas, or mist drilling is in

progress.

C. Flammable Liquids.

1. General Requirements.

a. Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used for storage and handling of flammable liquids. Approved safety cans shall be used for the handling and use of flammable liquids in quantities less than 5 gallons. For quantities of one gallon or less, only the original container or approved safety cans shall be used for storage, use, and handling of flammable liquids.

b. No material used for cleaning shall have a flashpoint less than 100 degrees F. Examples of materials which may have flashpoints below 100 degrees F. are Gasoline, Naphtha, etc.

c. No smoking or open flame shall be allowed within 25 feet of the handling of flammable liquids. Any engine being refueled shall be shut off during such refueling except diesel engines.

d. An electrical bond shall be maintained between containers when a flammable liquid is being transferred from one to the other.

e. Dispensing nozzles and valves shall be of the self-closing type.

f. Except for the fuel in the tanks of the operating equipment, no flammable fuel shall be stored within 75 feet of a wellbore.

g. Drainage from any fuel storage shall be in a direction away from the well and equipment.

2. Safety Procedures for Fuel Tanks

a. Propane or butane tanks shall be placed parallel to any side of the rig.

b. Fuel tanks shall be protected by crash rails or guards to prevent physical damage unless by virtue of their location they have this protection.

c. Fuel tank storage areas shall be kept free of weeds, debris, and other combustible material not necessary to the storage.

3. Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)

a. Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) shall be handled in accordance with NFPA 58-69 "Standard for Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases," or according to the latest published addenda or revision of that code.

b. Utilization equipment shall have a thermal coupling or equivalent installed.

R614-2-5. Drilling Industry -- Signs, Signals and Barricades.

A. Prevention Signs and Tags.

1. General. Warning signs or symbols shall be visible at all times when work is being performed, and shall be removed or covered promptly when the hazards no longer exist.

a. Regulatory signs and barricades for Hydrogen Sulfide are covered in R614-2-3.Q.8.

2. Safety Warning Signs

a. Warning signs shall be posted to denote any unusual hazardous situation.

b. Warning signs shall be posted in areas where the use of personal protective equipment is required.

c. Identification signs shall be conspicuously posted to locate emergency equipment.

d. Storage areas and containers of poisonous, toxic, flammable, or explosive material shall be properly labeled and appropriately stored according to content.

3. Transformers.

Signs indicating danger and prohibiting unauthorized access shall be conspicuously displayed on the housing or other enclosure around electrical equipment.

B. Signaling.

Signals between supervisors, employees, or other persons involved shall be established and agreed upon prior to start of operations.

R614-2-6. Drilling Industry -- Materials Handling, Storage and Use.

A. General Requirements for Storage.

1. All materials stored in tiers shall be stacked, racked, blocked, interlocked, or otherwise secured to prevent sliding, falling, or collapse.

2. Aisles and passageways shall be kept clear to provide for the free and safe movement of material handling equipment or employees. Such areas shall be kept in good repair.

3. Noncompatible materials shall be segregated in storage.

4. Bagged materials shall be stacked by stepping back the layers and cross-keying the bags at least every 10 bags high.

B. Construction and Loading of Pipe Racks.

1. Construction of pipe racks shall be designed to support any load placed thereon.

2. Pipe racks shall be set level laterally on a stable foundation. They may slope front to back to facilitate laying down or picking up pipe.

3. Provision shall be made to prevent pipe, tubular material, or other round material from rolling off pipe racks.

4. No employee shall go between pipe racks and a load of pipe during loading, unloading, and transferring operations.

5. Pipe shall be loaded and unloaded, layer by layer, with bottom layer pinned or blocked securely on all 4 corners, and each successive layer effectively chocked or blocked.

6. Spacers shall be used, and evenly spaced between the layers of pipe or material on the rack.

7. When pipe is being moved or transferred between pipe racks, truck and trailer, the temporary supports for skidding or rolling shall be so constructed, placed, and anchored so as to support the load that is placed on them.

8. During freezing weather, pipe standing on end shall be positioned so as to afford proper drainage.

C. Rigging Equipment for Material Handling.

1. General.

a. Rigging equipment for material handling shall be checked prior to use on each shift and as necessary during its use to ensure that it is safe. Defective rigging equipment shall be removed from service.

b. Rigging equipment shall not be loaded in excess of its recommended safe working load.

2. Wire Ropes.

a. Protruding ends of strands in splices on slings and bridles shall be covered or blunted.

b. An eye splice made in any wire rope shall have not less than three full tucks. However, this requirement shall not operate to preclude the use of another form of splice or connection which can be shown to be as efficient and which is not otherwise prohibited.

c. Except for eye splices in the ends of wires and for endless rope slings, each wire rope used in hoisting or lowering, or in pulling loads shall consist of one continuous piece without knot or splice. Sand lines and winch lines are excluded.

d. Eyes in wire rope bridles, slings, or bull wires shall not be formed by knots.

e. When U-bolt wire rope clips are used to form eyes, The following table shall be used to determine the number and spacing of clips.

f. When used for eye splices, the U-bolt shall be applied so that the "U" section is in contact with the dead end of the rope.

3. Natural Rope and Synthetic Fiber.

Fiber ropes which are cut, frayed (through one or more strands), or that have been in contact with caustic, acid, or any other chemical that might weaken them shall be replaced immediately.

TABLE 2

NUMBER AND SPACING OF U-BOLT WIRE ROPE CLIPS

Improved plow steel rope diameter inches	NUMBER OF CLIPS Drop forged	Other material	Minimum Spacing inches
1/2	3	4	3
5/8	3	4	3-3/4
3/4	4	5	4-1/2
7/8	4	5	5-1/4
1	5	6	6
1-1/8	6	6	6-3/4
1-1/4	6	7	7-1/2
1-3/8	7	7	8-1/4
1-1/2	7	7	9

D. Transporting, Moving, and Storing Compressed Gas Cylinders.

1. Valve protection caps shall be in place and secured.

2. When cylinders are hoisted, they shall be secured on a cradle, slingboard, or pallet. They shall not be hoisted or transported by means of magnets or choker slings.

3. When cylinders are transported by powered vehicles, they shall be secured in a vertical position.

4. Valve protection caps shall not be used for lifting cylinders from one vertical position to another. Bars shall not be used under valves or valve protection caps to pry cylinders loose when frozen. Warm, not boiling water shall be used to thaw cylinders loose.

5. Cylinders shall be secured in an upright position and shall be separated in storage as to full and empty cylinders and shall be separated as to contents.

6. No person other than the gas supplier shall attempt to mix gases in a cylinder. No one except the owner of the cylinder or person authorized by him, shall refill a cylinder. No one shall use a cylinder's contents for purposes other than those intended by the supplier.

7. No damaged or defective cylinder shall be used.

R614-2-7. Drilling Industry -- Tools - Hand and Power.

A. General Requirements.

1. Condition of tools. All hand and power tools and similar equipment, whether furnished by the employer or the employees, shall be maintained in a safe condition.

2. All hand-held powered tools shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch that will shut off the power when the pressure is released.

B. Hand Tools.

1. Employers shall not issue or permit the use of unsafe hand tools.

2. Impact tools, such as drift pins, wedges, and chisels, shall be kept free of mushroomed heads.

3. The wooden handles of tools shall be kept free of splinters or cracks and shall be kept tight in the tool.

C. Power-Operated Hand Tools.

1. Electric power operated tools.

a. Electric power operated tools shall either be of the approved double-insulated type or grounded.

b. The use of electric cords for hoisting or lowering tools shall not be permitted.

2. Pneumatic Power Tools.

a. Pneumatic power tools shall be secured to the hose or whip by some positive means to prevent the tool from becoming accidentally disconnected.

b. Safety clips or retainers shall be securely installed and maintained on pneumatic impact (percussion) tools to prevent attachments from being accidentally expelled.

c. The manufacturer's safe operating pressure for hoses, pipes, valves, filters, and other fittings shall not be exceeded.

d. The use of hoses for hoisting or lowering tools is prohibited.

e. All hoses exceeding 1/2 inch inside diameter and having a pressure greater than 150 psi shall have a safety device at the source of supply or branch line to reduce pressure in case of hose failure.

3. Fuel Powered Tools.

a. All fuel powered tools shall be stopped while being refueled, serviced, or maintained.

b. When fuel powered tools are used in enclosed spaces, the applicable requirements for concentrations of toxic gases and use of personal protective equipment, as outlined in 29 CFR 1926.55 and 1926.103 shall apply.

4. Hydraulic Power Tools.

a. The fluid used in hydraulic powered tools shall be fire-resistant fluids approved under 30 CFR 1 to 199, and shall retain its operating characteristics at the most extreme temperatures to which it will be exposed.

b. The manufacturer's safe operating pressures for hose, valves, pipes, filters, and other fittings shall not be exceeded.

D. Abrasive Wheel Machinery.

1. Abrasive wheels shall be used only on machines provided with safety guards. Safety guards will be: spindle-end guards, tongue, and workrest guards.

2. Safety guards used on machines known as right angle head or vertical portable grinders shall have a maximum exposure angle of 180 degrees and the guard shall be so located so as to be between the operator and the wheel during use.

3. The maximum angular exposure of the grinding wheel periphery and sides for safety guards used on other portable grinding machines shall not exceed 180 degrees and the top half of the wheel shall be enclosed at all times.

E. Jacks-Lever and Ratchet, Screw, and Hydraulic, Except Rig Jacks.

1. The manufacturer's rated capacity shall be legibly marked on all jacks and shall not be exceeded.

2. All jacks shall have a positive stop to prevent overtravel.

3. Heavy capacity hydraulic jacks shall have a safety device which will cause the jacks to support the load in any position in event the jack malfunctions.

R614-2-8. Drilling Industry -- Welding and Cutting.

A. Welders and cutters shall be well trained in the safe practices that apply to their work.

B. Welding, cutting, and brazing shall not be done in the presence of explosive gas or fumes, or near combustible materials, except when performed in compliance with 29 CFR 1910 Subpart Q.

R614-2-9. Drilling Industry -- Electrical.

A. General Requirements.

1. Reference materials for electrical classifications are available at the UOSH office.

2. All electrical work, installation, and wire capacities shall be in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the National Electrical Code, 1990 Edition unless otherwise provided by regulations of this part.

B. Classification of Areas.

1. Drilling Wells. Areas surrounding wells in the process of drilling or being serviced by drilling rigs shall be classified as follows:

a. Well Head Area.

(1) When the derrick is not enclosed or is equipped with

a wind-break (open top and V door) and the substructure is open to ventilation, the areas shall be classified as shown in Fig. I-1.

(2) When the derrick floor and substructure are enclosed, the areas shall be classified as shown in Fig. I-2.

b. Mud Tank.

(1) The area around a mud tank located outdoors with unrestricted ventilation shall be classified to the extent shown in Figure I-3.

(2) The area around a mud tank located in an enclosure shall be classed Class I, Div. II to the extent of the enclosure as shown in Fig. I-4.

c. Mud Ditch.

When an open ditch or trench is used to connect between mud tanks, or between shale shaker and mud tanks; or open, active mud pits located outdoors with unrestricted ventilation, the area shall be classified as shown for mud tanks in Fig. I-3.

d. Mud Pump

The area surrounding a mud pump shall be unclassified unless it is located in an area that is classified because of some other facility.

e. Shale Shaker.

(1) The area surrounding a shale shaker with unrestricted ventilation shall be classified as shown in Fig. I-5.

(2) When the shale shaker is located in an enclosure, the area shall be classified as Class I, Division II to the extent of the enclosure.

f. Desander - desilter

(1) A desander - desilter located in an open area or in an adequately ventilated enclosure shall be classified as shown in Fig. I-6.

(2) A desander - desilter located in an inadequately ventilated enclosure shall be classified as Class I, Division II to the extent of the enclosure.

g. Degasser.

The area surrounding a degasser which is a closed system, is unclassified except for the vent from the degasser, which shall be classified as shown in Fig. I-7.

h. Open Sump

The area surrounding an open sump which contains volatile, flammable liquid shall be classified the same as for a mud tank as shown in Fig. I-3.

i. Diverter line vent.

The area around the diverter line shall be classified as shown in Fig. I-7 for gas vent.

2. Producing Oil and Gas Wells.

Areas adjacent to producing oil and gas wells shall be classified as follows:

a. Flowing well.

(1) Area around a flowing well located in an open area is unclassified where a cellar or below grade sump is not present.

(2) Area around a flowing well located in an open area with a cellar or below grade sump shall be Class I Division I below grade and Class I Division II above grade to the extent shown in Fig. I-8.

b. Artificially lifted wells.

(1) Beam pumping well.

(a) Where a cellar or below grade sump is not present, the area around a pumping well shall be Class I Division II to the extent shown in Fig. I-9.

(b) Area around a beam pumping well where a cellar or below grade sump is present shall be classified Class I Division I below grade and Class I Division II above grade to the extent shown in Fig. I-10.

(2) Well equipped with submersible, electric motor-driven pump.

(a) Area around a well in an open area being produced with a submersible electric motor-driven pump is unclassified if a cellar or below grade sump is not present.

(b) Where a cellar below grade sump is present at a well produced with a submersible, electric motor-driven pump, Class I Division I and Division II areas shall be classified as shown in Fig. I-8.

(3) Well produced with hydraulic subsurface pump.

(a) Area around a well being lifted with a hydraulic subsurface pump is not classified when there is no cellar or below grade sump.

(b) Where a cellar is present at a well being lifted with hydraulic subsurface pump, Class I Division I and Division II area shall be classified as shown in Fig. I-8.

(4) Gas liftwell.

(a) The area around a gas lift well located in an open area is unclassified when there is no cellar or below grade sump.

(b) Areas around a gas lift well that has a cellar or below grade sump shall be classified as Class I, Division I or Division II as shown in Fig. I-8.

C. Grounding and Bonding.

1. Portable and/or Cord and Plug-connected Equipment.

a. The noncurrent-carrying metal parts of portable and/or plug-connected equipment shall be grounded.

b. Portable tools and appliances protected by an approved system of double insulation, or its equivalent, need not be grounded. Where such an approved system is employed, the equipment shall be distinctively marked.

2. Fixed Equipment. Exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed electrical equipment, including motors, generators, frames and tracks of electrically operated cranes, electrically driven machinery, etc., shall be grounded.

3. Effective Grounding. The path from circuits, electrical equipment, structures and conduit or enclosure to ground shall have a maximum resistance to ground of 25 ohms. Where the resistance exceeds 25 ohms, one or more driven rod electrodes shall be connected to the ground side of the system to lower the resistance to 25 ohms maximum.

4. Extension Cords/Cables. Extension cords/cables used with portable electric tools and appliances shall be of three wire type.

5. Bonding.

a. Conductors used for bonding and grounding stationary and moveable equipment shall be of ample size to carry the anticipated current.

b. When attaching bonding and grounding clamps or clips, secure and positive metal-to-metal contact shall be made.

6. Temporary Wiring. All temporary wiring shall be shall be grounded.

D. Overcurrent Protection.

1. Overcurrent protection shall be provided by fuses or circuit breakers for each feed and branch circuit, and shall be based on the current-carrying capacity of the conductors supplied and the power load being used.

2. No overcurrent device shall be placed in any permanently grounded conductor, except where the overcurrent device simultaneously opens all conductors of the circuit or for motor running protection.

3. When fuses are installed or removed with one or both terminals energized, special tools insulated for the voltage shall be used.

E. Switches, Circuit Breakers, and Disconnecting Means.

1. Each disconnecting means for motors and appliances, and each service feeder or branch circuit at the point where it originates, shall be legibly marked to indicate its purpose unless located and arranged so the purpose is evident.

2. Disconnecting means shall be located or shielded so that employees will not be injured.

F. Lockouts and/or Tagging.

Where there is danger of machinery being started or electrical circuits being energized while repairs or maintenance work is being done, the electrical circuits shall be locked open and/or tagged. Where there is danger of machinery being started or of steam or air creating a hazard to workers while repairs or maintenance work is being done, the employees shall disconnect the lines or lock and tag the main valve closed or blank the line on all steam driven machinery, air driven machinery, pressurized lines or lines connected to such equipment if they would create a hazard to workers.

G. Electrical Equipment Installation and Maintenance.

1. General Requirements

a. Where different voltages, frequencies, or types of current (A.C. or D.C.) are to be supplied by portable cords, receptacles shall be of such design that attachment plugs used on such circuits are not interchangeable.

b. Attachment plugs or other connectors supplying equipment at more than 300 volts shall be of the skirted type or otherwise so designed that arcs will be confined.

c. Cable/cords passing through work areas shall be covered or elevated to protect it from damage which would create a hazard to employees.

d. Worn or frayed electric cables/cords shall not be used.

e. Extension cords/cables shall not be fastened with staples, hung from nails, or suspended by wire.

2. Facilities and Equipment.

a. Light plant generator shall have an adequate overload safety device.

b. All light cords and plug-ins shall be kept in good condition.

c. Rig lights shall be of an approved type for the area in which they are located.

d. Lamps and reflectors shall be cleaned frequently.

e. The rays of light shall be directed toward the objects to be illuminated, and away from the eyes of the worker.

3. Wiring and Electrical Equipment Permissible in Class I, Division II areas.

a. Wiring shall employ: Rigid threaded conduits, lead covered armoured cable, Type SO, SOW, STW, STO, GGW, W, Diesel Locomotive, or equivalent cable with approved connectors (vapor proof).

b. Electrical equipment including fixtures, plugs, receptacles, fittings and enclosures for switches and controllers shall be sealed and gasketted or totally enclosed gasketted with threaded hubs (vapor proof).

c. Motors: All A.C. motors shall be totally enclosed, fan-cooled type (TEFC) or equivalent. D.C. motors located in Class I, Division II areas will be purged (cooled) with air from a safe source.

R614-2-10. Drilling Industry -- Ladders.

A. Ladders.

1. Except where either permanent or temporary stairways or suitable ramps or runways are provided, ladders described in this chapter shall be used to give safe access to all elevations.

2. All ladders shall be maintained in a safe condition. All ladders shall be checked regularly, with the intervals between checks being determined by use and exposure.

3. Ladder requirements not specifically referenced in this part shall be in accordance with the State of Utah Occupational Safety and Health Rules and Regulations 29 CFR 1910.25, 26, and 27.

4. Rungs, cleats, and steps shall be free of splinters, sharp edges, burrs, or projections which may be a hazard.

5. Where there is a walking/working platform or access to a ladder of 24 inches or more above the floor or ground level, a step or steps of not more than 12 inches high shall be provided for access.

6. Step-across distance. The step-across distance from the nearest edge of ladder to the nearest edge of equipment or structure shall not be more than 12 inches.

7. Cages or wells shall be provided on ladders of more than 20 feet to a maximum unbroken length of 30 feet where a climbing device is not used.

8. All landing platforms shall be equipped with standard railings and toeboards, so arranged as to give safe access to the ladder.

9. The side rails of a ladder shall extend 3 feet above parapets and landing.

10. Ladder safety devices may be used on ladders over 20 feet in unbroken length in lieu of cage protection. All ladder safety devices, such as those that incorporate lifebelts, friction brakes, and sliding attachments shall meet the design requirements of the ladders which they serve.

R614-2-11. Drilling Industry -- Walking, Working Surfaces.

A. Guardrails, Handrails and Covers.

1. Guarding of Floor Openings and Floor Holes.

Floor openings and floor holes shall be guarded by a standard railing and toeboards and/or cover.

2. Guarding of Wall Openings.

Wall openings from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet shall be guarded.

3. Guarding of Open-Sided Floors, Platforms, and Runways

a. Every open-sided floor or platform 4 feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level shall be guarded by a standard railing, or equivalent.

b. Standard railing shall be provided on the inside of all mud tank runways unless other means are available to prevent an employee from falling into the mud tanks.

c. Regardless of height, open-sided floors, walkways, platforms, or runways above or adjacent to dangerous equipment and similar hazards shall be guarded with a standard railing and toeboard.

4. Stairway Railings and Guards.

Every flight of stairs having four or more risers shall be equipped with standard stair railings on open sides.

B. Floors, Stairways, and Platforms.

1. Floors, stairways, and platforms shall be free of dangerous projections or obstructions and shall be maintained in good repair and reasonably free from oil, grease, water, or other materials of similar nature. Where the type of operation necessitates working on slippery floor areas, such surfaces shall be protected against slipping by the use of mats, grates, cleats, or other methods to provide reasonable protection.

2. Each corner of a crown block shall be securely bolted or welded to the mast or derrick.

3. Each finger of a finger board shall be bolted or welded to its support beam.

4. Any temporary stabbing board or other temporary boards placed in the derrick shall be securely fastened.

5. On all derricks, ladder platforms shall be installed adjacent to, and shall provide safe access to the work platforms.

6. Ladder platforms are to be located at the crown of all drilling rigs.

7. With the exception of the stabbing board and derrick board, every platform erected on the inside of a derrick shall completely cover the space from the working edge of the platform back to the legs and girts of the derrick.

C. Exits, Access, and Egress.

1. Exits shall be provided to the outside on at least 3 sides of the derrick floor.

2. All work stations shall have two means of egress, except for hopper house.

3. No exit door of the derrick floor, including all doors of the doghouse, shall be held closed with a lock or outside latch while anyone is on the derrick floor.

4. No employee shall slide down any pipe, kelly hose, cable, or rope line except in the event of an extreme emergency.

5. No employee shall use the catline as a means of ascending to or descending from any point in the derrick except in an emergency. Even then, the rotary table shall be locked out and qualified employees shall operate the cathead and controls.

R614-2-12. Drilling Industry -- Hoisting Equipment.

A. Derricks and Cranes.

1. The employer shall comply with the manufacturer's specifications and limitations applicable to the operation of any derrick. Where manufacturer's specifications are not available, the limitations assigned to the equipment shall be based on the determinations of a qualified engineer competent in this field and such determinations will be appropriately documented and recorded.

2. Traveling Blocks shall have an operational limiting device or adequate crown timbers properly installed (Special Services are excluded).

3. Cranes mounted on barges.

a. When a crane is mounted on a barge, the rated load of a crane shall not exceed the original capacity specified by the manufacturer.

b. A load rating chart, with clearly legible letters and figures, shall be provided with each crane, and securely fixed at a location easily visible to the operator.

c. When load ratings are reduced to stay within the limits for list of the barge with the crane mounted on it, a new load rating chart shall be provided.

d. Cranes on barges shall be positively secured.

B. Truck-Mounted Masts and Derricks.

The employer shall require that truck-mounted derricks or masts are not moved while in a raised position. This does not apply to the skidding of a drilling rig.

C. Personnel Hoisting.

1. Well Drilling: Employees shall not ride the traveling blocks to or from the boards (except in cases of emergency).

2. Special Services: Riding hoisting equipment.

a. No employee shall ride traveling blocks when rods or tubing or any other downhole equipment is being moved.

b. Anyone riding the traveling blocks shall wear an approved safety harness with appropriate safety line anchored and adjusted to prevent a fall of over 6 feet.

3. The cat-line shall not be used as a personnel carrier except in an emergency.

D. Drawworks.

1. The drawworks shall not be operated without all guards in position and properly maintained.

2. If lubrication fittings are not accessible with guards in place, machinery shall be stopped for oiling and greasing.

3. The brakes, linkage, and brake flanges of the drawworks shall be checked every day and repaired or replaced as necessary.

E. Cathead.

1. A blunt smooth-edged divider to separate the first wrap of a line on a cathead shall be installed on all manually-operated rope catheads and the clearance between the device and the friction surface of the cathead shall not exceed 1/2 of an inch.

2. The friction surface and flanges of a cathead on which a rope is manually operated shall be smooth and the diameter of the cathead between the flanges shall be uniform throughout its length with an allowable tolerance of 3/8 of an inch.

3. The key seat and projecting key on a cathead shall be covered with a smooth thimble or plate.

4. When the cathead is unattended, no rope or line shall be left wrapped on or in contact with the cathead.

5. A qualified employee shall be at the controls while a cathead is in use. He shall stop the rotation of the cathead immediately in event of an emergency.

6. No splice other than by the manufacturer shall be allowed to come into contact with the friction surface of the cathead.

7. Each cathead using chain shall be equipped with a manually operated cathead clutch or with another device adequate to keep the rotation of the cathead under control when it is in use. The clutch or device shall be of the "nongrab" type and shall release automatically when not manually held in the engaged position.

8. Every chain used in a spinning line shall have a fiber tailrope between 8 inches and 12 inches in length fastened to the pipe end of the chain.

9. Connections between lengths of cathead chain, tong chains, and spinning chain shall be of the connecting link or swivel type and of strength equal to the lighter chain. Connecting links and swivels shall be of a size and type suitable for the chain in use.

10. The operator of a cathead shall keep his operating area clear at all times. That portion of the catline not being used shall be kept coiled or spooled.

F. Wire Ropes.

1. All hoisting lines (wire ropes) shall be visually checked by a competent person daily, and shall be thoroughly inspected at least each 30 days in conjunction with a ton-mile program, or a record made of each 30 day inspection which shall designate defects and deterioration. When the wire rope is slipped or replaced, it shall be recorded on the inspection report as to date and length of wire rope removed. Such written report must be kept on file at the drilling rig and local office.

2. A dead-line anchor for a drilling line shall be so constructed, installed, and maintained that its strength shall at least equal the working strength of the hoisting line.

3. All lines and sand lines shall be visually checked daily when in use. At this time a determination shall be made as to whether the hoisting line shall be cut to bring a new line into the system, or replaced. In no event shall the hoisting line or sand line be allowed to remain in service when the following numbers of broken wires appear in any section of the line:

TABLE 3

BROKEN WIRE-ROPE TABLE

Construction	Number of Broken Wires In One Rope Lay	Number of Broken Wires In One Strand in One Lay
6 x 7	7	3
6 x 19 Seale	11	4
6 x 21 Seale or FW	13	5
6 x 25 FW	18	6
6 x 31	19	6
6 x 36	21	7
18 x 7	18	3
19 x 7	18	3
8 x 19 Seale	16	4
8 x 25 FW	25	6

4. In addition to the above criteria, a hoisting line or sand line shall be removed from service when any of the following conditions exist:

a. When end connections are corroded, cracked, bent, worn, or improperly applied.

b. When evidence of severe kinking, crushing, cutting, or unstranding are noted.

R614-2-13. Drilling Industry -- Blasting and the Use of Explosives.

A. The employer shall permit only authorized and qualified persons to use, handle and/or transport explosives.

B. Transportation of explosives shall meet the provisions of the Department of Transportation regulations.

C. Explosives and related materials shall be stored in approved facilities required under 27 CFR 55 Commerce in Explosives adopted by reference.

D. A blaster shall be qualified in the field of transporting, storing, handling, and use of explosives and have a working knowledge of Federal, State, and Local Laws which pertains to explosives.

R614-2-14. Drilling Industry -- Machine Guarding.

A. All belts, gears, shafts, pulleys, sprockets, spindles, drums, fly wheels, or other reciprocating or rotating parts, with the exception of the cathead, shall be guarded by a guard of sufficient strength to prevent any person from coming in contact therewith, unless they are guarded by location.

B. A rotary table shall have a substantially constructed metal guard adequately covering the outer edge of the table and extending downward to completely cover all the exposed rotating side of the table including the pinion gear.

C. Machinery shall not be operated without all guards properly maintained and in position; except during maintenance, repair, or rigup work or when limited testing may be performed by a qualified person.

D. No employee shall clean or lubricate any machinery where there is danger of contact with a moving part until such machinery has been stopped.

E. Any counterweight above the derrick floor when not fully enclosed shall run away from the working surfaces or be guarded.

F. The employer shall require that the mast crown is equipped with sheave guards which shall prevent the hoisting lines from being displaced from the sheaves during operations or when being raised to or lowered from the operating position.

G. When maintenance or servicing is to be accomplished on electrical lines, air lines, gas lines, or other lines containing hazardous materials, the line being worked on shall be rendered safe by emptying, purging, disconnecting, or other means before work is begun.

R614-2-15. Drilling Industry -- Overwater Operations.

A. When work is performed over water, employees shall be instructed in proper water entry procedures to be used.

B. An emergency means of escape from platforms shall be provided when working over water.

C. Coast Guard approved life jackets or work vests shall be available for and worn by each employee when performing operations over water.

D. Due consideration shall be given when dispatching vessels consistent with weather conditions, sizes of vessels, loading, and other factors.

E. Decks of all vessels shall be kept clean of oil, grease, debris, and free of excess equipment at all times.

F. Wireline units, power packs, tool boxes, and other equipment shall be securely tied down once it has been loaded on a vessel to be transported to or from inland water locations.

G. Mobile service units (when working off a barge) shall be properly secured with chains or wire rope and load binders once it has been spotted and when it is enroute to and from locations.

H. Tag lines shall be used to guide and steady equipment being loaded or unloaded from vessels on inland water locations.

I. It shall be the responsibility of the person skippering a vessel to determine when it is safe or unsafe to tie up or jack up on a well site.

J. When a crane is being used to transfer employees over water, employees shall wear a life jacket or work vest and shall not ride on anything other than an approved personnel net.

K. When handling equipment with a side loader type marine unit hauler the operator shall not lift or lower the base of the equipment being handled below the level of the ground or dock.

L. The operator shall not lift or lower a heavy load with a side loader boom without first extending jacks or outriggers.

R614-2-16. Drilling Industry -- Anchoring and Guy Wires.

Each derrick requiring anchoring or guying, shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations for guying and anchoring. If the manufacturer's recommendations are not available, an appropriate survey by a qualified engineer shall be made. A copy of the manufacturer's recommendations or a signed copy of the engineer's survey shall be made available for inspection on each derrick.

R614-2-17. Drilling Industry -- Air and Hydraulic Pressure.

A. Safety Procedures for Air Compressors.

1. Air compressors used or operated shall be constructed, installed, operated, and repaired to conform to the Engineering Standards of ASME and ANSI.

2. All air compressors shall have at least one air pressure regulator to control proper air flow.

3. The safety relief (safety pop-off) valve on the main air tank shall be checked periodically and kept in proper working order.

4. There shall be no valve in the discharge opening of a safety relief valve or in the discharge pipe connected thereto.

5. The piping connected to the pressure side and discharge side of a safety relief valve shall not be smaller than the normal pipe size openings of the device.

6. The piping from the discharge side of the safety relief device shall be securely tied down.

7. The piping from the discharge side of the safety relief valve shall be sloped in order to drain liquids.

8. All valves and pressure control devices shall be kept in the proper working order.

9. Hydraulic pressure lines shall not be subjected to pressures exceeding those recommended by the manufacturer.

B. Hydraulic Tong Control Mechanism.

1. The input pressure line on power tongs shall be disconnected or disengaged before any repair, replacement, or other work of a similar nature is done on tongs, chains, dies, or their component parts.

2. Pressure lines (hydraulic or air) shall have a safety relief valve which shall never be set higher than manufacturer's specifications for the working pressure of the lines or valve.

3. Hydraulic tongs shall be backed up with a safety device able to withstand the full torque of the power tool.

C. Mud Pits and Tanks, Mud Pumps, Piping and Hoses.

1. All fixed mud guns used for jetting shall be pinned or hobbled when in use and unattended.

2. Hoses shall not be used for jetting operations.

3. When necessary for an employee to enter a mud tank

which has contained toxic fluid, adequate personal protective equipment shall be utilized or the tank shall be purged of all harmful substances.

4. Clamps and safety lines or chains shall be used to fasten the kelly hose at the standpipe end to the derrick and at the swivel end to the swivel housing, and all other flexible mud lines shall be appropriately secured.

5. The suction pit or tanks used for the circulation of flammable materials shall not be within 75 feet of well bore.

6. All mud pumps associated with a drilling rig shall be equipped with a safety pressure relief valve and an operating gauge in the system.

7. The safety pressure relief valve shall be set to discharge at a pressure not in excess of the established working pressure of the pump, pipe, and fittings.

8. A guard shall be placed around the shearing pin and spindle of a safety pressure relief valve.

9. The discharge from a safety pressure relief valve shall be piped to a place where it will not endanger employees.

10. There shall be no valve between a pump and its safety pressure relief valve.

11. The piping connected to the pressure side and discharge side of a safety pressure relief valve shall not be smaller than the normal pipe size opening of valve.

12. The piping on the discharge side of a safety pressure relief valve shall be properly secured.

R614-2-18. Drilling Industry -- Drilling Operations.

A. When maintenance or servicing is to be accomplished on power-driven equipment, the immediate source of power to the individual piece of equipment to be worked on shall be locked out. When maintenance or servicing is to be accomplished on electrical lines, air lines, gas lines, or other lines containing hazardous materials, the line being worked on shall be rendered safe by emptying, purging, disconnecting, or other means before work is begun.

B. Drillers shall never engage the rotary clutch without watching the rotary table.

C. Tools or other materials shall not be carried up or down a ladder unless properly secured to the body, leaving both hands free for climbing.

D. The hoisting line (wire rope) shall not be removed from the drum until the traveling blocks are to be laid on the derrick floor, or the traveling blocks are to be held suspended by a separate wire rope.

E. The hoisting line (wire rope) shall not be in direct contact with any derrick member, any stationary equipment, or material in the derrick except the crown block and any traveling block sheaves, a line spooler, a line stabilizer or weight indicator.

F. Every overhead sheave or pulley on which a line spooler counterweight rope runs shall be fastened securely to its support.

G. Every rig shall be equipped with a safety valve (Kelly Cock) with connections for each type of tool joint being used.

H. Blowout Prevention Equipment. While a well is being drilled, tested, completed, reconditioned, or is otherwise being worked on, blowout prevention equipment shall be installed and used in accordance with recognized standards and shall be reasonably adequate to keep the well under control at all times. The blowout prevention equipment provided shall be approved by the State of Utah Oil, Gas, and Mining Division.

I. Spinning chains shall not be handled near the rotary table while it is in motion. Workers shall not place the chain on the joint of pipe in the mouse hole while the table is rotating.

J. Chains used in connection with drilling or production operations shall be suitable for the type of service. Chains used in a spinning line, in a long line, or on a cathead must be of an approved type.

K. Every drilling rig shall be equipped with a reliable weight indicator.

L. Any weight indicator hung above the floor shall be secured to the derrick by means of a wire rope safety line or chain.

M. Every test plug used above the derrick floor shall be attached to the elevator links by safety line or chain.

N. The operator shall not leave the brake without tying the brake down or securing it with adequate counterbalance unless the drawworks is equipped with an automatic feed control.

O. The operator shall not engage the rotary clutch until the rotary table is clear of personnel and material.

P. The operator shall not leave the controls while the hoisting drum is on motion, except when drilling.

Q. Each rotary tong shall be securely attached to the derrick or a backup post with adequate wire rope safety lines.

R. A mud box or other effective means shall be provided on all rigs to convey any fluids away from the derrick floor while pulling drill stem test or breaking wet joints.

S. Hoses, lines, or chains shall not be handled or used near the rotary table while it is in motion.

T. A kelly pull-back post shall be provided for pulling the kelly back to the rat hold. The pull-back post shall be secured either to the derrick foundation, side sills, or floor sills, and shall not be attached to or in contact with the derrick legs, girts, or braces.

U. Whenever drill pipes, drill collars, or tubing are racked in the derrick provision shall be made for drainage of any fluids or gases in the stands.

V. The toolpusher (or other qualified employee) shall be in charge and present during the operation of raising or lowering a derrick.

W. The employer shall not allow employees under or in a derrick being raised or lowered.

X. No employee shall handle a traveling hoisting line unless he uses a suitable hand guard which shall be secured to the derrick.

Y. The rotary table shall not be used for the final making up or initial breaking out of a pipe connection.

Z. All pipe and drill collars racked in a derrick shall be adequately secured to prevent them from falling across the derrick.

AA. Safety clamps used on drill collars, flush joint pipe, or similar equipment for the purpose of preventing its falling in the well when not held by the elevator, shall be removed from the pipe and drill collars before racking.

BB. Racking foundations shall be designed to withstand the load of racked pipe and drill collars.

R614-2-19. Drilling Industry -- Special Services.

A. Special Services.

1. The owner/operator shall require that all applicable requirements of other sections of these Rules and Regulations, in addition to the following requirements, shall apply to Special Services and Operations.

2. The supervisor of the special service shall hold a pre-job meeting with his crew to review responsibilities for the operations to be performed.

3. Special services fire extinguishers shall be placed in an accessible position.

4. Precautions shall be taken to prevent personnel or vehicles from crossing under or over unprotected wire lines, pressurized hoses, or pipe.

5. There shall be a minimum number of employees in the derrick or within 6 feet of the wellbore during the time a

swab line or other wire line is being run in the hole.

6. Smoking or open fires shall be permitted only in designated areas.

7. A frozen flow line or hose shall not knowingly be flexed or hit.

8. Line wipers shall be adequately secured.

9. Oil savers should not be adjusted while the line is in motion except by remote means.

10. Only a qualified person shall operate the cathead.

11. All discharge lines shall be laid with sufficient flexible joints, preventing rigidity so as to prevent excess vibration at wellbore.

12. When using an open ended flow line to flow or bleed off a well, it shall be secured at the end of the flow line and at each 30 foot interval before opening the flow line.

B. Mud Pits and Tanks.

1. Portable tanks shall be located where it is not possible for employees or equipment to come into contact with overhead power lines.

2. All valves and gauges shall be checked to be sure there is no pressure on the lubricator before working on or removing it. Prior to breaking out (rigging down), all pressure shall be bled off the lines that are to be broken out.

3. A lubricator or other adequate control devices shall be used to allow the removal of the downhole tool under controlled conditions.

4. Only necessary personnel shall be permitted near the pressurized lubricator, flow lines, and wellbore.

5. All wellbore adapters, wireline valves, and lubricating equipment shall be of such a design, strength, and material to withstand the maximum surface pressure of the well and the lateral movement of the lubricator.

C. Safety Procedures for Drill Stem Tests.

1. Initial opening of drill stem test tools shall be restricted to daylight hours only.

2. Test line and valves shall be checked, and the test line shall be securely anchored at each end and at each 30 foot interval.

3. When taking a drill stem test, and hydrocarbons appear at the surface, it shall be mandatory that such hydrocarbons are reversed out before coming out of the hole.

4. Drill stem tests shall not be taken in known or expected zones containing H_2S with tubular goods of strengths less than Grade "E" drill pipe.

5. All drill stem tests in known or expected zones containing H_2S shall be reversed out. This shall be done in daylight hours only.

6. A reversing mechanism shall be included in the test tool assembly in order to be able to reverse.

7. The kelly hose shall not be used as part of the test line.

D. Treating.

1. The special services supervisor shall personally check to see that all valves in discharge lines are open before giving orders to pump.

2. During operations each employee designated to handle the pumping shall remain constantly at his designated position while the pump is in operation, unless relieved by an authorized employee as directed by the supervisor on that job.

3. Cementing pressure shall not exceed equipment maximum safe working pressure.

4. All acidizing, fracturing, and hot oil trucks and tanks shall be at least 75 feet from the wellbore.

5. The services supervisor shall see that all flammable fluid spilled on location is adequately covered with dirt before pumping operations start.

6. Flammable fluids shall not be bled back into open measuring tanks on equipment designed for pumping.

7. All spilled oil or acid shall be covered or properly disposed of after breakout with adequate precautions taken to prevent personnel from contact with such material.

8. All equipment that could produce a source of ignition shall not be permitted within 75 feet of any tank containing a flammable material.

9. When pumping a flammable fluid, all electrical or internal combustion equipment not used for performance of the job, and all fires shall be shut down or off during treatment.

10. All blending equipment used in fracturing operations shall be grounded to a conductive rod driven into the ground and all sand hauling equipment, unloading sand into blender hopper, shall be "electrically bonded" to the blender.

11. All supercharged suction hoses shall be covered with hose covers to deflect fluids when pumping flammable fluids.

R614-2-20. Drilling Industry -- Safety Procedures for Air and Gas Drilling.

A. Drilling compressors (air or gas) shall be located at least 150 feet from the wellbore and in a direction away from the discharge or blooie line.

B. The air or gas discharge line (blooie line) shall be laid in as nearly a straight line as possible from the drilling head. It must be at least 150 feet in length. This discharge line shall be securely coupled and anchored to prevent movement. It shall be laid into a discharge pipe in such a direction from the wellbore as to allow prevailing winds to carry produced or circulated gas away from the rig.

C. All combustible material shall be kept at least 100 feet away from the discharge line.

D. The air line from the compressors to the standpipe shall be of adequate strength to withstand at least the maximum discharge pressure of the compressors used, and shall be checked daily by the compressor operator for any evidence of damage or weakness.

E. All cars, trucks, house trailers, etc., shall be parked at least 75 feet from the wellbore, except when delivering equipment or supplies.

F. Smoking shall not be allowed within 75 feet of the drilling rig while drilling air or gas.

G. Designated employees shall be shown and taught how to use control units and the blowout preventer and all fire fighting equipment.

H. Designated employees shall be shown and taught how to use the emergency shut-off equipment during gas drilling.

I. All pipe connections carrying gas or air to or from the wellbore shall be made up tightly. All lines and connections shall be frequently checked for leaks.

J. In the case of gas drilling, a shut-off valve shall be installed on the main feeder line at least 150 feet from the wellbore; in the case of air drilling, the shut-off valve shall be located near the compressors.

K. When making a connection, the standpipe valve shall be closed and the bleed-off line shall be open before breaking a tool joint.

L. One Class B-C fire extinguisher of at least 150 lbs. dry chemical capacity or equivalent shall be stationed on the job in addition to 4-20# capacity, or their equivalent, fire extinguishers with a Class B-C rating.

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R614. Labor Commission, Occupational Safety and Health.
R614-3. Farming Operations Standards.
R614-3-1. Authority, Method of Adoption, and Effective Date.

A. This standard is adopted by authority given the Administrator of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health , Labor Commission, under Title 34A, Chapter 6. As required, adoption is through Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

B. R614-3-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 18 are existing standards and are presently in effect. R614-3-10, 11, 13, 15, and 19 are effective October 13, 1986.

R614-3-2. Scope and Definitions.

A. This rule contains Occupational Safety and Health Standards applicable to farming operations, for farms employing eleven (11) or more employees during any part of a year or maintain a labor camp. Family members of farm employers shall not be regarded as employees when making the determination as to number.

B. General Definitions

1. "Act" means the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973.

2. "Administration" means the Division of Occupational Safety and Health of the Labor Commission, also known as UOSH (Utah Occupational Safety and Health).

3. "Administrator" means the director of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

4. "Commission" means the Labor Comission.

5. "Employee" includes any person suffered or permitted to work by an employer.

6. "Employer" means:

a. The state;

b. Each county, city, town, and school district in the state; and

c. Every person, firm, and private corporation, including public utilities, having one or more workers or operatives regularly employed in the same business, or in or about the same establishment, under any contract of hire.

C. Farming Definitions

1. "Agricultural tractor" means any vehicle, of more than 20 engine horsepower, designed to furnish the power to pull, carry, propel, or drive farm implements. All self propelled implements are excluded.

2. "Confined Space" means an open topped space more than four feet deep, or an enclosed space, such as a tank, vessel, silo, vault, pit, that is not designed for continuous employee occupancy, and: (1) contains an actual or potentially hazardous atmosphere or other safety or health hazard; (2) makes ready escape difficult; or (3) restricts entry for rescue purposes.

3. "Farmfield equipment" means tractors or implements, including self propelled implements, or any combination thereof used in agricultural operations.

4. "Farming operation" is defined as any operation involved in the growing or harvesting of crops, the raising of livestock or poultry, or similar activities conducted by a farmer on sites such as farms, ranches, orchards, dairy farms or similar farming operations.

5. "Farmstead equipment" means agricultural equipment normally used in a stationary manner. This includes, but is not limited to, materials handling equipment and accessories for such equipment whether or not the equipment is an integral part of a building.

6. "Ground driven components" are components which are powered by the turning motion of a wheel as the equipment travels over the ground.

7. "Guard" or "Shield" is a barrier designed to protect against employee contact with a hazard created by a moving machinery part.

8. "Hand labor operations" means agricultural activities or operations performed by hand or with hand tools. Some examples of "hand labor operations" are the hand harvest of vegetables, nuts, and fruit, hand weeding of crops and hand planting of seedlings. "Hand labor" does not include such activities as logging operations, the care or feeding of livestock, or hand labor operations in canning facilities or packing houses.

9. "Handwashing facility" means a facility providing either a basin, container, or outlet with an adequate supply of potable water, soap and single use towels.

10."Highway" means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

11."Labor camp" is defined as farm housing directly related to the seasonal or temporary employment of migrant farm workers. In this context, "housing" includes both permanent and temporary structures under the control of the employer, located on or off the property and that is provided as a condition of employment.

12. "Low profile tractor" means a wheeled tractor possessing the following characteristics: (1) the front wheel spacing is equal to the rear wheel spacing; (2) the clearance from the bottom of the tractor chassis to the ground does not exceed 18 inches; (3) the highest point of the hood does not exceed 60 inches; and (4) the tractor is designed so that the operator straddles the transmission when seated.

13. "Potable water" means water that meets the standards for drinking purposes by the state or local authority having jurisdiction or water that meets the quality standards prescribed by the Bureau of Public Water Supplies, Utah Department of Health.

14. "Power take off shafts" are the shafts and knuckles between the tractor, or other power source, and the first gear set, pulley, sprocket, or other components on power take off shaft driven equipment.

15. "Service building" shall mean a building housing toilets, lavatories, bathing facilities, a service sink, and may also include laundry and such other facilities as may be required.

16. "Toilet facility" means a facility designed for the purpose of both defecation and urination, including biological or chemical toilets, combustion toilets, or sanitary privies, which is supplied with toilet paper adequate to employee needs. Toilet facilities may be either fixed or portable.

17. "Wastewater" shall mean discharges from all plumbing facilities, such as restrooms, kitchen, and laundry fixtures, either separately or in combination.

R614-3-3. General Duty Clause and Applicable General Standards.

A. Section 34A-6-201 defines the General Duty Clause.

B. The following General Standards shall apply to farm operations: 29CFR1910.111 Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia; 29CFR1910.266 Pulpwood Logging.

R614-3-4. Employer and Employee Responsibility.

A. The employer shall inspect or designate a competent person or persons to inspect frequently for unsafe conditions and practices, defective equipment and materials, and where such conditions are found take appropriate action to correct such conditions immediately.

B. The employer shall enforce safety regulations and issue such rules as may be necessary to safeguard the health and lives of employees. They shall warn all employees of any dangerous condition and permit no one to work in an unsafe

place, except for the purpose of making it safe.

C. It shall be the duty and responsibility of any employee upon entering his or her place of employment, to examine carefully such working place and ascertain if the place is safe, if the tools and equipment can be used with safety, and if the work can be performed safely. After such examination, it should be the duty of the employee to make the place, tools, or equipment safe. If this cannot be done, then it becomes the employee's duty to immediately report the unsafe place, tools, equipment, or conditions to the employer.

D. Employees must comply with all safety rules of their employer and with all the Rules and Regulations promulgated by UOSH which are applicable to their type of employment.

E. No employer or employee shall remove, displace or destroy or carry away any safety devices or safeguard provided for use in any place of employment, or interfere in any way with the use thereof by other persons, or interfere in any method or process adopted for the protection of employees.

R614-3-5. Reporting Requirements for Accidents and Fatalities.

Each employer shall shall meet the injury reporting requirements of R614-1-5.C.

R614-3-6. Recording Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

A. General. This part provides for record keeping by employers to develop, collect, and analyze information regarding occupational accidents and illnesses.

B. Log and Summary. Each employer having 11 or more employees during any part of a calendar year or who has been notified by the Commission to keep records as part of the "Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses", shall maintain in each establishment a log and summary of all recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for that establishment. The employer shall enter all recordable occupational injury and illness on the log and summary as early as practicable but no later than 6 working days after receiving information that a recordable case has occurred. The federal OSHA Form No. 200 or any private equivalent form may be used. The Form or its equivalent shall be completed in the detail provided in the form and instructions contained in Form No. 200. If an equivalent of OSHA Form No. 200 is used, such as a printout from data processing equipment, the information shall be readable and comprehensible.

C. The employer may maintain the log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses at a place other than the establishment under the following circumstances:

1. There is available at the place where the log and summary is maintained sufficient information to complete the log to a date within 6 working days after receiving information that a recordable case has occurred.

2. At each of the employer's establishments, there is available a copy of the log and summary which reflects separately the injury and illness experience of that establishment complete and current to a date within 45 calendar days.

R614-3-7. Safety and Health Protection on the Job Poster.

Each employer shall display in a location convenient to employees the "Safety and Health Protection on the Job" poster. The poster is provided to inform employees of the protections and obligations under the act. The Administrator shall furnish the poster at no charge.

R614-3-8. General Safety Requirements.

A. Good housekeeping is the first law of accident prevention and should be a primary concern of all employers and employees. Floors and platforms shall be free of dangerous projections or obstructions and shall be maintained in good repair and reasonably free from oil, grease, water or other materials of similar nature.

B. Where there is a risk of injury from hair entanglement in moving parts of machinery, employees shall confine their hair to eliminate the hazard.

C. Clothing shall be appropriate for the work being done. Loose clothing which can become entangled in moving machinery shall not be worn where an entanglement hazard exists. Clothing saturated or impregnated with flammable liquids, corrosive substances, irritant, oxidizing agents or other toxic materials shall be removed as soon as practicable and shall not be worn until properly cleaned.

D. Wrist watches, rings, or other jewelry shall not be worn on the job where they constitute a safety hazard.

E. Employees who do not understand or speak the English language shall not be assigned to any duty or place where the lack or partial lack of understanding or speaking English might adversely affect their safety or that of other employees.

R614-3-9. Medical Services and First Aid.

A. The employer shall insure the availability of medical personnel for advice and consultation on matters of Occupational Health.

B. Emergency Posting Required. A list of telephone numbers or addresses as may be applicable shall be posted in a conspicuous place so the necessary help can be obtained in case of emergency. This list shall include: (1) Employer or representative, (2) Doctor, (3) Hospital, (4) Ambulance, (5) Fire Department, (6) Sheriff or Police, (7) First aid person.

C. Proper equipment for prompt transportation of the injured person to a physician or hospital or a communication system for contacting necessary ambulance service, shall be provided.

D. In the absence of reasonably accessible medical personnel, a person who has a valid certificate in first aid training from the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the American Red Cross, or equivalent training that can be verified by documentary evidence, shall be available at the worksite to render first aid.

E. An adequate supply of first aid supplies shall be readily accessible at the worksite. The first aid supplies shall be encased in suitable sanitary storage places so as to protect them from contamination.

F. Where the employee's eyes or body may be exposed to injurious materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use.

R614-3-10. Respiratory Protective Equipment.

A. When an employee is or may be exposed to harmful concentrations of gases, vapors, smoke, fumes, mists or dusts created by permanent or temporary work processes, respiratory protective equipment, approved for the purpose, shall be provided by the employer and worn by the employee.

B. Employees shall be trained in the use of respiratory equipment that they may be expected to use.

C. The employer shall ensure that respiratory protective equipment required by these regulations is used as intended by the manufacturer, and that it provides the employee with adequate respiratory protection.

D. Respiratory protective equipment used to protect employees shall be readily available and shall be maintained in good working order and in a sanitary condition.

E. Filter type, cartridge or single use respiratory protective equipment shall not be used in any confined space.

R614-3-11. Requirements for Confined Space Entry.

A. No employee shall be required or permitted to enter a confined space:

1. Unless protected by self contained or airline type respiratory protective equipment, the employer shall ensure that air supplied for respirators by compressors, fans, or similar devices is free of dusts, oil vapors, toxic or noxious fumes or gases; or

2. Unless an approved ventilation system is being used to ensure the removal of any harmful gases, vapors, smoke, fumes, mists, or dusts from within the confined space; or

3. Until appropriate tests have been made immediately prior to entry to confirm the absence of any harmful gases, vapors, smoke, fumes, mists or dusts or a sufficiency of oxygen. Testing shall be done at intervals during an employee's presence in the confined space to ensure no change of conditions; or

4. When flammable or explosive gases are present, until ventilated, purged and all sources of ignition have been controlled or eliminated.

B. An employee required or permitted to enter a confined space where a harmful atmosphere exists or may develop, shall:

1. Wear a safety harness to which is attached a life line tended at all times by another person stationed outside the entrance and so equipped as to be capable of effecting a rescue, and

2. When entered from the top, wear a safety harness or a harness of a type of which will keep the employee in a vertical position in case of rescue.

C. When the work being performed is such that more than one employee is required or permitted to enter a confined space, provision shall be made in the planning of the work to avoid the safety lines or air hoses from becoming entangled.

D. An employee required or permitted to enter a confined space being ventilated with a ventilation system to maintain respirable air, and in which a harmful atmosphere cannot develop shall:

1. Be attended by and in communication with another person stationed at or near the entrance, or

2. Be provided with a means of continuous communication with a person outside, or

3. Be visually checked by a designated person at intervals as often as may be required by the nature of the work to be performed.

R614-3-12. Pesticides.

Pesticide storage, use and clean up shall meet the provisions required by the Utah Department of Agriculture under Title 4, Chapter 14, Utah Pesticide Control Act; the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

R614-3-13. Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

A. This Section applies to the storage of flammable and combustible liquids having a flash point below 200 degrees F (93.3 degrees C).

B. Storage areas shall be kept free of weeds and other combustible material. Open flames and smoking shall not be permitted in flammable or combustible liquids storage areas.

C. Storage tanks shall be provided with a free opening vent to relieve vacuum or pressure which may develop in normal operation or from fire exposure.

D. Tanks and containers for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids aboveground shall be conspicuously marked with the name of the product which they contain and "FLAMMABLE - KEEP FIRE AND FLAME AWAY."

E. Dispensing Flammable Liquids and Combustibles

1. Containers to which flammable liquids are being transferred shall be bonded together to eliminate static electricity.

2. Dispensing units shall be protected against physical damage by suitable means.

3. Dispensing devices (pumps, hoses and nozzles) shall be of approved type and be maintained to prevent leakage.

4. Flammable and combustible liquids shall not be dispensed by pressure from drums, barrels and similar containers. Approved pumps taking suction through the top of the container or approved self closing valves shall be used.

5. Flammable and combustible liquids shall be kept in closed containers when not actually in use.

6. Care shall be taken to eliminate source of ignition where flammable liquids are used.

F. L.P.G. Storage for use shall be in an approved container.

1. Shall have a relief valve on container.

2. Shall have an automatic shut off (thermocoupler) on utilization equipment.

3. Shall have a relief valve between each shut off valve.

R614-3-14. Labor Camp Sanitation.

A. NOTE: FR Vol 62, No. 12, Friday, January 17, 1997, Pages 2558 to and including 2565, "Alaska, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, South Carolina, Utah, Virgin Islands and Wyoming State Plans; Approval of Plan Supplements; Levels of Federal Enforcement; Final Rule" is incorporated by reference.

This change amends OSHA's regulations to reflect the Assistant Secretary's decision approving amendments to nine (9) State plans to exclude coverage of the field sanitation standard and the temporary labor camp standard as it applies to agriculture (with the exception of temporary labor camps for employees engaged in egg, poultry or red meat production, or the post-harvest processing of agriculture or horticultural commodities) from their State Plans. The states of Alaska, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, South Carolina, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Wyoming have elected to follow the jurisdictional transfer of authority as effected by Secretary of Labor's Orders 5-96 and 6-96, published in the Federal Register on January 2, 1997, between the Employment Standards Administration (ESA) and OSHA with regard to these two OSHA standards. OSHA is hereby amending pertinent sections of its regulations on approved State plans to reflect this relinquishment of State jurisdiction and transfer of OSHA enforcement authority to ESA in these nine (9) States.

B. General

1. Camps which move regularly due to the nature of the work, such as sheep or cattle camps, are exempt from this Part.

2. Each structure made available for occupancy shall comply with the requirements of the applicable building, zoning, electrical, health, fire, and animal control codes and all local ordinances.

3. Labor camp sites shall be constructed to provide adequate surface drainage and shall be isolated at least 100 feet from barnyards, corrals and any existing or potential health hazard.

4. Each structure made available for occupancy shall be of sound construction, shall assure adequate protection against weather, and shall include essential facilities to permit maintenance in a clean and operable condition. Comfort and safety of occupants shall be provided for by adequate heating, lighting, ventilation or insulation when necessary to reduce excessive heat. Total window area in permanent structures should be equal to at least 10 percent and in no case less than 5 percent of the floor area. Windows shall be openable and screened or mechanical ventilation must be provided.

5. Floors, walls and ceilings in permanent and semipermanent structures shall be of smooth, nonabsorbent easily cleanable materials, kept clean and in good repair.

6. In dormitory type facilities beds shall be separated by a horizontal distance of at least five (5) feet, reducible to three (3) feet if beds are alternated head to foot, except in the case of double deck bunks, which shall have a minimum horizontal separation of six (6) feet under all circumstances. If suitable permanent partitions are installed between beds, spacing requirements may be modified upon approval of the health department having jurisdiction.

7. All combustion type room heating devices shall be supplied with proper vent pipes. Gas fired facilities shall meet standards of the American Gas Association.

8. All service buildings shall:

a. Be located not less than 15 feet and not more than 500 feet from any sleeping quarters served.

b. Where practical, be of permanent construction, and be provided with adequate light, heat and ventilation.

c. Have interiors of smooth, moisture resistant material, to permit frequent washing and cleaning.

d. Have all outer openings effectively screened.

e. Where electric power is available, service buildings shall be provided with outside lighting to indicate the location and entrance doorways of each.

C. Water Supply

1. Potable water supply systems for labor camp occupants shall meet the requirements of the Utah State rules and regulations relating to public drinking water supplies.

2. In addition to the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to public drinking water supplies the design of water system facilities shall be based on the suppliers engineer's estimates of water demands, but shall in no case be less than Source Capacity of 50 gallons per day per person and Storage Volume of 25 gallons per person. Distribution System Capacity shall maintain a water system pressure in excess of 20 psi at all points in the distribution system during peak hourly flow conditions. Noncommunity systems in remote areas can be exempted from this requirement, on a case by case basis, if flow from the system is always unregulated and free flowing. The peak hourly flow should be calculated for the number of fixture units presented in the Utah Plumbing Code.

3. The source and storage requirements as indicated above do not include water demands for outside use or fire protection. However, if the culinary system is intended to provide water for such uses, the water requirements indicated above must be appropriately increased. Specific information on watering requirements (e.g. area of land to be irrigated) must be provided for Department of Health review.

4. Construction of a public drinking water supply system intended to serve occupants of any labor camp shall not commence until plans prepared by a licensed professional registered engineer have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Utah State Department of Health. Following construction the system may not be placed in service until a final inspection is made by a representative of the Utah State Department of Health or the local health department having jurisdiction.

5. Any culinary system or portion thereof that is drained seasonally must be cleaned, flushed, and disinfected prior to use. Furthermore, a water sample of satisfactory bacteriologic quality, i.e. a sample showing not more than one coliform bacteria per 100 ml sample, must be obtained before being placed into service. Systems operated on a seasonal basis may be required to sample for bacteriologic analysis at an accelerated frequency as determined by the health department having jurisdiction.

6. In any labor camp where it is infeasible to pipe water into the area, an alternate supply may be permitted upon approval of the health department having jurisdiction.

D. Wastewater Disposal

1. All wastewater shall be discharged to a public sewer system where accessible and within 300 feet of the labor camp property line.

2. Where connection to a public sewer is not available, wastewater shall be discharged into a wastewater disposal system meeting requirements of the Utah State Code of Waste Disposal Regulations. Unless water usage rates are available, design shall be based on not less than 50 gallons per day per person.

3. All plans for the construction or alteration of a wastewater disposal system shall initially be submitted to the local health department having jurisdiction. Where plan approval is required by law to be provided by the State Department of Health, such plans will be forwarded by the local authority along with any appropriate comments. Construction or alteration of the disposal system shall not commence until the plans have been approved in writing by the appropriate health agency.

E. Toilet Facilities and Plumbing.

1. Wherever toilet facilities for males and females are located in the same building, and adjacent to each other, they shall be separated by a sound resistant wall. Direct line of sight to each restroom entrance shall be effectively obstructed. Separate facilities for men and women are not required in single family quarters.

2. Soap and toilet tissue in suitable dispensers, and individual towels or other approved hand drying facilities shall be provided in restrooms. The use of common towels in connection with such facilities is prohibited except in single family quarters.

3. Suitable waste receptacles with lids shall be provided for each restroom.

4. Adequate plumbing fixtures shall be available to all labor camp occupants as required below:

TABLE 1

REQUIRED RATIO OF PLUMBING FIXTURES - LABOR CAMP OCCUPANTS FOR SERVICE BUILDINGS

Plumbing Fixtures	Ratio of Plumbing Fixtures for Labor Camp Occupants(1)	
	Males	Females
Water Closets	1/10	1/8
Urinals(2)	1/25	---
Lavatories	1/12	1/12
Shower/Bath	1/8	1/8

(1) or fraction thereof.
(2) one unit for each 25 men or fraction thereof, up to 150 men, after which one additional unit shall be provided for each 50 persons.

5. Plumbing fixtures which normally require water for their operation shall be supplied with an adequate potable water supply under pressure. Water will be provided for showers and lavatories at a minimum temperature of 90 degrees F.

6. In camps where dormitory facilities are provided or where individual family units are not plumbed, sanitary drinking fountains shall be conveniently located.

7. Where water cannot be made available, exceptions to the above requirements may be granted upon approval of the Director or local health authorities having jurisdiction.

8. All plumbing in labor camps shall comply with provisions of Utah Plumbing Code, and applicable local

plumbing codes.

9. Essential laundering facilities shall be available to camp occupants and if included as part of the labor camp facilities shall provide for each 40 occupants, or fraction thereof, at least one laundry tray, washtub, or washing machine served with an adequate supply of water.

F. Maintenance

1. The employer has the duty of controlling the conduct of camp occupants and shall make at least one daily inspection of the entire camp while in operation, for these purposes. All camp toilet and washroom facilities shall be inspected as necessary.

2. All buildings, rooms and equipment and the grounds surrounding them shall be maintained in a clean and operable condition and be protected from rubbish accumulation.

3. All necessary means shall be employed to eliminate and control any infestations of insects and rodents within all parts of any labor camp. This shall include approved screening or other control of outside openings in structures intended for occupancy or food service facilities.

4. Each bed, bunk, cot or other sleeping facility for use by occupants shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

G. Food Service

1. All food, food service employees, ice, vending machines, food storage, preparation and serving facilities made available by the camp management except those restricted to individual or single family quarters shall comply with the requirements of the Utah State Food Service Sanitation Regulations.

2. Where occupant is permitted or required to cook foods, a space for kitchen facilities shall be provided, and shall be equipped with a cooking stove in good working order and with adequate and sufficient fuel, a kitchen sink, a refrigerator and convenient storage space for food and necessary utensils. All food items provided by camp management shall be wholesome and suitable for human consumption.

H. Solid Wastes.

Solid wastes originating in any labor camp shall be stored in a sanitary manner, in watertight containers with lids, or the equivalent, approved by the Local Health Department. The containers shall be conveniently located and the contents shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the State or Local Health Department having jurisdiction.

I. Reference Code.

1. Codes and regulations made part of these regulations by reference are:

a. Utah Plumbing Code

b. State of Utah Public Drinking Water Regulations

c. Food Service Sanitation Regulations

d. Code of Waste Disposal Regulations

e. Recreational Vehicle Park Sanitation Regulations.

f. FR Vol. 59, No. 137, Tuesday July 19, 1994, pages 36695 to and including 36700, "Retention of DOT Markings, Placards, and Labels; Final Rule" is incorporated by reference.

2. All are available on request to: Utah State Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health or the Labor Commission, Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

R614-3-15. Field Sanitation.

A. NOTE: FR Vol 62, No. 12, Friday, January 17, 1997, Pages 2558 to and including 2565, "Alaska, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, South Carolina, Utah, Virgin Islands and Wyoming State Plans; Approval of Plan Supplements; Levels of Federal Enforcement; Final Rule" is incorporated by reference.

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B. This Rule shall apply to any farming operation where 11 or more employees are engaged on any given day in hand labor operations in the field.

C. Employers shall provide the following for employees engaged in hand labor operations in the field, without cost to the employee.

1. Potable drinking water.

a. Potable water shall be provided and shall be placed in locations readily accessible to all employees.

b. The water shall be suitably cool and in sufficient amounts, taking into account the air temperature, humidity and the nature of the work performed, to meet employee's needs.

c. The water shall be dispensed in single use drinking cups or by fountains. The use of common drinking cups or dippers is prohibited.

2. Toilet and handwashing facilities.

a. One toilet facility and one handwashing facility shall be provided for each thirty (30) employees or fraction thereof, except as stated in (4).

b. Toilet facilities shall have doors that can be closed and latched from the inside and shall be constructed to insure privacy.

c. Toilet and handwashing facilities shall be accessibly located, in close proximity to each other, and within one quarter (1/4) mile of each employee's place of work in the field. Where it is not feasible to locate facilities accessibly and within the required distance due to the terrain, they shall be located at the point of closest vehicular access.

d. Toilet and handwashing facilities are not required for employees who perform field work for a period of three (3) hours or less (including transportation time to and from the field) during the day.

3. Potable drinking water and toilet and handwashing facilities shall be maintained in accordance with appropriate public health sanitation practices, including the following:

a. Drinking water containers shall be covered, cleaned and refilled daily.

b. Toilet facilities shall be operational and maintained in clean and sanitary condition.

c. Handwashing facilities shall be maintained in clean and sanitary condition; and

d. Disposal of wastes from facilities shall not cause unsanitary conditions.

4. Employees shall be allowed reasonable opportunities during the workday to use the facilities.

R614-3-16. Slow Moving Vehicle.

A. Farm field equipment operated at a speed of 25 mph or less on a highway shall have lamps, reflectors and a slow moving vehicle emblem as required by the Utah Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement agency.

B. Every animal drawn vehicle shall be equipped with a slow moving vehicle emblem as required by the Utah Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement agency.

R614-3-17. Roll Over Protective Structures (ROPS) for Agricultural Tractors.

Agricultural tractors manufactured after October 25, 1976, shall meet the following requirements:

A. Roll over protective structure. Unless exempted under 51.4 a roll over protective structure (ROPS) shall be provided by the employer for each tractor operated by an employee. ROPS used on wheel type tractors shall meet the test and performance requirements of SAE J 1194 "Roll over Protective Structures (ROPS) for Wheeled Agricultural Tractors and SAE J 208d" Safety for Agricultural Equipment and ROPS used on track type tractors shall meet the test and performance requirements of UOSH Construction Standards Part 1000.

B. Exempted uses:

1. "Low profile" tractors while they are used in orchards, vineyards or hop yards where the vertical clearance requirements would substantially interfere with normal operations, and while their use is incidental to the work performed therein.

2. "Low profile" tractors while used inside a farm building or greenhouse in which the vertical clearance is insufficient to allow a ROPS equipped tractor to operate, and while their use is incidental to the work performed therein.

3. Tractors while used with mounted equipment which is incompatible with ROPS (e.g. cornpickers, cotton strippers, vegetable pickers and fruit harvesters.)

C. Seatbelts. Where the ROPS are required by this section, the employer shall:

1. Provide each tractor with a seatbelt which meets the requirements of 51.5.

2. Instruct each employee in the use of seatbelts to ensure use while the tractor is moving.

D. ROPS equipped tractors shall be fitted with seat belt assemblies (Type 1) conforming to the following: SAEJ114, J117, J140a, J141, J339a, and J800c, except as noted hereafter.

1. Where a suspended seat is used, the seat belt shall be fastened to the movable portion of the seat to accommodate the ride motion of the operator.

2. The seat belt anchorage shall be capable of withstanding a static tensile force of 4448N (1000 lbf) at 45 degrees to the horizontal equally divided between the anchorages. The seat mounting shall be capable of withstanding this force plus a force equal to four times the force of gravity on the mass of all applicable seat components applied 45 degrees to the horizontal in a forward and upward direction. In addition, the seat mounting shall be capable of withstanding 2224N (500 lbf) belt force plus two times the force of gravity on the mass of all applicable seat components both applied at 45 degrees to the horizontal in an upward and rearward direction. Floor and seat deformation is acceptable provided there is no structural failure or release of the seat adjuster mechanism or other locking device. The seat adjuster or locking device need not be operable after application of the test load.

E. Protection from spillage. Batteries, fuel tanks, oil reservoirs, and coolant systems shall be constructed and located or sealed to assure that spillage will not occur which may come in contact with the operator in the event of an upset.

F. Protection from sharp surfaces. All sharp edges and corners at the operator's station shall be designed to minimize operator injury in the event of an upset.

G. Remounting. Where ROPS are removed for any reason, they shall be remounted so as to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

H. Labeling. Each ROPS shall have a label, permanently affixed to the structure, which states:

1. Manufacturer's or fabricator's name and address;

2. ROPS model number, if any;

3. Tractor makes, models, or series numbers that the structure is designed to fit; and

4. That the ROPS model was tested in accordance with the requirements of this rule.

I. Operating Instructions. Every employee who operates an agricultural tractor shall be informed of the operating practices listed below and of any other practices dictated by the work environment. Such information shall be provided at the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter.

TABLE 2

EMPLOYEE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Securely fasten your seat belt if the tractor has a ROPS.
2. Where possible, avoid operating the tractor near ditches, embankments, and holes.
3. Reduce speed when turning, crossing slopes, and on rough, slick, or muddy surfaces.
4. Stay off slopes too steep for safe operation.
5. Watch where you are going, especially at row ends, on roads, and around trees.
6. Do not permit others to ride.
7. Operate the tractor smoothly, no jerky turns, starts, or stops.
8. Hitch only to the drawbar and hitch points recommended by tractor manufacturers.
9. When tractor is stopped, set brakes securely and use park lock if available.

R614-3-18. Guarding of Farm Field Equipment, Farmstead Equipment.

A. This section applies to all farm field equipment and farmstead equipment manufactured after October 25, 1976. Equipment manufactured prior to that date shall meet the manufacturers specifications for guards.

B. Operating instructions. At the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter, the employer shall instruct every employee in the safe operation and servicing of all covered equipment with which he is or will be involved, including at least the following safe operating practices:

1. Keep all guards in place when the machine is in operation.

2. Permit no riders on farm field equipment other than persons required for instruction or assistance in machine operation;

3. Stop engine, disconnect the power source, and wait for all machine movement to stop before servicing, adjusting, cleaning, or unclogging the equipment, except where the machine must be running to be properly serviced or maintained, in which case the employer shall instruct employees as to all steps and procedures which are necessary to safely service or maintain the equipment;

4. Make sure everyone is clear of machinery before starting the engine, engaging power, or operating the machine;

5. Lock out power before performing maintenance or service on farmstead equipment.

C. Methods of guarding. Each employer shall protect employees from coming into contact with hazards created by moving machinery parts as follows:

1. Through the installation and use of a guard or shield or guarding by location.

2. Whenever a guard or shield or guarding by location is infeasible, by using a guardrail or fence.

D. Strength and design of guards.

1. Where guards are used to provide the protection required by this section, they shall be designed and located to protect against inadvertent contact with the hazard being guarded.

2. Unless otherwise specified, each guard and its supports shall be capable of withstanding the force that a 250 pound individual, leaning on or falling against the guard, would exert upon that guard.

E. Guards shall be free from burrs, sharp edges, and sharp corners, and shall be securely fastened to the equipment or building.

F. Guarding by location. A component is guarded by location during operation, maintenance, or servicing when, because of its location, no employee can inadvertently come in contact with the hazard during such operation, maintenance, or servicing. Where the employer can show that any exposure to hazards results from employee conduct which constitutes an isolated and unforeseeable event, the component shall also be considered guarded by location.

G. Guarding by railings. Guardrails or fences shall be capable of protecting against employees inadvertently entering the hazardous area.

H. Servicing and maintenance. Whenever a moving machinery part presents a hazard during servicing or maintenance, the engine shall be stopped, the power source disconnected, and all machine movement stopped before servicing or maintenance is performed, except where the employer can establish that:

1. The equipment must be running to be properly serviced or maintained;

2. The equipment cannot be serviced or maintained while a guard or guards otherwise required by this standard are in place; and

3. The servicing or maintenance can be safely performed.

I. Farm field equipment

1. Power take off guarding. All power take off shafts, including rear, mid or side mounted shafts, shall be guarded either by a master shield or by other protective guarding.

a. All tractors shall be equipped with an agricultural tractor master shield on the rear power take off except where removal of the tractor master shield is permitted by (2). The master shield shall have sufficient strength to prevent permanent deformation of the shield when a 250 pound operator mounts or dismounts the tractor using the shield as a step.

b. Power take off driven equipment shall be guarded to protect against employee contact with positively driven rotating members of the power drive system. Where power take off driven equipment is of a design requiring removal of the tractor master shield, the equipment shall also include protection from that portion of the tractor power take off shaft which protrudes from the tractor.

c. Signs shall be placed at prominent locations on tractors and power take off driven equipment specifying that power drive system safety shields must be kept in place.

2. Other power transmission components.

a. The mesh or nip points of all power driven gears, belts, chains, sheaves, pulleys, sprockets, and idlers shall be guarded.

b. All revolving shafts, including projections such as bolts, keys, or set screws, shall be guarded, except smooth shaft ends protruding less than one half the outside diameter of the shaft and its locking means.

c. Ground driven components shall be guarded if any employee may be exposed to them while the drives are in motion.

3. Functional components. Functional components, such as snapping or husking rolls, straw spreaders and choppers, cutterbars, flail rotors, rotary beaters, mixing augers, feed rolls, conveying augers, rotary tillers, and similar units, which must be exposed for proper function, shall be guarded to the fullest extent which will not substantially interfere with normal functioning of the component.

4. Access to moving parts. Guards, shields, and access doors shall be in place when the equipment is in operation. Where removal of a guard or access door will expose an employee to any component which continues to rotate after the power is disengaged, the employer shall provide, in the immediate area, the following:

a. A readily visible or audible warning of rotation; and

b. A safety sign warning the employee to look and listen for evidence of rotation and not remove the guard or access door until all components have stopped.

J. Farmstead equipment.

1. Power take off guarding.

a. All power take off shafts, including rear, mid, or side mounted shafts, shall be guarded either by a master shield or other protective guarding.

b. Power take off driven equipment shall be guarded to protect against employee contact with positively driven rotating members of the power drive system.

c. Where power take off driven equipment is of a design requiring removal of the tractor master shield, the equipment shall also include protection from that portion of the tractor power take off shaft which protrudes from the tractor.

d. Signs shall be placed at prominent locations on power take off driven equipment specifying that power drive system safety shields must be kept in place.

2. Other power transmission components. The mesh or nip points of all power driven gears, belts, chains, sheaves, pulleys, sprockets, and idlers shall be guarded. All revolving shafts, including projections such as bolts, keys, or set screws, shall be guarded, with the exception of:

a. Smooth shafts and shaft ends (without any projecting bolts, keys, or set screws), revolving at less than 10 rpm, on feed handling equipment used on the top surface of materials in bulk storage facilities; and

b. Smooth shaft ends protruding less than one half the outside diameter of the shaft and its locking means.

3. Functional components, such as choppers, rotary beaters, mixing augers, feed rolls, conveying augers, grain spreaders, stirring augers, sweep augers, and feed augers, which must be exposed for proper function, shall be guarded to the fullest extent which will not substantially interfere with the normal functioning of the component. All accessible screw conveyors shall be guarded by substantial covers or gratings, or with an inverted horizontally slotted guard of the trough type, which will prevent employees from coming into contact with the screw conveyor. Such guards may consist of horizontal bars spaced so as to allow material to be fed into the conveyor, and supported by arches which are not more than 8 feet apart. Screw conveyors under gin stands shall be considered guarded by location.

4. Sweep arm material gathering mechanisms used on the top surface of materials within silo structures shall be guarded. The lower or leading edge of the guard shall be located no more than 12 inches above the material surface and no less than 6 inches in front of the leading edge of the rotating member of the gathering mechanism. The guard shall be parallel to, and extend the fullest practical length of, the material gathering mechanism.

5. Exposed auger flighting on portable grain augers shall be guarded with either grating type guards or solid baffle type covers as follows:

a. The largest dimensions or openings in grating type guards through which materials are required to flow shall be 4-3/4 inches. The area of each opening shall be no larger

than 10 square inches. The opening shall be located no closer to the rotating flighting than 2-1/2 inches.

b. Slotted openings in solid baffle type covers shall be no wider than 1-1/2 inches, or closer than 3-1/2 inches to the exposed flighting.

6. Access to moving parts. Guards, shields, and access doors shall be in place when the equipment is in operation. Where removal of a guard or access door will expose an employee to any component which continues to rotate after the power is disengaged, the employer shall provide, in the immediate area, the following:

a. A readily visible or audible warning of rotation; and

b. A safety sign warning the employee to:

(1) look and listen for evidence of rotation; and

(2) not remove the guard or access door until all components have stopped.

K. Electrical disconnect means. Application of electrical power from a location not under the immediate and exclusive control of the employee or employees maintaining or servicing equipment shall be prevented by:

1. providing an exclusive, positive, locking means on the main switch which can be operated only by the employee or employees performing the maintenance or servicing; or

2. there is an electrical disconnect switch available to the employee within 15 feet of the equipment upon which maintenance or service is being performed; and

3. a sign is prominently posted near each hazardous component which warns the employee that unless the electrical disconnect switch is utilized, the motor could automatically reset while the employee is working on the hazardous component.

R614-3-19. Electrical.

A. Electrical installation shall conform to the requirements of the local authority having jurisdiction provided that the requirements are substantially similar to the latest published addenda or revision of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70 and Standard for Electrical Safety Requirements for Employees Work Places ANSI/NFPA 70e.

B. Protection of Employees.

1. The employer shall inspect all electrical installations and utilization equipment as necessary to maintain it in good repair. Any damage which may be a hazard to employees shall be repaired prior to use by an employee.

2. No employer shall permit an employee to work or operate equipment within 10 feet of an electrical power circuit to which contact may be made, unless:

a. The employee is protected against electrical shock by deenergizing the circuit and grounding it or by guarding it by effective insulation or other means.

b. The employee is trained in recognition and avoidance of hazards associated with electrical circuits.

3. No employee shall be permitted or required to use electrical utilization equipment that is not intrinsically safe and approved for the location.

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R614. Labor Commission, Occupational Safety and Health.
R614-4. Hazardous Materials.
R614-4-1. Flammable Solids.

A. No source of ignition shall be permitted in locations where a hazard of dust explosion might exist until all dust producing operations have been stopped, airborne dust allowed to settle, and accumulated dusts and closed dust containers removed to an extent which will remove the hazard of dust explosion. A well administered flame permit system shall be established requiring inspection and approval by a responsible person prior to allowing spark or flame producing devices into such areas.

B. Adequate separators shall be provided to prevent iron, rocks or other sparking materials from entering, grinding, shredding, pulverizing or mixing where a hazard of dust explosion exists.

C. Machines and equipment in which the hazard of a dust explosion exists shall be so located, constructed, enclosed or vented that the force of an explosion in the machine or equipment may be dissipated without endangering employees in the regular performance of their duties.

D. Dust collectors for combustible dusts which present an explosion hazard shall be located outdoors or in detached rooms of fire resistant construction and shall be provided with adequate explosion vents, except that liquid spray type collectors may be located within buildings. Care must be exercised in the selection of liquid dust collectors.

E. Ignition by static sparks is an extreme hazard in the processing of metal powders. In addition to electrically grounding and crossbonding of all equipment, floor surfaces shall be electrically conductive and employees shall be equipped with conductive footwear. Floors shall not exceed 250,000 ohms resistance to ground. Maintaining a relative humidity between 55 and 60 percent aids in eliminating static buildup; however, relative humidity level is not a positive means of eliminating static electricity hazards. A high relative humidity shall not be used in rooms used to store, handle or process materials which are affected by moisture such as metal dusts.

F. Extreme care shall be exercised in the processing and storage of metal powders such as aluminum and magnesium to prevent water contact with the materials. Moisture reacts with powdered metals and generates hydrogen gas which is highly explosive. Materials shall be stored in tightly sealed containers and shall be brought to ambient temperatures prior to opening to prevent condensation inside the container.

G. Provisions not covered by this section shall be carried out according to the National Fire Code, Volume 3, 1992, Combustible Solids and dust Explosions, or the latest addenda or revision of that code. National fire prevention codes are also distributed as ANSI Z-12.

R614-4-2. Definitions.

A. General Definitions

1. "Act" means the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973.

2. "Administration" means the Division of Occupational Safety and Health of the Labor Commission, also known as UOSH (Utah Occupational Safety and Health).

3. "Administrator" means the director of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

4. "Commission" means the Labor Commission.

5. "Employee" includes any person suffered or permitted to work by an employer.

6. "Employer" means:

a. The state;

b. Each county, city, town, and school district in the state; and

c. Every person, firm, and private corporation, including public utilities, having one or more workers or operatives regularly employed in the same business, or in or about the same establishment, under any contract of hire.

B. Explosives Definitions

1. "American Table of Distances" also known as Quantity Distance Tables - means American Table of Distances for Storage of Explosives as revised and approved by the Institute of the Makers of Explosives, November 5, 1971.

2. "Ammonium nitrate" - A chemical compound represented by the formula NH_4NO_3.

3. "Ammunition" - All components and any explosives case or contrivance prepared to form a charge, complete round, or cartridge for cannon, howitzer, mortar, or small arms, or for any other weapon, torpedo warhead, mine, depth charge, demolition charge, fuse, detonator, projectile, grenade, guided missile, rocket, pyrotechnics; and all chemical agents, fillers and associated hazardous materials.

4. "Ammunition and explosive materials operating area" - A restricted area specifically designed and set aside from other positions of an installation for the manufacturing, processing, storing and otherwise handling of ammunition or explosive materials.

5. "Approved" or "approval" - Means sanctioned, endorsed, accredited, certified, or accepted as satisfactory by a duly constituted and nationally recognized authority or agency.

6. "Authorized person" - Means a person approved or assigned by the employer to perform a specific type of duties or to be at a specific location or locations at the job site.

7. "Barricaded" - An intervening approved barrier, natural or artificial, of such type, size and construction as to limit the effect of an explosion on nearby buildings or exposures.

8. "Blasting agent" - Any material or mixture, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting, not otherwise defined as an explosive. Provided, that the finished product as mixed for use or shipment, cannot be detonated by means of a number 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.

9. "Blast area" - The area of a blast, including the area immediately adjacent, within the influence of flying rock missiles.

10. "Blaster" - The person or persons authorized to use explosives for blasting purposes and meeting the qualifications contained in Part 109.22.2.

11. "Blasting cap" - A metallic tube closed at one end, containing a charge of one or more detonating compounds, and designed for and capable of detonation from the sparks or flame from a safety fuse inserted and crimped into the open end.

12. "Bulk mix delivery equipment" - Equipment (Usually a motor vehicle with or without mechanical delivery device) that transports materials in bulk form for mixing, or loading directly into blast holes, or both.

13. "Bus wire" - An expendable wire, used in parallel or series in parallel circuits, to which are connected the leg wires of electric blasting caps.

14. "Compatibility" - The ability of explosives, explosive materials, ingredients or compositions to remain unaffected when in contact with other materials or containers.

15. "Connecting wire" - An insulated expendable wire used between electric blasting caps and the leading wires or between the bus wire and the leading wires.

16. "Deflagration" - A very rapid combustion, sometimes accompanied by flame, sparks, or spattering of burning particles. Although classed as an explosion a deflagration generally implies the burning of a substance with self-contained oxygen so that the reaction zone advances into

the unreacted material at less than the velocity of sound.

17. "Delay mechanism" - A mechanism designed to initiate detonation at a predetermined period of time after energy is applied to the ignition system.

18. "Detonate or detonation" - To be changed by exothermic chemical reaction usually from a solid or liquid to a gas with such rapidity that the rate of advance of the reaction zone into the unreacted material exceeds the velocity of sound in the unreacted material; that is, the advancing reaction zone is preceded by a shock wave.

19. "Detonating cord" - A flexible cord containing a center core of high explosive and used to initiate other explosives.

20. "Detonator" - Any device containing a detonating charge that is used for initiating detonation in an explosive; the term includes, but is not limited to, electric blasting caps of instantaneous and delay types, and the non-electric instantaneous and delay blasting caps.

21. "Electric blasting cap" - A blasting cap designed for and capable of detonation by means of an electric current.

22. "Emulsion explosive" - An explosive material containing substantial amounts of oxidizers dissolved in water droplets surrounded by an immiscible fuel: May be classified as Explosives Class A, Explosives Class B, or blasting agents.

23. "Explosive" - The term explosive includes any chemical compound or mechanical mixture which, when subjected to heat, impact, friction, detonation or other suitable initiation, undergoes a very rapid chemical change with the evolution of large volumes of highly heated gases which exert pressures in the surrounding medium. The term applies to materials that either detonate or deflagrate.

24. "Class A Explosives" - Explosives which possess detonating or otherwise maximum hazard; such as, but not limited to, dynamite, nitroglycerin, lead azide, blasting caps and detonating primers.

25. "Class B Explosives" - Explosives which possess flammable hazard; such as, but not limited to, propellant explosives, photographic flash powders, and some special fireworks.

26. "Class C Explosives" - Explosives which contain Class A or Class B explosives, or both, as components but in restricted quantities.

27. "Explosive Materials" - These include explosives, blasting agents and detonators. This term includes, but is not limited to, dynamite and other high explosives, slurrys, emulsions, water gels, blasting agents, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, igniter cord, igniters, pyrotechnics, pyrotechnic compositions, fireworks (special and common), ammunition, propellent and propellent compositions.

28. "Fireworks" - A common synonym for Pyrotechnics (special and common).

Special Fireworks - are Class B explosives as defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Common Fireworks - are Class C explosives as defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

29. "Fuse Lighters" - Special devices for the purpose of igniting safety fuse.

30. "Hazard" - A source of danger; exposure or liability to injury or harm.

31. "Inert" - Containing no explosives, active chemicals or pyrotechnics.

32. "Leading Wire" - An insulated wire used between the electric power source and the electric blasting cap circuit.

33. "Magazine" - Any building or structure or container other than an explosives manufacturing building approved for the storage of explosive materials.

34. "Mass Detonation" - Mass Explode - The virtually instantaneous explosion of a mass of explosives when only a small portion is subjected to fire, severe concussion or impact, the impulse of an initiating agent, or to the effect of a considerable discharge of energy from without.

35. "Misfire" - An explosive charge which failed to detonate.

36. "Motor Vehicle" - Any self-propelled vehicle.

37. "Oxidizer" or "Oxidizing Material" - A substance, such as a nitrate, that readily yields oxygen or other oxidizing substance to stimulate the combustion of organic matter or other fuel.

38. "Plant" - The land, buildings, and machinery used in carrying on a trade or business.

39. "Primer" - A cartridge or container of explosives into which a detonator is inserted or attached.

40. "Propellant" - An explosive material whose rate of combustion is low enough, and its other properties suitable, to permit its use as a propelling charge. A propellant may be either solid or liquid. A single base propellant composition consists primarily of matrix of nitrocellulose. A double base propellant composition contains nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine. A composite propellant composition contains an oxidizing agent in a matrix of binder.

41. "Pyrotechnics or Pyrotechnic Compositions" - A mixture of materials consisting essentially of an oxidizing agent (oxident) and a reducing agent (fuel), that is capable of producing an explosive self sustaining reaction when heated to its ignition temperature; such as, but not limited to, devices used to produce sound, colored lights or smokes for signaling, a bright light for illumination, and time delays.

42. "Qualified" - Means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work or the project.

43. "Restricted Area" - Any area, from which personnel, aircraft, or vehicles, other than required for operations, are excluded for reasons of safety and security.

44. "Safety Fuse" - A flexible cord containing an internal burning medium by which fire or flame is conveyed at a continuous and uniform rate from the point of ignition to the point of use, usually a detonator.

45. "Semiconductive Hose" - A hose with an electrical resistance high enough to limit flow of stray electric currents to safe levels, yet not so high as to prevent drainage of static electric charges to ground. Hose of not more than 2 megohms resistance over this entire length and of not less than 5,000 ohms per foot meets the requirement.

46. "Sensitivity" - A physical characteristic of an explosive material, classifying its ability to react to externally applied energy or changes in environment.

47. "Shield" - A safeguard securely braced and of a strength proven sufficient to withstand the effects of the maximum credible incident involving the item being handled.

48. "Slurry" - An explosive material containing substantial portions of a liquid, oxidizers, and fuel, plus a thickener. Slurrys may be classified as Explosives Class A, Explosives Class B, or Blasting Agents.

49. "Small Arms Ammunition" - Any shotgun, rifle, pistol, or revolver cartridge, and cartridges for propellant-actuated power devices and industrial guns.

50. "Small Arms Ammunition Primers" - Are small percussion-sensitive explosive charges, encased in a cup, used to ignite propellant powder.

51. "Smokeless Propellants" - Solid propellants, commonly called smokeless powders in the trade, used in small arms ammunition, cannon, rockets, propellant-actuated power devices, etc.

52. "Stability" - The ability of an explosive material to

retain chemical and physical properties when exposed to specific environmental conditions over a particular period of time.

53. "Stemming" - A suitable inert or incombustible device used to confine or separate explosives in a drill hole, or to cover explosives in mudcapping.

54. "Substantial Dividing Wall" - A structure designed to resist the effects of accidental explosions or to prevent propagation of detonation by blast or fragments.

55. "Water Gels" - An explosive material containing substantial portions of water, oxidizers, and fuel, plus a cross-linking agent. Water gels may be classified as Explosives Class A, Explosives Class B, or Blasting Agents.

R614-4-3. Explosive Materials, Purpose Scope and Responsibility.

A. Purpose: To set forth safe practices and standards for work performed in the manufacture and use of explosives, explosive material, ammunition, pyrotechnics, and related materials.

B. Scope and Application: These standards shall apply to the manufacture, testing, research, storage and use of explosives, explosive material, ammunition, pyrotechnics, fireworks (special and common), propellants, propellent compositions and related materials within the boundaries of the State of Utah. These standards shall apply to employers who employ one or more employees. These standards shall not apply to the laboratories of schools and colleges when confined to educational purposes or to explosive materials in the forms prescribed by the official United States Pharmacopeia or the National Formulary and used in medicines and medicinal agents.

C. Responsibility: Prior to starting new operations, it shall be the responsibility of every manufacturer within the scope of this standard to notify in writing the Administrator of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Division of the Labor Commission.

R614-4-4. Explosive Materials, General Requirements.

A. Any new or existing operation shall have written operating rules and practices developed and approved by management as being in accordance with this part. The operating rules and practices shall include but are not limited to such items as:

1. Safety requirements,
2. Personal protective clothing and equipment,
3. Personnel and explosive material limits,
4. Equipment designation, inspection and maintenance,
5. Location and sequence of operations,
6. Housekeeping procedures,
7. Mixing procedures,
8. Destruction or disposal of explosive material,
9. Test on product and ingredients for compatibility and sensitivity before production.

B. No deviations from the operating rules and practices shall be permitted without written management approval.

C. An emergency action plan shall be in writing and shall cover those designated actions employers and employees must take to ensure employee safety in emergencies (i.e., fire, explosion, and adverse weather conditions). The following elements, at a minimum, shall be included in the plan:

1. Emergency evacuation procedures and emergency escape route assignments;

2. Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical operations or fight fires before they evacuate;

3. Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;

4. Rescue and medical duties for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;

5. The preferred means of reporting explosions, fires, and other emergencies;

6. Where fire departments or other agencies are depended on for emergency assistance, prior notice shall be given of potential hazards, and

7. Names or regular job titles of persons or departments to be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

D. Employees shall be trained regarding pertinent requirements of R614-4-4.A.,B., and C.

E. Applicable portions of the operating rules and practices shall be convenient to all employees involved in the operation. Supervisory personnel shall maintain copies of the overall operating procedure and be responsible for the enforcement of its provisions.

F. Buildings on explosives materials plant sites shall be separated by minimum distances conforming to the requirements of the "Intra Plant Distance Table for Use only Within Confines of Explosives Manufacturing Plants" which Table is contained in "The American Table of Distances", 1991 edition as published by the Institute of Makers of Explosives, and incorporated herein by this reference in this rule; except those buildings or sites that meet the specific requirements of other organizations such as the Department of Defense.

G. Mixing facilities for blasting agents shall be separated from storage facilities and each other in accordance with the "Table of Separation Distances of Ammonium Nitrate and Blasting Agents from Explosives or Blasting Agents" which Table is contained in "The American Table of Distances", 1991 edition as published by the Institute of Makers of Explosives, and incorporated herein by this reference in this rule.

H. All explosive material operations shall be scrutinized to devise methods for reducing the number of employees exposed, or the quantity of material subject to a single incident. Where necessary to protect employees, appropriate shields, substantial dividing walls or barricades shall be provided to shield employees from hazards; where this is not practicable, work by remote control shall be utilized.

I. An explosive material shall not be put in production unless safe working limits have been determined and posted. Operations shall be shut down whenever limits are exceeded.

J. Appropriate visual inspections shall be made of mixing, conveying, packaging, or other equipment to establish that such equipment is in safe operating condition. All problems relating to the safety of employees shall be corrected.

K. Floors and work surfaces in hazardous locations shall be constructed to facilitate cleaning and shall have no cracks or crevices in which explosive material may lodge.

L. Buildings shall be cleaned to prevent accumulations of explosive materials. Combustible or explosive waste shall be removed from buildings as often as necessary.

M. Explosive material spills shall be cleaned up immediately. An appropriate cleaning and collection system for hazardous residues shall be provided and used.

N. Waste explosives and materials contaminated with explosives shall be kept separate from all other waste.

O. Care shall be exercised so that foreign objects or materials do not get into explosive materials.

P. Appropriate tools and equipment shall be used in explosive materials operations.

Q. Only properly identified and inspected explosives materials shall be mixed.

R. Finished explosive materials shall be identified.

S. No person shall store, handle or transport explosives or materials when such storage handling, and transportation

of explosives or material constitutes an undue hazard to life.

T. Explosive material areas shall be placarded at each entrance. Personnel entering these areas shall present the proper credentials and turn over all articles prohibited by management before entering the area. Plant boundaries shall be fenced unless topography and/or other physical considerations accomplish this; the boundaries of restricted areas shall be posted at intervals to warn against trespassing.

U. Parking of vehicles in restricted areas near explosives facilities shall be controlled to minimize fire and explosion hazards and prevent congestion in event of emergency. Vehicles shall be parked in designated areas only.

R614-4-5. Building Construction.

A. Buildings used for explosive materials shall be of a safe design for the materials being handled and shall be maintained in that condition.

B. Heating equipment shall be installed in a manner to prevent ignition, deflagration or explosion of the materials being handled.

C. Buildings where dust, fumes, or vapors are possible shall be adequately ventilated, at the source of the hazard. Exhaust fans through which combustible dust or flammable vapors pass shall be equipped with nonsparking blades (or casing lined with nonsparking material) and approved motors. The entire ventilating system shall be bonded electrically and grounded properly.

D. Cleaning and collection systems shall be installed and maintained in a manner that takes into consideration the materials being handled.

R614-4-6. Electrical.

A. All electrical switches, controls, motors, wiring and equipment located in explosive material plants shall conform to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910 Chapter S (Electrical).

B. In any operations where a continuous supply of power is required, the lack of which may cause a hazard to employees an alternate source of power shall be provided.

C. The primary electrical supply to an explosives area shall be so arranged that it can be cut off by switches located at one or more central points away from the area.

D. When static electricity is a hazard nonsparking conductive floors and work surfaces or other approved methods to control and disperse static electricity is required, continuity of grounding on all mechanical devices shall be assured.

E. Only artificial lighting devices approved for the location shall be permitted in explosive areas.

R614-4-7. Fire, and/or Explosion Prevention.

A. No person shall take matches, lighters or other fire, flame, heat or spark producing devices into any restricted area containing ammunition, explosive material or readily ignitable flammable materials except by written authorization. When such authority has been received, a carrying device, too large to fit into the pockets, shall be used for matches, lighters, and similar materials. The carrying of and the use of "strike anywhere" matches are prohibited.

B. An employee whose clothing is contaminated with explosive or flammable material to the degree that it may endanger the safety of the employee shall not smoke, go near fire, open flame or spark producing devices.

C. Smoking is prohibited except in designated smoking areas.

D. The land within 25 feet of any explosive material manufacturing or mixing building shall be kept clear of rubbish, brush, dried grass, leaves, dead trees, all live trees less than 10 feet high, and other combustible materials.

R614-4-8. Protective Clothing and Equipment.

A. Management shall assure that appropriate protective clothing, eye and face protection equipment, and respiratory protection equipment, where necessary to protect the safety and health of employees, shall be used and employees trained in their use.

B. When required by exposure, a shower bath shall be taken at the end of each shift.

C. Shoes shall be cleaned before entering or leaving explosive materials buildings.

D. Contaminated work clothing and shoes shall not be worn off the plant site.

E. Employees who work upon conductive flooring, conductive mats, or conductive runners where explosive materials or flammable vapors are present must wear non-sparking conductive footwear and the conductivity shall be assured. Personnel from other departments or visitors who enter these areas shall also comply (See ANSI/UL 467-1972 Grounds and Grounding and ANSI Z41.3-1976 Conductive Safety-Toe Footwear).

F. Under no circumstances will personnel working on electrical equipment or facilities wear conductive-soled safety shoes or other conductive footwear.

G. Operational safety showers and eye wash facilities, clearly identified, shall be provided in case of contact with corrosives. All personnel employed in corrosive areas shall know the location of safety showers and eye wash facilities and be trained in their use.

R614-4-9. Intra Plant Transportation.

A. When moving explosive materials, the material shall be in acceptable containers, and covered when necessary.

B. Only authorized employees shall operate motorized equipment.

C. Vehicles used for the transportation of explosives shall be of a design to safely handle the material being moved.

R614-4-10. Explosive Materials Ingredient Preparation Operations.

A. When explosive material ingredients are susceptible to ignition by static electricity, shock, friction, spontaneous combustion, or incompatibility, adequate precaution shall be taken.

B. Blending or mixing equipment shall be of a construction suitable for the hazards of the materials being handled or processed.

C. Drive equipment for explosive material blenders, mixers, presses (hydraulic), screeners (mechanical), and other equipment shall be so designed that drive motors and pumps are located outside of the operating room in a dust-free and vapor-free atmosphere.

D. When materials are dried, the safe temperature for drying shall be established and then not exceeded at any point in the dryer apparatus or drying operation.

E. Containers used for handling oxidizers such as sodium nitrate and ammonium nitrate shall be examined for foreign material before use.

F. When necessary, screening of raw materials shall be supplemented by a permanent type magnetic separator.

G. Sulfur shall be handled so as to avoid friction and static electricity ignition.

H. Nitrocotton shall not be subjected to rough handling.

I. Extreme cleanliness shall be maintained in all nitrocotton operations. Any material that has escaped from its container shall be wet down immediately with water for proper disposal. Waste or dirty nitrocotton shall be properly disposed of.

J. Hoops and nuts on nitrocotton barrels or containers

shall be wet with water or oil prior to removing them and prior to placing them back on the containers.

K. Nitrocotton shall be stored in closed containers.

L. Frozen nitrocotton shall be thawed before removing from drums.

M. Nitrocotton shall be screened before use; screens shall be of non-sparking material and grounded.

N. Nitrocotton containing less than 25% moisture shall not be screened.

O. Partially filled drums of nitrocotton or similar materials shall be closed to prevent evaporation of moisture.

P. Empty drums shall be thoroughly cleaned of nitrocotton, inside and out.

R614-4-11. Maintenance and Repairs.

A. Repairs to explosive material, machinery or buildings shall not be made without prescribed cleanup, decontamination and approval by authorized supervisory personnel.

B. All new or newly repaired process equipment used in explosive material operations shall be examined and test operated before being placed into routine operation.

C. All tools used for lubrication, repairs or adjustment of explosive material equipment shall be removed from the building or returned to their proper location before routine operations are started or resumed.

D. Refueling shall comply with 29 CFR 1910.106.

R614-4-12. Storage of Explosive Material.

A. Explosives and related materials shall be stored in approved facilities required under the applicable provisions of 27 CFR 55 Commerce in Explosives, and/or the applicable provisions of the U.S. Department of Defense Regulations.

B. All explosive materials shall be stored in an approved magazine or area unless they are in process, being used or being loaded or unloaded into or from transportation vehicles or while in the course of transportation.

R614-4-13. Transportation of Explosive Material.

Transportation of explosives shall meet all the provisions of the U.S. Department of Transportation and/or Utah Department of Transportation.

R614-4-14. Blasting Agents.

A. General. Unless otherwise set forth in this rule, blasting agents, excluding slurry, water gels, and emulsions, shall be manufactured, transported, stored, and used in accordance with these regulations. Slurry, water gels, and emulsion are covered in R614-4.

B. Fixed Location Mixing.

1. Buildings or other facilities used for the mixing of blasting agents shall conform to the following minimum requirements.

2. Buildings shall be of noncombustible construction or sheet metal on wood studs.

3. Floors shall be of concrete or other non-absorbent material. They shall be constructed without enclosed floor drains and piping into which molten materials could flow and be confined in case of fire.

4. All fuel oil storage facilities, including heating oil and process oil, shall be separated from the mixing plant, and located in such a manner that in case of tank rupture the oil will drain away from the mixing plant, or diked in a manner to contain the tank contents in case of rupture.

5. The building shall be well ventilated (See R614-4-5.C.)

6. Only heating units which do not depend on combustion processes, properly designed and located, may be used in the plant. Electric heaters with exposed resistance elements are prohibited. All direct sources of heat shall be provided from units located outside the mixing building.

7. All internal-combustion engines, such as diesel or gasoline-powered generators, shall be located outside the mixing building, or shall be properly ventilated and isolated by a permanent firewall. The exhaust systems on all such engines shall be provided with spark arrester mufflers, or be remotely located, so that any spark emission will not be a hazard to any materials in or adjacent to the building.

C. Equipment used for mixing blasting agents shall conform to the requirements of this subdivision.

1. The design of the processing equipment, including mixing and conveying equipment, shall be compatible with the relative sensitivity of the materials being handled. Equipment shall be designed to minimize the possibility of frictional heating, compaction, overloading, accumulation of dust, and confinement. All bearings and drive assemblies shall be mounted outside the mixer. All surfaces shall be accessible for cleaning. All hollow shafts shall be constructed to permit venting with an opening of at least 1/2 inch diameter.

2. Both equipment and handling procedures shall be designed to prevent the introduction of foreign objects or materials.

3. Mixers, pumps, valves and related equipment shall be designed to permit regular and periodic flushing, cleaning, dismantling and inspection.

4. All electrical equipment, including wiring, switches, controls, motors and lights which is located inside the mixing room shall conform to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910 Subpart S for Class II, Division 2 locations.

5. Mixing and packaging equipment shall be constructed of materials compatible with the materials being handled.

6. Suitable means shall be provided to prevent the flow of fuel to the mixer in case of fire. In gravity flow systems, an automatic spring-loaded shut-off valve with fusible link shall be installed.

D. The provisions of this subdivision shall be considered when determining blasting agent compositions.

1. The sensitivity of the blasting agent shall be determined by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap at regular intervals and after every change in formulations.

2. Oxidizers of small particle size, such as crushed ammonium nitrate prills or fines, may be more sensitive than coarser products and shall, therefore, be handled with greater care.

3. No hydrocarbon liquid fuel with flashpoint lower than that of no. 2 diesel fuel oil 125 degrees F. minimum shall be used.

4. Crude oil and crankcase oil shall not be used.

5. Metal powders such as aluminum shall be kept dry and shall be stored on containers or bins which are moisture-resistant or weather-tight. Solid fuels shall be used in such manner as to minimize dust explosion hazards.

6. Peroxides and chlorates shall not be used.

E. Mixing Operations

1. Safety precautions at mixing plants shall include the requirements of this subdivision.

2. The mixing, loading, and ingredient transfer areas where residues or spilled materials may accumulate shall be cleaned periodically. A cleaning and collection system for dangerous residues shall be provided.

3. A daily visual inspection shall be made of the mixing, conveying and electrical equipment to determine that such equipment is in safe operating condition. All discrepancies shall be corrected prior to operation. A program of systematic maintenance shall be conducted on a regular schedule.

4. The entire mixing and packaging plant shall be cleaned regularly and thoroughly to prevent excessive accumulation of dust, grease, and product ingredients.

5. Empty ingredient bags shall be disposed of daily in a safe manner.

6. No welding shall be permitted nor open flames allowed in or around the mixing or storage area of the plant, unless the equipment and area have been completely washed down and all fuels and oxidizing material removed.

7. Before welding or making repairs to hollow shafts, all fuels and oxidizing material shall be removed from the outside and inside of the shaft by a thorough washing, and the shaft shall be vented.

8. Other explosive material shall not be stored inside of or within 50 feet of any building or facility used for the mixing of blasting agents.

F. Bulk delivery and mixing vehicles.

1. The provisions of this subparagraph shall apply to off-highway private operations as well as to all public highway movements.

2. A bulk vehicle body for delivering and mixing blasting agents shall conform with the requirements of this subdivision.

a. The body shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

b. Vehicles used to transport bulk premixing blasting agents on public highways shall have closed bodies.

c. All moving parts of the mixing system shall be designed as to prevent a heat buildup. Shafts or axles which contact the product shall have outboard bearings with 1-inch minimum clearance between the bearings and the outside of the product container. Particular attention shall be given to the clearances on all moving parts.

d. A bulk delivery vehicle shall be strong enough to carry the load without difficulty and be in safe mechanical condition.

e. When electric power is supplied by a self-contained motor generator located on the vehicle, the motor generator shall be separated from the blasting agent discharge.

f. A positive action parking brake which will set the wheel brakes on at least one axle shall be provided on vehicles when equipped with air brakes and shall be used during bulk delivery operations. Wheel chocks shall supplement parking brakes whenever conditions may require.

3. Operation of bulk delivery vehicles shall conform to the requirements of this subdivision. These include the placarding requirements as specified by the Department of Transportation.

a. The operator shall be trained in the safe operation of the vehicle together with its mixing, conveying, and related equipment. The employer shall assure that the operator is familiar with the commodities being delivered and the general procedure for handling emergency situations.

b. The operator shall be familiar with applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations governing the transportation of explosive materials to the location and on the site.

c. No person shall smoke, carry matches or any flame producing device, or carry any fire-arms while in or about bulk vehicles effecting the mixing, transfer, or down-the-hole loading of blasting agents at or near the blasting site.

d. Caution shall be exercised in the movement of the vehicle in the blasting area to avoid driving the vehicle over or dragging hoses over firing lines, cap wires, or explosive materials. The employer shall assure that the driver, in moving the vehicle, has assistance of a second person to guide his movements.

e. No in transit mixing of materials shall be performed.

4. Pneumatic loading from bulk delivery vehicles into blast holes primed with electric blasting caps or other static-sensitive systems shall conform to the requirements of the subdivision.

a. A positive grounding device shall be used to prevent the accumulation of static electricity.

b. A discharge hose shall be used that has a resistance range that will prevent conducting stray currents, but that is conductive enough to bleed off static buildup.

c. A qualified person shall evaluate all systems to determine if they will adequately dissipate static under potential field conditions.

5. Repairs to bulk delivery vehicles shall conform to the requirements of this Part.

a. No welding or open flames shall be used on or around any part of the delivery equipment unless it has been completely washed down and all oxidizer material removed.

b. Before welding or making repairs to hollow shafts, the shaft shall be thoroughly cleaned inside and out and vented with a minimum one-half inch diameter opening.

G. Bulk Storage Bins

1. The bin, including supports, shall be constructed of compatible materials, waterproof, and adequately supported and braced to withstand the combination of all loads including impact forces arising from product movement within the bin and accidental vehicle contact with the support legs.

2. The bin discharge gate shall be designed to provide a closure tight enough to prevent leakage of the stored product. Provision shall also be made so that the gate can be locked.

3. Bin loading manways or access hatches shall be hinged or otherwise attached to the bin and designed to permit locking.

4. Any electrically driven conveyors for loading or unloading bins shall conform to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910 Subpart S. They shall be designed to minimize damage from corrosion.

5. Bins containing blasting agent shall be located, with respect to inhabited buildings, passenger railroads, and public highways, in accordance with American Table of Distances and separation from other blasting agent storage and explosives storage shall be in conformity with NFPA 492.

6. Bins containing ammonium nitrate shall be separate from blasting agent storage and explosives storage in conformity with NFPA 492.

H. Storage of Blasting Agents shall conform with the requirements of R614-4-12.

I. Transportation of Blasting Agents shall conform with the requirements of R614-4-13.

R614-4-15. Slurry, Water Gel and Emulsions.

A. General Provisions. Unless otherwise set forth in this rule, slurry, water gels, and emulsions shall be manufactured, transported, stored and used in the same manner as explosives or blasting agents in accordance with these regulations.

B. Types and classification.

1. Slurry, water gels, and emulsions which are cap-sensitive as defined in R614-4-2.B. under Blasting Agent shall be classified as an explosive and manufactured, transported, stored, and used as specified for "explosives" in this rule.

2. Slurry, water gels, and emulsions which are not cap-sensitive as defined in R614-4-2.B.of this section under Blasting Agent shall be classified as blasting agents and manufactured, transported, stored, and used as specified for "blasting agents" in this rule.

3. When tests on specific formulations of slurry, water gels, and emulsions result in Department of Transportation classification as a Class B explosive, bullet-resistant

magazines are not required. See R614-4-12.

C. Fixed Location Mixing

1. Buildings or other facilities used for the mixing of slurrys, water gels and emulsions shall conform to the following minimum requirements.

2. Buildings shall be of noncombustible construction or sheet metal on wood studs.

3. Floors shall be of concrete or other non-absorbent material. They shall be constructed without enclosed floor drains and piping into which molten materials could flow and be confined in case of fire.

4. All fuel oil storage facilities, including heating oil and process oil, shall be separated from the mixing plant, and located in such a manner that in case of tank rupture the oil will drain away from the mixing plant, or diked in a manner to contain the tank contents in case of rupture.

5. The building shall be well ventilated.

6. Only heating units which do not depend on combustion processes, properly designed and located, may be used in the plant. Electric heaters with exposed resistance elements are prohibited. All direct sources of heat shall be provided from units located outside the mixing building.

7. Internal-combustion engines, such as diesel or gasoline-powered generators, when the hazard exists, shall be located outside the mixing building or shall be properly ventilated and isolated by a permanent firewall. The exhaust systems on all such engines shall be provided with spark-arrester mufflers, or be remotely located, so that any spark emission will not be a hazard to any materials in or adjacent to the building.

D. Ingredients of Slurry, Water Gels and Emulsions.

1. Ingredients of slurrys, water gels, and emulsions shall conform to the requirements of this subdivision.

2. Ingredients in themselves classified as Class A or Class B Explosives shall be stored in conformity with R614-4-15 of this rule.

3. Nitrate-water solutions may be stored in tank cars, tank trucks, or fixed tanks without quantity or distance limitations. Spills or leaks which may contaminate combustible materials shall be cleaned up immediately.

4. Metal powders such as aluminum shall be kept dry and shall be stored in containers or bins which are moisture-resistant or weathertight. Solid fuels shall be used in such manner as to minimize dust explosion hazards.

5. Ingredients shall not be stored with incompatible materials.

6. Peroxides and chlorates shall not be used.

E. Mixing Equipment

1. Mixing equipment shall comply with the requirements of this subdivision.

2. The design of the processing equipment, including mixing and conveying equipment, shall be compatible with the relative sensitivity of the materials being handled. Equipment shall be designed to minimize the possibility of frictional heating, compaction, overloading, and confinement.

3. Both equipment and handling procedures shall be designed to prevent the introduction of foreign objects or materials.

4. Mixers, pumps, valves and related equipment shall be designed to permit regular and periodic flushing, cleaning, dismantling, and inspection.

5. All electrical equipment including wiring, switches, controls, motors and lights, shall conform to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910 Subpart S.

F. Bulk delivery and mixing vehicles

1. The provisions of this subparagraph shall apply to off-highway private operations as well as to all public highway movements.

2. The design of vehicles shall comply with the requirements of this subdivision.

a. Vehicles used over public highways for the bulk transportation of water gels or of ingredients classified as dangerous commodities, shall meet the requirements of the Department of Transportation and shall meet the requirements of this Part.

b. When electric power is supplied by a self-contained motor generator located on the vehicle the generator shall be at a point separated from where the water gel is discharged.

c. The design of processing equipment and general requirements shall conform to the requirements of this Chapter.

d. A bulk delivery vehicle shall be strong enough to carry the load without difficulty and be in good mechanical condition.

e. A positive action parking brake which will set the wheel brakes on at least one axle shall be provided on vehicles when equipped with air brakes and shall be used during bulk delivery operations. Wheel chocks shall supplement parking brakes whenever conditions may require.

G. Operation of bulk delivery and mixing vehicles shall comply with the requirements of this subdivision.

1. The operator shall be trained in the safe operation of the vehicle together with its mixing, conveying, and related equipment. He shall be familiar with the commodities being delivered and the general procedure for handling emergency situations.

2. The operator shall be familiar with applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations governing the transportation of explosive materials to the location and on the site.

3. No person shall be allowed to smoke, carry matches or any flame-producing devices, or carry any firearms while in or about bulk vehicles effecting the mixing, transfer, or down-the-hole loading of slurry, water gels, and emulsions, at or near the blasting site.

4. Caution shall be exercised in the movement of the vehicle in the blasting area to avoid driving the vehicle over or dragging hoses over firing lines, cap wires, or explosive materials. The employer shall assure the driver the assistance of a second person to guide the driver's movements.

5. No in transit mixing of materials shall be performed.

6. The location chosen for slurry, water gel, and emulsions or ingredient transfer from a support vehicle into the borehole loading vehicle shall be away from the blasting hole site when the boreholes are loaded or in the process of being loaded.

R614-4-16. Small Arms Ammunition, Small Arms Primers, and Small Arms Propellants.

A. Scope - This rule does not apply to in-process storage and intraplant transportation during manufacture of small arms ammunition, small arms primers and smokeless propellants.

B. Small Arms Ammunition

1. No quantity limitations are imposed on the storage of small arms ammunition in warehouses, retail stores, and other general occupancy facilities except those imposed by limitations of storage facilities.

2. Small arms ammunition shall be separated from flammable liquids, flammable solids as classified in 49 CFR 172, and from oxidizing materials, by a fire-resistive wall of 1 hour rating or by a distance of 25 feet.

3. Small arms ammunition shall not be stored together with Class A or Class B explosives unless the storage facility is adequate for this latter storage.

C. Smokeless Propellants

1. All smokeless propellants shall be stored in shipping containers specified in 27 CFR 55 Commerce in Explosives

for smokeless propellants.

2. Commercial stocks of smokeless propellants over 20 pounds and not more than 100 pounds shall be stored in portable wooden boxes having wall of at least 1 inch nominal thickness.

3. Commercial stocks in quantities not to exceed 750 pounds shall be stored in nonportable storage cabinets having wooden walls of at least 1 inch nominal thickness. Not more than 400 pounds shall be permitted in any one cabinet.

4. Quantities in excess of 750 pounds shall be stored in magazines in accordance with R614-4-12.

D. Small Arms Ammunition Primers

1. Small arms ammunition primers shall not be stored except in the original shipping container in accordance with the requirements of Department of Transportation for small arms ammunition primers.

2. Small arms ammunition primers shall be separated from flammable liquids, flammable solids as classified in 49 CFR 172, and oxidizing materials by a fire-resistive wall of 1-hour rating or by a distance of 25 feet.

3. Not more than 750,000 small arms ammunition primers shall be stored in any one building, except as provided in R614-4-16.D.4. Not more than 100,000 shall be stored in any one pile. Piles shall be at least 15 feet apart.

4. Quantities of small arms ammunition primers in excess of 750,000 shall be stored in magazines in accordance with R614-4-12.

R614-4-17. Fireworks.

Scope - This rule applies to the manufacture of Class B and C fireworks.

A. All fireworks manufacturing shall comply with the requirements of this rule and the applicable portions of R614-4.

1. No more than 500 pounds of pyrotechnic and explosive composition shall be permitted at one time in any mixing building or any building in which pyrotechnic and explosive compositions are pressed or otherwise prepared for finishing and assembling.

2. No more than 500 pounds of pyrotechnic and explosive composition shall be permitted in a finishing and assembling building at one time.

3. In no case shall oxidizers such as nitrates, chlorates, or perchlorates be stored in the same building with combustible powdered materials such as charcoal, guns, metals, sulfur, or antimony sulfide.

B. Separation Distances.

1. All process buildings shall be separated from inhabited buildings, public highways and passenger railways in accordance with American Table of distance.

2. The separation distance between process buildings shall be in accordance with American Table of Distances.

3. Separation distances of nonprocess buildings from process buildings and magazines shall be in accordance with American Table of Distances.

4. Separation of magazines containing black powder or salutes classified as Class B fireworks from inhabited buildings, highways, and other magazines containing black powder or salutes classified as Class B fireworks shall be in accordance with American Table of Distances.

C. Building Construction

1. The exterior of process buildings constructed after this Code is adopted shall be constructed of materials no more combustible than painted wood.

2. No buildings shall have a basement. Interior wall surfaces and ceilings of buildings shall be smooth, free from cracks and crevices, noncombustible, and with a minimum of horizontal ledges upon which dust may accumulate. Wall joints and openings for wiring and plumbing shall be sealed to prevent entry of dust. Floors and work surfaces shall not have cracks or crevices in which explosives or pyrotechnic compositions may lodge.

3. Mixing, screening, pressing and assembly buildings or areas shall have conductive flooring, properly grounded.

R614-4-18. Use of Explosives and Blasting Agents.

A. General Provision

1. While explosives are being handled or used, smoking shall not be permitted and no one near the explosives shall possess matches,open light or other fire or flame except for ignition purposes. No person shall be allowed to handle explosives while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, narcotics, or other dangerous drugs.

2. Original containers or approved magazines shall be used for taking detonators and other explosives from storage magazines to the blasting area.

3. When blasting is done in congested areas or in close proximity to a structure, or any other installation that may be damaged, the blast shall be covered before firing with a mat constructed so that it is capable of preventing fragments from being thrown.

4. Persons authorized to prepare explosive charges or conduct blasting operations shall use every reasonable precaution including but not limited to warning signals, flags, barricades, or woven wire mats to insure the safety of all employees.

5. Surface blasting operations, except during unusual conditions shall be conducted during daylight hours.

a. Unusual blasting operations associated with industrial processes that are performed inside buildings shall be permitted, regardless of time of day, if both of the following conditions are met:

(1) All requirements concerning the use of explosives during normal blasting operations are implemented; and

(2) A minimum illumination intensity of 20 foot-candles is provided within a 5-foot (1.52m) radius of where explosive charges are being assembled, where explosive charges are being placed, and where explosive materials are being attached to initiating devices.

6. Whenever blasting is being conducted in the vicinity of gas, electric, water, fire alarm, telephone, telegraph, and steam utilities, the blaster shall notify the appropriate representatives of such utilities at least 24 hours in advance of blasting, specifying the location and intended time of such blasting. Verbal notice shall be confirmed with written notice.

7. Due precautions shall be taken to prevent accidental discharge of electric blasting caps from current induced by radar, radio transmitters, lightning, adjacent powerlines, dust storms, or other sources of extraneous electricity. These precautions shall include:

a. The suspension of all blasting operations and removal of persons from the blasting area during the approach and progress of an electric storm; and

b. The posting of signs warning against the use of mobile radio transmitters. (See ANSI C-95.4 and Institute of Makers of Explosive Safety Library Publication #20.)

8. Warning signs, indicating a blast area, shall be maintained at all approaches to the blast area. The warning sign lettering shall not be less than 4 inches in height on a contrasting background.

9. The blaster shall keep an accurate, up-to-date record of explosives, explosive materials, blasting agents, and blasting supplies used in a blast and shall keep an accurate running inventory of all explosives and blasting agents stored on the operation.

10. No activity of any nature other than that which is required for drilling or for loading holes with explosive

material shall be permitted in a blast area.

11. Empty boxes and paper and fiber packing materials which have previously contained explosive material shall not be used again for any purpose, but shall be destroyed by burning at an approved isolated location out of doors, and no person shall be nearer than 100 feet after the burning has started.

12. Containers of explosives shall not be left open in any magazine or within 50 feet of any magazine. In opening kegs or wooden cases, no sparking metal tools shall be used; wooden wedges and either wood, fiber or rubber mallets shall be used. Nonsparking metallic slitters may be used for opening fiberboard cases.

13. Explosives or blasting equipment that are deteriorated or damaged shall not be used.

14. No explosives shall be abandoned.

B. Blaster Qualifications.

1. A blaster shall be able to understand and give written and oral orders.

2. A blaster shall be qualified by reason of training, knowledge, or experience, in the field of transporting, storing, handling, and use of explosives material and have a working knowledge of State and local laws and regulations which pertain to explosives material.

3. Blasters shall be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of competency in handling explosives material and performing in a safe manner the type of blasting that will be required.

4. The blaster shall be knowledgeable and competent in the use of each type of blasting method used.

C. Loading of Explosive Materials.

1. Procedures that permit safe loading shall be established and followed.

2. All drill holes shall be sufficiently large to admit freely the insertion of the cartridges of explosives.

3. Tamping shall be done only with wood rods or plastic tamping poles without exposed metal parts, but nonsparking metal connectors may be used for jointed poles. Violent tamping shall be avoided. The primer shall never be tamped.

4. When loading blasting agents over electric blasting caps, semiconductive delivery hose shall be used and the equipment shall be bonded and grounded.

5. No holes shall be loaded except those to be fired in the next round of blasting.

6. No loaded holes shall be left unattended or unprotected.

7. Drilling shall not be started until all remaining butts of old holes are examined for unexploded charges, and if any are found, they shall be refired before work proceeds.

8. No employee shall be allowed to deepen drill holes which have contained explosives.

9. After loading for a blast is completed, all excess blasting caps or electric blasting caps and other explosives shall immediately be returned to their separate storage magazines.

D. Initiation of Explosive Charges - Electric Blasting.

1. Electric blasting caps shall not be used where sources of extraneous electricity make the use of electric blasting caps dangerous. Blasting cap leg wires shall be kept short-circuited (shunted) until they are connected into the circuit for firing.

2. Before adopting any system of electrical firing, the blaster shall conduct a thorough survey for extraneous currents, and all dangerous currents shall be eliminated before any holes are loaded.

3. In any single blast using electric blasting caps, all caps shall be electrically compatible.

4. Electric blasting shall be carried out by using blasting circuits or power circuits in accordance with the electric blasting cap manufacturer's recommendations.

5. When firing a circuit of electric blasting caps, care must be exercised to ensure that an adequate quantity of delivered current is available, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

6. Connecting wires and lead wires shall be insulated single solid wires of sufficient current-carrying capacity.

7. Buss wires shall be solid single wires of sufficient current-carrying capacity.

8. When firing electrically, the insulation on all firing lines shall be adequate in good condition.

9. A power circuit used for firing electric blasting caps shall not be grounded.

10. In underground operations when firing from a power circuit, a safety switch shall be placed in the permanent firing line at intervals. This switch shall be made so it can be locked only in the "off" position and shall be provided with a short-circuiting arrangement of the firing lines to the cap circuit.

11. In underground operations there shall be a "lightning" gap of at least 15 feet in the firing system ahead of the main firing switch; that is, between this switch and the source of power. This gap shall be bridged by a flexible jumper cord just before firing the blast.

12. When firing from a power circuit, the firing switch shall be locked in the open or "off" position at all times, except when firing. It shall be so designed that the firing lines to the cap circuit are automatically short-circuited when the switch is in the "off" position. Keys to this switch shall be entrusted only to the blaster.

13. Blasting machines shall be in good condition and the efficiency of the machine shall be tested periodically to make certain that it can deliver power at its rated capacity.

14. When firing with blasting machines, the connections shall be made as recommended by the manufacturer of the electric blasting caps used.

15. The number of electric blasting caps connected to a blasting machine shall not be in excess of its rated capacity. Furthermore, in primary blasting, a series circuit shall contain no more caps than the limits recommended by the manufacturer of the electric blasting caps in use.

16. The blaster shall be in charge of the blasting machines and no other person shall connect the leading wires to the machines.

17. Blasters, when testing initiating circuits, or electric caps, shall use only blasting galvanometers or other instruments which have been designed and approved for this purpose.

18. Whenever the possibility exists that a leading line of blasting wire might be thrown over a live powerline by the force of an explosion, care shall be taken to see that the total length of wires are kept too short to hit the lines, or that the wires are securely anchored to the ground. If neither of these requirements can be satisfied, a nonelectric system shall be used.

19. In electrical firing, only the employee making leading wire connections shall fire the shot. All connections shall be made from the bore hole back to the source of firing current, and the leading wires shall remain shorted and not be connected to the blasting machine or other source of current until the charge is to be fired.

20. After firing an electric blast from a blasting machine the leading wires shall be immediately disconnected from the machine and short-circuited.

E. Use of Safety Fuse.

1. Safety fuse shall only be used where sources of extraneous electricity make the use of electric blasting caps dangerous. The use of a fuse that has been damaged in any way shall be forbidden.

2. The hanging of a fuse on nails or other projections which will cause a sharp end to be formed in the fuse is prohibited.

3. Before capping safety fuse, a short length shall be cut from the end of the supply reel so as to assure a fresh cut end in each blasting cap.

4. Only a cap crimper of approved design shall be used for attaching blasting caps to safety fuse. Crimpers shall be kept in good repair and accessible for use.

5. No unused cap or short capped fuse shall be placed in any hole to be blasted; such detonators shall be removed from the working place and destroyed.

6. No fuse shall be capped, or primers made up, in any magazine or near any possible source of ignition.

7. No employees shall be permitted to carry detonators or store detonators or primers of any kind in their clothing.

8. The minimum length of safety fuse to be used in blasting shall not be less than 36 inches or a burning time of 120 seconds.

9. At least two employees shall be present when multiple cap and fuse blasting is done by hand lighting methods.

10. Not more than 12 fuses shall be lighted by each blaster when hand lighting devices are used. However, when two or more safety fuses in a group are lighted as one by means of igniter cord, or other similar fuse lighting devices, they may be considered as one fuse.

11. The method of dropping or pushing a primer or any explosive with a lighted fuse attached is forbidden.

12. Cap and fuse shall not be used for firing mudcap charges unless charges are separated sufficiently to prevent one charge from dislodging other shots in the blast.

13. When blasting with safety fuses, consideration shall be given to the length and burning rate of the fuse. Sufficient time, with a margin of safety, shall always be provided for the blaster to reach a place of safety.

F. Use of Detonating Cord.

1. Care shall be taken to select a detonating cord consistent with the type and physical condition of the bore hole and stemming and the type of explosives used.

2. Detonating cord shall be handled and used with the same respect and care given other explosives.

3. The line of detonating cord extending out of a bore hole or from a charge shall be cut from the supply spool before loading the remainder of the bore hole or placing additional charges.

4. Detonating cord shall be handled and used with care to avoid damaging or severing the cord during and after loading and hooking up.

5. Detonating cord connections shall be complete and positive in accordance with approved and recommended methods. Knot-type or other cord-to-cord connections shall be made only with detonating cord in which the explosive core is dry.

6. All detonating cord trunklines and branchlines shall be free of loops, sharp kinks, or angles that direct the cord back toward the oncoming line of detonation.

7. All detonating cord connections shall be inspected before firing the blast.

8. When detonating cord millisecond-delay connectors or short-interval delay electric blasting caps are used with detonating cord, the practice shall conform strictly to the manufacturer's recommendations.

9. When connecting a blasting cap or an electric blasting cap to detonating cord, the cap shall be taped or otherwise attached securely along the side or the end of the detonating cord, with the end of the cap containing the explosive charge pointed in the direction in which the detonation is to proceed.

10. Detonators for firing the trunkline shall not be brought to the loading areas nor attached to the detonating cord until everything else is in readiness for the blast.

G. Firing the Blast.

1. Before a blast is fired, a warning signal shall be given by the blaster in charge, who has made certain that all surplus explosives are in safe place and all employees, vehicles, and equipment are at a safe distance, or under sufficient cover.

2. Before firing any blast, warning shall be given, and all possible entries into the blasting area, shall be carefully guarded. The blaster shall make sure that all employees are out of the blast area before firing a blast.

H. Inspection After Blasting.

1. Immediately after the blast has been fired, the firing line shall be disconnected from the blasting machine, or where power switches are used, they shall be locked open or in the off position.

2. Sufficient time shall be allowed for the smoke and fumes to leave the blast area before returning to the shot. An inspection of the area and the surrounding rubble shall be made by the blaster to determine if all charges have been exploded before employees are allowed to return to the operation. Any unexploded explosives shall be disposed of safely.

I. Misfires.

1. If a misfire is found, the blaster shall provide proper safeguards for excluding all employees from the danger zone.

2. No other work shall be done except that necessary to remove the hazard of misfire and only those employees necessary to do the work shall remain in the danger zone.

3. No attempt shall be made to extract explosives from any charged or misfired hole; a new primer shall be put in and the hole refired. If refiring of the misfired hole presents a hazard, the explosives may be removed by washing out with water or, where the misfire is under water, blown out with air.

4. If there are any misfires while using cap and fuse, all employees shall be required to remain away from the charge for at least 1 hour. If electric blasting caps are used and a misfire occurs, this waiting period may be reduced to 30 minutes. Misfires shall be handled under the direction of the blaster in charge of the blasting and all wires shall be carefully traced and search made for unexploded charges.

5. No drilling, digging, or picking shall be permitted until all missed holes have been detonated or the authorized representative has approved the work can proceed.

J. Underwater Blasting.

1. Loading tubes and casings of dissimilar metals shall not be used because of possible electric transient currents from galvanic action of the metals and water.

2. Only water-resistant blasting caps and detonating cords shall be used for all marine blasting. Loading shall be done through a non-sparking metal loading tube when tube is necessary.

3. No blast shall be fired while any vessel under way is closer than 1,500 feet to the blasting area. Those on board vessels or craft moored or anchored within 1,500 feet shall be notified before a blast is fired.

4. No blast shall be fired while any swimming or diving operations are in progress in the vicinity of the blasting area. If such operations are in progress, signals and arrangements shall be agreed upon to assure that no blast shall be fired while any person is in the water.

5. Blasting flags shall be displayed.

6. The storage and handling of explosives aboard vessels used in underwater blasting operations shall be according to provisions outlined herein on handling and storing explosives.

7. When more than one charge is placed under water, a float device shall be attached to an element of each charge in such a manner that it will be released by the firing. Misfires

shall be handled in accordance with the requirements of R614-4-18.I.

R614-4-19. Product Testing.

A. Every program for testing of explosive materials shall be examined by the employer for all foreseeable hazards involved in the test. When a specific hazard can be foreseen which affects safety, alternate means for attaining the objectives of the test shall be adopted.

B. No test shall be conducted unless safe testing facilities are available. The employer shall determine the adequacy of available facilities and the need for additional safeguards prior to beginning tests.

C. The test crew shall consist of at least two members during tests: one member of the crew shall serve as safety observer and shall be stationed at a safe location so as to summon help and offer aid in an emergency.

D. The quantity of explosive material taken to a test site shall not exceed that required to conduct the test safely.

E. It shall be the responsibility of the person in charge of the test to take the necessary action to protect by location or distance, personnel that may be endangered by the test.

F. If a test item fails to function (explode) no attempt shall be made to determine the nature of the malfunction until sufficient time has elapsed to assure that the test item is not reacting. The test item shall be handled cautiously, preferably by remote control and disposed of as soon as possible. Care shall be taken to avoid inhaling the reaction products of test compositions.

R614-4-20. Storage of Ammonium Nitrate.

A. Storage

1. Except as provided in R614-4-12. this rule applies to the storage of ammonium nitrate in the form of crystals, flakes, grains, or prills, including fertilizer grade, dynamite grade, nitrous oxide grade, technical grade, and other mixtures containing 60 percent or more ammonium nitrate by weight but does not apply to blasting agents.

2. This rule does not apply to the transportation of ammonium nitrate.

3. The storage of ammonium nitrate and ammonium nitrate mixtures that are more sensitive than allowed by the "Definition of Test Procedures for Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer" (available from the Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036) is prohibited.

4. Nothing in this rule shall apply to the production of ammonium nitrate or to the storage of ammonium nitrate on the premise of the producing plant.

5. The standards for ammonium nitrate (nitrous oxide grade) are those found in the "Specifications, Properties, and Recommendations for Packaging, Transportation, Storage, and Use of Ammonium Nitrate", Available from the Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036.

B. General.

1. This rule applies to all persons storing, having, or keeping ammonium nitrate, and to the owner or lessee of any building, premises, or structure in which ammonium nitrate is stored in quantities of 1,000 pounds or more.

2. Approval of large quantity storage shall be subject to due consideration of the fire and explosion hazards, including exposure to toxic vapors from burning or decomposing nitrate.

C. Storage Buildings.

1. Storage buildings shall not have basements unless the basements are open on at least one side. Storage buildings shall not be over one story in height.

2. Storage buildings shall have adequate ventilation, or be of a construction that will be self-ventilating in the event of fire.

3. The wall on the exposed side of a storage building within 50 feet of a combustible building, forest, piles of combustible materials and similar exposure hazards shall be of fire-resistive construction. In lieu of the fire-resistive wall, other suitable means of exposure protection such as a free standing wall may be used. The roof coverings shall be Class C or better, as defined in the Manual on Roof Coverings, NFPA 203M-1970 or latest edition thereof.

4. All flooring in storage and handling areas shall be of noncombustible materials or protected against impregnation by ammonium nitrate and shall be without open drains, traps, tunnels, pits or pockets into which any molten ammonium nitrate could flow and be confined in the event of fire.

5. The continued use of an existing storage building or structure not in strict conformity with this Rule may be approved in cases where such continued use will not constitute a hazard to life.

6. Buildings and structures shall be dry and free from water seepage through the roof, walls, and floors.

D. Storage of Ammonium Nitrate in Bags, Drums, or Other Containers.

1. Bags and Containers

a. Bags and containers used for ammonium nitrate must comply with specifications and standards required for use in interstate commerce.

b. Containers used on the premises in the actual manufacturing or processing need not comply with provisions of R614-4-20.D.1.a.

2. Storage

a. Containers of ammonium nitrate shall not be accepted for storage when the temperature of the ammonium nitrate exceeds 130 degrees F.

b. Bags of ammonium nitrate shall not be stored within 30 inches of the storage building walls and partitions.

c. The height of piles shall not exceed 20 feet. The width of piles shall not exceed 20 feet and the length 50 feet except that where the building is of noncombustible construction or is protected by automatic sprinklers the length of piles shall not be limited. In no case shall the ammonium nitrate be stacked closer than 36 inches below the roof or supporting and spreader beams over head.

d. Aisles shall be provided to separate piles by a clear space of not less than 3 feet in width. At least one service or main aisle in the storage area shall not be less than 4 feet in width.

E. Storage of Bulk Ammonium Nitrate.

1. Warehouses shall have adequate ventilation or be capable of adequate ventilation in case of fire.

2. Unless constructed of noncombustible material or unless adequate facilities for fighting a roof fire are available, bulk storage structures shall not exceed a height of 40 feet.

F. Bins

1. Bins shall be clean and free of materials which may contaminate ammonium nitrate.

2. Due to the corrosive and reactive properties of ammonium nitrate, and to avoid contamination, galvanized iron, copper, lead, and zinc shall not be used in a bin constructed unless suitably protected. Aluminum bins and wooden bins protected against impregnation by ammonium nitrate are permissible. The partitions dividing the ammonium nitrate storage from other products which would contaminate the ammonium nitrate shall be of tight construction.

3. The ammonium nitrate storage bins or piles shall be clearly identified by signs reading "Ammonium Nitrate" with letters at least 2 inches high.

G. General.

1. Piles or bins shall be so sized and arranged that all

material in the pile is moved out periodically in order to minimize possible caking of the stored ammonium nitrate.

2. Height or depth of piles shall be limited by the pressure-setting tendency of the product. However, in no case shall ammonium nitrate be piled higher at any point than 36 inches below the roof or supporting and spreader beams over head.

3. Ammonium nitrate shall not be accepted for storage when the temperature of the product exceed 130 degrees F.

4. Dynamite, other explosives, and blasting agents shall not be used to break up or loosen caked ammonium nitrate.

H. Contaminants.

1. Ammonium nitrate shall be in a separate building or shall be separated by approved type fire-walls of not less than 1 hour fire-resistance rating from storage of organic chemicals, acids, or other corrosive materials, materials that may require blasting during processing or handling, compressed flammable and combustible materials or other contaminating substances, including but not limited to animal fats, baled cotton, baled rags, baled scrap paper, bleaching powder, burlap or cotton bags, caustic soda, coal, coke, charcoal, cork, camphor, excelsior, fibers of any kind, fish oils, fish meal, foam rubber, hay, lubricating oil, linseed oil, or other oxidizable or drying oils, naphthalene, oakum, oiled clothing, oiled paper, oiled textiles, paint straw, sawdust, wood shavings, or vegetable oils. Walls referred to in this subdivision need extend only to the underside of the roof.

2. In lieu of separation walls, ammonium nitrate may be separated from the materials referred to in R614-4-20.H.1. by a space of at least 30 feet.

3. Flammable liquids such as gasoline, kerosene, solvents, and light fuel oils shall not be stored on the premises except when such storage conforms to R614-4-1, and when walls and sills or curbs are provided in accordance with R614-4-20.H.1. or 2.

4. LP-gas shall not be stored on the premises except when such storage conforms to 29 CFR 1910.110.

I. Storage.

1. Sulfur and finely divided metals shall not be stored in the same building with ammonium nitrate except when such storage conforms to R614-4-1. through 20.

2. Explosives and blasting agents shall not be stored in the same building with ammonium nitrate except on the premises of makers, distributors, and user-compounders of explosives or blasting agents.

3. Where explosives or blasting agents are stored in separate buildings, other than on the premises of makers, distributors, and user-compounders of explosives or blasting agents, they shall be separated from the ammonium nitrate by the distances and/or barricades specified in R614-4-21 but not less than 50 feet.

4. Storage and/or operations on the premises of makers, distributors and user-compounders of explosives or blasting agents shall be in conformity with R614-4-1. through 20. of these rules.

J. General Precautions.

1. Electrical

a. Electrical installations shall conform to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910 Subpart S, for ordinary locations. They shall be designed to minimize damage from corrosion.

b. In areas where lightning storms are prevalent, lightning protection shall be provided. (See the Lightning Protection Code, NFPA 78-1979).

c. Provisions shall be made to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the ammonium nitrate storage area.

2. Fire Protection.

a. Not more than 2,500 tons of bagged ammonium nitrate shall be stored in a building or structure not equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. Sprinkler systems shall be approved type and installed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.159.

b. Suitable fire control devices such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers shall be provided throughout the warehouse and in the loading and unloading area. Suitable fire control devices shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.157 and 1910.158.

c. Water supplies and fire hydrants shall be available in accordance with recognized good practices.

R614-4-21. Sources of Standards.

The following sources and publications were used in the Development of R614-4.

A. Institute of Makers of Explosives Safety Library Publications, 1575 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 550, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. The American Table of Distances

C. Suggested Code of Regulations for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, Sale, Possession, and Use of Explosive Materials.

D. "Do's and Don'ts" Instructions and Warnings

E. Glossary of Industry Terms

F. Safety in the Transportation, Storage, Handling and Use of Explosives.

G. Safety Guide for the Prevention of Radio Frequency Radiation Hazards in the Use of Electric Blasting Caps.

H. IME Standard for the Safe Transportation of Class C Detonators (Blasting Caps) in a Vehicle with Certain Other Explosives.

I. Department of Defense Standards.

Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

1. DOD 5154.4S DOD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

2. AMCP 706-186 Engineering Design Handbook, Military Pyrotechnics Series, Part Two--Safety, Procedures and Glossary

3. DOD 4145.26M DOD Contractor's Safety Manual for Ammunition, Explosives and Related Dangerous Material

J. National Fire Protection Association Codes, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston MA 02210.

1. NFPA 44a-1974 Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks

2. NFPA 495-1973 Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage and Use of Explosive Materials

3. NFPA 492-1976 Separation Distances of Ammonium Nitrate and Blasting Agents from Explosives or Blasting Agents

4. NFPA 203M-1970 Manual on Roof Coverings

5. NFPA 78-1979 Lightning Protection Code

6. NFPA 490-1975 Storage of Ammonium Nitrate

7. NFPA 91-1973 Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock, and Vapor Removal or Conveying

K. Code of Federal Regulations Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

1. CFR 14 Aeronautics and Space

2. CFR 27 Alcohol, Tobacco Products, and Firearms

3. CFR 29 Labor

4. CFR 30 Mineral Resources

5. CFR 46 Shipping

6. CFR 49 Transportation

L. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Reports available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical; Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

1. PB 297 827 A Safe Practices Manual for the Manufacturing, Transportation, Storage and Use of

Explosives
2. PB 297 807 A Safe Practices Manual for the Manufacturing, Transportation, Storage, and Use of Pyrotechnics

KEY: safety
December 2, 1997 34A-6-202
Notice of Continuation October 22, 2012

R614. Labor Commission, Occupational Safety and Health.
R614-5. Materials Handling and Storage.
R614-5-1. Crawler Locomotive and Truck Cranes.

Two Blocking Damage Preventive Feature. On hydraulic cranes with power telescoping booms, an "Anti Two-Blocking" feature, warning device, or other arrangement, shall be provided to warn the crane operator to avoid colliding ("two-blocking") the hook block with the boom point when hoisting the load, when extending the boom or when booming up or down.

R614-5-2. Conveyors.

This rule is to cover minimum standards for the safe installation, operation and maintenance of all types of conveying machinery and equipment, which includes belt, bucket, chain, roller, reciprocating or oscillating, screw, pneumatic, and flight conveyors or conveying systems. In the event these orders do not cover a specific hazardous condition, the ANSI standard B-20.1, 1996 shall be used as a guide.

A. Guarding.

1. Driving mechanisms of conveying equipment shall be enclosed by housing or guards where it is possible for workers to come in contact with gears, chain or belt drives or moving shafts. The guards shall be constructed so no part of the body or clothing can contact the driving mechanism.

2. Head pulleys, tail pulleys, take up, counterweights, sprockets, sheaves, drums, blocks, etc., shall be enclosed with guards or the area blocked off with rails or fence so workers cannot come in contact with moving parts.

3. Bucket elevators shall be enclosed in a housing or the area blocked off so no hazard exists from falling material.

4. Screw conveyors, troughs, or box openings shall have covers, grating or guard rails to prevent workers from coming in contact with the moving conveyor.

5. Conveyors passing over work areas, aisles or walkways where workers are exposed shall be covered underneath to eliminate hazard from falling material or personal contact.

6. Openings to hoppers, chutes or other discharge points where workers may be exposed shall be guarded by railings, toeboards, baffleplates, chains, temporary covers and front and sides high enough to prevent workers falling into them and material being discharged from striking them.

7. Platforms with side rails shall be constructed on trippers where a worker is required to ride or climb on the tripper to operate the controls so he cannot slip off or come in contact with the moving machinery. If a platform is not required, levers and controls shall be located so the worker can safely operate the tripper without coming in contact with the moving machinery.

B. Inspection and Maintenance.

1. Periodic inspection of the entire conveying mechanism shall be made for worn parts, defective couplings, loose belts, chains and defective safety devices such as brakes, backstops, overload releases, guards, etc.

2. Such inspection shall be made while the equipment is stopped and locked out except where the inspector can stand completely in the clear of any moving parts.

3. Lubrication of machine parts shall not be done while equipment is operating unless grease and oil fittings are equipped with extensions which permit such lubrication from a position where the worker cannot come in contact with the moving machinery.

C. Walkways, Platforms, Balconies

1. Where conveyors must be crossed over during operation, a walkway with stairs, platform, handrails and toeboards shall be constructed and conspicuously marked with a sign. Where walkways, ramps or stairways are located adjacent to open belt or pan conveyors, they shall be at least 20 inches in width and there shall be three feet clearance from the outside of the passageway and the moving conveyor. All stairways shall have handrails adjacent to the conveyor to prevent workers who may stumble from falling into the conveyor.

2. Where workers must cross under a conveyor, crossunders shall be plainly marked as the only passageways. The passageway shall be covered to prevent contact with moving parts or material falling off the conveyor.

D. Brakes and Backstops.

On conveyors where reversing or a runaway might occur under load in case of power failure, an anti-runaway or backstop device or automatic brake shall be provided or guard rails installed to prevent anyone from being in the area where the falling load could strike him.

E. Dust control.

1. Dust control equipment, provided at transfer points, crushers or such as sprays or exhaust hoods shall be wherever a dust condition exists which may be a health hazard to workers or a fire or explosion hazard.

2. Where the installation of dust control equipment is not practical, workers shall be provided with approved respiratory devices.

F. Fire Protection

1. Housekeeping along conveying systems shall be maintained in a manner that will prevent fires.

2. Where conveying equipment fire may present a hazard to workers or building, emergency fire fighting equipment shall be provided and identified and strategically located to control any outbreak of fire. Equipment selection should consider the control of electrical fires, burning belting and conveyor structures, materials being handled, adjacent materials, etc.

3. Workers operating conveying equipment shall be knowledgeable in the use of the fire protection equipment furnished.

4. Where conveying equipment is located in building or tunnel enclosures where men are working, emergency fire exits shall be provided and identified.

5. All fire fighting equipment, alarm stations, etc., must be identified and readily accessible and free of obstructions.

G. Illumination.

Sufficient lighting to see the equipment clearly shall be provided at floor level, head and tail pulleys, operating stations and along conveyor systems which must be inspected - 5 to 10-foot candles of light meet this requirement.

H. Electrical.

1. Power and control circuits for conveying equipment shall be installed so as to minimize the possibility of electric shock or fire hazard. This shall include grounding. After the effective date of these orders, new equipment shall be installed in accordance with the current edition of the National Electric Code.

2. Power and control circuits shall not be enclosed in the same conduit lines or junction boxes.

3. All starting and stopping devices shall be clearly marked and the immediate area kept clear of obstructions to permit ready access.

4. All conveyor switch boxes shall be identified indicating the voltage and the equipment served.

5. Electrical installations in explosive areas shall meet the requirements, as applicable, of the National Electrical Code, Chapter 500.

6. The installation of electrical emergency conveyor stops, such as pull cables, or push buttons, is recommended where workers are manually loading or unloading or doing cleanup work while equipment is operating.

7. Overload protective devices are recommended on conveying equipment power circuits to prevent damage or fire.

I. Safe Operating Rules.

1. Manually loaded vertical or highly inclined conveyors shall have a sign at the loading point designating the load capacity.

2. No riding shall be permitted on any conveyor not specifically designed and approved to convey workers.

3. Repairs to conveyors or related equipment shall not be done while the equipment is operating. When stopped for repairs, servicing, cleaning, removing overloads, etc., the controls shall be locked or tagged out.

4. No safety device, guard, overload, cutout, brake, etc., shall be removed from a conveyor and the conveyor placed in operation without the device being reinstalled. Where permanent guards at hazardous points must be left off, the area shall be laced off with temporary boards, etc., if the conveyor is placed in operation other than for testing.

5. Workers working around or operating conveyors shall be advised of the location of the starting and stopping devices and instructed how to use them to stop the conveyor in an emergency.

KEY: safety
December 2, 1997 34A-6
Notice of Continuation October 22, 2012

R614. Labor Commission, Occupational Safety and Health.
R614-6. Other Operations.
R614-6-1. Crushing, Screening, and Grinding Equipment.

A. Car moving, dumping, and shakeout or cleanout operations shall be performed in a safe manner and in compliance with R614-6-4. Reloading shall be performed in a safe manner.

B. Track or truck hoppers or bins shall be covered with a grizzly, or other suitable means shall be provided to prevent an employee from accidentally falling into the bin, or the employee shall wear a safety harness properly tied off. This is also applicable when working around or over crushers or rolls.

C. Equipment feeding crushing, screening and grinding facilities shall be adequately guarded and maintained in a safe manner.

D. Air lines, bars, hammers, and all other tools used shall be kept in good repair at all times. Goggles or face shields shall be worn when lancing or barring down or when any other activity may result in flying particles.

E. Protective equipment such as hard hats, safety shoes, eye protection, respiratory protection, and gloves shall be worn when needed. Operators shall wear clothing as needed to reasonably cover the body. Such clothing shall be relatively close fitting so as to preclude loose, ragged sleeves or trouser legs, long coat tails, neckties and other such items as may become entangled in the machinery.

F. Machinery guards shall be kept in place and machinery shall not be operated following repairs until guards are in place and secured. Electrical gear shall have covers in place during operation.

G. No employees shall work on the drive mechanism, in a chute, hopper, screen, grinder, or crusher unless same is locked and/or tagged in compliance with Part 15.9 and the foreman is informed of his whereabouts.

H. Adequate work platforms and walkways shall be provided. All platforms, ramps, walkways, ladders, and stairways shall be in conformance with 29 CFR 1910 Subpart D. Crossover crushing and feeding equipment shall be provided and the operators shall use such crossovers and not pass over hazardous, unprotected equipment.

I. Adequate storage for tools and supplies shall be provided.

J. Dunnage and other waste or scrap material shall have a place of disposal and shall be removed so as to permit the maintenance of an adequate housekeeping program.

K. Throwing of materials from crushers, elevators, or overhead platforms shall be prohibited, except when an area is provided and barricaded to make it safe.

L. Electrical gear on crushing, screening, and grinding equipment shall be grounded and otherwise meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910 Subpart S.

M. Dust shall be controlled at the source by adequate dust control equipment. Where this is not effectively accomplished, such additional procedures as wetting down, vacuum cleaning and other means shall be provided and used. Approved respiratory equipment shall be provided when dust concentrations indicate their need.

N. Areas under rod mills, ball mills, and other rotating equipment shall be adequately barricaded, or fenced to prevent persons passing under the operating mills unless such mills have at least 10' clearance above floor level.

O. Employees shall not work over rotating mills, spiral or drag classifiers or any other similar equipment unless protected by a bridge, catwalk, crossover or other protective device.

P. Reagents shall be used in conformance with directions and warnings as supplied by the manufacturer or supplier. Such hazards as caustic or acid burns, fire, poisons, irritants, etc., must be recognized and the operator trained and protected to prevent accidental or unmindful contact which may cause injury. The necessary protective equipment shall be supplied and used.

Q. Any chemicals used in connection with grinding or milling operations shall be labeled.

R. Before any crushing, screening, or grinding equipment is started, the operator shall be sure all persons are clear and machinery is released for operation.

S. Impact breakers, jaw crushers, crushing rolls, and similar equipment shall be protected by adequate covers, chain curtains or other effective guards to prevent material from being thrown out of the feed opening of the crusher.

R614-6-2. Window Cleaning.

A. General.

1. It shall be the responsibility of the employer to provide such safety devices and equipment as required by this rule. He shall be responsible for the proper use and maintenance of such equipment and devices.

2. It shall be the responsibility of the employee to wear and employ the devices so provided as directed and to assist in its reasonable care and maintenance.

3. Only employees who have been adequately trained and instructed shall be permitted to clean windows where the use of anchors, safety harnesses, swinging scaffolds, boatswains' chairs, tackle or other similar equipment is required.

B. Ladders-scaffolds.

1. Ladders shall not be used to clean windows whose top is more than 36 feet above the floor of adjoining ground or a flat roof or which are so placed or obstructed as to make the method unsafe. Built-up scaffolds are preferred over ladders.

2. The use of ladders with hooks attached, to be hung on or over a parapet wall or other projection, are prohibited in window cleaning.

C. Windows.

1. Windows which are of such type that both the inside and the outside of the window may be cleaned from the inside, if over 10 feet to the top of the window on the outside must be cleaned from the inside of the building.

2. Windows whose top is over 36 feet above ground, floor or flat roof, and which are of the type that cannot be cleaned from the inside must be provided with window anchors, or shall be cleaned only by use of swinging or built-up scaffolds or boatswains' chairs or other satisfactory method providing equal safety.

3. When window anchors are used, they shall meet the requirements of ANSI Standard A39.1-1969 and shall be inspected and maintained in a safe manner. No window cleaner shall use an anchor which he finds to be loose or insecure.

4. When working from a suspended scaffold or boatswain's chair, the employee shall wear an approved safety harness and shall be tied off to a line supported from a separate roof anchorage to the ground which must be separate from the rest of the rigging. The fall line shall be provided with an approved automatic locking device.

D. Equipment.

1. Extension tools shall not be over 6 feet long. A cleaner using a brush or squeegee on a pole shall attach it to his person by a wristloop, or other device to prevent dropping. Each extension device so used shall have a locking device to prevent inadvertent detachment of the brush or squeegee.

2. Brushes, buckets, squeegees, and other equipment used by a cleaner working on a scaffold or boatswains' chair

shall be fastened to equipment at the moment when not in actual use in the hand of the cleaner.

3. When cleaning windows, special care shall be used where electrical supply lines present a hazard.

4. Window jacks and all other platform devices fastened to window sills for a cleaner to stand upon outside of the window without standard harnesses and anchors are prohibited.

5. Ropes used in windows, cleaning operations shall be inspected before being used and shall be discarded if unsafe.

R614-6-3. House and Building Moving.

A. General.

1. House movers must provide and maintain good safe equipment. Jacks, blocking, stringers, etc., must be of the proper type and sufficiently strong to support the working load and provide a reasonable factor of safety.

2. Employees shall be properly instructed in the use of the blocks, stringer, jacks, and other equipment, and they shall not be permitted to work under any building or structure until it is safely supported.

B. Utilities and Special regulations.

1. Buildings or structures must not be moved within six (6) feet of any power or communication line until the following provisions have been fully complied with:

a. Arrangements have been made with electric and telephone utilities to have employees present to take care of wires which may interfere with movement of the building or structure.

b. Electric utility linemen are present to take care of any electric supply wires which may interfere with movement of the building or structure.

c. Telephone company utility employees are present to take care of telephone wires or cables which may interfere with movement of the building or structure.

d. No one except electric utility linemen shall be on top of the building or structure while it is passing within 6 feet of energized electric supply wires.

e. A ridge board has been installed on the ridge of the building or structure to assist in sliding wires over it.

2. All state, county, city, or municipal regulations shall also be observed.

3. A "special transporting permit" issued by the Utah Highway Patrol shall be obtained before buildings are moved on the highway.

R614-6-4. Industrial Railroads.

A. Car handling and layout.

1. Purpose. These orders set up minimum standards for industrial railroads in above-ground operations. Where it has been determined by the Labor Commission that, due to the process or operation, compliance with these orders would increase the hazards, industrial railroads need not comply provided such substandard areas are properly posted with warning signs, clearance distances indicated, areas barricaded, proper instructions given to workmen or other safety devices installed to provide maximum protection to workmen. Nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the movement of material over tracks when such material is necessary in the construction or maintenance of such tracks, nor in the movement of special work equipment used in the construction, maintenance or operation of the railroad, provided such movement shall be carried on under such conditions as are necessary to provide for the safety of all concerned.

2. Definition. An industrial railroad is a railway track, or system of tracks, with necessary appurtenances thereto, owned or controlled by an industrial concern not a common carrier, which operations are conducted solely by one or more of such industrial concerns.

3. Layout. Plant layout as it applies to the installations of railroad tracks, trestles, high lines, loading docks, clearances, crossing, etc., shall comply with the Manual of the American Railway Engineering Association-Engineering Division, and General Order No. 66 of the Public Service Commission of Utah.

a. Where there is a driveway storage space or passageway under a trestle, the passageway should be protected with an overhead shield.

b. On trestles and other places where material is unloaded from side of cars, footwalk can be placed at a distance and part of the floor or walk can be arranged so that it can be lifted to allow metal or other material to fall through. Cable nets or gratings should be provided to prevent employees from falling through openings.

4. Clearance. Standard clearances may not give enough protection where tracks pass doorways or corners of buildings or other places where workers may walk directly onto tracks in front of moving railroad equipment. These locations must be safeguarded with fixed railings or other means that force employees to detour or to become otherwise alerted to the hazard.

5. Crossings. Track crossings shall be reduced to a reasonable minimum and as far as practical shall be away from buildings or their obstructions which may impair visibility. The crossings inside plants shall be equipped with stop signs, blinking light, wig-wags, gates, or other means of effective warning or be protected by a watchman, switchman, or other responsible person.

6. Trestles and Highlines.

a. Trestles shall be equipped with walks, the outer edge of which shall be at least six (6) feet from the rail. Where practical, the floor of this walk shall extend to within four (4) inches of the ends of the ties. In no case shall the walk be less than 20 inches wide. Each walk shall be equipped with a standard railing and toeboard.

b. All dead-end tracks are to be provided with adequate blocks. Draw bar height is preferable.

7. Speed limits. Speed limits both for train and vehicular travel inside industrial plants, shall be established and enforced.

8. Movement of railroad cars by car movers other than locomotives.

a. Car moving equipment, such as continuous cable pullers, winches, or other types of car movers shall have adequate guards to protect the operator, should the cable break.

b. The maximum number of cars loaded and empty, must be established and operators instructed in these safe load limits.

c. Hand-type car movers shall be provided with a guard to protect the operator's hand, should the tool slip.

d. Pushmobiles, trucks, and any other mobile-type car movers which are specifically intended for car moving shall have a coupler connection to railroad car being moved except when spotting only.

e. Persons assigned as car riders or so-called car droppers, must be adequately trained and shall use a safety harness and a short lanyard attached to the car they are riding while performing this work. (This is not applicable to railroad switching crews.)

9. Reporting bad order cars.

A definite procedure must be established for reporting bad order or damaged equipment, such as pin lifters, couplers, dumping mechanisms, etc.

10. Blocking of Cars.

a. When there is danger of cars rolling or drifting and employees are required to work on them, cars must be

blocked with adequate wheel blocks to prevent them from rolling.

b. Where railroad cars are equipped with effective hand brakes, they may be set up to prevent cars from moving when employees are working on or inside of them in place of wheel blocks.

11. Blue Flag Procedure. When working on tracks, unloading or loading cars such as tank cars, gondolas, box cars, etc., the following blue flag track target procedure must be followed:

a. All blue flag track targets shall be of substantial material, not less than 12" x 15" in size, shall bear the word STOP in letters not less than 4" in height, and shall be at least 28" and not more than 10' above the top of the rail when placed. The supervisor or other person in charge will determine the distance that they are to be placed on each side of the work area.

b. Track target shall be placed on spur tracks 10' from the clearance of the lead or through tracks and the switch of the spur track locked in a closed position.

c. Track target shall be securely clamped upright to the rail or fastened securely to the side of the rail.

d. At night or when weather conditions result in poor visibility, a blue light is to be placed on the track target in the space provided.

e. Where permanent derails are installed, they must be identified with the standard derail post located 8'6" from the nearest rail. Weeds and debris must be kept free of sign posts.

f. Red flags and red lights may be used in emergency cases where standard blue flag targets and blue lanterns are not immediately available, but must be replaced as soon as possible with the standard blue target and blue light.

g. Train crews shall not couple into or move railroad equipment which is protected by blue flags.

h. Railroad equipment shall not be placed in front of blue flags so as to obscure them without notification to and approval of the supervisor or other person in charge of the work on the tracks. The supervisor in charge of the work will then replace the flag for proper protection.

i. The blue flags or derails are to be removed only under the direction of the supervisor or other person in charge of the work on the tracks.

j. When two or more supervisors have groups of employees working on the same tracks, each supervisor will place his own protective lock on the blue flag derail or switch.

k. The blue flag or derail lock must be removed promptly when the work is completed and the tracks are ready for their normal use.

l. The Yardmaster or other designated person will be notified at the start and finish of all work being performed on lead or through tracks.

m. When men are required to repair cars or make mechanical adjustments in the field, the blue flag procedure must be followed.

n. At any time the blue flag procedure cannot be used, a flagman or safety watchman must be provided to give protection for employees working on equipment.

o. Derails shall never be placed on molten metal or slag tracks unless there is no other means of giving adequate protection for employees or equipment.

12. Unloading cars.

a. Training of employees is required before they are assigned to unload gondolas, bottom dumpers, side dumps, or air dump-type cars.

b. Employees are not permitted to work inside railroad cars when they are being unloaded with a magnet.

c. Bottom dump and side dump car mechanisms are to be operated with tools designed for dumping and they must be in good working condition. At no time shall tools in poor repair be used. Their condition must be reported to the supervisor immediately.

d. At no time shall a railroad car be dumped if the dumping mechanisms are defective which makes them unsafe to operate. Such defective cars will be referred to the proper authority.

e. When employees are required to enter covered hopper cars or tank cars through the hatch cover opening, the hatch cover must be fastened securely open so there is no chance of its closing while the employee is in the car.

f. When it is necessary for employees to enter covered hopper cars or tank cars, safety checks must be made to determine that there is no toxic or explosive gas or lack of oxygen.

13. Closed car thawing houses and heating equipment must be so designated and constructed as to prevent accumulations of toxic or explosive gases.

14. Before employees or locomotives are permitted to enter closed car thawing houses when in operation, ventilation must be provided to insure no toxic or explosive gas or lack of oxygen is present.

15. Lighting-Classification Yards. Classification yards and other similar areas where trains are made up to or broken down shall conform to the specification issued by the American Railway Engieering Association.

B. Operations and maintenance.

1. Trackage and controls. Trackage, roadbed signal systems, traffic control system, power lines should be maintained in good condition and shall be regularly inspected.

2. Switch throws shall be so installed as to provide adequate clearance for switchmen.

3. The rod extending from the bridle bar to the throw shall be covered or the stumbling hazard shall be otherwise minimized.

4. Derail devices shall be installed where necessary on all side tracks on or near junction with connection to through traffic lines.

5. Dead-end tracks shall have bumping blocks or the equivalent to prevent cars from running off the end of the tracks.

6. Where foot travel is required adjacent to switches, a walkway shall be provided.

7. Employees shall be prohibited from sitting on tracks or under cars.

8. Employees shall be prohibited from climbing over or crawling under cars to cross tracks, unless it is in the performance of his assigned duties.

9. Signs and Flags.

a. A sign reading STOP (white lettering on blue background) must be placed on the track, or between the rails of the track, in approach to cars which are being loaded, or unloaded, and when the sign is displayed cars must be not coupled to nor moved nor other cars placed so as to obstruct the view of the sign. Warning lights must be attached to the sign by night.

b. The sign will be placed and removed only by an authorized employee. The sign must be displayed to protect employees loading, unloading, or working in or about cars, and must not be removed until it is known that employees and others are clear.

c. When a sign reading STOP (white lettering on blue background) is displayed, the engine must not be coupled to a tugger, nor shall the car be moved by other means.

d. A car placarded Explosives, Flammable Liquids, Dangerous shall not be cut off while in motion. No car moving under its own momentum shall be allowed to strike any car placarded Explosives, Flammable Liquids, or Dangerous nor shall any such car be coupled with more force

than is necessary to complete the coupling.

e. Loaded tank cars with any of the above placards must not be cut off until the hand brake has been tried and found in proper working condition.

10. Electrical.

a. When central traffic control exists and its operation is interrupted or suspended or any irregular function of the system occurs, rail movement shall not be allowed to continue until stoppage or malfunction has been determined, and only then if such movement can be made safely and with direct communication with traffic control operation.

b. All principal electrical switches shall be marked.

c. If the track is used for the return circuit, both rails shall be well bonded at every joint, excepting those tracks governed by automatic block signals.

11. Riding Equipment and Coupling.

a. Employees are cautioned not to get on or off an engine or car which is in rapid motion.

b. Employees must face the equipment in descending ladders on engines and cars, whether standing or moving.

c. Employees are forbidden to ride on draw bars. When movement is being made, employees must not go between engine or ride on leading footboards of the engine in direction of movement, except for the purpose of uncoupling car from engine. Standing, walking on top of, and jumping from car to car is prohibited.

d. If uncoupling lever fails to work, a stop shall be made before uncoupling car. When necessary to change the alignment of couplers cars must be stopped, and under no circumstances should an attempt be made to adjust couplers with foot or hand or raise lock pin by hand, while cars are moving.

e. If necessary to make change or repairs to couplers, the circumstances must be understood by all employees who may, through misunderstanding, move or cause the car to be moved; the cars should be separated not less than one car length to reduce possibility of injury, should they be moved by mistake. Employees should, when possible, avoid standing directly in line with couplers.

f. Trainmen and enginemen must forbid employees whose duties do not connect them with the movement, to get on and off engines or cars, while in motion.

g. No one except the train, engineer crew and person authorized by management should be permitted to ride on or in a locomotive or on a train.

h. "Poling" or moving a car on another track with a pole should be done only in extreme emergency and under direct supervision. DO NOT PUSH CAR UNTIL ALL PERSONS ARE IN A SAFE PLACE.

i. Rocker or "Cradle" type dumping cars shall be equipped with an efficient positive locking device.

j. Brakemen are not permitted to ride on or between slag pots, or between slag pot and locomotive.

k. Before spotting a slag pot for filling, it shall be inspected carefully to insure that no water or wet debris is in the bottom of the pot.

l. Pots and ladles must not be filled so full as to cause spillage.

m. Before dumping slag in a new place, a member of the crew must investigate to insure that no one will be endangered by the hot slag.

n. In handling railroad cars, employees must:

(1) Use standard brake clubs.

(2) Wear a safety hat.

(3) Wear snug-fitting clothes.

(4) Be required to ride the front end of all trains that are being pushed.

(5) Get off a moving locomotive from the side, well in the clear of the footboard.

(6) Not stand on or between the rails when mounting a moving location.

12. Locomotives.

a. Locomotive shall be equipped with a bell and a whistle, both capable of giving a loud and clear warning signal.

b. Each locomotive used, between sunset and sunrise, shall have two lights, one located on the front of the locomotive and one on the rear, each of which shall enable a person in the cab of the locomotive under the condition, including visual capacity, to see a dark object for a distance of at least 300 feet ahead, and in front of such headlight in yard service and 800 feet in road service.

c. All locomotives equipped with footboards shall be equipped with toeboards. The grab irons and handrails shall be well maintained at all times.

d. Safety latches shall be provided on electric locomotives to hold trolley poles, current collector, or pantagraphs away from the trolley wires.

e. The engineer or motorman shall be made responsible for the safe operation of the locomotive.

f. Locomotives shall not be run over tracks where dirt or other materials strike the footboards.

13. Car Storage.

a. When practical, cars must be kept clear of any street or public crossing, and at least one hundred feet from the crossing.

b. A sufficient number of hand brakes must be set to hold cars; if brakes are inoperative, cars must be secured otherwise. When cars are set out on a grade, they must be coupled, if practical, and in addition to brakes being set, wheels must be blocked.

c. Cars shall not be stored on tracks unless protected with derails, when facing point switches or ascending grades toward main track, except in emergency or on instructions of proper authority, and in such cases cars must be properly secured. Wheels must be blocked where necessary.

d. When empty cars are stored on tracks adjacent to buildings an opening of at least forty feet must be made every five car lengths.

14. Air Brake Systems.

a. Where air brake systems are used, the following is applicable:

(1) Train line pressure for passenger trains is 110 pounds, for freight and mixed trains, 90 pounds. Should the proper control of a freight train or mixed train make it necessary, the use of 90 pounds brake pipe pressure is permissible. Brake pipe pressure for yard engines is governed by class of equipment handled or minimum of 80 pounds.

(2) Main reservoir pressure must be maintained at least 15 pounds minimum above adjustment of the feed valve, or brake pipe pressure.

(3) The proportion of air brakes in operation must at no time be less than 85 percent of all the cars in a train. On ascending grades rear car must have operative air brakes.

(4) Train air brake system must be charged to require air pressure, angle cocks and cut out cocks must be properly positioned, air hose must be properly coupled and must be in condition for service. An examination must be made for leaks and necessary repairs made to reduce leakage to a minimum. Retaining valves and retaining valve pipes must be inspected and known to be in condition for service.

(5) It must be known that the air brake equipment on engines is in a safe and suitable condition for service.

15. Air Brake Application.

a. Leakage from main air reservoir and related piping shall not exceed an average of three pounds per minute in a test of three minutes duration, made after the pressure was reduced forty percent below maximum pressure.

b. Brake pipe leakage must not exceed five pounds per minute after a reduction of ten pounds has been made from brake pipe air pressure of not less than seventy pounds.

c. With a full service application of brakes, and with communication to the brake cylinders closed, brakes must remain applied not less than five minutes.

d. Compressor governor shall be adjusted so that the high pressure side causes the compressor to unload at 140 pounds and the low pressure side causes the compressor to load at 130 pounds.

e. Leakage from control air reservoir, related piping and pneumatically operated controls shall not exceed an average of three pounds per minute in a test of three minutes duration.

f. Compressor or compressors must be tested for a capacity by orifice test as often as conditions require but not less frequently than once every six months.

g. Every main reservoir before being put into service, and at least once every eighteen months thereafter, shall be subjected to hydrostatic pressure not less than 25% above the maximum working pressure.

h. Where a stop is made on a grade for an indefinite period, brakes on all engines must be fully applied and sufficient hand brakes set when necessary to hold the train and air brakes on cars released. When on an ascending grade, hand brakes must be set on rear and on a descending grade, set on head end of train.

i. When stop is for a short period and retaining valves are in ue, the air brakes, when necessary, may be applied and released once every two minutes, to assist engine brakes to hold the train.

j. When setting cars out at intermediate points, a normal brake application from the automatic brake valve must be made, hand brake applied, close angle cock from locomotive, bleed air brake system on car, block wheels of car; the air brakes on the car will not be applied under an emergency application (big hole).

16. Air Brake Maintenance.

a. Before adjusting piston travel or working on the brake rigging, brakes must be cut out by closing cut-out cock in the branch line, all reservoirs drained and necessary precautions taken.

b. Air gauges must be tested at least once every six months and whenever any irregularity is reported. They shall be compared with an accurate deadweight tester, or test gauge. Gauges found inaccurate or defective must be repaired or replaced.

c. Distributing or control valves, brake application valves, equalizing piston portion, feed and reducing valves, safety valves, brake pipe vent valves, relay valves, magnet valves, dirt collectors and filters must be cleaned, repaired and tested as often as conditions require to properly maintain them in a safe and suitable condition for service.

d. On engines so equipped, hand brakes, parts and connections must be inspected and necessary repairs made as often as the service requires.

e. Minimum brake cylinder piston travel must be sufficient to provide proper brake shoe clearance when brakes are released.

f. Maximum brake cylinder piston travel when engine is standing must not exceed the following:

TABLE 1

	Inches
Driving wheel brake	6
Swivel type brake with brakes on more than one truck operated by one brake cylinder	7
Swivel type truck brake equipped with one brake cylinder	8
Swivel type truck brake equipped with two or more brake cylinders	6

g. Foundation brake rigging, and safety supports, where used, must be maintained in safe and suitable condition for service. Levers, rods, brake beams, hangers and pins must be of ample strength and must not bind or foul in any way that will affect proper operation of brakes. All pins must be properly applied and secured in place with suitable locking devices. Brake shoes must be properly applied and kept approximately in line with treads of wheels or other braking surfaces.

h. No part of the foundation brake rigging and safety supports shall be less than 2 1/2 inches above the top of the rail.

i. Before a car is released from a shop or repair track, it must be known that the brake pipe is securely clamped, angle cocks in proper position with suitable clearance; valves, reservoirs and cylinders tight on supports and supports securely attached to car.

j. When cars are on shop or repair tracks, hand brakes and connections must be inspected, tested and necessary repairs made to insure they are in a suitable condition for safe and effective operation.

k. Brake equipment on cars must be cleaned, repaired, lubricated and tested as often as required to maintain it in a safe and suitable condition for service.

R614-6-5. Livestock Butchering and Bulk Carcass Handling.

A. Corrals and livestock.

1. Unloading areas are to be constructed so as not to endanger those employees working in these areas. They are to be constructed with a minimum width of three (3) feet. The area must be lighted with sufficient illumination so that the work can be done safely.

2. Livestock holding pens are to be constructed of a heavy type material, lumber or metal, that will stand extreme pressures from livestock. Also, all sides shall be made climbable.

3. Floors of kill pens will be made of a material with a texture to reduce slippage.

4. Employees who will work with livestock are to be physically and mentally capable to perform their duties.

5. Before any employee is to work with livestock, he shall be aware of the dangers of livestock handling.

6. Electrical shocking devices (hot shots) used for moving livestock shall be manufactured for the purpose with controlled power output and shall be used according to the manufacturer's recommendations. No direct wire shall be used for this purpose.

B. Kill Floors.

1. Dressing platforms shall have standard railing and toeboards at the back side and short board or rail on the dressing side. The rail on the dressing side shall have sufficient clearance above the platform for cleanup but low enough to catch an employee in case of slippage.

2. Employees using explosive-actuated knockers shall be instructed in the use of the tool.

3. Employees using pneumatic knockers shall also be instructed in the use of the tool.

4. Couplings on high pressure hoses shall be pinned, chained or otherwise secured to prevent them from uncoupling accidentally.

5. Employees knocking cattle with the explosive-actuated or pneumatic knockers need not be carded by the manufacturer.

6. Explosive-actuated or pneumatic knockers, either

loaded or unloaded, shall not be pointed at workmen.

7. Explosive-actuated knockers shall not be loaded until just prior to intended firing. No loaded tool shall be left unattended.

8. All hoist and balancers shall be equipped with safety chains.

9. All control switches are to be suspended and free swinging so as to permit the operator to move completely clear of hoist area.

10. Safety hats shall be worn by all employees.

11. All water and steam lines 160 degrees or more are to be designated as such by a sign indicating hot water and hot metal pipes shall be located or covered so as to prevent contact with hot surfaces.

12. Splitting area must be clear of all unauthorized personnel before operating saw.

C. Coolers and loading areas.

1. All rails carrying animal carcasses shall be under a periodic maintenance and inspection schedule. All rail hangers, connecting bolts and switching areas are to be checked for tightness and wear.

2. Freezers, coolers, and dry storage areas shall have provisions for adequate aisles and exits.

3. Unit coolers, heaters and refrigeration piping that is within stacking limits must be adequately protected. In ceiling coil type freezers, all stacking shall be limited to avoid striking and breaking pipes.

4. Defrosting by heat is preferred to scraping of coils. If scraping is necessary, great caution must be used and provisions for emergencies must be made.

5. Unit coolers must be provided with adequate barriers to prevent any product from coming in contact with either unit or piping. Valves, pump-out lines and the like shall be so located at the installation so that they are not vulnerable to damage.

6. All freezer and cooler doors shall be equipped with two-way door openers.

7. All dock areas are to be kept clean and free of all refuse.

8. Empty beef trollies shall not be left hanging on any rail.

9. All dock boards or plates shall have an under-structure preventing them from sliding backward or forward when in loading position. Plates shall be provided with suitable chains, or other fixture, on each side for safe lowering into position.

10. Workers must be trained in safe lifting.

11. Sanitation measures taken shall be such as to protect the health and well being of the employees. A system shall be established and maintained for waste and trash disposal so that reasonable level of housekeeping may be maintained. Wastes shall not be allowed to accumulate so as to ferment or putrefy or otherwise become unsanitary and hazardous.

12. A sufficient level of illumination shall be supplied for the type of work in the area. Reference: ANSI Standard A11.1, Industrial Lighting.

TABLE 2

MEAT PACKING

Slaughtering	30 foot-candles.
Cleaning, Cutting, etc.	100 foot-candles.
Inspection, difficult	100 foot-candles.

R614-6-6. Motor Vehicle Transportation of Workers.

A. General.

1. The purpose of this Safety Code is to prescribe minimum standards for the safe transportation of employees to and from their places of employment as set forth in Title 34, Chapter 36, Transportation of Workers.

2. These rules shall apply to every motor vehicle, including passenger automobiles and station wagons, used to transport employees to and from their place of employment whether or not used upon a public highway.

3. All specifications in this code are minimum. At any particular operation these rules can be enhanced or made more stringent if necessary to protect the life and safety of employees.

4. All owners of motor vehicles used to transport workers, or their duly appointed agents, and drivers of such vehicles shall abide by all safety orders issued by the Labor Commission, or by its duly authorized representative.

5. The right of inspection and examination at any reasonable time is reserved by the Labor Commission or its duly designated agent.

6. These rules shall not apply to motor carriers or to motor vehicles owned and operated by the government of the United States.

7. These rules and regulations do not apply to the transportation of agricultural workers.

B. Drivers.

1. Only authorized, experienced, competent, qualified and licensed drivers, not less than 18 years of age, shall be permitted to operate vehicles used to transport workers. A chauffeur's license is not required, except as may be required by law.

2. No employee shall be used to operate a vehicle for the purpose of transporting workmen after such an employee has completed twelve (12) aggregate hours of work in any period of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, excluding rest stops and a meal period of not exceeding one hour. During period of regular shift change, this shall not preclude working two (2) alternate eight-hour shifts with an eight-hour off period between the two shifts.

NOTE: A rest stop is a period of time of not less than two (2) hours and during which time the employee is released from all duty and responsibility. Aggregate hours of work includes all types and classifications of employment and shall not be construed to apply to only those hours driving a vehicle.

3. In lieu of responsible supervisory personnel the operator of a vehicle shall at all times be in charge of workers and responsible for the observance of safety rules.

4. There shall be some signal system, or signalling device provided for the supervisor to communicate with or signal the driver, where the supervisor is separated from the driver.

5. Signals adopted shall be simple and understood by both driver and supervisor. If a signalling device is used, it shall be maintained in good working order.

C. Operation of vehicles.

1. No vehicle shall be loaded beyond its safe carry capacity.

2. No motor vehicle shall be driven if it is so loaded, or if the load thereon is so distributed or so inadequately secured, as to prevent its safe operation.

3. No motor vehicle shall be driven when the passengers or any object obscures the driver's view ahead or to either side, or interferes with the free movement of his arms or legs, or prevents his free and ready access to his controls and emergency equipment, or prevents the free and ready exit of any persons from the vehicle.

4. All vehicles transporting workers shall observe all motor vehicle laws of this state and the cities and counties in which the vehicle is operated.

5. The driver of any vehicle transporting workers, before crossing at grade any tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle not less than 10, not more than 50 feet from the nearest rail of such track, and while so stopped shall look and

listen in both directions along such tracks for approaching trains or cars.

a. This requirement shall not apply:

(1) To tracks where traffic control signals are in operation and give indication to approaching vehicular traffic to proceed.

(2) To industry track crossing across which train operations are required by law to be conducted under flat protection; or

(3) To industry track crossing within which the indicated speed of vehicles is 20 miles per hour.

b. Unless a train is approaching, motor vehicles carrying workers are not required to stop at crossings where the Public Service Commission has determined and plainly marked exempt.

6. Only persons authorized by management shall be allowed to ride on vehicles.

7. Vehicles transporting workers shall be driven completely off the highway or road to discharge or take on workers. When the width of the highway or road does not allow the observance of this rule, the vehicle shall draw to the extreme right of the usable portion of the road before discharging or taking on workers, provided there is 16 feet of roadway opposite such vehicle for free passage of other vehicles.

D. Securing of Tools, Equipment, etc.

1. Racks, boxes, holsters, or equivalent means shall be provided and arranged so passengers will not be endangered by tools or equipment being transported, loaded or removed, and tools and equipment preferably placed or arranged so they are accessible from the outside of the vehicle.

2. Tools and materials shall be secured in the racks and boxes provided.

3. When materials of any type are transported at the same time, workers shall be protected from the hazards of materials by adequate partitions or proper securing of loads.

4. A motor vehicle used to haul or transport workers must be equipped with sides at least 42" high and shall have adequate seating facilities.

E. Hauling of Explosives Prohibited.

No explosives, injurious chemicals of pesticides shall be hauled on any vehicles while they are engaged in transporting workers. This rule shall not prohibit the driver and the qualified powder crew from riding in a vehicle in which explosives are being hauled.

F. Hauling of Gasoline, etc.

Gasoline and other low flash point liquids shall not be hauled on vehicles transporting workers except in approved safety containers of not more than five-gallon capacity, and provided such containers are carried in a safe suitable location outside the passenger compartment. Such containers shall be carried as far away from the passenger compartment as possible and where they will not block exit from the vehicle and shall be firmly secured to prevent shifting, or shall be placed in well ventilated compartments or racks.

G. Refueling of Vehicles.

1. Smoking in the vicinity of vehicles being refueled is prohibited.

2. Refueling while motor is running or when within close proximity to any open fires or flame is prohibited.

H. Workers' Duties.

1. Workers riding in motor vehicles shall not stand while the vehicle is in motion. Passengers must wait for the vehicle to come to a complete stop before boarding or leaving.

2. Workers shall be prohibited from riding on running boards or fenders, hoods or cab tops, or with their arms or feet hanging out of or over the rear or side of any vehicle, or on sides of pickups or on tail gates.

3. When dismounting from a vehicle on a highway or road, the workers shall wait until the vehicle has proceeded before crossing the road unless the vehicle has stopped at its destination.

4. Workers wearing equipment which might injure a fellow worker (spurs, exposed sharp tools, etc.) shall remove such equipment before entering any vehicle in which workers are being transported.

5. Scuffling or horseplay while riding in any vehicle is prohibited.

6. Any hazardous condition or defect of a motor vehicle or unsafe practice of driver or workers riding in vehicles used to transport workers shall be reported to the employer, supervisor, or driver as soon as possible by any worker having knowledge of such conditions.

I. Heating the Vehicle.

Any heating units provided for the comfort of workers riding in vehicles used in their transportation shall be guarded or insulated to prevent workers from being burned by accidental contact. The use of hot water radiator type heaters is recommended.

1. If it is necessary to use stoves for heating, such stoves shall be securely attached to the bed of the vehicle and shall be equipped with doors which lock securely. Pipes and other attachments shall be securely fastened to the stove and to the vehicle. Pipes shall be either of continuous length or welded or riveted to the joints.

2. Heating facilities shall be arranged so that smoke, fumes or gases will not enter the vehicle.

J. Inspection, Testing, and Repairs.

1. All vehicles shall be kept in good repair and safe operating condition at all times. Vehicles with defective gears, tires, steering equipment or brakes shall not be used to transport workers.

2. Inspection or testing by the driver of all parts vital to the safe operation of vehicles, such as brakes, steering gear, tires, lights and signalling devices, shall be made at the beginning of each shift or each day, and as often as necessary during use. Any condition found then or at any other time which will prevent the safe operation of the vehicle shall be corrected before the vehicle is used.

3. Compartments for workers shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

R614-6-7. Hot Metallurgical Operations.

A. The purpose of this rule is to cover the minimum standards and requirements for the safe operation and maintenance of all types of facilities associated with Hot Metallurgical Operations. Other Safety Rules and Regulations must be complied with when and if they apply to these operations. Furthermore, it is not the intent of this rule to make specific rules to cover every hazard of an operation. Each operation shall be analyzed for hazards peculiar to that operation and then Safe Operating Rules and Procedures Shall Be Provided and Administered by Management.

B. Provisions shall be made for on-the-job training of personnel to insure a safe operation.

C. Work shoes or leather boots with a minimum height of six (6) inches shall be worn by personnel working around molten metal or other hot process materials. Safety shoes are recommended. Special protective equipment shall be provided and worn as required.

D. In areas where employees are exposed to toxic and nuisance gases and dusts, adequate ventilating and collecting systems shall be provided to insure that such toxic and nuisance gases and dusts are maintained within the recommended maximum allowable concentration as proposed and adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Where this cannot be accomplished

and employees are required to work in excessive concentrations, NIOSH approved respirators or supplied fresh air breathing equipment shall be provided.

E. Equipment shall be provided to test for the presence of toxic and nuisance gases and dusts and qualified personnel will make and evaluate such tests.

F. Furnaces.

1. Furnace combustion systems shall be equipped with fail safe controls and these controls shall not be by-passed during normal operations. Also emergency shut-off systems for fuel supply shall be provided if necessary.

2. Fuel lines and control valves shall be properly identified and accessible.

3. To insure the safe operation of stand-by fuel systems, operating instructions shall be posted in a conspicuous and accessible location and employees trained in these procedures.

4. Whenever a hazard exists while charging or feeding furnaces or process equipment, an adequate warning system shall be provided and used to warn and protect personnel.

5. In processes where water or wet material are necessary to the normal operation of the process, they shall be used only under carefully controlled conditions.

6. On multiple hearth furnace operations, where it is required to work on the furnace as a normal operating procedure adequate working platforms shall be provided when working hearth levels more than four (4) feet above normal roster floors.

7. Solid decking shall be provided where a hazard exists of free flowing hot material falling from one floor to another.

8. Material to be charged into a furnace shall not include items foreign to the normal process that may cause an explosion, such as pressure vessels or closed cylinders.

9. Adequate procedures and tools shall be provided and compliance enforced for removal of product from furnace or oven or while working hot process materials. When pipe is used as a tool, the end adjacent to the employee must be sealed.

10. Copper matte launders shall be covered whenever practical.

11. Unauthorized personnel shall not stand near pots, ladles, furnaces, etc., when molten material is being handled. Warning systems shall be provided and sounded before a pour is made or the material is moved.

12. Bails and trunions on ladles and pots used to carry molten material must be tested by nondestructive methods to determine if any flaws exist. The tests are to be made and evaluated by qualified personnel on regular, scheduled periods of not to exceed twelve (12) months and a record maintained of each inspection. Defective components must be removed from service immediately.

13. The dumping hook for pots or ladles shall not be attached until the pot or ladle is in the specific area where it is to be dumped.

14. Clean-up crews assigned to work in the area of molten metal, hot slag, hot by-products, hot calcine or similar products shall be adequately instructed and supervised concerning hazards of material and location.

R614-6-8. Elevators, Escalators, Aerial Trams, Manlifts, Workers' Hoists, Etc.

A. This part will cover elevators of various types, dumbwaiters, escalators, moving walks, aerial trams and ski lifts, manlifts, and personnel and material hoists or other mechanical applications of a similar nature when used to transport employees. It will not cover conveyors used to move material to and from storage, stacking or tiering machines, mine hoists, elevators, or skips.

B. Where local laws or ordinances have more strict regulations such laws or ordinances shall apply.

C. Elevators, escalators, and moving walks shall be designed, installed, operated, inspected, maintained and tested as specified in American National Standard Institute, A17.1, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

D. Aerial tramways and ski lifts shall meet the provisions specified in American National Standards Institute Code B77.1 which is hereby incorporated by reference.

E. Manlifts shall meet the provisions specified in American National Standards Institute Safety Code A90.1 which is hereby incorporated by reference.

F. Material hoists and workers' hoists shall meet the safety provisions specified in American National Standards Institute A10.2 and A10.4, which is hereby incorporated by reference. For a hoist to meet the provisions to transport workers (A10.4) it shall also meet safety provisions, out of American National Standards Institute Safety Code A17.1 which is hereby incorporated by reference.

G. Material hoists which do not meet the requirements for worker's hoists (A10.4) must be clearly marked "NO RIDERS" or a similar sign. All employees are required to enforce any restrictions against any workers riding such hoists.

H. Before any equipment covered by this part is installed or a major revision or remodeling begins on such equipment, the Administrator must be advised at least one week in advance of such installation, revision, or remodeling.

R614-6-9. Filters and Centrifuges.

A. Filters-General.

1. The necessary protective equipment shall be supplied and used, to protect employees from chemically harmful, hot or irritating materials.

2. Most filtration equipment is dependent on vacuum and/or pressure operation. Therefore, hazards produced by such vacuum or pressure shall be recognized and precautions and training given commensurate with such hazards.

3. Covers, ventilating hoods, feed chutes or other auxiliary equipment located overhead or suspended above the workers shall be adequately secured by recognized engineering standards and shall be inspected frequently to assure that corrosion wear or any other factor has not deteriorated the suspension system, making it unsafe.

4. When hoods or covers are movable and raised (suspended) so that workers must work under them, positive blocking or supports sufficient to support the load must be in place before the employee commences work under the hood or cover.

5. Floors, walkways, ramps, stairs, or other such equipment shall be adequate for the work performed and they shall have handrailings. Where the materials handled cause floors to become slick, anti-skid surfaces shall be provided.

6. When it is necessary to handle heavy components (in excess of 100 lbs) as a regular part of the operation, a hoist shall be provided. In some cases, depending on the lifting position of the employee, a hoist may be necessary when the components weigh less than 100 lbs.

7. Any filter which is activated by pressure shall be equipped with a pressure gauge installed so as to indicate the pressure within the functional mechanism of the filter.

8. All electrical gear installed in connection with filtration must be grounded. Switch gear should be waterproof or installed above or away from the filtration area. All switch gear shall be properly identified.

9. Sumps or other floor openings shall be protected by covers or railings or other satisfactory barricades.

B. Plate and Frame Filters.

1. The filter shall be fitted for the maximum pressure which can be delivered by the feed pump.

2. Plates and frames shall be properly fitted and dressed

so as to reduce leakage to a minimum.

3. Provisions shall be established to control leakage from squirting from the filter into the work area. A full cover is recommended.

4. The handles on plates and frames shall be securely attached. When wooden plates and frames are used, the handles shall be inspected and maintained so as to prevent their pulling out while being handled. Plates and frames with loose handles shall not be installed when reassembling a filter.

5. Spigots, when used, shall be adequately maintained.

6. When the filter cake is dropped into an agitator, hopper, extender chute, or tank, a grizzly or other effective means shall be provided to protect the employee from getting caught or falling into such equipment.

7. Hydraulic closers shall be fitted for the pressure encountered. Adequate blocks or other satisfactory method shall be provided so that the hydraulic pressure can be relieved during the operating cycle of the filter.

8. When a bar is used to tighten the filter, a hand guard or block or other satisfactory means shall be provided on the handle to protect the hands of the operator from being mashed against the floor or other contact surface.

C. Drum filters.

1. Driving machinery shall be guarded or totally enclosed.

2. Agitator drive arms shall be arranged or shall be guarded so that the employee is protected at scissor or pinch points.

3. Air lancing of the feed bath or air agitation shall be controlled. Goggles or face shields shall be worn when using an air lance.

4. Repulper agitators shall be protected by grizzly or other means so that hands or feet cannot come in contact with the blades.

5. Filters shall be maintained or a cover shall be provided so that the blow cannot pass through holes in the blanket in such a manner as to endanger workers. This shall be interpreted as meaning hazardous chemicals or hot solutions.

6. Belt discharges shall be guarded so that the nip points are enclosed or otherwise protected.

7. Employees shall not enter the inside of a drum until it is established that a safe atmosphere exists. A fan or other source of breathable air shall be supplied to insure an adequate oxygen supply inside the drum. An employee shall be available outside the drum in case of emergency.

D. Disc or Leaf Filters.

1. Driving mechanisms shall be adequately guarded or enclosed.

2. Adequate footing shall be provided when changing sectors, retainers or rods.

3. The filter shall be fitted for the vacuum and pressures encountered.

4. Disposal of filter cake shall meet the provisions outlined in R614-6-9.B.6.

5. If conveyor discharge is used, the conveyors shall meet the standards set forth in R614-5-2.

E. Pressure filters-Horizontal and Vertical tank type.

1. Pressure filter tanks shall be constructed under the standards established for unfired pressure vessels.

2. The filter shall be fitted for the pressures encountered.

3. All seal gaskets shall be maintained so as to preclude leakage.

4. Closure mechanisms shall be positive so as to prevent any possibility of the tank opening while under pressure.

5. Hinged lever type of closures shall be so arranged that when the handle passes center, when opening the filter, that the operator is protected from the thrust on the handle or it is reduced to a safe force which can be easily controlled.

6. Individual screw type closures shall all be in place and tightened so as to receive strain uniformly around the circumference of the tank before the filter is placed in operation.

7. No pressure tank type filter shall be opened until all pressure has been relieved and is open to atmosphere.

8. Filter media shall be cleaned in a safe manner. Due caution shall be exercised when using steam, hot water or compressed air.

F. Pan, Tray and Belt Filters.

1. The applicable provisions for all above-mentioned filters shall be followed.

2. The slurry feed shall be so controlled to prevent splashing onto the operator.

G. Vacuum and filtrate pumps and lines.

1. All drives shall be enclosed or guarded.

2. Lines shall be adequately identified.

3. When valves are installed in lines, they shall be accessible from floors, ladders or platforms provided, or shall have extension handles to the working area.

H. Filter aids and reagents.

1. Operators shall be knowledgeable concerning any additives used and the reaction which may be hazardous.

2. Chemicals which may be poisonous or severely ittiating shall have such warnings posted along with procedure concerning their use and instructions in case of hazardous exposure.

3. The storage and handling of any chemicals used shall be in conformance with the Manufacturing Chemists Association data sheet concerning the material.

4. Steam and hot solutions or slurries shall be identified and where practical shall have the lines insulated in areas where employees may contact them.

I. Centrifuges.

1. The housing of all centrifuges shall be electrically grounded.

2. Operators of centrifuges shall be trained concerning the hazards of the operation.

3. Each centrifuge shall be equipped with an interlocking device that will prevent the cover from being opened while the machine is in operation or under power.

4. When the cover is bolted, the interlock will not be necessary, but a positive procedure of lockout and tagging shall be enforced.

5. Each centrifuge shall be adequately anchored and shall be equipped with a vibration cutout device. This must be maintained operable at all times. This requirement may be waived when the centrifuge has a full-time attendant.

R614-6-10. Food Processing.

A. Grinders and cutters.

1. Production rooms shall have adequate lighting throughout working and storage areas.

2. Machines and equipment shall be installed and used in the manner recommended by their manufacturer.

3. Machine operators shall be trained in the machine operation and especially in safety as concerns the particular machine or process.

4. Grinders shall be provided with suitable pushing bars. Supervision shall see that the pushers are used and that hands are not used to feed grinders.

5. Every power-driven food grinder of the worm type shall be so constructed, installed or guarded that the employee's fingers cannot come in contact with the worm. Examples:

a. Mechanical feeding.

b. Grating or bar guards over opening arranged in such a manner that the fingers cannot reach the worm.

c. Distance from the feed opening to screw in excess of an arm's length.

d. Restricting the size of the feed opening.

6. Under no circumstances shall pusher be used in lieu of a positive method of guarding)

7. Before cleaning food grinders, choppers, or similar powered equipment, the controls shall be locked and/or tagged in the off position.

8. Processing machines shall be installed at the proper height, or platforms installed, so the operator can accomplish the work without using stools or make-shift devices to stand on.

9. Chopper and blender bowls shall be guarded. When guarding is not practical, explicit instructions and supervision must assure that hands do not enter the bowl.

10. Machines having a plunger, piston or fast moving press type of operation shall be equipped with two hand controls, remote controls, interlocking devices, etc., to prevent the operator from being caught in the closure.

11. Knife changing or any repairs or changes which will permit the employee to be caught in the machinery or its driving mechanism shall not be done until the power controls are in the off position and/or tagged and locked.

B. Material and arrangement.

1. Machines shall be installed so as to give safe operation space and adequate access.

2. A system shall be established and maintained for waste and trash disposal so that a reasonable level of housekeeping may be maintained. Wastes shall not be allowed to accumulate so as to ferment or putrefy or otherwise become unsanitary and hazardous.

3. Excess material in the work places may be hazardous and shall be avoided.

4. Equipment shall be maintained so as to prevent metal edges from wearing sharp, tools from wearing or otherwise becoming hazardous, broken handles, etc. Buckets, pans, trays, etc., shall have a place and be in their place. Bails and handles on service containers shall be maintained safe.

5. Hoses shall be selected for the type of usage involved. Hoses shall be identified so that there is not an interchange of cold water hose into hot water, air or steam usage.

6. Hose couplings on air, hot water, and steam lines shall be secured by pinning, chains, or other satisfactory methods.

7. Hoses shall not be strung across work areas and left unattended. A rack, reel or other device shall be provided for hose storage.

C. Tools.

1. Hand knives and other sharp tools when carried, except in hand, shall be kept in a scabbard, case, holder or otherwise protected from accidental contact.

2. 29 CFR 1910 Subpart S adopts the National Electrical Code. This includes the grounding of all machines and electrical tools, and extension cords. Electrical installation must meet the provisions of these codes.

3. All portable tools shall have suitable guards that meet accepted codes. Employees using portable power tools shall be instructed and supervised in their proper use and care.

D. Refrigeration maintenance.

1. All mechanical personnel who are scheduled or designated to do any work whatsoever on a refrigeration system shall be briefed on the entire job before beginning. The production foreman and superintendent, safety department, and emergency personnel shall be notified that work is to be done.

2. Some of the basics that shall be checked before a refrigerant system is opened are:

a. Trace out piping.

b. Locate branch shut off valves.

c. Tag or lock out all switches, equipment, and valves that may affect the job.

d. Obtain all necessary safety equipment, and be sure that it is in operating condition.

e. Check to see that chemicals and gases are purged or evacuated from the system.

f. Note the effect of liquid and oil on pump-out operations.

g. Confer with associated personnel on safety precautions, safety equipment, standby safety equipment, emergency plans and first-aid measures.

h. Locate safety shower or deluge water supply.

i. Establish an evacuation route.

j. Check for location of nearest fire alarm, stretcher, and fire extinguisher. Know all emergency telephone numbers.

3. Before leaving the job make necessary checks to see that equipment is secured or safe to operate. If the job is not completed, post suitable warning, tag and lock controls, and notify supervisors of subsequent shift. Clean up all protective equipment.

E. Hot Processing.

1. Deep frying and similar processes where hot shortening or grease is handled or used must have adequate safety procedures established. Training in safe methods is essential and supervision must be assured that the safe procedures and methods are followed and that equipment used will function in a safe manner.

2. Hand transferring of hot grease or similar materials shall be done with extreme care, using gloves or pads to protect hands, and quantities not to exceed 1 U.S. gallon. Eye protection should be worn. Other employees shall be excluded from the hazard area.

3. Ventilation hoods over frying areas shall be cleaned sufficiently to keep them relatively grease free. A 10 B.C. fire extinguisher shall be available in the immediate area.

4. Lard rendering and filtration shall be so arranged, guarded, and protected as to prevent the workers from being exposed to the hazards of burns.

5. Sanitation and housekeeping measures shall be sufficient to protect the health and well being of the employees. Rotted or putrefied products and diseased animal products shall not be handled unless the employee is protected from skin contact. Other protection may be needed, and if so shall be used.

R614-6-11. Boilers and Pressure Vessels.

Boilers and pressure vessels shall meet the requirements of Section 34A-7-102.

KEY: machinery, work-related diseases, boilers*

December 4, 1998 **34A-7-101**

Notice of Continuation October 22, 2012 **34A-7-102**

34A-7-103

34A-7-104

34A-7-105

34A-6-201 et seq.

R614. Labor Commission, Occupational Safety and Health.
R614-7. Construction Standards.
R614-7-1. Roofing, Tar-Asphalt Operations.

A. Hot roofing.

1. Protective clothing and equipment.

a. Roofers handling hot roofing materials shall be fully clothed including long sleeved shirts buttoned at the wrists. Other employees may wear no less than "T" shirts over their upper body.

b. Substantial shoes no less than six (6) inches in height, fully laced or secured shall be worn.

c. No gauntlet gloves shall be permitted. Wrist length gloves shall be worn.

d. Employees subjected to the possibility of splashing hot materials shall wear face shields or goggles.

2. Heating equipment.

a. All heating kettles shall be equipped with a temperature measring device in operating condition and the asphalt shall not be heated in excess of 50 degrees below the Flash Point.

b. Toxic and combustible vapors are given off during heating of asphalt and tar materials. Employees working with these materials shall be instructed in safety precautions and in the proper methods of handling.

c. Attendants shall be within 100 feet of the kettle at all times while the burner flame is on.

d. Kettle heating equipment shall be installed and maintained in conformity with the American National Standards Institute Requirements for the fuel being used.

e. A fire extinguisher no smaller than 10 B-C rating shall be installed in close proximity to heating kettles.

f. During melting and heating operations, care shall be taken to prevent moisture from getting into the hot mix.

3. Material handling.

a. Pump lines handling hot asphalt shall be positioned securely and equipped with a shut-off valve on each of a coupler which may be opened when lines are full.

b. Pump lines shall not be subjected to pressures in excess of the safe working pressure of the lines being used.

c. Hot asphalt shall not be carried up ladders but shall be pumped or hoisted.

d. Hoisting frames and equipment shall be installed in a safe manner, properly secured and positioned so that the operator has access to the bucket or container without subjecting himself to hazard.

e. Every tar bucket used by roofers or workers in similar trades shall be made of No. 24 gauge or heavier sheet steel and shall have a metal bail of no less than 1/4 inch diameter material. The bail shall be fastened to offset ears or the equivalent which have been riveted, welded or otherwise securely attached to the bucket. Soldered bail sockets are not permissible. Most paint buckets will not comply with these regulations.

f. Extreme caution shall be taken when working near sky lights or other roof holes.

g. Employees shall be positioned in such a manner that they cannot be struck by a bucket or other roofing material which may accidentally fall either while being hoisted, lowered or used in the roofing operation.

4. Flammable liquid with a flash point below 100 degrees F. (gasoline and similar products) shall not be used for cleaning purposes.

5. Workers shall not ride on top of loaded trucks or on running boards but shall be seated inside the cab of the vehicle.

6. Provisions of 29 CFR 1926.451 and 1926.1050 shall be complied with as applicable, covering scaffolds and ladders.

B. Asphalt mixing plants.

1. Toxic and combustible vapors are given off during heating of asphalt and tar materials. Employees working with these materials shall be instructed in necessary precautions and in the proper methods of handling.

2. Suitable clothing and protective devices shall be worn by employees handling or applying asphalt and tar materials.

3. Positive care shall be taken to prevent heating materials above the flashpoint. Mixing operations shall be performed at the lowest practicable temperature.

4. Drums or other containers in which liquid bituminous materials are stored shall be kept tightly closed when not in use and shall be protected from sources of excess heat, sparks, and open flames.

5. A 10 B.C. fire extinguisher shall be provided at locations where heating devices or melting kettles are in use.

6. Asphalt or tar heating kettles when in use shall not be left unattended and shall be securely fastened to prevent accidental tipping. They shall be provided with a lid and thermometer.

7. During melting and heating operations, care shall be taken to prevent moisture from getting into the hot mix. The use of gasoline or similar volatile materials as thinners is prohibited.

8. Where natural ventilation is insufficient at enclosed areas in which hot tar, asphalt, etc., are being heated or applied, an approved method of mechanical ventilation shall be provided. In addition, respirators shall be furnished to workers where required.

9. Heating, pumping, and application operations shall not be left unattended and an operator shall be stationed near the equipment to cut off flow or care for other emergencies.

10. Spraymen handling hot asphalt or tar shall not be allowed to work under hoses supplying hot materials to the sprays. Only flexible metallic hoses fitted with insulated handles shall be used in hand-spraying operations.

11. Form pins having mushroomed or split heads shall be discarded or effectively repaired.

12. Pipe lines which contain hot oil or asphalt shall be equipped with a shut-off valve on each side of a coupler which may be opened when lines are full.

R614-7-2. Grizzlies Over Chutes, Bins, and Tank Openings.

A. Employees shall be furnished with and be required to use approved type safety harnesses and shall be tied off securely so as to suspend him above the level of the product before entering any bin, chute, or storage place containing material that might cave or run. Cleaning and barring down in such places shall be started from the top using only bars blunt on one end or having a ring type or D handhold.

B. Employees shall not work on top of material stored or piled above chutes, draw holes or conveyor systems while material is being withdrawn unless protected.

C. Chutes, bins, drawholes, and similar openings shall be equipped with grizzlies or other safety devices that will prevent employees from falling into the openings.

D. Bars for grizzly grids shall be so fitted that they will not loosen and slip out of place, and the operator shall not remove a bar temporarily to let large rocks through rather than to break them.

R614-7-3. Cranes and Derricks.

Two Blocking Damage Preventive Feature. On hydraulic cranes with power telescoping booms, an "Anti Two-Blocking" feature, warning device, or other arrangement, shall be provided to warn the crane operator to avoid colliding ("two blocking") the hook block with the boom point when hoisting the load, when extending the boom

or when booming up or down.

R614-7-4. Residential-Type Construction, Raising Framed Walls.

A. Scope and Application

This section applies to work directly associated with the raising of framed walls in new buildings or structures in residential-type construction.

B. Definitions

1. "Residential-type Construction" means construction using the operations, methods, and procedures associated with residential and light commercial construction characterized by joists or trusses resting on stud walls and using wood and/or light gage steel frame construction.

2. "Bottom Plate" means the bottom horizontal member of a frame wall.

C. Standards For Raising Walls.

1. At no time during the raising of the framed wall shall an employee who is not performing the actual lift be allowed under the wall system unless a mechanical bracing system is in place to arrest the fall of a wall.

2. Before manually raising framed walls that are 10 feet or more in height, temporary restraints such as cleats on the foundation/floor system or straps on the wall bottom plate shall be installed to prevent inadvertent horizontal sliding or uplift of the framed wall bottom plate. Anchor bolts and/or toe nails, are not sufficient for use in blocking or bracing the framed wall.

3. Framed walls 18 feet or more in height shall be raised using mechanical lifting devices.

D. Standards For Training.

1. The employer shall provide a training program to employees engaged in raising framed walls. The program shall enable employees to recognize the hazards associated with raising framed walls and shall include procedures to minimize those hazards, including:

a. Where required by the standard, the use of and limitations to temporary restraints used to prevent inadvertent sliding and uplift on the bottom plate;

b. the use of mechanical lifting devises;

c. the use of mechanical bracing systems; and

d. the role of each employee involved in the raising of a framed wall.

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R643. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining; Abandoned Mine Reclamation.
R643-874. General Reclamation Requirements.
R643-874-100. Scope.

The rules under R643-874 establish land and water eligibility requirements, reclamation objectives and priorities, and reclamation contractor responsibility.

110. Applicability. The provisions of R643-874 apply to all reclamation projects carried out with monies from the Account.

120. Eligible Lands and Water. Lands and water are eligible for reclamation activities if:

121. They were mined or affected by mining processes;

122. They were mined prior to August 3, 1977, and left or abandoned in either an unreclaimed or inadequately reclaimed condition; and

123. There is no continuing responsibility for reclamation by the operator, permittee, or agent of the permittee under statutes of the state or federal government, or the state as a result of bond forfeiture. Bond forfeiture will render lands or water ineligible only if the amount forfeited is sufficient to pay the total cost of the necessary reclamation. In cases where the forfeited bond is insufficient to pay the total cost of reclamation, additional moneys from the Account may be sought.

124. Notwithstanding paragraphs 120, 121, 122, and 123 of this section, coal lands and waters damaged and abandoned after August 3, 1977, by coal mining processes are also eligible for funding if the Division finds in writing that:

124.100. They were mined for coal or affected by coal mining processes; and

124.200. The mining occurred and the site was left in either an unreclaimed or inadequately reclaimed condition between August 4, 1977, and:

124.210. January 21, 1981, and that any funds for reclamation or abatement that are available pursuant to a bond or other form of financial guarantee or from any other source are not sufficient to provide for adequate reclamation or abatement at the site; or

124.220. November 5, 1990, that the surety of the mining operator became insolvent during such period and that, as of November 5, 1990, funds immediately available from proceedings relating to such insolvency or from any financial guarantee or other source are not sufficient to provide for adequate reclamation or abatement at the site; and

124.300. The site qualifies as a priority 1 or 2 site pursuant to Section 40-10-25(2)(a) and (b) of the Act. Priority will be given to those sites that are in the immediate vicinity of a residential area or that have an adverse economic impact upon a community.

125. The Reclamation Program may expend funds made available under Sections 40-10-25.1(2) and (3) of the Act for reclamation and abatement of any site eligible under paragraph 124 of this section, if the Reclamation Program, with the concurrence of the Secretary, makes the findings required in paragraph 124 of this section and the Reclamation Program determines that the reclamation priority of the site is the same or more urgent than the reclamation priority for the lands and water eligible pursuant to paragraphs 120, 121, 122, or 123 of this section that qualify as a priority 1 or 2 site under Section 40-10-25(2) of the Act.

126. With respect to lands eligible pursuant to paragraph 124 or 125 of this section, monies available from sources outside the Account or that are ultimately recovered from responsible parties shall either be used to offset the cost of the reclamation or transferred to the Account if not required for further reclamation activities at the permitted site.

127. If reclamation of a site covered by an interim or permanent program permit is carried out under the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program, the permittee of the site shall reimburse the Account for the cost of reclamation that is in excess of any bond forfeited to ensure reclamation. Neither the Secretary nor the State performing reclamation under paragraph 124 or 125 of this section shall be held liable for any violations of any performance standards or reclamation requirements specified in the Coal Regulatory portion of the Act (Section 40-10-1 et seq.) nor shall a reclamation activity undertaken on such lands or waters be held to any standards set forth in the Coal Regulatory portion of the Act (Section 40-10-1 et seq.).

128. Surface coal mining operations on lands eligible for remining pursuant to Section 40-10-25(6) of the Act shall not affect the eligibility of such lands for reclamation activities after the release of the bonds or deposits posted by any such operation as provided by R645-301-800. If the bond or deposit for a surface coal mining operation on lands eligible for remining is forfeited, funds available under this title may be used if the amount of such bond or deposit is not sufficient to provide for adequate reclamation or abatement, except that if conditions warrant the director of the Division shall immediately exercise his/her authority under Section 40-10-25(6)(c) of the Act.

130. Reclamation Objectives and Priorities.

131. Reclamation projects should be accomplished in accordance with OSM's "Final Guidelines for Reclamation Programs and Projects" (45 FR 14810-14819, March 6, 1980).

132. Reclamation projects shall reflect the priorities of Section 40-10-25(2) of the Act. Generally, projects lower than a priority 2 should not be undertaken until all known higher priority coal projects either have been accomplished, are in the process of being reclaimed, or have been approved for funding by the Secretary, except in those instances where such lower priority projects may be undertaken in conjunction with a priority 1 or 2 site in accordance with OSM's "Final Guidelines for Reclamation Programs and Projects."

140. Utilities and other facilities.

141. The Reclamation Program, prior to certification of the completion of all coal-related reclamation under Section 40-10-28.1 of the Act, may expend up to 30 percent of the funds granted annually pursuant to Section 40-10-25(1) of the Act for the purpose of protecting, repairing, replacing, constructing, or enhancing facilities relating to water supplies, including water distribution facilities and treatment plants, to replace water supplies adversely affected by coal mining practices.

142. If the adverse effect on water supplies referred to in this section occurred both prior to and after August 3, 1977, the project shall remain eligible, notwithstanding the criteria specified in R643-874-122, if the Reclamation Program finds in writing, as part of its eligibility opinion, that such adverse effects are due predominantly to effects of mining processes undertaken and abandoned prior to August 3, 1977.

143. If the adverse effect on water supplies referred to in this section occurred both prior to and after the dates (and under the criteria set forth under Section 40-10-25(4) of the Act, the project shall remain eligible, notwithstanding the criteria specified in R643-874-122, if the Reclamation Program finds in writing, as part of its eligibility opinion, that such adverse effects are due predominately to the effects of mining processes undertaken and abandoned prior to those dates.

144. Enhancement of facilities or utilities under this section shall include upgrading necessary to meet any local, State, or Federal public health or safety requirement. Enhancement shall not include, however, any service area expansion of a utility or facility not necessary to address a specific abandoned mine land problem.

150. Limited liability. The State shall not be liable under any provision of Federal law for any costs or damages as a result of action taken or omitted in the course of carrying out an approved abandoned mine reclamation plan. This section shall not preclude liability for costs or damages as a result of gross negligence or intentional misconduct by the State. For purposes of this section, reckless, willful, or wanton misconduct shall constitute gross negligence or intentional misconduct.

160. Contractor responsibility. Every successful bidder for a Reclamation Program contract must be eligible under federal regulation 30 CFR 773.12 through 773.14 at the time of contract award to receive a permit or conditional permit to conduct surface coal mining operations. Bidder eligibility must be confirmed by OSM's automated Applicant/Violator System for each contract to be awarded.

KEY: mines, reclamation
November 1, 1997 40-10-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation February 1, 2012

R643. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining; Abandoned Mine Reclamation.
R643-875. Noncoal Reclamation.
R643-875-100. Scope.

The rules under R643-875 establish land and water eligibility requirements for noncoal reclamation.

120. Eligible lands and water prior to certification. Noncoal lands and water are eligible for reclamation if:

121. They were mined or affected by mining processes;

122. They were mined and left or abandoned in either an unreclaimed or inadequately reclaimed condition prior to August 3, 1977;

123. There is no continuing responsibility for reclamation by the operator, permittee, or agent of the permittee under statutes of the state or federal government or by the state as a result of bond forfeiture. Bond forfeiture will render lands or water ineligible only if the amount forfeited is sufficient to pay the total cost of the necessary reclamation. In cases where the forfeited bond is insufficient to pay the total cost of reclamation, monies sufficient to complete the reclamation may be sought under R643-886 or R643-888;

124. The reclamation has been requested by the Governor; and

125. The reclamation is necessary to protect the public health, safety, general welfare, and property from extreme danger of adverse effects of noncoal mining practices.

130. Certification of completion of coal sites.

131. The Governor may submit to the Secretary a certification of completion expressing the finding that the Reclamation Program has achieved all existing known coal-related reclamation objectives for eligible lands and waters pursuant to Section 40-10-25(3) of the Act, or has instituted the necessary processes to reclaim any remaining coal related problems. In addition to the above finding, the certification of completion shall contain:

131.100. A description of both the rationale and the process utilized to arrive at the above finding for the completion of all coal-related reclamation pursuant to Section 40-10-25(2) of the Act.

131.200. A brief summary and resolution of all relevant public comments concerning coal-related impacts, problems, and reclamation projects received by the Reclamation Program prior to preparation of the certification of completion.

131.300. A Reclamation Program agreement to acknowledge and give top priority to any coal-related problem(s) that may be found or occur after submission of the certification of completion and during the life of the approved abandoned mine reclamation program.

132. After review and verification of the certification, the Director will provide notice in the Federal Register and opportunity for public comment. After evaluation, the Director will concur with the certification and provide final notice in the Federal Register.

133. Following concurrence by the Director, the Reclamation Program may implement a noncoal reclamation program pursuant to provisions in Section 40-10-28.1 of the Act.

140. Eligible lands and water subsequent to certification.

141. Following certification by the Reclamation Program of the completion of all known coal projects and the Director's concurrence in such certification, eligible noncoal lands, waters, and facilities shall be those-

141.100. Which were mined or processed for minerals or which were affected by such mining or processing, and abandoned or left in an inadequate reclamation status prior to August 3, 1977. In determining the eligibility under this subsection of Federal lands, waters, and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management, in lieu of the August 3, 1977, date, the applicable date shall be August 28, 1974, and November 26, 1980, respectively; and

141.200. For which there is no continuing reclamation responsibility under State or other Federal laws.

142. If eligible coal problems are found or occur after certification under R643-875-130, the Reclamation Program must address the coal problem utilizing State share funds no later than the next grant cycle, subject to the availability of funds distributed to the Reclamation Program in that cycle. The coal project would be subject to the coal provisions specified in Sections 40-10-25 through 40-10-28 of the Act.

150. Reclamation priorities for noncoal program.

151. This section applies to reclamation projects involving the restoration of lands and water adversely affected by past mineral mining; projects involving the protection, repair, replacement, construction, or enhancement of utilities (such as those relating to water supply, roads, and other such facilities serving the public adversely affected by mineral mining and processing practices); and the construction of public facilities in communities impacted by coal or other mineral mining and processing practices.

152. Following certification pursuant to R643-875-130, the projects and construction of public facilities identified in paragraph 151 of this section shall reflect the following priorities in the order stated:

152.100. The protection of public health, safety, general welfare and property from the extreme danger of adverse effects of mineral mining and processing practices;

152.200. The protection of public health, safety, and general welfare from the adverse effects of mineral mining and processing practices; and

152.300. The restoration of land and water resources and the environment previously degraded by the adverse effects of mineral mining and processing practices.

153. Enhancement of facilities or utilities shall include upgrading necessary to meet local, State, or Federal public health or safety requirements. Enhancement shall not include, however, any service area expansion of a utility or facility not necessary to address a specific abandoned mine land problem.

154. Notwithstanding the requirements specified in paragraph 151 of this section, where the Governor, after determining that there is a need for activities or construction of specific public facilities related to the coal or minerals industry in the State, submits a grant application as required by paragraph 154 of this section and the Director concurs in such need, as set forth in paragraph 155 of this section, then the Division may use annual grants made available under Section 40-10-25(1) of the Act to carry out such activities or construction.

155. To qualify for funding pursuant to the authority in paragraph 153 of this section, the Reclamation Program must submit a grant application that specifically sets forth:

155.100. The need or urgency for the activity or the construction of the public facility;

155.200. The expected impact the project will have on the coal or minerals industry in the State;

155.300. The availability of funding from other sources and, if other funding is provided, its percentage of the total costs involved;

155.400. Documentation from other local, State, and Federal agencies with oversight for such utilities or facilities regarding what funding resources they have available and why this specific project is not being fully funded by their agency;

155.500. The impact on the State, the public, and the minerals industry if the activity or facility is not funded;

155.600. The reason why this project should be selected before a priority project relating to the protection of the public health and safety or the environment from the damages caused by past mining activities; and

155.700. An analysis and review of the procedures used by the Reclamation Program to notify and involve the public in this funding request and a copy of all comments received and their resolution by the Reclamation Program.

160. Exclusion of certain noncoal reclamation sites. Money from the Account shall not be used for the reclamation of sites and areas designated for remedial action pursuant to the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 7901 et seq.) or that have been listed for remedial action pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

170. Land acquisition authority-noncoal. The requirements specified in R643-877 (Rights of Entry) and R643-879 (Acquisition, Management and Disposition of Lands and Water) shall apply to the Reclamation Program's noncoal program except that, for purposes of this section, the references to "coal" shall not apply. In lieu of the term "coal", the word "noncoal" should be used.

180. Lien requirements. The lien requirements found in R643-882 (Reclamation on Private Land) shall apply to the Reclamation Program's noncoal reclamation program under Section 40-10-28.1 of the Act, except that for purposes of this section, references made to "coal" shall not apply. In lieu of the term "coal", the word "noncoal" should be used.

190. Limited liability. The State shall not be liable under any provision of Federal law for any costs or damages as a result of action taken or omitted in the course of carrying out an approved state abandoned mine reclamation program or plan. This section shall not preclude liability for costs or damages as a result of gross negligence or intentional misconduct by the Reclamation Program. For purposes of the preceding sentence, reckless, willful, or wanton misconduct shall constitute gross negligence or intentional misconduct.

200. Contractor responsibility. Every successful bidder for a Reclamation Program contract must be eligible under federal regulation 30 CFR 773.12 through 773.14 at the time of contract award to receive a permit or conditional permit to conduct surface coal mining operations. Bidder eligibility must be confirmed by OSM's automated Applicant/Violator System for each contract to be awarded.

KEY: mines, reclamation
June 22, 1995 **40-10-1 et seq.**
Notice of Continuation February 1, 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.

R649-3-39. Hydraulic Fracturing.

1. Chemical disclosure.

1.1. The amount and type of chemicals used in a hydraulic fracturing operation shall be reported to www.fracfocus.org within 60 days of hydraulic fracturing completion for public disclosure.

2. Wellbore integrity.

2.1. The operator shall comply with 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.

2.2. The operator shall comply with 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.

2.3. The operator shall comply with 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.

2.4. The operator shall comply with 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.

2.5. The operator shall comply with 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.

2.6. The operator shall comply with 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.

3. Management of flowback water and surface protection.

3.1. The operator shall comply with 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.

3.2. The operator shall comply with 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.

3.3. The operator shall comply with R649-9-2, General Waste Management.

1. Wastes addressed by these rules are E and P Wastes that are exempt from the RCRA hazardous waste management requirements.

1.1. Before using a commercial disposal facility the operator may contact the Division to verify the status of the facility. The Division regularly updates this information on the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining web site.

1.2. Each site and/or facility used for disposal must be permitted and in good standing with the division.

2. Reduction of the amount of material generated that must be disposed of is the preferred practice.

2.1. Recycling should be used whenever possible and practical.

2.2. In general, good housekeeping practices shall be used.

2.3. Operators shall catch leaks, drips, contain spills, and cleanup promptly.

3. The method of disposal used shall be compatible with the waste that is the subject of disposal.

3.1. RCRA exempt waste shall not be mixed with nonexempt waste.

4. Every operator shall file an Annual Waste Management Plan by January 15 of each year to account for the proper disposition of produced water and other E and P Wastes.

4.1. If changes are made to the plan during the year, then the operator shall notify the division in writing of this change.

4.2. This plan will include the type and estimated annual volume of wastes that will be or have been generated.

4.3. The disposal facilities private or to be used for disposal,

4.4. The description of any waste reduction or minimization procedures.

4.5. Any onsite disposal/treatment methods or programs to be implemented by the operator.

3.4. The operator shall comply with R649-5-1, Requirements for Injection of Fluids Into Reservoirs.

1. Operations to increase ultimate recovery, such as cycling of gas, the maintenance of pressure, the introduction of gas, water or other substances into a reservoir for the purpose of secondary or other enhanced recovery or for storage and the injection of water into any formation for the purpose of water disposal shall be permitted only by order of the board after notice and hearing.

2. A petition for authority for the injection of gas, liquefied petroleum gas, air, water, or any other medium into any formation for any reason, including but not necessarily limited to the establishment of or the expansion of waterflood projects, enhanced recovery projects, and pressure maintenance projects shall contain:

2.1. The name and address of the operator of the project.

2.2. A plat showing the area involved and identifying all wells, including all proposed injection wells, in the project area and within one-half mile radius of the project area.

2.3. A full description of the particular operation for which approval is requested.

2.4. A description of the pools from which the identified wells are producing or have produced.

2.5. The names, description and depth of the pool or pools to be affected.

2.6. A copy of a log of a representative well completed in the pool.

2.7. A statement as to the type of fluid to be used for injection, its source and the estimated amounts to be injected daily.

2.8. A list of all operators or owners and surface owners within a one-half mile radius of the proposed project.

2.9. An affidavit certifying that said operators or owners and surface owners within a one-half mile radius have been provided a copy of the petition for injection.

2.10. Any additional information the board may determine is necessary to adequately review the petition.

3. Applications as required by R649-5-2 for injection wells that are located within the project area, may be submitted for board consideration and approval with the request for authorization of the recovery project.

4. Established recovery projects may be expanded and additional wells placed on injection only upon authority from the board after notice and hearing or by administrative approval.

5. If the proposed injection interval can be classified as an USDW, approval of the project is subject to the requirements of R649-5-4.

3.5. The operator shall comply with R649-5-2, Requirements for Class II Injection Wells Including Water Disposal, Storage and Enhanced Recovery Wells.

1. Injection wells shall be completed, equipped, operated, and maintained in a manner that will prevent pollution and damage to any USDW, or other resources and will confine injected fluids to the interval approved.

2. The application for an injection well shall include a properly completed UIC Form 1 and the following:

2.1. A plat showing the location of the injection well, all abandoned or active wells within a one- half mile radius of the proposed well, and the surface owner and the operator of any lands or producing leases, respectively, within a one-half

mile radius of the proposed injection well.

2.2. Copies of electrical or radioactive logs, including gamma ray logs, for the proposed well run prior to the installation of casing and indicating resistivity, spontaneous potential, caliper, and porosity.

2.3. A copy of a cement bond or comparable log run for the proposed injection well after casing was set and cemented.

2.4. Copies of logs already on file with the division should be referenced, but need not be refiled.

2.5. A description of the casing or proposed casing program of the injection well and of the proposed method for testing the casing before use of the well.

2.6. A statement as to the type of fluid to be used for injection, its source and estimated amounts to be injected daily.

2.7. Standard laboratory analyses of:

2.7.1. The fluid to be injected,

2.7.2. The fluid in the formation into which the fluid is being injected, and

2.7.3. The compatibility of the fluids.

2.8. The proposed average and maximum injection pressures.

2.9. Evidence and data to support a finding that the proposed injection well will not initiate fractures through the overlying strata or a confining interval that could enable the injected fluid or formation fluid to enter any fresh water strata.

2.10. Appropriate geological data on the injection interval with confining beds clearly labeled,

2.10.1. Nearby Underground Sources of Drinking Water, including the geologic formation name,

2.10.2. Lithologic descriptions, thicknesses, depths, water quality, and lateral extent;

2.10.3. Information relative to geologic structure near the proposed well that may effect the conveyance and/or storage of the injected fluids.

2.11. A review of the mechanical condition of each well within a one-half mile radius of the proposed injection well to assure that no conduit exists that could enable fluids to migrate up or down the wellbore and enter improper intervals.

2.12. An affidavit certifying that a copy of the application has been provided to all operators, owners, and surface owners within a one-half mile radius of the proposed injection well.

2.13. Any other additional information that the board or division may determine is necessary to adequately review the application.

3. Applications for injection wells that are within a recovery project area will be considered for approval:

3.1. Pursuant to R649-5-1-3.

3.2. Subsequent to board approval of a recovery project pursuant to R649-5-1-1.

4. Approval of an injection well is subject to the requirements of R649-5-4, if the proposed injection interval can be classified as an USDW.

5. In addition to the requirements of this section, the provisions of R649-3-1, R649-3-4, R649-3-24, R649-3-32, and R649-8-1 and R649-10 shall apply to all Class II injection wells.

3.6. The operator shall comply with R649-5-3, Noticing and Approval of Injection Wells.

1. Applications for injection wells submitted pursuant to R649-5-1-3 shall be noticed in conformance with the procedural rules of the board as part of the hearing for the recovery project. Any person desiring to object to approval of such an application for an injection well shall file the objection in conformance with the procedural rules of the board.

2. The receipt of a complete and technically adequate application, other than an application submitted pursuant to R649-5-3-1, shall be considered as a request for agency action by the Division and shall be published 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 where the proposed well is located. A copy of the notice of agency action shall also be sent to all parties including government agencies. The notice of agency action shall contain at least the following information:

2.1. The applicant's name, business address, and telephone number.

2.2. The location of the proposed well.

2.3. A description of proposed operation.

3. If no written objection to the application for administrative approval of an injection well is received by the division within 15 days after publication of the notice of agency action, or an aquifer exemption is not required in accordance with R649-5-4, and a board hearing is not otherwise required, the application may be considered and approved administratively.

4. If a written objection to an application for administrative approval of an injection well is received by the division within 15 days after publication of the notice of application, or if a hearing is required by these rules or deemed advisable by the director, the application shall be set for notice and hearing by the board.

5. The director shall have the authority to grant an exception to the hearing requirements of R649-5- 1.1 for conversion to injection of additional wells that constitute a modification or expansion of an authorized project provided that any such well is necessary to develop or maintain thorough and efficient recovery operations for any authorized project and provided that no objection is received pursuant to R649-5-3-3.

6. The director shall have authority to grant an exception to the hearing requirements of R649-5-1-1 for water disposal wells provided disposal is into a formation or interval that is not currently nor anticipated to be an underground source of drinking water and provided that no objection is received pursuant to R649-5-3-3.

3.7. The operator shall comply with R649-5-4, Aquifer Exemption.

1. The board may, after notice and hearing and subject to the EPA approval, authorize the exemption of certain aquifers from classification as an USDW based upon the following findings:

1.1. The aquifer does not currently serve as a source of drinking water.

1.2. The aquifer cannot now and will not in the future serve as a source of drinking water for any of the following reasons:

1.2.1. The aquifer is mineral, hydrocarbon or geothermal energy producing, or it can be demonstrated by the applicant as part of a permit application for a Class II well operation, to contain minerals or hydrocarbons that, considering their quantity and location, are expected to be commercially producible.

1.2.2. The aquifer is situated at a depth or location that makes recovery of water for drinking water purposes economically or technologically impractical.

1.2.3. The aquifer is contaminated to the extent that it would be economically or technologically impractical to render water from the aquifer fit for human consumption.

1.2.4. The aquifer is located above a Class III well mining area subject to subsidence or catastrophic collapse.

1.3. The total dissolved solids content of the water from the aquifer is more than 3,000 and less than 10,000 mg/l, and the aquifer is not reasonably expected to be used as a source of fresh or potable water.

2. Interested parties desiring to have an aquifer exempted from classification as a USDW, shall submit to the division an application that includes sufficient data to justify the proposal. The division shall consider the application and if appropriate, will advise the applicant to submit a request to the board for an aquifer exemption.

3.8. The operator shall comply with R649-5-5, Testing and Monitoring of Injection Wells.

1. Before operating a new injection well, the casing shall be tested to a pressure not less than the maximum authorized injection pressure, or to a pressure of 300 psi, whichever is greater.

2. Before operating an existing well newly converted to an injection well, the casing outside the tubing shall be tested to a pressure not less than the maximum authorized injection pressure, or to a pressure of 1,000 psi, whichever is lesser, provided that each well shall be tested to a minimum pressure of 300 psi.

3. In order to demonstrate continuing mechanical integrity after commencement of injection operations, all injection wells shall be pressure tested or monitored as follows:

3.1. Pressure Test. The casing-tubing annulus above the packer shall be pressure tested not less than once each five years to a pressure equal to the maximum authorized injection pressure or to a pressure of 1,000 psi, whichever is lesser, provided that no test pressure shall be less than 300 psi. A report documenting the test results shall be submitted to the division.

3.2. Monitoring. If approved by the director, and in lieu of the pressure testing requirement, the operator may monitor the pressure of the casing-tubing annulus monthly during actual injection operations and report the results to the division.

3.3. Other test procedures or devices such as tracer surveys, temperature logs or noise logs may be required by the division on a case-by-case basis.

3.4. The operator shall sample and analyze the fluids injected in each disposal well or enhanced recovery project at sufficiently frequent time intervals to yield data representative of fluid characteristics, and no less frequently than every year.

3.5. The operator shall submit a copy of the fluid analysis to the division with the Annual Fluid Injection Report, UIC Form 4.

3.9. The operator shall comply with R649-5-6, Duration of Approval for Injection Wells.

1. Approvals or orders authorizing injection wells shall be valid for the life of the well, unless revoked by the board for just cause, after notice and hearing.

2. An approval may be administratively amended if:

2.1. There is a substantial change of conditions in the injection well operation.

2.2. There are substantial changes to the information originally furnished.

2.3. Information as to the permitted operation indicates that an USDW is no longer being protected.

KEY: oil and gas law
November 1, 2012 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation February 3, 2012 40-6-5(3)

R649. Natural Resources; Oil, Gas and Mining; Oil and Gas.
R649-10. Administrative Procedures.
R649-10-1. Designation of Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

1. Adjudicative proceedings which shall be conducted informally before the division in accordance with these rules are all actions prescribed by the Oil and Gas Conservation General Rules as being specifically under the division's authority and jurisdiction including: R649-2 General Rules; R649-3 Drilling and Operating Practices; R649-5 Underground Injection Control of Recovery Operations and Class II Injection Wells; R649-6 Gas Processing and Waste Crude Oil Treatment; R649-8 Reporting and Report Forms; R649-9 Disposal of Produced Water.

2. Prior to the issuance of a final order in any adjudicative proceeding, the presiding officer may convert an informal proceeding to a formal adjudicative proceeding if:

2.1. Conversion of the proceeding is in the public interest.

2.2. Conversion of the proceeding does not unfairly prejudice the rights of any party.

3. Informal adjudicative proceedings shall be commenced and conducted in accordance with these rules and the provisions of the applicable Oil and Gas Conservation General Rules. In case of conflict between these rules and the Oil and Gas Conservation General Rules, these rules shall govern the informal adjudicative proceedings.

R649-10-2. Definitions.

As used in these rules:

1. "Adjudicative proceeding" means an agency action or proceeding that determines the legal rights, duties, privileges, immunities, or other legal interests of one or more identifiable persons, including all agency actions to grant, deny, revoke, suspend, modify, annul, withdraw, or amend an authority, right, or license; and judicial review of all of such actions.

2. "Agency" means the Board of Oil, Gas and Mining and the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining including the director or division employees acting on behalf of or under the authority of the director or board.

3. "Agency head" means an individual or body of individuals in whom the ultimate legal authority of the agency is vested by statute.

4. "Board" means the Board of Oil, Gas and Mining.

5. "Division" means the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining.

6. "License" means a franchise, permit, certification, approval, registration, charter, or similar form of authorization required by statute.

7. "Party" means the board, division, or other person commencing an adjudicative 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 an adjudicative proceeding.

8. "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 another agency.

9. "Presiding Officer" means an agency head, or an individual or body of individuals designated by the agency head, by the agency's rules, or by statute to conduct an adjudicative proceeding. For the purpose of these rules, the board, or its appointed hearing examiner, shall be considered the presiding officer of all appeals or informal adjudicative proceedings which commence before the division as well as all adjudicative proceedings which commence before the board. The director or his designated agent shall be considered a presiding officer for all informal adjudicative proceedings which commence before the division. If fairness to the parties is not compromised, an agency may substitute one presiding officer for another during any proceeding.

10. "Respondent" means any person against whom an adjudicative proceeding is initiated whether by an agency or any other person.

R649-10-3. Commencement of Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

1. Except for emergency orders, all informal adjudicative proceedings shall be commenced by:

1.1. A Notice of Agency Action, if proceedings are commenced by the board or division; or

1.2. A Request for Agency Action, if proceedings are commenced by persons other than the board or division.

2. A Notice of Agency Action shall be filed and served according to the following requirements:

2.1. The Notice of Agency Action shall be in writing and shall be signed by a presiding officer and shall include:

2.1.1. The names and mailing addresses of all persons to whom notice is being given by the presiding officer, and the name, title, and mailing address of any attorney or employee who has been designated to appear for the agency.

2.1.2. The division's file number or other reference number.

2.1.3. The name of the adjudicative proceeding.

2.1.4. The date that the Notice of Agency Action was mailed.

2.1.5. A statement that the adjudicative proceeding is to be conducted informally according to the provision of these rules and Sections 63G-4-202 and 63G-4-203 if applicable.

2.1.6. A statement that the parties may request an informal hearing before the division within ten days, or such later period as may be provided for in the Oil and Gas Conservation General Rules, of the date of mailing or publication.

2.1.7. A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the adjudicative proceeding is to be maintained.

2.1.8. The name, title, mailing address, and telephone number of the presiding officer.

2.1.9. A statement of the purpose of the adjudicative proceeding and, to the extent known by the presiding officer, the questions to be decided.

2.2. The Division shall:

2.2.1. Mail the Notice of Agency Action to each party and any other person who has a right to notice under statute or rule.

2.2.2. Publish the Notice of Agency Action as required by statute or by the Oil and Gas Conservation General Rules.

2.2.3 Post a copy of the notice in a public area in the main office of the division at least 24 hours in advance of the scheduled agency proceeding.

2.3. A Request for Agency Action initiated by a person other than the board or the division shall be in writing and signed by the person seeking action by the agency or by his representative, and shall include:

2.3.1. The names and addresses of all persons to whom a copy of the request for agency action is being sent.

2.3.2. The agency's file number or other reference number, if known.

2.3.3. The date that the request for agency action was mailed.

2.3.4. A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the agency action is requested.

2.3.5. A statement of the relief or action sought from the division.

2.3.6. A statement of the facts and reasons forming the basis for relief or action.

2.4. The person requesting agency action shall file the request with the division and shall send a copy by mail to each person known to have a direct interest in the requested agency action unless previously waived in writing by each person entitled to receive notice of the requested agency action.

2.5. The person requesting the agency action may use the division forms as specified in the Oil and Gas Conservation General Rules as a request for agency action.

2.6. The presiding officer shall promptly review a Request for Agency Action and shall:

2.6.1. Notify the requesting party in writing whether the request is granted and when the adjudicative proceeding is completed;

2.6.2. Notify the requesting party in writing that the request is denied; or

2.6.3. Notify the requesting party that further proceedings are required to determine the agency's response to the request.

2.7. The division shall mail any required notice to all parties, except that any notice required by R649-10-3-2.6 may be published when publication is required by statute.

2.7.1. Give the division's file number or other reference number.

2.7.2. Give the name of the proceeding.

2.7.3. Designate that the proceeding is to be conducted informally according to the provisions of these rules and Sections 63G-4-202 and 63G-4-203 if applicable.

2.7.4. If a hearing is to be held in an informal adjudicative proceeding, state the time and place of any scheduled hearing, the purpose for which the hearing is to be held, and that a party who fails to attend or participate in a scheduled and noticed hearing may be held in default.

2.7.5. If the adjudicative proceeding is to be informal, and a hearing is required by statute or rule, or if a hearing is permitted by rule and may be requested by a party with the time prescribed by rule, state the parties' right to request a hearing and the time within which a hearing may be requested under the agency's rules.

2.7.6. Give the name, title, mailing address, and telephone number of the presiding officer.

R649-10-4. Procedures for Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

1. Procedures for informal adjudicative proceedings should include the following:

1.1. Unless the agency by rule provides for and requires a response, no answer or other pleading responsive to the allegations contained in the notice of agency action or the request for agency action need be filed.

1.2. The agency shall hold a hearing if a hearing is requested within ten days or such later period as may be provided for in the Oil and Gas Conservation General Rules.

1.3. In any hearing, the parties named in the Notice of Agency Action or in the Request for Agency Action shall be permitted to testify, present evidence, and comment on the issues.

1.4. Hearings will be held only after timely notice to all parties.

1.5. Discovery is prohibited, but the agency may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence.

1.6. All parties shall have access to information contained in the agency's files and to all materials and information gathered in any investigation, to the extent permitted by law.

1.7. Intervention is prohibited, except where a federal statute or rule requires that a state permit intervention.

1.8. All hearings shall be open to all parties.

1.9. Within a reasonable time after the close of an informal adjudicative proceeding, the presiding officer shall issue a signed order in writing that states the following:

1.9.1. The decision.

1.9.2. The reasons for the decision.

1.9.3. A notice of any right of administrative or judicial review available to the parties.

1.9.4. A statement that the filing of an appeal or the requesting of a review shall be accomplished within 30 days of the issuance of the order.

1.10. The presiding officer's order shall be based on the facts appearing in the agency's files and on the facts presented in evidence at any hearings.

1.11. A copy of the presiding officer's order shall be promptly mailed to each of the parties and to all persons who request a copy.

2.1. The agency may record any hearing.

2.2. Any party, at his own expense, may have a reporter, approved by the agency, prepare a transcript from the agency's record of the hearing.

3.0. Nothing in this section restricts or precludes any investigative right or power given to an agency by another statute.

R649-10-5. Default In An Informal Proceeding.

1. The presiding officer may enter an order of default against:

1.1. A party in an informal adjudicative proceeding if after proper notice the party fails to participate in the informal adjudicative proceeding.

2.0. An order of default shall include a statement of the grounds for default and shall be mailed to all parties.

3.1. A defaulted party may seek to have the agency set aside the default order, and any order in the adjudicative proceeding issued subsequent to the default order, by following the procedures outlined in the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

3.2. A motion to set aside a default and any subsequent order shall be made to the presiding officer.

3.3. A defaulted party may seek board review under R649-10-6 only on the decision of the presiding officer on the motion to set aside the default.

4.0. In an adjudicative proceeding commenced by the agency, or in an adjudicative proceeding commenced by a party that has other parties besides the party in default, the presiding officer shall, after issuing the order of default, conduct any further proceeding without the participation of the party in default and shall determine all issues in the adjudicative proceeding, including those affecting the defaulting party.

5.0. In an adjudicative proceeding that has no parties other than the agency and the party(ies) in default, the presiding officer may, after issuing the order(s) of default, dismiss the proceeding.

R649-10-6. Appeal of Division Order.

1. A request for review of an order issued by the division shall be filed with the secretary to the Board within 30 days of issuance of the order and:

1.1. Be signed by the party seeking review.

1.2. State the grounds for review and the relief requested.

1.3. State the date upon which it was mailed.

1.4. Be sent by mail to the presiding officer and to each party.

2. Within 15 days of the mailing date of request for review, or within the time period provided by agency rule, whichever is longer, any party may file a response with the board. One copy of the response shall be sent by mail to each

of the parties and to the presiding officer.

3. The board shall review the order within a reasonable time or within the time required by statute or the agency's rules.

4. To assist in review, the board may by order or rule permit the parties to file briefs or other papers, or to conduct oral argument.

5. Notice of hearings on review shall be mailed to all parties.

6.1. Within a reasonable time after the filing of any response, other filings, or oral argument, or within the time required by statute or applicable rules, the board shall issue a written order on review.

6.2. The order on review shall be signed by the board chairman or by a person designated by the board for that purpose and shall be mailed to each party.

6.3. The order on review shall contain:

6.3.1. A designation of the statute or rule permitting or requiring review.

6.3.2. A statement of the issues reviewed.

6.3.3. Findings of fact as to each of the issues reviewed.

6.3.4. Conclusions of law as to each of the issues reviewed.

6.3.5. The reasons for the disposition.

6.3.6. Whether the decision of the presiding officer or agency is to be affirmed, reversed, or modified, and whether all or any portion of the adjudicative proceeding is to be remanded.

6.3.7. A notice of any right of further administrative reconsideration or judicial review available to aggrieved parties.

6.3.8. The time limits applicable to any appeal or review.

R649-10-7. Emergency Orders.

Notwithstanding the other provisions of these rules, the director or any member of the board is authorized to issue an emergency order without notice and hearing in accordance with Section 40-6-10. The emergency order shall remain in effect no longer than until the next regular meeting of the board, or such shorter period of time as shall be prescribed by statute.

1. An emergency order may be issued if:

1.1. The facts known by or presented to the director or board member are supported by affidavit to show that an immediate and significant danger of waste or other danger to the public health, safety, or welfare exists; and

1.2. The threat requires immediate action by the director or board member,

2. Limitations. In issuing its emergency order, the director or board member shall:

2.1. Limit its order to require only the action necessary to prevent or avoid the danger to the public health, safety, or welfare;

2.2. Issue promptly a written order, effective immediately, that includes a brief statement of findings of fact, conclusions of law, and reasons for the agency's utilization of emergency adjudicative proceedings;

2.3. Give immediate notice to the persons who are required to comply with the order; and

2.4. If the emergency order issued under this section will result in the continued infringement or impairment of any legal right or interest of any party, the division shall commence a formal adjudicative proceeding in accordance with the procedural rules of the board.

R649-10-8. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies.

A person aggrieved by a division order in an adjudicative proceeding must seek review of that order by the board as provided in R649-10-6.

R649-10-9. 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: oil and gas law
December 18, 1996 40-6-1 et seq.
Notice of Continuation April 4, 2011 63G-4

R653. Natural Resources, Water Resources.
R653-2. Financial Assistance from the Board of Water Resources.
R653-2-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to provide the standards and procedures for providing technical and financial assistance to water users to achieve the highest beneficial use of water resources within the state.

R653-2-2. Description of Funding Program.

(1)(a) The Board of Water Resources (Board) administers three revolving construction funds: the Revolving Construction Fund, the Cities Water Loan Fund, and the Conservation and Development Fund. Funding is available for projects that conserve, protect, or more efficiently use present water supplies, develop new water, or provide flood control. Project facilities may be constructed in another state if project water is to be used within the state of Utah.

(b) The Board will fund projects based on the following prioritization system:

(i) Projects which involve public health problems, safety problems, or emergencies.

(ii) Municipal water projects that are required to meet an existing or impending need.

(iii) Agricultural water projects that provide a significant economic benefit for the local area.

(iv) Projects which will receive a large portion of their funding from other sources.

(v) Projects not included in items 1-4, but which have been authorized by the Board, are funded on a first come first served basis.

(2) The Board will not fund the following types of projects:

(a) Projects that are, in the opinion of the Board, routine or regularly occurring system operation and maintenance.

(b) Domestic water systems where less than 20% of the residents live in the project area year-round.

(c) Projects sponsored by developers.

(3) General guidelines of each of the Board's funding programs are:

(a) Revolving Construction Fund (RCF)

(i) In the RCF, the Board will accept applications from incorporated groups such as mutual irrigation and water companies.

(ii) The RCF advances financial assistance to the following types of projects:

(A) Irrigation projects costing less than $500,000.

(B) Rural culinary projects costing less than $250,000 that involve mutual irrigation and water companies.

(C) Dam Safety Studies

(iii) The staff will recommend repayment terms in the feasibility report it will prepare. Interest will not be charged.

(b) Cities Water Loan Fund (CWLF)

(i) Through the CWLF, the Board may finance the construction of municipal water facilities for political subdivisions of the state such as cities, towns, and districts.

(ii) The staff will recommend repayment terms and interest rates in the feasibility report.

(c) Conservation and Development Fund (CDF)

(i) Through the CDF, the Board may finance the construction of water projects sponsored by incorporated groups, political subdivisions of the state, the federal government, or Indian tribes.

(ii) The staff will recommend repayment terms and interest rates in the feasibility report.

R653-2-3. Application Procedure.

(1) Applicants shall submit a completed application form directly to the member of the Board residing in the river district in which the project is located. If the Board member determines the application meets general Board guidelines, the Board member will sign the application and forward it to the Division for action.

(2) Additional information not specifically requested on the application form should also be furnished when such information would be helpful in appraising the merits of the project.

(3) An application form can be obtained from the Division, a Board member, or the Division's website.

R653-2-4. Project Funding Process.

(1) After the application for assistance has been completed by the sponsor/applicant, signed by the Board member, and forwarded to the Division, a three-step process will be followed to determine those projects which will be funded by the Board.

(2) The three steps of the funding process are:

(a) Approval for Staff Investigation

(i) The Board member considers the proposed project to fall within the Board's general statutory authority.

(ii) Division staff will prepare a feasibility report covering the general scope of the proposed project but focusing on technical, financial, legal, and environmental aspects, water needs and rights, and water users' support.

(b) Authorization

(i) The feasibility report will be presented to the Board, which will consider the project for authorization on the basis of its merits and overall feasibility and the contribution the project will make to the general economy of the area and the state.

(ii) As part of its decision-making process, the Board considers it important to discuss the merits of the project with the sponsor. Therefore, representatives of the project sponsor must attend the Board meeting when the project is considered for authorization.

(iii) If the project is AUTHORIZED by the Board, a letter outlining the engineering and legal requirements for the project, and other conditions of the financial assistance will be sent to the sponsor. For example, some of the more common conditions of these projects are:

(A) Preparation of a Water Management and Conservation Plan for the sponsor's service area.

(B) Adoption of an ordinance prohibiting municipal irrigation of landscapes between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; the Division has prepared a Model Ordinance which is available for the sponsors of municipal projects.

(C) Adoption of a progressive water rate schedule (municipal projects). Division staff will assist sponsors in establishing such schedules to fit local conditions and circumstances.

(D) Submittal of a letter noting completion and acceptance of a Water Conveyance Facilities Management Plan as described in and within the time frame required by Utah Code 73-10-33 (2010 First Substitute House Bill 60); and

(E) Compliance with Utah Code 17-27a-211 (2010 House Bill 298) which requires a canal company or canal operator to provide stated information to the county.

(c) Committal of Funds

(i) After the sponsor has complied with the Board requirements and conditions, the project will be presented for final review. If the Board finds the project to be in order and ready for construction, and IF FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE, the Board will commit funds and direct its officers to enter into the necessary agreements to secure project financing.

(ii) The project sponsor will not normally be required to attend the Board meeting at which funds are to be committed for the project. If the project scope or cost estimate has

changed substantially, the sponsor may be asked to attend the meeting to discuss the changes with the Board.

R653-2-5. Dam Safety Grants and Loans.

(1) After the application for assistance has been completed and signed by the Board member the application will be submitted to the Division for review. The Division staff will review the application for compliance with the Dam Safety Act and requirements, if any, placed on the sponsor by the State Engineer.

(2) A report will be prepared by the Division presenting its findings and recommending the amount of the grant and repayment terms for loans.

(3) Grants will be considered when money is appropriated by the legislature and will be restricted by limitations placed on the funding by the legislature and Board.

(4) The amount of each grant will be based on conditions determined by the legislature on the money appropriated, and/or by analysis of such items as the number of acres irrigated, the number of water users, the size of the reservoir, the use of the waters, and cost of the proposed improvements.

R653-2-6. Financial Arrangements.

(1) Project Cost Sharing

(a) The Board desires to optimize available funding for the overall water development programs of the state and therefore requires sponsors to share in the cost of projects.

(b) The sponsor's financial ability to cost share will be determined in the project investigation. On the basis of the investigation, the Division will recommend to the Board the portion of the project cost to be furnished by the sponsoring organization. The sponsor will generally be expected to provide 15% - 25% of the project cost.

(c) If additional funds become available to the sponsor after the project is authorized, and if project costs do not increase, the additional funds will be used to reduce the Board's financial participation.

(2) Alternate Financing

The Board will consider alternative project funding methods such as letters of credit, bond insurance, and various methods of interest buydown, instead of directly funding construction of project features.

(3) Repayment of Financial Assistance

(a) The repayment period will generally be less than 25 years.

(b) The minimum annual cost of water for municipal projects will be 1.17% of the region or project area's annual median adjusted gross income. The percentage will increase with income.

(c) When annual payments are to be made with revenues from the sale or use of project water, the Board may allow the sponsor one year's use of the project before the first payment is due.

(4) Security Arrangements

(a) Depending upon the type of organization sponsoring the project and the Board fund involved, financial assistance may be secured either by a purchase agreement or bond issue.

(i) Projects financed through the Revolving Construction Fund must be secured by a purchase agreement.

(ii) Projects financed through the Cities Water Loan Fund or the Conservation and Development Fund will be secured either by a purchase agreement or by the sale of a bond.

(b) If project financing is secured by a purchase agreement, the following conditions apply:

(i) The Board must take title to the project including water rights, easements, deeded land for project facilities, and other assets subject to security interest.

(ii) An opinion from the sponsor's attorney must be submitted stating the sponsor has complied with its articles and bylaws, state law, and the Board's contractual requirements.

(iii) Title to the project shall be returned to the sponsor upon successful completion of the purchase agreement.

(c) If project financing is secured by the sale of a bond, the following conditions apply:

(i) The procedures for bond approval will be substantially the same as required by the Utah Municipal Bond Act.

(ii) If the sponsor desires to issue a non-voted revenue bond, the sponsor will be required to:

(A) Hold a public meeting to describe the project and its need, cost, and effect on water rates.

(B) Give written notice describing the proposed project to all water users in the sponsor's service area. The notice shall include a solicitation of response to the proposed project. A copy of all written responses received by the sponsor shall be forwarded to the Division. If the area Board member determines there is substantial opposition to the project, the Board may require the sponsor to hold a bond election before funds will be made available.

R653-2-7. Project Engineering and Construction.

(1) Engineering

To expedite projects and facilitate the coordination of project development, sponsors are encouraged to select a design engineer prior to making application to the Board.

(2) Staff and Legal Costs

(a) Costs incurred by the Division for investigation, administration, engineering, and construction inspection will be paid to the Board according to the terms set by the Board.

(b) Costs incurred by the Division during project investigation will not become a charge to the sponsor if the project is found infeasible, denied by the Board, or if the sponsor withdraws the application.

(c) Legal fees incurred in the review of a sponsor's bonding documents will be billed directly to the sponsor by the legal firm doing the review for the Board.

(3) Design Standards and Approval

(a) All projects funded by the Board shall be designed according to appropriate technical standards and shall be stamped and signed by a Utah registered professional engineer responsible for the work.

(b) Prior to soliciting construction bids, plans and specifications must be approved by the Division and all other state and federal agencies which have regulatory or funding involvement in the project.

(4) Project Bidding and Construction

(a) The Board desires that all project construction be awarded to qualified contractors based on competitive bids. The Board may waive this requirement and allow a sponsor to act as its own contractor on small projects. However, in all cases the sponsor must comply with the laws governing its operation as well as the statutory requirements placed on the Board and Division.

(b) The design engineer shall coordinate the project bidding process.

(c) Construction inspection will be performed under the direction of the registered professional engineer having responsible charge of project construction.

R653-2-8. Qualifications to Guidelines.

The foregoing guideline statements are meant as a guide for the Board, staff, and sponsor to provide an orderly and effective procedure for preparing projects for construction. The Board reserves the right to consider each project on its

own merits and may consider and authorize a project that does not meet all requirements of the guidelines.

KEY: water funding
August 22, 2012 **73-10**
Notice of Continuation October 4, 2012

R653. Natural Resources, Water Resources.
R653-3. Selecting Private Consultants.
R653-3-1. Application.

The provisions of this section apply to procurement of services within the scope of the practice of professional engineering as defined in Section 58-22-102 Utah Code Annotated, except as authorized in Section 63-56-24 Utah Code Annotated (Emergency Procurements).

R653-3-2. Policy.

It is the policy of the Division of Water Resources (Division) to:

(1) Give public notice of all requirements for engineering services (except as noted in R653-3-1 and R653-3-5); and

(2) Negotiate contracts for such services on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualification for the type of service required, and at fair and reasonable prices.

R653-3-3. Annual Statement of Qualifications and Performance Data.

(1) The State's Chief Procurement Officer will encourage firms engaged in providing engineer services to submit annually a statement of qualifications and performance data which should include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) The name of the firm and the location of all of its offices, specifically indicating the principal place of business;

(b) The age of the firm and its average number of employees over the past five years;

(c) The education, training, and qualifications of members of the firm and key employees;

(d) The experience of the firm reflecting technical capabilities and project experience;

(e) The names of five clients who may be contacted, including at least two for whom services were rendered in the last year; and

(f) Any other pertinent information requested by the Procurement Officer.

(2) A standard form or format may be developed for these statements of qualifications and performance data. Firms may amend statements of qualifications and performance data at any time by filing a new statement.

R653-3-4. Billing Rate Survey.

The Consulting Engineers Council of Utah will provide the results of an annual survey on billing rates within their respective disciplines to the Division of Purchasing prior to April 1 of each year. This information will then be made available to all public procurement units.

R653-3-5. Small Purchases of Engineer Services.

When the procurement of engineer services is estimated to be less than $20,000, the Division may select the provider directly from either the list of firms who have submitted annual statements of qualifications and performance data, or from other qualified firms if necessary. If the procurement is estimated to exceed $20,000, then the selection method outlined in the following sections will apply.

R653-3-6. Engineer Selection Committee.

The Division's Procurement Officer, or designee, will designate members of the Engineer Selection Committee. The selection committee will consist of at least three members.

The Division's Procurement Officer, or designee, will designate one member of such committee as chair and to act as the Procurement Officer to coordinate the negotiations of a contract with the most qualified firm.

R653-3-7. Public Notice.

Public notice for engineer services will be given by the Division. Such notice will be published sufficiently in advance in order for firms to have an adequate opportunity to respond to the solicitation. The notice will contain a brief statement of the services required that adequately describes the project, the closing date for submissions, and how specific information on the project may be obtained.

R653-3-8. Request for Statements of Interest.

(1) A request for statements of interest (SOI) will be prepared that outlines the Division's requirements (scope of work) and sets forth the evaluation criteria. It will be distributed upon request and payment of a fee, if any.

(2) The request for SOI will include notice of any conference to be held and the criteria to be used in evaluating the statements of qualifications and performance data and selecting firms, including but not limited to:

(a) Competence to perform the services as reflected by technical training and education, general experience, experience in providing the required services, and the qualifications and competence of persons who will be assigned to perform the services;

(b) Ability to perform the services as reflected by workload and the availability of adequate personnel, equipment, and facilities to perform the services expeditiously; and

(c) Past performance as reflected by the evaluations of private persons and officials of other governmental entities that have retained the services of the firm with respect to such factors as control of costs, quality of work, and an ability to meet deadlines.

R653-3-9. Definition of Scope of Work.

Prior to initiating a request for SOI for engineer services, the Division shall define the scope of such services. The scope section will be sufficient to define the work expected, as detailed as possible and will be the basis for the negotiation process. However the scope may be modified if necessary during final negotiations.

R653-3-10. Evaluation of Statements of Qualifications and Performance Data.

(1) The selection committee will evaluate:

(a) Statement of qualifications and performance data;

(b) Statements that may be submitted in response to the request for SOI for engineer services, including proposals for joint ventures; and

(c) Supplemental statements of qualifications and performance data, if their submission is required.

(2) All statements and supplemental statements of qualifications and performance data will be evaluated in light of the criteria set forth in the SOI request for engineer services.

R653-3-11. Selection of Firms for Discussions.

The selection committee will select for discussions no fewer than three firms evaluated as being professionally and technically qualified (unless fewer than three firms responded to the SOI request. The Division will notify each firm in writing of the date, time, and place of discussions, and, if necessary, will provide each firm with additional information on the project and the services required. This discussion phase may be waived if the evaluation of the statements of qualification and performance data indicate that one firm is clearly more qualified and if the scope and nature of the services are clearly understood.

R653-3-12. Discussions.

Following evaluation of the statements of interest, qualifications and performance data, the selection committee may hold discussions with the firms selected. The purposes of such discussions will be to:

(1) Determine each firm's general capabilities and qualifications for performing the contract; and

(2) Explore the scope and nature of the required services and the relative accuracy, efficiency, time consumption, and cost of the alternative methods proposed to be used.

R653-3-13. Selection of the Most Qualified Firms.

After discussions the selection committee will reevaluate and select, in order of preference, the firms that it deems to be the most highly qualified to provide the required services. The selection committee will document the selection process indicating how the evaluation criteria were applied in determining the selection of the most highly qualified firms. Documents will remain in the division files for one year.

R653-3-14. Negotiation and Award of Contract.

The selection committee or its designee will negotiate a contract with the most qualified firm for the required services at compensation determined to be fair and reasonable to the Division. Contract negotiations will be directed toward:

(1) Clarifying that the firm has an understanding of the scope of the work, specifically, the essential requirements involved in providing the required services;

(2) Insuring that the firm will make available the necessary personnel and facilities to perform the services within the required time; and

(3) Agreeing to a compensation that is fair and reasonable, taking into account the estimated value, scope, complexity, and nature of the required services.

R653-3-15. Failure to Negotiate Contract with the Most Qualified Firm.

(1) If fair and reasonable compensation, contract requirements, and contract documents cannot be agreed upon with the most qualified firm, the Division will advise the firm in writing of the termination of negotiations.

(2) Upon failure to negotiate a contact with the most qualified firm, the Procurement Officer will enter into negotiations with the next most qualified firm. If fair and reasonable compensation, contract requirements, and contract documents can be agreed upon, then the contract will be awarded to that firm. If negotiations again fail, negotiations will be terminated as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and commenced with the next most qualified firm.

R653-3-16. Notice of Award.

Written notice of the award will be sent to the firm with whom the contract is successfully negotiated. Each firm with whom discussions were held will be notified of the award. Notice of the award will be made available to the public.

R653-3-17. Failure to Negotiate Contract With Firms Initially Selected as Most Qualified.

Should the Division be unable to negotiate a contract with any of the firms initially selected as the most highly qualified firms, additional firms will be selected in preferential order based on their respective qualifications, and negotiations shall continue in accordance with Section R653-3-15 until an agreement is reached and the contract awarded.

KEY: consultants, government purchasing
February 18, 1998 58-22-102
Notice of Continuation October 17, 2012

R653. Natural Resources, Water Resources.
R653-4. Investigation Account.
R653-4-1. Authority and Purpose for the Account.

(1) The Water Resources Investigation Account was established by the legislature in 1953 and is authorized under Section 73-10-8.

(2) The purpose of the Account is to provide moneys for those purposes prescribed in Subsection 73-10-8(2).

R653-4-2. General Guidelines for Use of the Account.

(1) The funds from this Account will be used for projects which the Board of Water Resources deems eligible under the criteria for the Board of Water Resources Construction Fund and the Water Resources Conservation and Development Fund. When the Investigation Account is used for this purpose, the Account will be reimbursed from repayment obtained for the project, provided the project is authorized.

(2) The Investigation Account may also be used to fund special studies and investigations which relate to the State water planning effort as determined by the Board of Water Resources or the Director of the Division of Water Resources.

(3) Investigation Account funds have been and will continue to be used for, hiring consultants, paying salaries and expenses of staff personnel, subsurface investigations of dam sites and wells, hydrologic and water quality data collections, purchasing technical equipment for use in investigations and construction of water projects, working with the Federal Government on various studies requested by it, and performing environmental studies.

KEY: water conservation, water policy*
March 18, 1998 **73-10-8**
Notice of Continuation October 18, 2012

R653. Natural Resources, Water Resources.
R653-5. Cloud Seeding.
R653-5-1. Definitions.

Terms used in this rule are defined as follows:

(1) "Act" or "Cloud Seeding Act" means the 1973 CLOUD SEEDING TO INCREASE PRECIPITATION ACT, Title 73, Chapter 15.

(2) "Cloud Seeding" or "Weather Modification" means all acts undertaken to artificially distribute or create nuclei in cloud masses for the purposes of altering precipitation, cloud forms, or other meteorological parameters.

(3) "Cloud Seeding Project" means a planned project to evaluate meteorological conditions, perform cloud seeding, and evaluate results.

(4) "Board" means the Utah Board of Water Resources, which is the policy making body for the Utah Division of Water Resources.

(5) "Director" means the Director of the Utah Division of Water Resources.

(6) "Division" means the Director and staff of the Utah Division of Water Resources.

(7) "License" means a certificate issued by the Utah Division of Water Resources certifying that the holder has met the minimum requirements in cloud seeding technology set forth by the State of Utah, and is qualified to apply for a permit for a cloud seeding project.

(8) "Licensed Contractor" means a person or organization duly licensed for cloud seeding activities in the State of Utah.

(9) "Permit" means a certification of project approval to conduct a specific cloud seeding project within the State under the conditions and within the limitations required and established under the provision of these Rules.

(10) "Sponsor" means the responsible individual or organization that enters into an agreement with a licensed contractor to implement a cloud seeding project.

R653-5-2. General Provisions.

(1) Authority: The State of Utah, through the Division, is the only entity, private or public, that may authorize, sponsor, or develop cloud seeding research, evaluation, or implementation projects to alter precipitation, cloud forms, or meteorological parameters within the State of Utah.

(2) Ownership of Water: All water derived as a result of cloud seeding shall be considered as a part of Utah's basic water supply the same as all natural precipitation water supplies have been heretofore, and all statutory provisions that apply to water from natural precipitation shall also apply to water derived from cloud seeding.

(3) Notice to State Engineer: The Director shall, by written communication, notify the Director of the Utah Division of Water Rights of cloud seeding permits within 45 days of issuance.

(4) Consultation and Assistance: The Division may contract with the Utah Water Research Laboratory, or any other individual or organization, for consultation or assistance in developing cloud seeding projects or in furthering necessary research of cloud seeding or other factors that may be affected by cloud seeding activities.

(5) State and County Cooperation: The Division shall encourage, cooperate, and work with individual counties, multi-county districts for planning and development, and groups of counties in the development of cloud seeding projects and issuance of permits.

(6) Statewide or Area-wide Cloud Seeding Project: The Division reserves the right to develop statewide or area-wide cloud seeding programs where it may contract directly with licensed contractors to increase precipitation. The Division may also work with individual counties, multi-county districts for planning and development, organizations or groups of counties, or private organizations, to develop Statewide or area-wide cloud seeding projects.

(7) Liability:

(a) Trespass - The mere dissemination of materials and substances into the atmosphere or causing precipitation pursuant to an authorized cloud seeding project, shall not give rise to any presumption that use of the atmosphere or lands constitutes trespass or involves an actionable or enjoinable public or private nuisance.

(b) Immunity - Nothing in these Rules shall be construed to impose or accept any liability or responsibility on the part of the State of Utah or any of its agencies, or any State officials or State employees or cloud seeding authorities, for any weather modification activities of any person or licensed contractor as defined in these Rules as provided in Title 63, Chapter 30.

(8) Suspension and Waiver of Rules - The Division may suspend or waive any provision of this rule on a case-by-case basis and by a writen memo signed by the Director. A suspension or waiver may be granted, in whole or in part, upon a showing of good cause relating to conditions of compliance or application procedures; or when, in the discretion of the Director the particular facts or circumstances render suspension or waiver appropriate.

R653-5-3. Utah Board of Water Resources.

(1) Review of License and Permit: The Board may review applications for Licenses and Permits and submit recommendations to the Director for his consideration for action on the applications.

(2) Policy Recommendations: The Board may advise and make recommendations concerning legislation, policies, administration, research, and other matters related to cloud seeding and weather modification activities to the Director and technical staff of the Division.

R653-5-4. Weather Modification Advisory Committee.

(1) Creation of Weather Modification Advisory Committee: An advisory committee may be created by the Director. Members of this committee shall be appointed by the Director, and serve for a period of time as determined by the Director.

(2) Duties of Weather Modification Advisory Committee:

(a) Advise the Director and technical staff of the Division on applications for licenses and permits; and

(b) Advise and make recommendations concerning legislation, policies, administration, research, and other matters related to cloud seeding and weather modification activities to the Director and technical staff of the Division.

R653-5-5. License and Permit Required.

(1) License and Permit Required: It is unlawful for any person or organization, not specifically exempted by laws and this rule, to act or perform services as a weather modifier, without obtaining a license and permit as provided for in the Cloud Seeding Act and this rule.

(2) To Whom License May Be Issued: Licenses to engage in activities for weather modification and control shall be issued to applicants who meet the requirements set out in the Act and Section R653-5-6. If the applicant is an organization, these requirements shall be met by the individual or individuals who are to be in control and in charge of the applicant's weather modification operations.

(3) To Whom Permit May be Issued: A permit may be issued to a licensed contractor as prescribed in Section R653-5-7.

(4) License and Permit Not Required: Individuals and

organizations engaging in the following activities are exempt from the license and permit requirements of this rule:

(a) Research performed entirely within laboratory facilities;

(b) Cloud Seeding activities for the suppression of fog;

(c) Fire fighting activities where water or chemical preparations are applied directly to fires, without intent to modify the weather;

(d) Frost and fog protective measures provided through the application of water or heat by orchard heater, or similar devices, or by mixing of the lower layers of the atmosphere by helicopters or other type of aircraft where no chemicals are dispensed into the atmosphere, other than normal combustion by-products and engine exhaust; and

(e) Inadvertent weather modification, namely emissions from industrial stacks.

(5) Effective Period of License: Each license shall be issued for a period of one year. A licensee may renew an expired license in the manner prescribed by this rule.

(6) Effective Period of Permit: Each permit shall be issued for a period as required by a proposed cloud seeding project, but not exceeding one year.

R653-5-6. Procedures for Acquisition and Renewal of License.

(1) Application For License: In order to qualify for a cloud seeding license an applicant must:

(a) Submit a properly completed application to the Division; and

(b) Submit to the Division evidence of: i) the possession by the applicant of a baccalaureate or higher degree in meteorology or related physical science or engineering and at least five years experience in the field of meteorology, or ii) other training and experience as may be acceptable to the Division as indicative of sufficient competence in the field of meteorology to engage in cloud seeding activities.

(2) Renewal of License: A licensee may qualify for a renewal of a license by submitting an application for renewal. If an organization has hired replacement personnel, the organization shall attach to its application for renewal a statement setting forth the names and qualifications of qualified personnel.

R653-5-7. Procedures for Acquisition of Permit.

(1) Application for Permit: To qualify for a cloud seeding permit a licensee must:

(a) Submit a properly completed application to the Division;

(b) Submit proof of financial responsibility in order to give reasonable assurance of protection to the public in the event it should be established that damages were caused to third parties as a result of negligence in carrying out a cloud seeding project;

(c) Submit a copy of the contract or proposed contract between the sponsor and licensed contractor relating to the project;

(d) Submit the plan of operation for the project, including a map showing locations of all equipment to be used as well as equipment descriptions;

(e) Receive preliminary approval of the project from the Director before proceeding with notices of intent described in R653-5-7(7) and (8) of this rule.

(f) File with the Division a notice of intention for publication which sets forth the following:

(i) the name and address of the applicant;

(ii) statement that a cloud seeding license has been issued by the Division;

(iii) the nature and the objective of the intended operation, and the person or organization on whose behalf it is to be conducted;

(iv) the specific area in which, and the approximate date and time during which the operation will be conducted;

(v) the specific area which is intended to be affected by the operation;

(vi) the materials and methods to be used in conducting the operation; and

(vii) a statement that persons interested in the permit application should contact the Division.

(g) File with the Division, within 15 days from the last date of the publication of notice, proof that the applicant caused the notice of intention to be published at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation within each county in which the operation is to be conducted and in which the affected area is located. Publication of notice shall not commence until the applicant has received approval of the form and substance of the notice of intention from the Director.

(2) Description of a Permit: A licensee shall comply with all the requirements set out in his permit. A permit shall include the following:

(a) The effective period of the permit, which shall not exceed one year;

(b) The location of the operation;

(c) The methods which may be employed; and

(d) Other necessary terms, requirements, and conditions.

(3) Authority to Amend a Permit: The Division may amend the terms of a permit after issuance if it determines that it is in the public interest.

R653-5-8. Revocation and Suspension of Licenses and Permits.

(1) Automatic Suspension of a Permit: Any cloud seeding permit issued under the terms of this rule shall be suspended automatically if the licensee's cloud seeding license should expire, or in the case of an organization being the licensee, if the person listed on the application for the permit as being in control of, and in charge of, operations for the licensee should become incapacitated, leave the employment of the licensee, or for any other reason be unable to continue to be in control of, and in charge of, the operation in question; and a replacement approved by the Director, has not been obtained.

(2) Reinstatement of Permit: A permit which is suspended, may be, at the discretion of the Director, reinstated following renewal of the expired license, or submission of an amended personnel statement nominating a person whose qualifications for controlling and being in charge of the operation are acceptable to the Director.

(3) Director's Authority to Suspend or Revoke Licenses and Permits: The Director may suspend or revoke any existing license or permit for the following reasons:

(a) If the licensee no longer possesses the qualifications necessary for the issuance of a license or permit;

(b) If the licensee has violated any of the provisions of the Cloud Seeding Act;

(c) If the licensee has violated any of the provisions of this rule; or

(d) If the licensee has violated any provisions of the license or permit.

R653-5-9. Record Keeping and Reports.

(1) Information to be Recorded: Any individual or organization conducting weather modification operations in Utah shall keep and maintain a record of each operation conducted. For the purposes of this Section, the daily log required by Title 15, Chapter IX, Sub-Chapter A, Part 908, Section 908.8 (a), Code of Federal Regulations, November 1, 1972, as amended, and the supplemental information required

by Sections 908.8 (b), (c), and (d) will be considered adequate, provided that each applicant for a weather modification permit submit with the application a list containing the name and post office address of each individual who will participate or assist in the operation, and promptly report any changes or additions to this list to the Division.

(2) Reports:

(a) Each individual and organization conducting weather modification operations in Utah shall submit copies of the daily log and supplemental information for each month, to the Division by the last day of each succeeding month.

(b) Information copies of all other reports required by Title 15, Chapter IX, Sub-Chapter A, Part 908, Sections 908.5, 908.6, and 908.7, Code of Federal Regulations, shall be submitted to the Division as soon as practicable, but in no case later than the deadlines set by the Federal Regulation.

(c) Copies of all reports, publications, pamphlets, and evaluations made by either the licensed contractor or sponsor regarding a cloud seeding project must be submitted to the Division at the time these are made public.

(d) In relation to any evaluations made for cloud seeding effectiveness, both the method of evaluation and the data used shall be submitted to the Division.

KEY: weather modification, water policy
January 7, 2004 73-15
Notice of Continuation October 19, 2012

R653. Natural Resources, Water Resources.
R653-6. Privatization Projects.
R653-6-1. Authority.

The purpose of this rule is to provide a form for the implementation of Section 73-10d-6(2).

R653-6-2. Procedure.

Any political subdivision that establishes ordinances, franchises, or other forms of regulation under the Utah Privatization Act shall complete and file a Privatization Report Form that is provided by the Water Development Coordinating Council. The form is due on a periodic basis coinciding with the date on which the political subdivision is required to file audits with the State Auditor.

KEY: water, privatization
1988 73-10d-6(2)
Notice of Continuation November 1, 2012

R653. Natural Resources, Water Resources.
R653-7. Administrative Procedures for Informal Proceedings.
R653-7-1. Authority and Effective Date.

This rule establishes and governs administrative proceedings before the Utah Division of Water Resources and the Utah Board of Water Resources, respectively, as required by Sections 63-46b-1, et seq.

R653-7-2. Designation of Informal Proceedings.

All adjudicative proceedings of the Division of Water Resources and the Board of Water Resources are hereby designated as informal.

R653-7-3. Definitions.

1. Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 63-46b-2.

2. In addition:

a. "Division" means the Utah Division of Water Resources.

b. "Board" means the Utah Board of Water Resources.

c. "Director" means the Director of the Division of Water Resources.

d. "Staff" means the staff of the Division of Water Resources.

R653-7-4. Construction -- Computation of Time.

1. This rule shall be construed in accordance with the Utah Administrative Procedures Act and supersedes any conflicting provision of procedural rules promulgated by the Division or Board.

2. This rule shall be liberally construed to secure a just and speedy determination of all issues presented to the Division or Board.

3. For good cause, and where no party is prejudiced, the Division or Board may permit deviation from this rule except where precluded by statute.

The time within which any act shall be done shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last, unless the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or State holiday, and then it is excluded and the period runs until the end of the next day which is neither a Saturday, Sunday, or State holiday.

R653-7-5. Commencement of Proceedings.

1. All informal adjudicative proceedings commenced by the Division or Board shall be initiated as provided by Subsection 63-46b-3.

2. All informal adjudicative proceedings commenced by a person other than the Division or Board shall be commenced by either completing prepared forms on file at the Division requesting agency action, or by submitting in writing a request for agency action in accordance with Subsection 63-46b-3.

R653-7-6. Answer or Responsive Pleading.

After a notice of agency action or a request for agency action has been issued or filed, any party may file an answer or response.

R653-7-7. Amendments to Pleadings.

The Presiding Officer may allow pleadings to be amended or corrected, and defects which do not affect substantial rights of the parties may be disregarded; provided, however, that documents which are governed by specific statutory provisions shall be amended only as provided by statute.

R653-7-8. Intervention.

Intervention is prohibited except as otherwise required by a federal or State statute.

R653-7-9. Hearings.

1. The Division, Board or a Presiding Officer shall hold a hearing if a hearing is required by statute, or if a hearing is permitted by statute and is requested by a party within 30 days of the commencement of the adjudicative proceeding. The Division, Board or a Presiding Officer may at their discretion initiate a hearing to determine matters within their authority.

2. Notice of the hearing will be served on all parties by regular mail at least ten days prior to the hearing.

3. If no hearing is held in a particular adjudicative proceeding, the Presiding Officer shall issue a decision within a reasonable time.

R653-7-10. Pre-Hearing Procedure.

The Presiding Officer may, upon written notice to all parties of record, hold a pre-hearing conference for purposes of formulating or simplifying the issues, obtaining admissions of fact and documents which will avoid unnecessary proof, arranging for the exchange of proposed exhibits, and agreeing to other matters as may expedite the orderly conduct of the proceedings or the settlement thereof.

R653-7-11. Continuance.

If application is made to the Presiding Officer within a reasonable time prior to the date of hearing, upon proper notice to the other parties the Presiding Officer may grant a continuance of the hearing.

R653-7-12. Parties to a Hearing.

1. All persons defined as a "party" are entitled to participate in hearings before the Division or Board.

2. All parties shall be entitled to introduce evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses, make arguments, and fully participate in the proceeding.

R653-7-13. Appearances and Representation.

1. Parties shall enter their appearances at the beginning of a hearing or at a time as may be designated by the Presiding Officer by giving their names and addresses and stating their positions or interests in the proceeding.

2. An individual who is a party to a proceeding, or an officer designated by a partnership, corporation, association or governmental subdivision or agency which is a party to a proceeding, may represent his or its interest in the proceeding.

3. Any party may be represented by an attorney licensed to practice in the State of Utah.

R653-7-14. Failure to Appear--Default.

When a party or his authorized representative to a proceeding fails to appear at a hearing after due notice has been given, the Presiding Officer may continue the matter or may enter an order of default as provided by Section 63-46b-11, or may proceed to hear the matter in the absence of the defaulting party.

R653-7-15. Discovery, Testimony, Evidence and Argument.

1. Discovery is prohibited and the Division or Board may not issue subpoenas or other discovery orders.

2. All parties shall have access to non-confidential and non-privileged information contained in Division and Board files that are public record and to all materials and information gathered in any investigation, to the extent permitted by law.

3. At any hearing, the Presiding Officer shall accept oral

or written testimony from any party. Further, the Presiding Officer shall have the right to question and examine any witness called to present testimony. Testimony and statements received at hearings may be under oath.

4. A hearing may be conducted in an informal manner and without adherence to the rules of evidence required in judicial proceedings. Irrelevant, immaterial and unduly repetitious evidence may be excluded. The weight to be given to evidence shall be determined by the Presiding Officer. Hearsay evidence may not be excluded solely because it is hearsay.

5. Documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts. However, upon request, parties shall be given an opportunity to compare the copy with the original.

6. The Presiding Officer may take official notice of the following matters:

a. Rules, guidelines, official reports, written decisions, orders or policies of the Board of Water Resources, Division of Water Resources and any other regulatory agency, State or federal;

b. Official documents introduced into the record by proper reference; provided, the documents shall be made available so that parties to the hearing may examine the documents and present rebuttal testimony if they so desire; and

c. Matters of common knowledge and generally-recognized technical or scientific facts within the Division's or Board's specialized knowledge and of any factual information which the Presiding Officer may have gathered from a field inspection.

7. Upon the conclusion of the taking of evidence, the Presiding Officer may, in his discretion, permit the parties to make oral arguments setting forth their positions and also to submit written memoranda within the time specified by the Presiding Officer.

R653-7-16. Record of Hearing.

1. A record of any hearing shall be recorded at the Division's or Board's expense. When a record is made by the Division or Board, it shall be done by means of an automatic recording device. Any party, at his own expense, may have a reporter approved by the Division or Board prepare a transcript from the record of the hearing.

2. If a party desires that the testimony be recorded by means of a court reporter, that party may employ a court reporter at his own expense and shall furnish a transcript of the testimony to the Division or Board free of charge. This transcript shall be available at the Division office to any party to the hearing.

R653-7-17. Decisions and Orders.

1. After the Presiding Officer has reached a final decision upon any adjudicative proceeding, he shall make and enter a signed order in writing that states:

a. the decision;

b. the reasons for the decision;

c. a notice of the rights of the parties to request Division or Board review, reconsideration or judicial review, as appropriate; and

d. notice of time limits for filing a request for review, reconsideration or court appeal.

2. The order shall be based on facts appearing in any of the Division's files or records and on facts presented in evidence at any hearings.

3. A copy of the Presiding Officer's order shall be mailed by regular mail to each of the parties.

R653-7-18. Request for Reconsideration.

1. Any aggrieved party may file a request for reconsideration by following the procedures of Section 63-46b-13. A request is not a prerequisite for judicial review.

2. The Division Director or Board shall issue a written order granting or denying the request for reconsideration. If an order is not issued within 20 days after the filing of a request, the request for rehearing shall be considered denied. Any order granting rehearing shall be strictly limited to the matter specified in the order.

R653-7-19. Judicial Review.

Any party aggrieved by final agency action may obtain judicial review of the action pursuant to Sections 63-46b-14 and 15, except where judicial review is not permitted. A petition for judicial review shall be filed within 30 days after the date that the order constituting final agency action is issued.

R653-7-20. Declaratory Orders.

1. Any interested person may file a request for agency action requesting that the Division or Board issue a declaratory order determining the applicability of any statute, rule, or order within the primary jurisdiction of the Division or Board pursuant to Section 63-46b-21.

2. A request for a declaratory order shall be filed in accordance with Section 63-46b-21 which request commences an informal adjudicative proceeding and shall set forth in detail:

a. the specific statute, rule, or order which is in question;

b. the specific facts for which the order is requested;

c. the manner in which the person making the request claims the statute, rule, or order may affect him; and

d. the specific question for which a declaratory order is requested.

3. The Division or Board may in their discretion decline to issue declaratory orders where the facts presented are deemed to be conjectural, abstract, insubstantial or where the public interest would best be served by not issuing an order.

R653-7-21. Emergency Orders.

The Division or Board may issue an order on an emergency basis without complying with these rules under the circumstances and procedures set forth in Section 63-46b-20.

KEY: administrative procedure
February 18, 1998 **63-46b-1**
Notice of Continuation October 30, 2012

R655. Natural Resources, Water Rights.
R655-5. Maps Submitted to the Division of Water Rights.
R655-5-1. Purpose.

These rules are promulgated pursuant to Subsection 73-2-1(3)(b)(i) and Sections 73-3-2, 73-3-3 and 73-3-16. The purpose of these rules is to establish when maps must be submitted and the minimum standards that must be met for the maps to be accepted by the State Engineer.

R655-5-2. Definitions.

2.1 APPLICATION MAP--a map filed in support of an Application to Appropriate, Temporary Application to Appropriate, Application to Exchange Water, Application for Permanent Change of Water, or Application for Temporary Change of Water.

2.2 COMPETENT SURVEY--a survey performed by or under the direction of either a Utah-licensed professional land surveyor or a Utah-licensed professional engineer. It must be based on measured ties (metes and bounds) to a regularly established and monumented section corner or quarter corner. The survey shall be conducted to produce location specifications within a one-foot positional tolerance. It may be submitted in support of a Proof of Beneficial Use, Diligence Claim, or Evidence of Pre-statutory Water Use.

2.3 HEREAFTER--in an Application for Permanent Change or Application for Temporary Change, the term "hereafter" means the conditions of authorized use of a perfected or approved water right proposed under the application, including point(s) of diversion, place(s) of beneficial use, nature of beneficial use, and period of use.

2.4 HERETOFORE--in an Application for Permanent Change or Application for Temporary Change, the term "heretofore" means the conditions of authorized use of a perfected or approved water right existing prior to the proposed changes, including point(s) of diversion, place(s) of beneficial use, nature of beneficial use, and period of use.

2.5 MUTUAL IRRIGATION COMPANY--an incorporated non-profit entity properly registered with the Department of Commerce, Division of Corporations, specifically established for the purposes of providing construction, operation, maintenance, and administration of water systems designed to deliver water to its shareholders.

2.6 PARCEL OF LAND--a tract or tracts of land held in undivided ownership by one or more persons. Its legal description may be described by a metes and bounds description, as a lot or subdivision of a section, or entire sections. The place of beneficial use of water is located on the parcel of land and may occupy the entire parcel or only a portion of the parcel.

2.7 PLACE OF BENEFICIAL USE--place of beneficial use that must be located on maps as required in the following rules is defined under one of the two following headings:

2.7.1 Specific Location--for most privately owned water rights, the place of beneficial use is the specific location (identified by a legal description by metes and bounds) of the point, facility, or area where water is placed to a recognized type of beneficial use. The area to be located is described below for each type of beneficial use.

Irrigation - specific location where water will be applied on a parcel of land.

Domestic - specific location of the residence(s).

Stockwater - specific location where stock will be watered or area where stock are impounded or grazed.

Instream - specific location of the reach of stream where flows are to occur.

Fish culture - specific location of the pond, lake, reach of stream, or facility.

Mining - specific location or area where water will be used for mining purposes.

Oil well development - specific location of the oil field described in the developing entity's mineral rights or other development authority or the specific location of the facility or area where beneficial use occurs.

Power, commercial, industrial, or other - specific location of the facility or area where beneficial use occurs.

2.7.2 Service Area--in the case of mutual irrigation companies, the federal government, state agencies, municipalities, water conservancy districts, special service districts, and qualifying water companies that serve subdivisions, the place of beneficial use is the water using entity's service area. The service area boundaries shall be described in sections or 40-acre tracts of each section, township, and range. Service areas are not required to be continuous nor consist of entirely contiguous parcels, i.e., there may be tracts within the described service area that are excluded as well as service area "islands" outside the main service area. Because of the changeable nature of their water service areas, municipalities are not required to define their service area boundaries. The boundaries of platted subdivisions would define the service areas for qualifying water companies.

2.8 PROOF MAP--a map submitted in conjunction with the filing of a Proof of Beneficial Use of Water under Section 73-3-16.

2.9 QUALIFYING WATER COMPANY--a mutual non-profit or private for-profit water entity properly registered with the Department of Commerce, Division of Corporations (if a corporation) or with the Division of Public Utilities (either as a regulated utility or as holding a letter of exemption). Such companies shall have been established for the purposes of providing construction, operation, maintenance, and administration of water systems specifically designed to serve one or more legally platted and recorded subdivisions. Such entities shall be bound by their articles of incorporation or bylaws to monitor water use within their designated service areas and report annually that use to the State Engineer/Division of Water Rights.

R655-5-3. When Maps Must Be Submitted.

3.1 Waiver of Map Requirement. The State Engineer may waive the filing of maps if in his opinion the written application or proof adequately describes the location of the point of diversion, the diverting works, the location of the place of beneficial use, and the nature and extent of beneficial use.

3.2 Application to Appropriate.

3.2.1 General requirements. Application maps must be submitted with applications for new appropriations showing the parcel of land, the proposed place of beneficial use, and the proposed point of diversion.

3.2.2 Application maps are not required for applications for new appropriations filed by mutual irrigation companies, the federal government, state agencies, municipalities, water conservancy districts, special service districts, and qualifying water companies that serve subdivisions. However, if a map is not submitted, the application must include a description of the service area where the water is proposed to be used.

3.3 Application for Permanent Change of Water.

3.3.1 General requirements. Application maps must be submitted with change applications on both perfected and pending water rights. The map must show the parcel of land and the place of beneficial use where the water was used heretofore and the parcel of land and the proposed place of beneficial use where the water will be used hereafter. The map must also show the proposed point of diversion. If the change application is filed on a perfected water right that is inactive under a currently approved Application for Nonuse of Water, no map of the heretofore place of use will be

required.

3.3.2 Application maps of the location of the heretofore place of use will not be required on change applications for water rights owned by mutual irrigation companies, the federal government, state agencies, municipalities, water conservancy districts, special service districts, and qualifying water companies that serve subdivisions, provided that the heretofore use was also occurring pursuant to the water right and within the defined place of use of the qualifying applicant. Application maps showing the hereafter place of use will be required only of mutual irrigation companies and qualifying water companies serving subdivisions. The mapping requirement for mutual irrigation companies and qualifying water companies serving subdivisions may be waived if the State Engineer determines the written description of the hereafter place of use is sufficiently clear. If the change application involves a change in the nature of use (e.g., irrigation to domestic), a map of the hereafter place of use will be required even if the hereafter place is within the existing service area.

3.4 Application for Temporary Change of Water and Temporary Application to Appropriate Water.

3.4.1 General Requirements. An application map must be submitted with each temporary change application or application for temporary appropriation. The map shall show the proposed point of diversion, the parcel of land, and the place of beneficial use. For temporary change applications, the map shall also show the parcel of land and the place of beneficial use where the water was used heretofore.

3.4.2 Requirements for mutual irrigation companies. For temporary change applications on irrigation company water shares, the State Engineer may waive the mapping requirements for the heretofore and/or the hereafter place of beneficial use. The determination to allow a waiver will be based on the State Engineer's evaluation of the facts described in the temporary change application.

3.5 Application to Exchange Water. Application maps must be submitted with an application to exchange water showing the parcel of land and the place of beneficial use. The map must also show the proposed point of diversion.

3.6 Proof of Beneficial Use of Water.

3.6.1 General Requirements. Maps are required when a proof is submitted on an approved Application to Appropriate Water (permanent or fixed time), on an approved Application for Permanent Change of Water, or on an approved Application to Exchange Water. Proof maps must show the specific point(s) of diversion, the place of beneficial use, and the extent of use. Proof maps shall also clearly show any specific information required in the approval of the application (e.g., water metering devices) or information necessary to make clear the manner in which water is diverted, measured, conveyed, and used.

36.2 Municipalities. Proof maps are not required on water rights issued for municipal uses unless the State Engineer determines that the written description inadequately describes the location of the point of diversion, the diverting works, the location of the place of beneficial use, and the nature and extent of beneficial use.

3.7 Diligence Claims and Evidence of Pre-statutory Water Use. Maps shall accompany the Diligence Claim or Evidence of Pre-Statutory Water Use showing the specific location and/or area where the water was first diverted, conveyed, and placed to beneficial use.

R655-5-4. Mapping Standards.

4.1 Acceptability of Maps. The State Engineer will determine the suitability of any proof map or application map submitted to the Division of Water Rights.

4.2 Standards for Maps to be Submitted with Proof of Beneficial Use of Water, Diligence Claims, or Evidence of Pre-Statutory Water Use.

4.2.1 Maps shall be prepared by a Utah-licensed professional engineer or a Utah-licensed professional land surveyor and must be based on a competent survey. The professional engineer or professional land surveyor shall affix his/her seal and shall sign and date the map.

4.2.2 Standard mapping conventions must be used in completing the map, including the following: there must be a north arrow, the scale must be indicated in both written and graphic form, and there must be a legend describing any symbols used on the map. All information included on the map must be legible. The line quality used on the drawings must be distinct. Shading or hatching may be used to show irrigated acreage; however, the boundary of the irrigated area must be delineated.

4.2.3 All surveys must be tied to a section corner (NE,SE,SW,NW) or a quarter section corner (N1/4,E1/4,S1/4,W1/4) of the section-township-range survey for the area of use, and the map must indicate the basis of bearing for the bearings shown. Any public roads adjacent to or near the property surveyed should be shown on the map. If within a legally platted subdivision, the subdivision name and lot/block designations of the subject parcels shall also be shown.

4.2.4 The title block must include the following: water right number, application number, date of the survey, name of the applicant, name and license number of the professional engineer/land surveyor, and the section, township, and range where the parcel in question is located.

4.2.5 Maps must be submitted on standard drafting medium that is durable and reproducible. All information shown on the map must be in black permanent drafting ink or other media of equivalent durability and opacity.

4.2.5.1 Small sized maps. The preferred map sizes are 8 1/2 x 11 inches or 8 1/2 x 14 inches. Maps of this size should be used whenever possible and particularly for all irrigated acreage of five acres or less. Small sized maps may be created on material that is translucent or opaque. Maps of small parcels shall be drawn to the largest scale practical. The smallest scale allowable on small maps is 1"=300' (1:3600). There must be a margin of at least 1-1/4 inches at the top and 1/2 inch on the sides and bottom. The title block shall appear on the lower right-hand side of the page (the short side being the bottom). For mailing or transport, smaller maps must not be folded.

4.2.5.2 Large sized maps. If a larger sized map is needed, the dimensions shall be 24 x 36 inches. Maps of this size must be created on a translucent drafting medium. The title block shall appear in the lower right-hand corner (the long side of the map being the bottom). Larger maps shall be rolled for mailing or transport. If mailed, a protective mailing tube or box shall be used.

4.3 Standards for Maps to be Submitted with Applications to Appropriate, Temporary Applications to Appropriate, Applications for Permanent Change of Water, Applications for Temporary Change of Water, or Applications to Exchange Water.

4.3.1 The application map may be based upon any of the following:

1) A map based on a competent survey as defined herein;

2) All or part of a County Recorder's ownership plat map;

3) All or part of a USGS topographic quadrangle map;

4) All or part of a recorded subdivision plat map;

5) An aerial photograph with adequate land location information (section-township-range).

6) All or part of a previously filed proof map;

7) All or part of a hydrographic survey map prepared by the Division of Water Rights in a general adjudication;

8) Any other type of reference map that adequately depicts the land location and provides the necessary location information (section-township-range).

4.3.2 The water user is responsible for the accuracy of the map. After the map is filed, any corrections or adjustments are the responsibility of the applicant. Amendments may be made at the time proof is filed, or earlier by filing an amended map. Amended maps filed prior to proof shall be prepared in accordance with the standards governing the initial submittal, shall be clearly labeled as "amended," and shall bear the date of amendment.

4.3.3 Standard mapping conventions should be used in completing the map, including the following: there should be a north arrow, the scale should be indicated, and there must be a legend describing any symbols used on the map. All information included on the map must be legible. The line quality used on the drawings must be distinct. Shading or hatching may be used to show irrigated acreage; however, the boundary of the irrigated area must be delineated.

4.3.4 Any referenced land boundaries must be tied to a section corner (NE,SE,SW,NW) or a quarter section corner (N1/4,E1/4,S1/4,W1/4) of the section-township-range survey for the area of use. Any public roads adjacent to or near the depicted place(s) of beneficial use should be shown on the map. If the place of beneficial use is within a legally platted subdivision, the subdivision name and the lot/block designations of the subject parcels shall also be shown. The map must contain, at minimum, adequate information to determine the quarter-quarter section(s) (i.e., 40-acre tracts) for the places of beneficial use.

4.3.5 A signed applicant's certificate shall be included upon or attached to each application map submitted. The certificate shall read: "I/we, ..., hereby acknowledge that this map (or, the map attached to this application), consisting of .... pages numbered .... to ...., was prepared in support of Application ..... I/we hereby accept and submit this map as a true representation of the facts shown thereon to the best of my/our knowledge and belief."

4.3.6 Map Sizes.

4.3.6.1 Small sized maps. The preferred map sizes are 8 1/2 x 11 inches or 8 1/2 x 14 inches. Maps of this size should be used whenever possible and particularly for all irrigated acreage of five acres or less. Maps of small parcels shall be drawn to the largest scale practical. The smallest scale allowable on small maps is 1"=300' (1:3600).

4.3.6.2 Large sized maps. If a larger sized map is needed, the dimensions shall be 24 x 36 inches.

KEY: water right, proof, maps, applications

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	73-3-16

R655. Natural Resources, Water Rights.
R655-10. Dam Safety Classifications, Approval Procedures and Independent Reviews.
R655-10-1. Authority.

The following rule is established under the authority of Title 73, Chapter 5a. The procedures constitute minimum requirements for dams. Additional procedures may be required to comply with any other governing statute, federal law, federal regulation, or local ordinance.

R655-10-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to outline the procedures necessary to obtain approval to design, construct, operate, and remove a dam. This rule in no way waives the right of the State Engineer to evaluate the merits of different procedures or to require additional information before approval of any project.

R655-10-3. Applicability.

These rules apply to any dam constructed in the state with the exception of those specifically exempted by Section 73-5a-102. Some dams may have an abbreviated approval process as outlined in Section 73-5a-202.

R655-10-4. Definitions.

ABUTMENT is the part of the valley side against which the dam is constructed. Right and left abutments are those on respective sides of an observer when viewed looking downstream.

ACRE-FOOT (AC-FT) of water is the volume of water required to cover one acre, one foot deep. This is the term commonly associated with reservoir storage. It is equal to 43,560 cubic feet.

ACTIVE FAULT is a fault that has exhibited one or more of the following characteristics:

(a) movement at or near the ground surface at least once in the last 35,000 years;

(b) instrumentally determined seismicity that demonstrates a causal relationship with the fault;

(c) structural relationship to an active fault such that movement on one fault could be expected to cause movement on the other.

ACTIVE STORAGE CAPACITY is the amount of storage that can be released and utilized.

ANISOTROPY means having physical characteristics which vary in different directions.

APPURTENANT STRUCTURE means the outlet works, spillways, access structures, bridges, and other related structure to a dam.

AXIS OF DAM is the plane or curved surface, arbitrarily chosen by a designer, appearing as a line, in plan or in cross section, to which the horizontal dimensions of the dam can be referred.

BENCHMARK is a permanent physical mark of known horizontal coordinates and elevation.

BREACH is an opening or a breakthrough in a dam.

CALIBRATED WATERSHEDS are watersheds with sufficient precipitation and streamflow measuring devices and records to allow for computations of the relationships between precipitation and streamflow.

CAMBER is additional material placed on the dam crest to protect design freeboard from anticipated settlement.

CAPACITY is the maximum volume that can be stored in a reservoir below the primary spillway level.

CAVITATION is wear on a hydraulic structure where a high hydraulic gradient is present.

CHANGE ORDER is a document used to modify approved plans or make adjustments in pay quantities.

COLLECTION PIPE is a conduit used to collect seepage waters from drainage blankets and drains and convey the water to a point downstream of the dam.

CONDUIT is a closed channel to convey water through, under, or around a dam.

CONDUIT FILTER DRAIN is a pervious filter drain around a conduit for the purpose of seepage control.

CONTROL SECTION is the section where flow passes through critical depth.

CONTOUR LINE is a line of constant elevation on a map or drawing.

CREST LENGTH is the developed length of the top of a dam.

CREST WIDTH is the developed width of the top of a dam.

CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CFS) is a unit expressing rates of discharge. One cubic foot per second is equal to the discharge through a rectangular cross-section, one foot wide and one foot deep, flowing at an average velocity of one foot per second.

CUTOFF COLLAR is a projecting collar, usually of concrete, built around the outside of a pipe, tunnel, or conduit, to lengthen the seepage path along the outer surface of the conduit.

DAM is any artificial barrier or obstruction, together with appurtenant works, if any, which impounds or diverts water.

DEAD STORAGE is the storage that lies below the invert of the lowest outlet and that cannot be withdrawn from the reservoir without pumping.

DEFORMATION ANALYSIS is a study of how a dam will permanently deform as a result of strains caused by seismic loads.

DENTAL CONCRETE is concrete used to level discontinuities in dam foundations and abutments.

DESICCATION is the process of cracking of soils due to shrinkage during drying.

DIFFERENTIAL SETTLEMENT is unequal settlement of a structure or soil mass, often leading to excessive stresses or unacceptable strains.

DISPERSIVE CLAYS are clays whose particles detach in the presence of water and may be transported by the water, leading to a piping failure.

DRAINAGE AREA or watershed is the area that drains naturally to a particular point on a river, stream or creek.

DRAINAGE BLANKET is a drainage layer placed directly over the foundation material.

DRAINAGE WELLS or pressure relief wells are wells or boreholes usually downstream of impervious cores, grout curtains, or cutoffs, designed to collect and control seepage through or under a dam, so as to reduce uplift pressures under or within a dam. A line of wells forms a drainage curtain.

DRAWDOWN is the lowering of a reservoir's water surface level due to releases.

DRAWINGS are graphical details of proposed construction.

DROP STRUCTURES are permanent structures used to facilitate the vertical downward movement of water without causing erosion.

DYNAMIC ANALYSIS is an analysis which predicts the stability and/or deformation of a dam due to seismic loads.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM is an automatic device used to alert downstream interests of existing or impending high flows caused by storms or dam failures.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN is a predetermined plan of action to be taken to reduce the potential for loss of life and property damage in an area affected by a dam break.

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY, or secondary spillway, is the spillway designed to convey excess water generated by

unusual hydrological events through, over or around a dam.

ENLARGEMENT is any change or addition to an existing dam or its appurtenant works which increases, or may increase, the maximum quantity of water which can be stored therein.

EPICENTER is the point on the earth's surface directly above the site of initial movement on the fault.

EXIT CHANNEL is an open channel, located downstream from any conduit or spillway, which conducts the flow to a point where it may be released without jeopardizing the dam.

FACE, in reference to a structure, is the external surface that limits the structure.

FILTER or filter zone is a band or zone that is incorporated in a dam and is graded, either naturally or by selection, so as to allow seepage to flow across or down the filter without allowing the migration of material from zones adjacent to the filter.

FLASHBOARDS are lengths of timber, concrete, or steel placed on the crest of a spillway to raise the water level but that may be quickly removed in the event of a flood, either by a tripping device or by a deliberately designed failure of the flashboards or their supports.

FLOOD ROUTING is a computation of the changes in the rise and fall in stream flow or reservoir levels as a flood moves downstream. The results provide hydrographs of flow or elevation versus time at given points on the stream or in a reservoir.

FLOOD STAGE is the stage or elevation in which overflow of the natural banks of a stream or body of water begins.

FLOWLINE or invert is the lowest point in a water conveyance structure where water can flow.

FOUNDATION OF DAM is the natural material on which the dam structure is placed.

GALLERY is a permanent accessible structure within the interior of a dam used for seepage collection, monitoring, and remedial work.

GEOLOGIST is a person with a degree in geology or a related field from an accredited college or university with at least three years of experience in engineering geology.

GEOMEMBRANE is a term for a geosynthetic which is designed to be an impermeable barrier.

GEOSYNTHETICS is a broad term used to describe manmade fabrics used in geotechnical applications.

GEOTEXTILE is a term for a geosynthetic which is designed to be a filter, a drain, act as reinforcement, or for separation.

GROIN is that area along the contact or intersection of the face of a dam with the abutments.

GROUT CURTAIN is a barrier to reduce seepage under a dam, produced by injecting grout into a vertical zone in the foundation.

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING is the fracturing of soil materials due to excessive fluid pressures.

HYDRAULIC HEIGHT is the vertical dimension of a dam as measured from the natural streambed at the downstream toe to the elevation of the water surface at the crest of the primary spillway.

HYDRAULICS is the science of the static and dynamic behavior of fluids.

HYDROGRAPH is a graphical representation of discharge, stage, volume, or other hydraulic property, with respect to time, for a particular point.

HYDROLOGY is the study of the properties, distribution and movement of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and underlying rocks.

INCREMENTAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (IDA) is an analysis showing the influence of a dam failure when superimposed upon an extreme hydrologic event.

INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT is a consultant used, in addition to the owner's engineer, to assess the design, construction, investigation or operation of a dam.

INFILTRATION RATE is the rate at which a given soil can accept surface water.

INFLOW DESIGN FLOOD (IDF) means the flood hydrograph which is used to size a dam's spillway.

INITIAL FILLING PLAN is a written procedure used during the first filling of a reservoir.

INLET CHANNEL is an open channel upstream from a spillway or conduit.

INTERNAL EROSION is piping.

INUNDATION MAPS show areas that would be subject to flooding due to storm conditions or failure of a dam.

LIQUEFACTION is the sudden loss of strength or stiffness of a soil resulting from dynamic loading as from earthquakes.

LOG BOOM is a floating device intended to prevent large floating debris from being carried into a spillway.

LOW-LEVEL OUTLET is a conduit from a reservoir, generally used for lowering the reservoir or for providing downstream releases.

MAGNITUDE of an earthquake is a quantity characteristic of the total energy released by an earthquake.

MAXIMUM CAPACITY is the maximum volume of water that can be stored in a reservoir when filled to the crest of the dam.

MAXIMUM CREDIBLE EARTHQUAKE (MCE) -- All active sources of seismicity with the potential to impact the stability of a dam should be assigned a maximum credible seismic event. The event which has the greatest potential to cause damage at the site will be defined as the Maximum Credible Earthquake.

NAPPE is the free-falling stream from a weir.

NORMAL FREEBOARD is the vertical distance between the primary spillway overflow crest and the top of the dam.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR FLOOD means the flood having a one percent probability of being equalled or exceeded in any given year.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR PRECIPITATION means the precipitation having a one percent probability of being equalled or exceeded in any given year.

OPERATING BASIS EARTHQUAKE (OBE) -- All active sources of seismicity with the potential to impact the stability of a dam should be assigned an operating basis seismic event. This event is considered to have a return interval of at least 200 years. The event which has the greatest potential to cause damage at the site will be defined as the Operating Basis Earthquake.

OWNER includes all who own, control, operate, maintain, manage, or propose to construct a dam; also, their agents, lessees, trustees, and receivers.

OWNER'S ENGINEER is a professional engineer, licensed in Utah, retained to design, construct, monitor, operate, or evaluate a dam.

PEAK FLOW is the maximum instantaneous discharge that occurs during a flood. It is coincident with the peak of a flood hydrograph.

PERVIOUS ZONE is a part of the cross section of an embankment dam comprising material of high permeability.

PHREATIC SURFACE is the free surface of ground water at atmospheric pressure.

PIEZOMETER is an instrument for measuring pore water pressure within soil, rock, or concrete.

PIPING is the progressive development of internal erosion by seepage, appearing downstream as a hole or seam, discharging water that contains soil particles.

PLANS are engineering drawings, specifications, and design reports supporting the design of a dam and detailing the construction of the dam.

POROUS INTERVAL is the portion of a piezometer where infiltrating water is allowed to act on the device.

PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY is the main spillway for normal operating conditions.

PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD (PMF) is the flood that may be reasonably expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are possible in the region.

PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION (PMP) is the maximum amount of precipitation that could be expected to fall on a drainage under the most severe meteorologic condition.

PSEUDO STATIC ANALYSIS is an approximate method for predicting the dynamic stability of a structure using static loads.

RESERVOIR AREA is the surface area of a reservoir when filled to a given water elevation.

RESERVOIR RIM is a term used to describe the land forms around the perimeter of a reservoir which could have an adverse impact on the dam or reservoir due to movement.

RESERVOIR STAGE is the measure of the depth or elevation of water in a reservoir relative to an established datum.

RESIDUAL FREEBOARD means the vertical distance between the maximum water surface during a given hydrologic event and the top of the dam.

RESPONSE SPECTRUM is a graphical representation of actual motions, including displacement, velocity, and acceleration, caused by seismic events.

RIPRAP is a layer of large stones, broken rock, or precast blocks placed on the upstream slope of an embankment dam, on a reservoir shore, or on the sides of a channel, as a protection against waves, ice, and scour.

SEDIMENT POOL is the portion of the reservoir allotted to the accumulation of submerged sediment during the design life of the dam.

SEISMIC means pertaining to an earthquake or earth vibration.

SLOPE PROTECTION is the protection of an embankment slope against wave action or erosion.

SPECIFICATIONS are written descriptions of the proposed construction.

SPILLWAY is an open or closed channel, conduit or drop structure used to convey excess water through a reservoir. It may contain gates, either manually or automatically controlled, to regulate the discharge of the water.

SPILLWAY EVALUATION FLOOD (SEF) is the flood that may be expected at the dam from applying the SEP to a given watershed.

SPILLWAY EVALUATION PRECIPITATION (SEP) is the lowest, site specific, precipitation estimate allowed by the State Engineer, used in the analysis of new, existing, high or moderate hazard dams.

STAFF GAGE is a permanent instrument or device used to read reservoir stage.

STANDARD OPERATING PLAN is a written procedure outlining the operation and maintenance of a dam and its appurtenant structures and equipment.

STATE ENGINEER is the Director of the Utah Division of Water Rights.

STILLING BASIN is a basin constructed to dissipate excess energy of waters emerging from a spillway or outlet.

STOPLOGS are beams placed on top of each other with their ends held in guides on each side of a channel or conduit.

STORAGE CAPACITY is the volume of water which can be stored at the elevation of the primary spillway, including both active and dead storage.

STRUCTURAL HEIGHT means the vertical dimension of a dam as measured from the natural streambed at the downstream toe of a dam to the top of a dam.

SURVEY MARKER is a permanent physical mark on a dam or appurtenant structure used to measure changes in horizontal and vertical movement.

TECTONICS is a study of the broader features of the earth's crust and the causes of its deformation.

TEST BORINGS are holes drilled to determine the type and physical properties of subsurface materials.

TEST PIT is an excavation used to evaluate and observe subsurface materials.

TOE OF DAM is the junction of a dam face with the foundation. For an embankment dam, the junction of the upstream face with ground surface is called the upstream toe, and the junction of the downstream face with the ground surface is referred to as the downstream toe.

TRANSITION ZONE is a zone of material used to provide filter requirements between two zones of material which do not meet filter requirements.

TRASH RACK is a screen located at an intake to prevent the entry of floating or submerged debris.

UNGATED OUTLET is an outlet that allows uncontrolled flow through or around a dam.

UNIT HYDROGRAPH is a hydrograph which shows the rates at which runoff occurs for one inch of storm runoff from a drainage area.

UPLIFT is the upward water pressure in the pores of a material or on the base of a structure.

WATER STOPS are strips of material used to prevent leakage through joints between adjacent sections of concrete.

WEIR is a device used to measure or control water.

R655-10-5. Hazard Classification.

Hazard classification of a dam places the dam into a category based upon the consequences of failure of the dam. The State Engineer is the ultimate authority on the hazard classification designation for a given dam.

R655-10-5A. Hazard Classification--Criteria.

The hazard classification analysis should include a determination of the threat to human life and property damage in the event of the failure of a dam. In some cases the classification can be assigned by observance of the downstream development in relationship to the location of the dam. In other cases it will be necessary to prepare inundation maps to determine the downstream consequences of failure. In preparing the inundation maps, the following criteria relative to the dam should be used.

1. No concurrent flooding conditions exist.
2. The reservoir level is at the emergency spillway crest.
3. The low level outlet is discharging at capacity.
4. The breach times and geometric parameters used to simulate the dam failure should be acceptable to the State Engineer and consistent with accepted practices.
5. The inundation study should be carried downstream to a point that the breach flows are contained within the banks of the natural channel or a downstream reservoir.

R655-10-5B. Hazard Classification--Exceptions.

It should be noted that the hazard classification as outlined in R655-10-5A may not be an absolute indicator of the hazard of the dam, since a dam failure superimposed on natural flooding conditions may cause incremental risk to life and property. Although this scenario is not normally used in the hazard classification process, it is a factor the owner should consider in determining their overall liability. Under

special circumstances, as determined by the State Engineer, a hazard classification may be determined giving consideration to concurrent flooding events.

R655-10-6. Approval Processes.

There are two procedures for obtaining approval from the State Engineer to construct or modify a dam. The first procedure requires the filing of an application, while the second procedure requires the submission of plans. No approval will be given for any dam unless the water rights are in order.

R655-10-6A. Application Procedure.

For dams not requiring submission of plans as outlined in Section 73-5a-202, an application must be submitted and approved by the State Engineer. Blank applications are available upon request. Upon reviewing the application the State Engineer may approve it, reject it, return it for correction, or approve it with conditions.

R655-10-6B. Submission of Plans.

A. All projects requiring submission of plans should include a package including the drawings, specifications, design reports, and any other information which will assist in reviewing the project. The amount of information generated becomes more involved as the size and hazard rating of the structure increases. The following guidelines are included to alert the designer to the basic information required.

B. All drawings submitted should comply with the following:

1. The size of all drawings submitted for review, shall not be larger than 24 inches by 36 inches or smaller than 11 inches by 17 inches. All details on the drawings shall be clear and legible. Drawing sets with 10 sheets or less may be submitted electronically. Following approval of the project by the State Engineer, two sets of 11 inch by 17 inch drawings, reflecting all final approval conditions, shall be submitted, prior to the initiation of construction.

2. All drawings should include a bar scale to allow for accurate scaling of reductions.

3. All drawings shall have a title block in the lower right corner showing the project name, the owner's name, the sheet number, and the date of preparation of the plans.

4. All drawings shall have provisions for noting the dates of any modifications.

5. Each drawing shall include the signature and seal of the responsible engineer. Geological drawings should also be signed by the responsible geologist.

C. Drawings to be included in plans are:

1. Title sheet, including:

a. General location map including access roads.

b. Signature block for owner's acceptance.

c. Index of drawings.

d. Reference to the water rights for the reservoir.

e. Reservoir stage/storage curve.

f. Rating curves for outlets and spillways.

2. Plan view of reservoir, including:

a. Existing topography.

b. Borrow areas.

c. Supply canals and pipelines.

d. Suitable contour lines.

e. Clearing limits.

f. Waste areas.

3. Plan view of dam, including:

a. Location of all pertinent features.

b. A survey tie, to an outside section corner, where the longitudinal axis of the dam intersects the axis of the original stream channel or the low level outlet.

c. Clearing limits.

4. Longitudinal profile, showing:

a. Original ground line.

b. Location of core trench or other cutoff features.

c. Location of outlets and spillways.

d. Camber and anticipated settlement.

5. Typical cross-sections of dam, showing:

a. Embankment geometrics including internal zones.

b. Slope protection.

c. Cutoff.

d. Delineation of embankment on natural ground surface.

e. Freeboard.

f. Internal drainage.

g. Limits of foundation excavation.

6. Plan, profile, cross sections and details of all outlets, spillways, and other structures.

7. Structural details for reinforcing steel, metal fabrication, or waterstops.

8. Site geology map of the damsite and reservoir basin including locations of all borings and test pits.

9. Longitudinal geologic profile of both the dam and reservoir, showing:

a. Original ground line.

b. Location and orientation of borings.

c. Geological profile showing pertinent lithologic, hydrologic, and structural information.

10. Logs of borings with classifications of soil and rock, results of water pressure tests and other downhole material property tests, soil classification, standard penetration tests, core recovery, rock quality designations, and strength tests.

11. Any additional drawings such as instrumentation details necessary to construct the project.

D. Specification Requirements.

The State Engineer must review and approve all technical specifications for a proposed project. A partial list of specifications directly related to dam safety follows:

1. Site Preparation.

a. Clearing and Grubbing.

b. Soil Stripping.

c. Structure Removal.

d. Diversion and Care of Stream.

2. Foundation Preparation.

a. Foundation Dewatering.

b. Relief Wells.

c. Grouting.

d. Cutoffs.

e. Abutment Contacts.

f. Exploration.

g. Dental Concrete.

3. Earthwork.

a. Excavation.

b. Earth Fill.

c. Drain Fill.

d. Rock Fill.

e. Material Handling.

f. Testing Procedures.

4. Concrete and Reinforcement.

a. Concrete Mixing and Placement.

b. Steel Reinforcement.

c. Admixtures.

d. Curing and Curing Compounds.

e. Joint Fillers and Waterstops.

5. Outlets.

a. Water Control Gates and Valves.

b. Air Vent.

c. Operating Equipment.

d. Bedding Requirements.

6. Aggregates and Rock.

a. Drain Fill and Filters.

b. Concrete Aggregates.
c. Riprap.
7. Erosion Control.
8. Miscellaneous Structural Work.
a. Metal Fabrication and Installation.
b. Instrumentation.
9. All technical specifications should also include testing intervals to assure compliance with the specifications.

E. Design Report Requirements. The design report should include all information used to design the dam, including assumptions made and methodology used with sufficient documentation. Any building codes or design manuals used in the design should be referenced, including the year of publication of the source. If the design report is a product of a team effort, the names of all persons producing the report should be included along with the sections they prepared. Examples of items to be included in the design report are as follows:

1. Hydrology calculations for determining the spillway requirements.
2. Hydraulic characteristics of the outlets and spillways.
3. Subsurface investigation including logs of test borings and geologic cross-sections.
4. Material testing results and the location and logs of test pits.
5. Foundation treatment and abutment contact design.
6. Calculations for the reinforced concrete design and the loading conditions utilized.
7. Stability analysis of the dam, abutments, and reservoir rim, including appropriate seismic loading, safety factors and embankment zone characteristics.
8. Geological investigations including:
a. Regional perspective of the site's geologic and seismic setting at a scale appropriate to the geologic complexity of the area.
b. Seismic evaluation establishing the relationship of the site to all seismic features of concern and the potential for reservoir induced seismicity.
c. Site geology of areas affected by construction activities and appropriate adjacent areas.
d. Plans to compensate for any geological weakness in the dam foundation, abutment areas, and reservoir rim.
9. Subsurface seepage considerations including the cutoff trench design and internal drainage design and filtering.
10. Post-construction monitoring or alarm systems.

R655-10-7. Independent Consultant Review.

The State Engineer may require an independent consultant review to assess the adequacy of the design, construction, or operation of a dam. For purposes of these rules, an independent consultant review is a review of the owner's engineers' work in addition to the review provided by the State Engineer.

R655-10-7A. Review of Design.

The following situations will require an independent consultant review of the design of a new dam or significant enlargement of an existing dam.

1. Any dam that in the opinion of the State Engineer warrants additional review due to the large size or complexity of the dam and/or reservoir, or to supplement the technical expertise of the design engineer.
2. Any high or moderate hazard dam which, in the opinion of the State Engineer, has a unique problem requiring additional review.
3. Any high or moderate hazard dam whose design is not typical of dams normally built in the state and is thus beyond the technical abilities of the State Engineer's dam safety staff.
4. If the owner's engineer and the State Engineer cannot reach an agreement on the design of a dam.
5. If the owner specifically requests an independent consultant review.

R655-10-7B. Review of Construction.

The State Engineer may require an independent consultant review when unusual problems are noted during construction, the dam is not being constructed as per approved plans and specifications, or to supplement the technical expertise of the project engineer.

R655-10-7C. Operation.

The State Engineer may require an independent consultant review of the operation of a dam including initial filling plans, standard operating plans, emergency action plans, and performance of the dam if, in his opinion, conditions require a review.

R655-10-7D. Selection of Independent Consultants.

Upon notification to the owner, the owner will select independent consultants to conduct the required review. Prior to contracting with the proposed consultants, they must be approved by the State Engineer.

R655-10-7E. Qualifications of Independent Consultants.

All independent consultants must have a minimum of ten years' experience related to dams. In the case of engineers, they need to be licensed in the state where they reside, unless exempted by the State Engineer. All proposed consultants must demonstrate that they have the expertise to investigate problems identified and that they have insignificant past association with the dam in question.

R655-10-7F. Scope of Work.

In requiring the owner to obtain the services of an independent consultant, the State Engineer will include specific items needing investigation, the format for the reports submitted by the independent consultant, and a timetable for completion of the investigations.

R655-10-7G. Purpose of Independent Consultants Investigations.

The purpose of an independent consultant is to provide additional technical expertise and to insure safety issues are addressed. Conclusions generated by the independent consultants are not binding on the State Engineer.

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R655. Natural Resources, Water Rights.
R655-11. Requirements for the Design, Construction and Abandonment of Dams.
R655-11-1. Authority and Applicability.

The following rule is established under the authority of Title 73, Chapter 5a. The procedures constitute minimum design requirements for dams. Additional procedures may be required to comply with any other governing statute, federal law, federal regulation, or local ordinance. These rules apply to any dam constructed in the state with the exception of those specifically exempted by Section 73-5a-102 and those dams not requiring plans as outlined in Section 73-5a-202.

R655-11-2. Purpose and Scope.

A. The following minimum design requirements will serve as a guide to the owner's engineer. It should be noted that these are minimum requirements for general conditions and may be changed when dealing with a specific structure. Designs below the minimum requirements must be approved in writing by the State Engineer prior to final design submittal of the project. The design requirements are quite rigid, allowing little latitude in the utilization of new materials and unproven construction methods. The burden to show adequate protection of public interests with the use of new materials or unproven methods rests with the owner's engineer.

B. The following minimum design requirements apply to all proposed dams where applicable. Since the vast majority of dams in the state are earthfill or rockfill dams, the focus of the design criteria is on these dams. Specific structural design criteria for concrete dams is not given. The State Engineer, upon approval in writing, will accept structural design criteria for concrete dams developed by other dam regulatory or dam design agencies, providing it reflects state-of-the-art criteria for the design of concrete dams and does not conflict with the following rules.

R655-11-3. Definitions.

Definitions are as outlined in R655-10-4.

R655-11-4. Hydrologic Design.

In order to arrive at an Inflow Design Hydrograph or Inflow Design Flood (IDF) more representative of actual conditions in Utah, the State Engineer has commissioned, or has been involved in, numerous studies to supplement the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Report entitled "Hydrometeorological Report No. 49 (HMR49) - "Probable Maximum Precipitation Estimates, Colorado River and Great Basin Drainages". The results of most of these studies are used to better identify soil conditions, discharge coefficients, and unit hydrograph parameters. The results of two of the studies are used directly to refine the calculation of the design rainfall values. Both studies were completed by Donald Jensen of the Utah Climate Center and are entitled, "2002 Update for Probable Maximum Precipitation, Utah 72 Hour Estimates to 5,000 sq. mi. - March 2003" (USUL) and "Probable Maximum Precipitation Estimates for Short Duration, Small Area Storms in Utah - October 1995 "(USUS). All of HMR49, Table 1, page 4 of USUL, and Table 15, pages 74-75 of USUS are hereby incorporated by reference. All High Hazard and Moderate Hazard dams in Utah must use the precipitation values obtained from the use of all three publications. To avoid confusion, precipitation values obtained from HMR49 exclusively will be referred to as the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP), while those obtained from using HMR49 in conjunction with USUL or USUS, will be referred to as the Spillway Evaluation Precipitation (SEP). The resulting hydrographs generated will be referred to as the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) and the Spillway Evaluation Flood (SEF) respectively.

R655-11-4A. Inflow Design Hydrograph Determination.

A) In Utah, the IDF for all High and Moderate Hazard Dams will be the SEF. It will be necessary to calculate both the 72 hour SEF using HMR49/ USUL as well as the 6 hour SEF using HMR49/ USUS. Both of these hydrographs must be routed through the reservoir to determine which one represents the most extreme event.

B) Once the critical SEF has been determined, it must be compared to a flood generated by the 100 year, 6 hour (for local storms), or 100 yr, 24 hour (for general storms) precipitation applied on a saturated watershed. If the routed 100 year event, including appropriate allowances for freeboard, is more critical than the SEF it must be used as the minimum IDF. This 100 year flood should also be used as the IDF for all Low Hazard Dams.

R655-11-4B. Freeboard Requirements.

All dams must have a normal freeboard above the crest of the principal spillway capable of containing the maximum wave action considering site wind-duration and fetch control characteristics. Wave action includes wave height and maximum runup, as well as reservoir setup against the embankment slope. Unless otherwise justified by specific data acceptable to the State Engineer, an extreme wind velocity (fastest mile) over land of 100 miles per hour should be considered. In addition, while routing the 100 year precipitation event through the spillway, sufficient residual freeboard must be available to control wave action from a fetch controlled 50 miles per hour wind. In no case will the normal freeboard be less than three feet for high and moderate hazard dams. The State Engineer may reduce the three feet minimum freeboard requirement for low hazard dams based upon a review of the relative increase in risk associated with this reduction.

R655-11-4C. Spillways.

In designing the spillway for a dam to pass the IDF, the State Engineer will consider the use of a principal spillway in conjunction with emergency spillways. The principal spillway must be designed so that no structural damage will occur during passage of the IDF. Emergency spillways, including Fuse Plug Spillways, may be designed so that some damage may be expected during use provided the anticipated damage does not represent a threat to the dam. Sunny day failure modeling of Fuse Plug Spillways may be required to determine if they are creating an additional unacceptable risk. Overtopping of the dam will not be considered as an emergency spillway on earthfill dams, unless it can be demonstrated that the dam is protected from erosion, and the duration of overtopping will not saturate the dam and reduce its stability.

R655-11-4D. Infiltration Rates.

The State Engineer will accept an IDF using SEP values in conjunction with soil moisture conditions representative of historical maximums. If the design engineer is using infiltration rates which represent something less than saturated conditions, information should be submitted to justify the lower soil moisture selection.

R655-11-4E. Flood Routing.

A. In routing the IDF through the reservoir, the initial water surface should reflect conservative estimates which would exist at the time of the flood event. Unless documentation can be provided to the contrary, it should be assumed that all low level outlets are closed during routing of

the IDF. For dams receiving inflow from pipelines and supply canals, it should be assumed these additional sources are operating at capacity during the flood event. In the event the spillway is gated or has "stop logs", which are only allowed on existing dams, documentation must be provided to show the gates are automated or operational procedures are in place to insure that the gates can be opened or the stop logs removed in a timely manner.

B. The SEF can be routed so the maximum water surface is at an elevation equal to the lowest point on the crest of the dam with no residual freeboard.

C. In generating the IDF, the basin characteristics used and the parameters used to generate the unit hydrograph should be based on the best information available. Unit hydrographs generated from historical records or calibrated watersheds should be used, where data is available, rather than using synthetic procedures.

R655-11-4F. Incremental Damage Assessment for High and Moderate Hazard Dams.

The State Engineer may, at his discretion, accept an IDF less than the SEF based on the results of an Incremental Damage Assessment (IDA) which shows that failure of the dam would cause insignificant incremental damage to property and no additional threat to human life. The State Engineer may consider the use of early warning systems in evaluating the threat to human life. In requesting the acceptance of an IDF determined from an IDA, documentation must be furnished that the owner of the dam is aware that the design reflects something less than the SEF and they are willing to accept the additional liability. In no case will the State Engineer approve an IDF generated by something less than the applicable 100 year flood event. The resulting selected IDF, based on the IDA, should be reported as a percent of the SEF.

R655-11-4G. Historical Records.

In some cases it may be appropriate to use historical streamflow records to generate a 100 year flood. If these records are used as a basis for the IDF, they should be accompanied by the Synthetic IDF established by using the 100 year precipitation. Following a review of the data, the State Engineer will make a determination of which flood will be used as the IDF.

R655-11-5. Seismic Design.

A. Because each dam site has a unique seismic and geological setting, detailed direction cannot be provided for seismic design which is applicable to all dams. Rather, an order of evaluation is presented beginning with more simplified methods and progressing, as required, to more rigorous procedures. In determining the sophistication of analysis required, the State Engineer may consider factors including consequences of failure, available freeboard, duration of reservoir pool, and site geometry. Regardless of the method of analysis, the final determination of seismic adequacy of a dam will be based on all pertinent factors involved and not strictly on the numerical analysis. The order of progression of the seismic analysis follows:

1. Undertake geological and seismological investigations to determine the potential for earthquakes and associated ground motions at the site, including the source and magnitude of the earthquakes to be considered and the selected motions, including potential fault rupture.

2. Undertake field and laboratory investigations of the dam and foundation materials to determine their properties and liquefaction potential.

3. Undertake an appropriate analysis for seismic events to predict factors of safety against slope failures, structural deformations, and liquefaction resulting from earthquake shaking or fault rupture.

4. Incorporate defensive design measures based on the analysis and proven practices.

B. In many instances, an adequate seismic analysis can be determined from the geological study and determination of the general properties of the dam and foundation. Other projects may require more detailed investigations and analyses. Decisions as to seismic safety and risk should be made as the analysis progresses and the extent of further investigations required after each step should be determined following consultation with the State Engineer as necessary.

R655-11-5A. Geological and Seismic Study.

A review of the seismic or earthquake history of the region will be performed to establish the relationship of the site to known faults and epicenters. This will be based primarily on review of existing maps and technical literature and should include major earthquakes during historic time, epicenter locations and magnitudes, and the location of any major or regional fault traces. Geologic conditions at or near the dam site that might indicate recent fault or seismic activity should be included. Resulting design earthquakes and associated site ground motion parameters will be selected considering all available evidence including tectonic and seismological history. The ground motion parameters to be selected for the site will consist of those that are needed by the analyses that are appropriately selected for design and may include peak accelerations, velocities, displacements, response spectra, and acceleration time histories. Both the Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE) and the Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE) will need to be investigated for all projects. The MCE should be evaluated from the following analyses:

1. A deterministic analysis from active faults in the region surrounding the dam will be performed to estimate magnitude and ground motion parameters. High and moderate hazard dams will be evaluated using ground motion parameters that are at least equal to mean plus 1 standard deviation predictions (84th percentile). At the discretion of the State Engineer, these values may be reduced to mean (50th percentile) for moderate hazard dams. Low hazard dams will be evaluated using ground motion parameters that are at least equal to mean (50th percentile) predictions. Magnitude estimates will consider the potential for multi-segment rupture for segmented faults.

2. A probabilistic analysis will be performed. The most recent United States Geological Survey (USGS) Interactive Deaggregation tool found on the USGS website, using a 5,000 year return interval, can be used to identify magnitude and peak ground motions. Site specific evaluations may be performed to define ground motions for this event if the methods used and assumptions made are acceptable to the State Engineer. Unless waived by the State Engineer, the minimum earthquake magnitude shall be 6.5. At the discretion of the State Engineer, the OBE requirement may be waived.

3. The OBE will be determined by probabilistic methods acceptable to the State Engineer and may include the use of the Deaggregation tool on the USGS website with a 200 year return interval.

R655-11-5B. Determination of Dam and Foundation Material Properties.

Results of the geological and seismological studies may be sufficient to evaluate seismic safety. However, if it appears the dam cannot safely withstand the earthquake motions or if sufficient information is not available to make an adequate determination, the next step of a phased

evaluation program would be a field investigation and laboratory testing program. Field investigation should include a sufficient number of borings and test pits to accurately define the embankment, foundation, and abutment materials types, properties, and extent. Particular care and sufficient field data should be obtained where potentially liquefiable soils are present. In place and laboratory testing should be performed to adequately assess the material properties under the anticipated dynamic conditions.

R655-11-5C. Method of Analysis.

A. Procedures are available for selecting design earthquakes and associated site-specific motions and for assessing the resistance of dams to these earthquake motions. Procedures and techniques for evaluating the effects on dams from estimated earthquake ground motions range from simplified concepts to comprehensive dynamic analyses. When the degree of sophistication of analytical procedures is far advanced, however, uncertainty is produced in the results by imperfect knowledge of input parameters obtained through field exploration and laboratory testing programs.

B. The extent or scope of studies, investigations, tests and analyses which may be required to adequately determine the seismic safety of a dam will vary from site to site. In general, the following physical factors will indicate a high priority and a greater degree of investigations and analysis:

1. Proximity to known active faults.
2. Indications of low-density materials in the dam or foundation.
3. Zones of high pore pressures or potential liquefaction.
4. Indications of marginal static stability.
5. Lack of adequate construction records for existing dams.

C. Regardless of these factors, however, one of the major considerations will be the "consequences of a failure". High and moderate hazard structures with permanent pools which could result in loss of life or extensive property damage from a failure will, in general, require a greater scope of investigation and analyses.

D. Following are the general analysis requirements, unless otherwise stipulated by the State Engineer, for MCE design earthquakes:

1. Embankments, foundations, and abutments not subject to liquefaction or significant strength loss:

a. For a maximum acceleration of 0.2g or less, or a maximum acceleration of .35g or less if the embankment consists of clay on a clay or bedrock foundation, a pseudo-static coefficient which is at least 50 percent of the maximum peak bedrock acceleration at the site should be used in the stability analysis. The minimum factor of safety in an analysis should be 1.0.

b. For a maximum peak acceleration greater than indicated above, a deformation and settlement analysis should be performed to estimate anticipated total crest movement. The evaluation should consider the potential for excess pore pressure generation and be performed for both the upstream and downstream slopes of the dam. Total crest movement should consider settlement and potential accumulation of movement from both sides. The minimum factor of safety against overtopping should be 2.0.

2. Embankment, foundation, or abutment soils subject to liquefaction or significant strength loss:

a. A liquefaction/strength loss analysis should be completed with enough detail to establish the boundaries of the liquefiable/strength loss soils and the physical characteristics of the soil during and immediately following the design earthquake.

b. A post earthquake stability analysis should be performed to show that the embankment is stable after liquefaction/strength loss occurs with a minimum factor of safety of 1.2. The potential for excess pore pressure generation will be considered.

c. Calculated deformation and settlement of the embankment total crest movement should result in a minimum factor of safety, against overtopping, of 3.0. Analyses will consider liquefaction/strength loss and the potential for excess pore pressure generation.

3. Other more sophisticated analytical procedures may be required at the discretion of the State Engineer, where conditions warrant greater detailed studies.

E. In addition to analysis of deformation and liquefaction, it will be necessary to assess the potential for internal erosion and cracking. Judgment must be used to decide whether or not erosion would tend to be self-healing as a result of filtering.

F. Construction of dams on active faults will not be allowed unless evidence is presented to, and approved by, the State Engineer that the dam can safely withstand the anticipated offset.

G. Evaluation of a dam under OBE conditions should be completed by similar methods to those described for the MCE. Under the OBE loading conditions the dam should experience no significant damage.

R655-11-5D. Design Measures.

Design of new dams should include measures, which provide multiple lines of defense, that enhance their performance under seismic loading. Measures may include:

1. Significantly wide transition and drainage zones in the embankment of material not vulnerable to cracking.
2. Controlled compaction of embankment zones to enhance dynamic performance.
3. Removal or treatment of foundation materials of low strength or density.
4. Enhanced ability to drain reservoir.
5. Flare the embankment core at abutment contacts.
6. Locate the core to minimize saturation of materials.
7. Stabilize slopes around the reservoir rim.

R655-11-5E. Appurtenant Structures.

The effects of seismic loading should also be considered during the design of all appurtenant structures.

R655-11-6. Embankment Requirements.

All embankment designs should meet the following criteria.

R655-11-6A. Factors of Safety.

A. All dams should meet the following criteria for factors of safety under normal loading conditions.

TABLE

Condition	Minimum Factor of Safety
End of Construction Case--upstream and downstream slopes	1.3
Steady State Seepage--upstream and downstream slopes (full pool)	1.5
Instantaneous Drawdown--upstream slope	1.2
OR	
Actual Drawdown--upstream slope	1.5

B. All factors of safety should be generated by methodology acceptable to the State Engineer. In undertaking the analysis, the effects of anisotropy should be considered and a ratio of horizontal to vertical permeability of at least nine should be used in the seepage analysis, unless otherwise justified to the satisfaction of the State Engineer. Ratios of up to 100 should be considered if the material types

and construction techniques will cause excessive stratification.

C. The strengths used in the stability analysis should be obtained from tests which best model the situation being analyzed.

D. The analysis of the upstream slope stability for actual drawdown should consider drawdown rates which the low level outlets are capable of generating. Actual residual pore pressures should be used.

E. For low hazard dams the State Engineer may waive the requirements of a stability analysis, including a seismic analysis, if it can be demonstrated that conservative slopes and competent materials are used in the dam, and seismic problems (i.e., liquefiable materials, active faults close to the dam) are not present.

F. Stability evaluations where residual strengths are used must have a minimum factor of safety of 1.3.

R655-11-6B. Dam Crest Requirements.

A. The crest width of all dams should be, at a minimum, equal to the structural height of the dam divided by five plus five feet. The absolute minimum required shall be 12 feet and the absolute maximum required shall be 25 feet. Wider crest widths may be used at the designer's discretion.

B. All dams shall have a cross slope on the crest of 2% to 3% towards the reservoir.

C. All crests shall be protected with a wearing surface of granular material to prevent vehicular rutting.

D. Dam crests should be cambered to allow for anticipated settlement. The side slopes of the dam may be steepened to accommodate the camber.

E. For dams over 500 feet long which have a crest that dead ends, a turn-around should be provided at the abutment.

F. The impervious portion of the dam under the crest may need to be terminated at the anticipated frost line to prevent desiccation cracking and damage from frost; however, it needs to be carried high enough to prevent seepage over the core by capillary rise.

R655-11-6C. External Erosion Control.

A. All downstream slopes of dams should be protected from erosion by placing armor or seeding with grasses. No planting of any shrubs, trees, or other woody vegetation will be allowed unless it is approved in writing by the State Engineer.

B. All downstream groins of dams receiving runoff from adjacent abutments shall be protected from erosion.

C. All upstream slopes on dams which impound water for significant lengths of time shall be armored. If rock riprap is used it shall be well graded, durable, and sized to withstand wave action. If the material underlying the riprap is fine grained and subject to erosion, a properly designed filter blanket must be installed. Geotextiles may be used in lieu of the filter blanket at the discretion of the State Engineer.

R655-11-6D. Internal Erosion Control.

A. All dams should have design provisions for controlling internal erosion. In zoned dams all adjacent zones must meet filter criteria with the abutting zones and foundation soils. If filter criteria cannot be met, a transition zone must be provided.

B. All filter zones in a dam must meet criteria acceptable to the State Engineer.

C. In designing filter zones where dispersive clays or broadly-graded materials exist, special considerations may be imposed by the State Engineer.

D. All internal filter zones will have a minimum width of three feet to facilitate construction. Wider zones are encouraged especially in active seismic areas.

E. Proper filtering is essential in all dams where cracking from differential settlement, hydraulic fracturing, or earthquake shaking is possible.

R655-11-6E. Internal Drainage.

A. All underdrains and collection pipes shall be constructed using non-corrodible materials capable of withstanding the anticipated loads.

B. Underdrains and collection pipes should be designed to conduct flows several times larger than anticipated. All pipes within the dam which are not easily accessible shall have a minimum diameter of six inches.

C. All internal drain pipes should be enveloped with free draining material, meeting filter requirements with adjacent zones.

D. Where multiple pipes are used to conduct drainage from internal portions of the dam, they should be carried to the downstream toe or gallery separately without intervening connections or manifold systems. If the drain pipes are connected at their termination points, manholes should be provided to facilitate observation and measurement of the separate drain lines.

E. All underdrains and collection pipes should have provisions for measuring discharges in manholes or at their discharge points. If the anticipated discharge is in excess of 10 gallons per minute (gpm), a weir or other suitable measuring device should be provided. If the anticipated flows are less than 10 gpm, provisions should be made so the water can be discharged freely into a vessel 1.5 feet high and one foot in diameter.

F. All exposed underdrain and collection pipes shall have an appropriate rodent screen attached.

G. All underdrains and collection pipes shall be cleaned out and inspected by camera prior to the first filling of the reservoir.

H. All seepage collection systems must include a collection pipe to discharge flows.

I. All internal drains must have a sufficient cover of impermeable material to eliminate the collection of surface waters.

R655-11-7. Outlet Requirements.

All outlet designs should meet the following criteria.

R655-11-7A. Outlet Sizing.

A. All dams shall have a low level outlet capable of draining the reservoir. Exemptions to this requirement may be granted at the discretion of the State Engineer. Normally, exemptions will only be considered for low head, low hazard dams. Any dead storage must be approved by the State Engineer and must be sufficiently low to eliminate any storage hazard. The outlet should be sized to meet the project demands as well as the following criteria.

1. All outlets shall be 24 inches in diameter or larger unless exempted in writing by the State Engineer. Outlets should have valves or capped flanges which can facilitate entry into the pipe by personnel or video equipment.

2. All outlets shall have the capacity to evacuate 90% of the active storage capacity of the reservoir within 30 days neglecting reservoir inflows. The State Engineer may adjust this requirement on large reservoirs if it can be demonstrated that compliance would result in an unreasonably sized outlet or potential releases would exceed the downstream channel carrying capacity.

3. All outlets shall have the capacity to satisfy prior downstream water rights and the owners' release requirements.

R655-11-7B. Outlet Materials.

All outlets will be made of appropriate materials with due regard for loading condition, seismic forces, thermal expansion, resistance to corrosion, and potential abrasion. The use of corrugated metal pipes and other thin-walled steel pipes will not be accepted unless they serve only to provide a form for a poured-in-place concrete conduit or they are specifically accepted in writing by the State Engineer.

R655-11-7C. Outlet Details.

A. All outlets shall have a trash rack to prevent clogging.

B. All outlets connected directly to a downstream pipeline shall have an emergency bypass valve.

C. All outlets shall have a suitable energy dissipator at the discharge end to prevent erosion of the downstream channel.

D. All outlets will be placed on a concrete cradle or encased in concrete unless specifically exempted by the State Engineer in writing.

E. All outlets, with the exception of ungated outlets, shall have an operating gate or a guard gate on the upstream end.

F. All outlets shall have seepage control measures to reduce the potential for piping along the conduit. Common methods may include locating the outlet conduit in bedrock and installing a conduit filter drain to intercept seepage.

G. Outlets encased in concrete should have battered sides to facilitate compaction against the encasement.

H. Every attempt should be made to locate the outlet on bedrock or consolidated materials. In the event this is not possible, consideration should be given to articulating the outlet to allow for settlement.

I. Outlet gates and valves can be either mechanically or hydraulically operated. In either case the hydraulic lines or mechanical stems must be adequately protected from debris, wave action, settlement, and ice damage. Buried stems should be encased in an oil-filled pipe supported on pedestals. No catwalks or similar access structures will be allowed on reservoirs where freezing occurs or significant floating debris is present. All outlets which are operated with electrical equipment must have back-up generating capability or a manual bypass system capable of being operated in a reasonable amount of time.

J. All outlets shall be properly vented. A vent pipe and air manifold around the perimeter of the conduit immediately downstream of the gate will be required unless waived by the State Engineer. The air supply lines should be conservatively sized for the anticipated flows and protected in the same manner as the outlet control lines or stems.

K. All operators and supporting equipment for outlet controls should be properly protected and secured. Particular attention needs to be given to protection from vandals and unauthorized operation. All outlet controls should be clearly marked as to which way the gates and valves operate so that overloading of a closed gate or valve should not occur.

L. Outlet controls should be accessible when the spillways are in use.

R655-11-8. Spillway Requirements.

A. On all spillway control structures, provisions should be made for aeration of the nappe.

B. All spillways excavated in soils or soft rock should include a check structure to avoid headcutting and lowering of the spillway flowline.

C. All spillway channels should have suitable armor to prevent erosion.

D. If the spillway has concrete sidewalls, adequate weepholes should be provided or the walls should be designed with full hydrostatic loads in conjunction with the soil loads.

E. For spillways in remote areas where significant snowfall occurs, efforts should be made to maximize the southern exposure of the spillway to prevent ice blockage. In many cases elimination of tall trees will be required.

F. All construction joints should be provided with adequate water stops.

G. Design provisions should be made so that downstream spillway channel flows cannot encroach on the dam.

H. All spillways draining reservoirs with large amounts of floating debris should include a log boom to avoid plugging the spillway.

I. Spillway designs should provide for energy dissipation so that waters returned to the natural channel will not cause erosion.

J. For spillways with concrete floors, provisions should be made to control uplift pressures.

K. Stop logs or flashboards which restrict the design spillway capacity will not be allowed.

R655-11-9. Other Design Requirements.

A. To facilitate inspection, all dams shall have a zone 25 feet beyond all contacts at the downstream groins and toe of the dam in which all woody vegetation is to be removed.

B. If the dam is located in an area where grazing occurs, then livestock must be restricted from the dam by suitable fencing.

C. Unless the dam crest serves as a public road, a suitable gate or other barrier should be installed to prohibit traffic.

D. Geosynthetics may not be used in a dam as the primary design feature unless specifically approved, in writing, by the State Engineer.

E. The foundation downstream of a dam should be graded to convey seepage waters and runoff away from the dam.

F. All control houses and other structures housing instrumentation and operating devices should be designed to discourage unauthorized entry and damage from vandalism.

G. If burrowing animal activity is anticipated to be excessive, design consideration should be made to prohibit their entry, or place materials as a shell which are not capable of sustaining a rodent hole.

R655-11-10. Instrumentation.

Instrumentation on a dam serves the purposes of comparing actual performance with predicted performance and to observe the long term performance for unexpected changes, indicating a safety problem. Since each dam site and design varies, considerable judgment is needed in developing an instrumentation plan. The State Engineer may require any instrumentation necessary to adequately monitor a dam to insure its safety. Where instrumentation is required threshold values should be established for field personnel. Readings which exceed threshold values will indicate that the design criteria has been exceeded and the stability analysis should be reevaluated. Some minimal instrumentation will be required on dams as outlined in the following paragraphs.

R655-11-10A. Reservoir Staff Gages.

All dams shall have a suitable staff gage to monitor reservoir levels. Staff gages should be designed to be durable and capable of resisting movement, water forces and ice. All gages shall have permanent markings at a minimum of one foot intervals with actual elevations recorded at five foot intervals. The State Engineer may allow the use of other measuring devices if it can be demonstrated that they are reliable and accurate.

R655-11-10B. Survey Markers and Bench Marks.

All moderate and high hazard dams shall have permanent survey markers on the crest of the dam to monitor vertical and horizontal movement. The survey markers should be located to prevent damage from traffic. In conjunction with the survey markers a permanent bench mark shall be installed on each abutment, sufficiently removed from the dam so any effects of the dam movement will not be felt at the bench mark. Reference markers should be established so the bench mark can be reset in the event of damage. Spacing of survey markers should not exceed 200 feet and spacing should be decreased as the height of the dam increases.

R655-11-10C. Piezometers.

A. All high hazard dams as well as moderate hazard dams, at the State Engineer's discretion, shall include piezometers. As a minimum, piezometers should be installed along two cross sections of the dam, one of which should be at or near the maximum section. Each cross section should include piezometers at critical locations in the embankment and foundation. It is preferable to have only one piezometer in each hole; however, more than one piezometer may be installed in each hole if the intervening zone between the piezometer tips can be adequately sealed.

B. All piezometers should have a surface casing projecting beyond the ground with the surface casing adequately sealed. The surface casing should include a locking cap to prevent unauthorized access.

C. All piezometer holes should be logged during drilling and any pertinent information included on the as-constructed plans. As-built locations, designations and elevations of the top, bottom, and porous interval of the piezometers should be shown on the as-constructed plans.

R655-11-10D. Seepage Measurements.

Seepage measurements for all drains and collection pipes should be provided, as outlined in R655-11-6E, for all high and moderate hazard dams. Any significant seepage areas which develop must be provided with measuring devices and at the discretion of the State Engineer, must be collected in a filtered drainage system.

R655-11-10E. Strong Motion Instruments.

The State Engineer may require strong-motion instrumentation in seismic zones 2 and 3.

R655-11-11. Abandonment of Dams.

Abandonment of all dams requires approval by the State Engineer.

R655-11-11A. Removal of Dam.

If it is proposed to totally remove a dam, the main concern is to return the stream and reservoir basin to their pre-dam condition. Plans should be submitted showing how the original channel is to be reclaimed, how deposited silts are to be controlled, and what methods will be used to revegetate the reservoir basin and riparian areas.

R655-11-11B. Breaching of Dam.

If a dam is to be breached the following minimum criteria should be met:

1. The flowline of the breach should be excavated down to natural ground or stabilized at the top of the silt level. In most cases grade control and drop structures will be required to avoid mobilization of reservoir silts and debris.

2. The breach should be designed to pass a flood with a return interval of 100 years without backing water up in the historic reservoir more than five feet.

3. Regardless of hydraulic requirements the bottom width of the breach will be one half the structural height of the dam with an absolute minimum of 10 feet. Additional width may be required by the State Engineer in areas where beaver activity occurs.

4. Breach side slopes must be flat enough to hold the slope when saturated, with an absolute minimum of one vertical on one horizontal. In areas where there is significant human travel, the minimum side slopes should be one vertical on two horizontal.

5. The exposed banks and bottom of the breach should be protected with riprap, vegetation, or other suitable means to prevent downcutting and lateral slope erosion.

6. Barriers should be placed on the original dam crest to warn any possible traffic on the crest of the breach.

R655-11-12. Construction.

The State Engineer will monitor construction of approved projects as outlined in the following paragraphs.

R655-11-12A. Informal Construction Inspections.

During the course of constructing, enlarging, repairing, or removing a dam, the State Engineer may make periodic inspections to determine compliance with plans and specifications, as well as to observe field conditions to see if actual conditions are consistent with those used during design. Any problems observed will be pointed out to the resident inspector or engineer for correction or change. All significant problems noted will be outlined in a letter to the owner and the owner's engineer. The engineer must respond in writing to the State Engineer as to what steps were undertaken to correct the problems.

R655-11-12B. Formal Construction Inspections.

In approving plans the State Engineer may require his approval of certain construction operations before the next phase of construction can commence. The owner's engineer or inspector must notify the State Engineer and determine a mutually acceptable time to observe and approve the work prior to continuation of the construction.

R655-11-12C. Construction Reporting Requirements.

Written documentation of all construction activities should be maintained by the owner's engineer. The documentation must be submitted weekly to the State Engineer by the owner's engineer when any work is underway. At a minimum the documentation should include:

1. All materials certifications submitted by suppliers to insure compliance with specifications.

2. Results of all material tests or any other testing undertaken during construction. Any tests not meeting the requirements of the plans must include notations indicating what was done to correct the sub-standard work.

3. All engineers' and inspectors' diaries, field notes, or other written documentation.

4. Photographs to clarify work completed or problems noted.

5. All geological logs of foundation excavations.

R655-11-12D. Change Order Approvals.

All change orders revising the plans that involve technical changes must be approved by the State Engineer. Since the State Engineer is not a party to the construction contract, change orders involving strictly payment to the contractor do not need to be approved by the State Engineer.

R655-11-12E. Final Inspection.

Before any dam can be placed in operation a final inspection of the project must be undertaken by the State Engineer and his written acceptance of the project received.

The Emergency Action Plan, Standard Operating Plan, and Initial Filling Plan, if required, must be completed and approved before final acceptance and authorization for filling can be given. During rehabilitation of existing dams, at the discretion of the State Engineer, some reservoir storage may be allowed provided sufficient safety criteria are adopted. Record drawings of the project must be submitted within 60 days of the date of the final inspection. All record drawings submitted must be on a high quality reproducible medium or electronic format acceptable to the State Engineer. Record drawings shall reflect design changes made during construction, geological logs of the foundation excavation, and piezometer borings.

KEY: dams, earthquakes, floods, reservoirs
October 24, 2012 73-5a
Notice of Continuation April 14, 2011

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-202. Notification of Hearings.
R671-202-1. Notification.

An offender will be notified of the date, time and place of a personal appearance hearing at least seven calendar days in advance of the hearing, except in extraordinary circumstances, and will be advised as to the purpose of the hearing.

In extraordinary circumstances, the hearing may be conducted without the seven day notification, or the offender may waive this notice requirement.

Public notice of Board hearings will also be posted one week in advance on the Board's website (www.bop.utah.gov).

Open public hearings are regularly scheduled by the Board at the various correctional facilities throughout the state.

KEY: parole, inmates
October 4, 2012 63G-3-201(2)
Notice of Continuation January 31, 2012 77-27-7(1)
77-27-9(4)(a)

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-203. Victim Input and Notification.
R671-203-1. General Provisions.

Pursuant to statute, the Department of Corrections shall provide the Board of Pardons with all available information concerning the impact a crime may have had upon the victim or victim's family. Pursuant to statute, the prosecutor of the case, and upon request of the Board, any other law enforcement official responsible for offender's arrest, conviction, and sentence, shall forward to the Board a victim impact statement referring to physical, mental or economic loss suffered by the victim or victim's family.

If a victim does not wish to give testimony or is unable to do so, a victim representative may be appointed by the victim, or if the victim is a minor, by the victim's parent(s) or lawful guardian or custodian, to speak on the victim's behalf. A family member of the victim may also testify if the victim is deceased as a result of the offense or if the victim is a child.

"Victim" for purposes of this Rule means:

A. Any person, of any age, against whom an offender committed a felony or class A misdemeanor offense either personally or as a party to the offense, for which a prison sentence was imposed or for which the hearing is being held;

B. In the discretion of the Board, any person, of any age, against whom a related crime or act is alleged to have been perpetrated or attempted;

C. Any victim originally named in an allegation of criminal conduct who is not a victim of the offense to which the defendant entered a negotiated plea of guilty; and

D. Any victim representative and family member as provided herein.

"Victim Representative" means a person who is designated by the victim or designated by the Board, who represents the victim in the best interests of the victim.

A victim or victim representative, who is appearing at a hearing where photographic equipment is being used by the media, will not be photographed without the approval of the victim and the individual presiding at the hearing.

Victims may contact the Board of Pardons, after any parole hearing, for information concerning the outcome of that hearing. Victims are advised that they may also contact the Utah State Prison Records Unit Supervisor for information on offender releases.

All persons attending hearings must comply with the security and clearance regulations of the facility where the hearing is held. These regulations include picture identification, appropriate dress, and no contraband. Contraband for this purpose includes but is not limited to purses/bags, cell phones, and other electronic devices. Visitors should arrive at the facility 15 to 20 minutes prior to the scheduled hearing to allow adequate time for the security clearance.

R671-203-2. Notification.

A. Notice of an offender's original parole hearing shall be timely sent to the victim at his most recent address of record with the board. The notice shall include:

(1) the date, time, and location of the hearing;

(2) a clear statement of the reason for the hearing, including all offenses involved;

(3) the statutes and rules applicable to the victim's participation in the hearing;

(4) the address and telephone number of an office or person the victim may contact for further explanation of the procedure regarding victim participation in the hearing;

(5) specific information about how, when, and where the victim may obtain the results of the hearing; and

(6) notification that the victim must maintain current contact information with the Board in order to receive future notifications of hearings affecting the offender's incarceration or parole.

B. If the victim is deceased, or the Board is otherwise unable to contact the victim, the Board shall make reasonable efforts to notify the victim's immediate family of the hearing.

C. Following the notice of the original hearing, a victim may elect to receive notice of any future parole grant hearing, parole revocation hearing or re-hearing. In order to do so, the victim shall notify the Board of the desire to receive future notices, and shall thereafter maintain current contact information with the Board.

D. For victims who elect to receive future notices, the Board will mail such notice to the victim's last current address of record or most recent contact information as provided to the Board.

R671-203-3. Right to Attend; Right to Testify.

As used in this section, "hearing" means a hearing for a parole grant or revocation, or a rehearing of either of these if the offender is present.

A victim may attend any hearing regarding the offender. A victim may testify during any hearing regarding the impact of the offense(s) upon the victim, and may present any concerns or statements regarding any decision to be made regarding the offender.

The victim may request a re-scheduling or continuance of the hearing if travel or other significant conflict prohibits their attendance at the hearing.

R671-203-4. Victim Statements and Testimony.

A. A victim, victim representative or victim's family member (if the victim is a child, deceased or unable to attend due to physical incapacity), may testify regarding the impact of the offense(s) upon the victim, and may present any concerns or statements regarding any decision to be made regarding the offender.

B. The testimony may be presented as a written statement, which may also be read aloud, if the presenter desires; or as oral testimony.

C. Oral testimony at hearings will be limited to five minutes in length per victim or representative. If a family member testifies, testimony should be limited to one family representative from the marital family (i.e. spouse or children) and/or one family representative from the nuclear/extended family (i.e. parent, sibling or grandparent). Under exceptional or extraordinary circumstances a victim may formally petition the Board to request additional testimony.

D. A victim may present testimony during the hearing outside the presence of the offender. The offender will be excused from the hearing room so that the victim can give testimony, however, the offender may be able to hear the victim speak, depending on the facility where the hearing is conducted. The victim's testimony will be recorded or otherwise made available to the offender. At the conclusion of the testimony, the offender will be returned to the hearing room, and the Board will allow the offender to respond. A separate hearing will not be scheduled to allow for testimony outside the presence of the offender.

E. Victims who desire to testify at hearings shall notify the Board as far in advance of the hearing as possible so that appropriate arrangements can be made and adequate time allocated.

F. Victims or representatives should bring a written copy of their remarks to the hearing or send a copy to the Victim Coordinator for the Board file.

G. In cases where multiple victims desire to testify, the Board may reschedule the hearing to accommodate the extra time required to hear all victims. If Board business is not concluded by 5:00 p.m. on a hearing day, all remaining

hearings may be rescheduled and visitors required to return.

R671-203-5. Victim Impact Hearings.

A. In any case where an offender's original parole hearing is set by Board administrative determination more than three years from the offender's commitment to prison, the victim, as defined by R671-203-1, may request that the Board conduct a victim impact hearing, in order to preserve victim impact testimony and victim statements for future use and reference by the Board.

B. The sole purpose of a victim impact hearing is to afford an opportunity for victim impact testimony and victim statements to be made in cases where an offender's original hearing is scheduled more than three years following commitment to prison, so that the victim is not denied an opportunity to participate in the offender's original hearing, simply because of the passage of time between the offender's commitment to prison and original hearing. A victim impact hearing is not a substitute for an original hearing. A victim impact hearing will not result in a review, re-scheduling or re-determination of an original hearing date.

C. Victims who request, and for whom victim impact hearings are conducted, retain all rights afforded pursuant to constitutional provision, statute or Board rule, including: the right to notice of the original hearing and any future hearings, as provided by R671-203-1 and R671-203-2; the right to attend any hearing for the offender, as provided by R671-203-1 and R671-203-3; and the right to testify and make future statements to the Board at ant hearing for the offender, as provided by R671-203-1 and R671-203-4.

D. Upon such a request from a victim, the Board shall schedule and conduct a victim impact hearing. In scheduling and conducting a victim impact hearing:

(1) All notice provisions of R671-202-1 and R671-203 et seq. shall apply.

(2) All victim appearance, testimony and statement provisions of R671-203 shall apply.

(3) The offender shall be present, pursuant to the provisions of R671-301, and shall be afforded an opportunity to respond to the victim's testimony or statement. However, this is not an opportunity for the offender to discuss his/her conviction or potential release.

(4) The victim impact hearing shall be recorded, pursuant to the provisions of R671-304.

KEY: victims of crimes

October 4, 2012	**Art. I, Sec. 28**
Notice of Continuation January 31, 2012	**77-27-9.5**
	77-37-3
	77-37-4
	77-38-1 et seq.
	63G-3-201(3)
	77-27-1 et seq.
	77-27-9(4)

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-301. Personal Appearance.
R671-301-1. Personal Appearance.

A. By statute, the Board or its designee is required to convene at least one public hearing for all offenders except those serving life without parole or a death sentence. In rehearings, the offender is afforded all the rights and considerations afforded in the initial hearing except as provided by other Board rules because the setting of a parole date is still at issue.

B. An offender has the right to be present at a parole grant, rehearing, or parole violation hearing if in the state (UCA 77-27-7). The offender may speak, present documents, ask, and answer questions. In the event an offender waives this right to appear, or refuses to personally attend the hearing, the Board may proceed with the hearing and issue a decision.

C. If an offender is housed out of state, the Board may proceed as follows:

1. The offender may waive the right to be present, and the Board may then conduct the hearing in absentia.

2. The Board may request the Department of Corrections to return the offender to the state for the hearing.

3. The Board may seek that a courtesy hearing be conducted by the appropriate paroling authority of the custodial state. A request along with a complete copy of Utah's record shall be forwarded for the hearing. All reports, a record of the hearing, and a recommendation shall be returned to the Utah Board for final action.

4. An individual Board member or designee may travel to the custodial facility and conduct the hearing, record the proceeding, and make a recommendation for the Board's final decision.

5. A hearing may be conducted by videoconference or conference telephone call.

KEY: inmates, parole
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77-27-9(4)(a)

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-302. News Media and Public Access to Hearings.
R671-302-1. Open Hearings.

According to state law and subject to fairness and security requirements, Board hearings shall be open to the public, including representatives of the news media.

R671-302-2. Limited Seating.

When the number of people wishing to attend a hearing exceeds the seating capacity of the room in which the hearing will be conducted, priority for admission and seating shall be given to:

1. Individuals involved in the hearing
2. Victim(s) of record.
3. Up to five people selected by the victim(s) of record.
4. Up to five people selected by the offender.
5. Officials designated or approved by the Board.
6. Up to five members of the news media as allocated by the Board or its designee.
7. Members of the public and media on a first come basis.

R671-302-3. Security and Conduct.

All attendees are subject to prison security requirements and must conduct themselves in a manner which does not interfere with the orderly conduct of the hearing. Any individual causing a disturbance or engaging in behavior deemed by the Board to be disruptive of the proceeding may be ordered to leave and security personnel may be requested to escort the individual from the premises. All persons granted admission to a hearing must have a picture identification and subject themselves to the security regulations of the custodial facility.

R671-302-4. Executive Session.

Board executive sessions are closed sessions with no access. No filming, recording or transmitting of executive session portions of any hearing will be allowed.

R671-302-5. News Media Equipment.

(a) Subject to prior approval by the Board or its designee, news agency representatives will be permitted to operate photographic, recording or transmitting equipment during the public portions of any hearing. When more than one news agency requests permission to use photographic, recording or transmitting equipment, a pooling arrangement may be required.

(b) When it is determined by the Board or its designee, that any such equipment or operators of that equipment are causing a disturbance, are interfering with, or have the potential to cause a disturbance or interfere with an orderly, fair and impartial hearing, restrictions may be imposed to eliminate those problems.

(c) Any instant uploading of images recorded at the site of a hearing, or while a hearing is in progress, must be approved by the Board or its designee in advance of the hearing.

Photographing, recording and/or transmitting the image of a victim testifying before the Board is prohibited unless approved by the victim and the individual presiding over the hearing.

R671-302-6. Prior Approval.

News media representatives wishing to use photographic, recording or transmitting equipment or to be considered for one of the five reserved media seats shall submit a request in writing to the Board or its designee. Such requests must be submitted in compliance with the policy and procedures of the Department of Corrections. If requesting the use of equipment, the request must specify by type, all the pieces of equipment to be used.

R671-302-7. Approving Equipment.

(a) Requests to use photographic, recording or transmitting equipment, must be made at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to a regularly scheduled hearing and ninety-six (96) hours prior to a Commutation Hearing.

(b) It is the responsibility of the news agency, or their representative, making the request to contact and confer with the Board's designee in order to work out logistical, access and all other details of such use.

(c) If the Board's designee is unfamiliar with the equipment proposed to be used, he or she may require that a demonstration be performed to determine if it is likely to be intrude, disturb or inhibit the orderly, fair and impartial hearing in any way. Any equipment causing a disturbance or distraction will be removed from the premises.

(d) Digital cameras and recording equipment are approved equipment.

(e) If equipment is approved for use at a hearing, its location and mode of operation shall be approved in advance by the Board's designee. Any approved equipment will remain in a stationary position during the entire hearing and will be operated as unobtrusively as possible.

(f) No artificial lighting may be used during a hearing, or in the hearing room, in conjunction with the use of any photographic, recording or transmitting equipment.

(g) If there are multiple requests for the same type of equipment, news agencies will be required to make pool arrangements, as no more than one piece of the same type of equipment will be allowed. If no agreement can be reached regarding pooling arrangements, the Board, or its designee, will make the determination and assignment. Any news agency or representative so designated and assigned as the pool representative shall promptly provide all photographs, recordings or footage to all other media agencies and personnel who are deemed a part of the pool.

R671-302-8. Reserved Media Seating.

(a) If five or fewer requests for media seating are received prior to the deadline, all requests will be approved. If more than five requests for media seating are received, the Board's designee will allocate the seating based on a pool arrangement. Each media category will select its own representative(s). If no agreement can be reached regarding pool representative(s), the Board's designee will make the determination and assignment. Any person wishing to be a pool representative must agree in advance to fully cooperate with all pool arrangements.

(b) One seat will be allocated to each of the following media categories:

1. Local daily newspapers with statewide circulation;
2. Major wire services with local bureaus;
3. Local television stations with regularly scheduled daily newscasts;
4. Local radio stations with regularly scheduled daily newscasts;
5. Web-based media.
6. If the requests submitted do not fill all of the above categories, a seat will be allocated to a representative of a major wire service with no local bureau or a national publication (in that order).
7. If seats remain unfilled, one additional seat will be allocated to the categories in the above order until all seats are filled. No news agency will have more than one individual assigned to reserved media seating unless all other requests have been satisfied.

R671-302-9. Violations.

Any news agency found to be in violation of this policy may have its representatives restricted in or banned from covering future Board hearings.

KEY: news agencies

October 4, 2012	**63G-3-201(3)**
Notice of Continuation January 31, 2012	**77-27-1 et seq.**
	77-27-9(4)(a)

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-304. Hearing Record.
R671-304-1. Hearing Record.

The Board will cause a record to be made of all public hearings and dispositions.

R671-304-2. Procedure.

A record will be made of all board hearings pursuant to UCA 77-27-8 (1). The record will be kept at the Board of Pardons and Parole offices for five (5) years. Upon written request a copy of the record may be purchased.

KEY: government hearings

October 4, 2012	**63G-3-201(3)**
Notice of Continuation January 31, 2012	**77-27-1 et seq.**
	77-27-8
	77-27-9(4)(a)

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-305. Board Decisions and Orders.
R671-305-1. Board Decisions and Orders.

Decisions of the Board will be reached by, or ratified by, a majority vote and reduced to writing, including a brief rationale for the decision. The Board's written decisions and orders are public documents. Copies of the Board's decision shall be provided or mailed to the offender who is the subject of the decision. The Board shall maintain a copy of all decisions rendered in each case. The Board may publish its decisions on its website or other forum or in other forms, at its discretion and convenience.

KEY: government hearings

October 4, 2012	**Art VII, Sec 12**
Notice of Continuation January 31, 2012	**63G-3-201(3)**
	77-27-9(4)(a)
	77-27-10

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-309. Impartial Hearings.
R671-309-1. Ex-Parte Communications.

Offenders are entitled to an impartial hearing before the Board. The Board discourages any direct outside contact with individual Board Members regarding specific cases. This also applies to Hearing Officers designated to conduct the hearing. Any such contact should be made with the Board's designated staff member.

All contacts by offenders, victims of crime, their family members or any other person outside the staff of the Board regarding a specific case shall be referred, whenever possible, to a staff member designated by the Board who is not directly involved in hearing the case. If circumstances dictate, the designated Board staff member shall prepare a memorandum for the file containing the substance of the contact. If the contact is by a victim wishing to make a statement for the Board's consideration, the Board's rule on Victim Input and Notification shall apply.

No board member and no hearing officer assigned to a case shall initiate, permit, or consider ex-parte communications concerning the substance of a pending or impending matter.

In situations where such ex-parte communication does occur, the Board member or hearing officer shall immediately take steps to terminate the communication, and shall thereafter reduce the substance of the communication to a written memorandum for the Board file, including copies of any writings that formed any part of the ex-parte communication. Such memorandum shall thereafter be disclosed to the parties.

This rule shall not preclude contact regarding procedural matters so long as such contact is not for the purpose of influencing the decision of an individual Board Member on any particular case or hearing.

R671-309-2. Recusal.

A Board Member or other hearing official or officer shall recuse themselves in a proceeding in which the official's impartiality might reasonably be questioned. However, a potentially disqualified or recused hearing official may disclose the basis of the potential recusal to the offender, who, after disclosure, may waive disqualification or recusal. If the offender waives the recusal or disqualification and agrees that the hearing official need not be disqualified, the hearing official may conduct the proceeding. The offender's waiver shall be entered on the record and memorialized in the case file.

KEY: parole, inmates

October 4, 2012	**63G-3-201(3)**
Notice of Continuation January 31, 2012	**77-27-1 et seq**
	77-27-5
	77-27-7
	77-27-9(4)(a)

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-311. Special Attention Hearings and Reviews.
R671-311-1. General.

In exceptional circumstances the Board may adjust its prior decisions through a special attention review or hearing. This type of review or hearing may be used to adjust parole conditions, review board decisions, and grant relief when exceptional circumstances exist, or upon board initiative action. This process is initiated by the receipt of a written request explaining the special circumstances for which relief may be warranted. Exceptional circumstances may include, but are not limited to, illness of the offender requiring extensive medical attention, exceptional performance or progress in the institution, exceptional family circumstances, verified opportunity for employment and information that was not previously considered by the Board. The board may request the Department of Corrections to review and make a recommendation on requests not submitted by the Department.

Special Attention requests that are considered to be repetitive, frivolous or lacking in substantial merit may be placed in the offenders file without formal action or response.

R671-311-2. Special Attention Hearing.

A Special Attention Hearing may be convened or conducted when, the Board determines, a personal appearance will assist the Board in resolving the issue. Special Attention Hearings are open to the public, are hearings of record and the offender should receive seven days notice of the purpose, place, date and time of the hearing.

R671-311-3. Special Attention Review.

A Special Attention Review will be processed administratively based on written reports supplied to the Board without the personal appearance of the offender.

KEY: parole, inmates

October 4, 2012	**63G-3-201(3)**
Notice of Continuation January 31, 2012	**77-27-1 et seq.**
	77-27-7
	77-27-5
	77-27-6
	77-27-9(4)(a)
	77-27-10(2)(b)
	77-27-11

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-313. Commutation Hearings (Non-Death Penalty Cases).
R671-313-1. Applicability.

(1) For purposes of this Rule and the decisions, determinations and orders of the Utah Board of Pardons and Parole (Board), acting under its powers as authorized by the Utah Constitution, commutation may mean the change or reduction of the severity of a crime; the change or reduction of an imposed sentence; or the change or reduction of the type or level of offense. Commutation is an act of clemency. Commutation is not a conditional or unconditional pardon.

(2) No person has a right, privilege or entitlement to commutation or clemency.

(3) Petitions for commutation of a death sentence shall be governed by applicable state constitutional provisions, statutes and Utah Administrative Code, Rule R671-312.

(4) All other petitions seeking commutation of a Utah conviction or sentence shall be governed by applicable state constitutional provisions and statutes, and by this administrative rule.

(5) As used in this Rule, "subject" means the person whose conviction(s) or sentence(s) are sought to be commuted by the filing of a commutation petition with the Board.

(6) Any person, individually or through counsel, who has been convicted of any felony, Class A misdemeanor or Class B misdemeanor offense in this State, may petition the Board for commutation of such conviction(s) or sentence(s) entered or imposed in this state, except for cases of treason or impeachment.

(7) The Utah Attorney General; Assistant Attorneys General, as authorized by the Attorney General; any County Attorney or District Attorney; or any Deputy County or District Attorney as authorized by their elected County or District Attorney; may petition the Board, on behalf of any convicted person, for commutation of any such conviction or sentence entered or imposed in this state, except for cases of treason or impeachment.

(8) Any document, pleading, notice, attachment or other item which is submitted as part of the commutation petition, response, or subsequent pleadings shall be delivered to and filed with the Board's Administrative Coordinator, at the Board's offices.

(9) A commutation petition, any response thereto, and any subsequent pleading, submission or document submitted to the Board for consideration in relation to a commutation petition are considered public documents, unless the document is determined by the Board to be controlled, protected or private, pursuant to any other statute, law, rule or prior case law.

(10) Any order issued by the Board relating to a commutation petition is a public document.

R671-313-2. Eligibility.

(1) No commutation petition regarding a traffic citation, an infraction or a Class C misdemeanor will be considered by the Board.

(2) No petition seeking a posthumous commutation of any offense will be considered by the Board.

(3) A petition for commutation may be filed with the Board anytime after the sentencing court has issued a Judgment and Commitment; a Sentence; or a Conviction. The Board may delay it's consideration of any petition where there is or remains pending any appeal or post-conviction litigation regarding the conviction(s) or sentence(s) which are the subject of the commutation petition.

(4) Failure of any petitioner or counsel to comply with this Rule, any other Board rule or any Board directive or order, may result in the summary denial of the petition and cancellation of any scheduled hearing.

R671-313-3. Petition Requirements.

(1)(a) The commutation petition shall be signed under oath. If the petitioner is not the subject of the petition, the subject of the petition shall also sign the petition.

(b) If the petitioner is represented by counsel, the petitioner's counsel shall also sign the petition.

(c) If the petitioner is represented by counsel, counsel shall comply in all respects with Utah Administrative Code, Rule R671-103 - Attorneys.

(2) The commutation petition shall include:

(a) the petitioner's name, address, telephone number and e-mail address;

(b) the subject's name, address, telephone number and e-mail address;

(c) the name, address, telephone number and e-mail address of any counsel representing the petitioner in the commutation proceeding;

(d) a certified copy of the Judgment, Conviction and Sentence for which commutation is petitioned;

(e) a statement specifying whether or not the conviction for which commutation is petitioned was appealed; and if so, a copy of any applicable appellate decision;

(f) a statement specifying whether or not the conviction for which commutation is petitioned was the subject of any complaint, petition or other court filing or litigation seeking collateral remedies, post-conviction relief, a writ of habeus corpus or any other extraordinary relief; and if so, a copy of all applicable final orders, rulings, determinations and appellate decisions regarding such litigation.

(g) a copy of all police reports, pre-sentence reports, post-sentence reports and court dockets for the convictions and/or sentence for which commutation is petitioned;

(h) a certified copy of the subject's Utah and NCIC criminal history reports (obtained from the Utah Department of Public Safety);

(i) a statement wherein the subject and petitioner certify that no criminal cases or charges are pending against the subject in any court. If the subject has any pending criminal cases or charges, the statement shall identify and explain all criminal cases or charges pending in any State, Federal or local court and the nature of the cases pending. If such proceedings are pending, the statement must identify the court in which such cases are pending; explain the nature of the proceedings and charges; and note the status of the proceedings.

(j) a statement of the reasons and grounds which petitioner believes support commutation.

(k) copies of all written evidence upon which petitioner intends to rely at the hearing, along with the names of all witnesses whom petitioner intends to call and a summary of their anticipated testimony.

(l) a statement specifying whether any of the stated reasons or grounds for commutation have been reviewed by a court(s); and shall include copy of any court decision entered or made by such a reviewing court;

(m) if the grounds for commutation are based upon post-conviction, newly discovered evidence, the petition shall include a statement explaining why such evidence is considered new, why the purportedly new evidence was not or could not have been reviewed during the judicial, appellate or post-conviction process, and why the purportedly new evidence is not currently subject to judicial review.

(3) If subject is currently on probation or parole, the petition shall include, as an attachment, a report from Adult Probation and Parole which summarizes and explains the subject's progress while under supervision; and which includes a detailed report of progress toward completing all

supervision requirements, treatment requirements, alternative events while under supervision, and fulfillment of restitution, fine, fee and other financial obligations.

(4) If the subject is currently incarcerated, the petition shall include, as an attachment, an updated and current Institutional Progress Report from the Department of Corrections, which summarizes and explains the subjects progress while under supervision; and which includes a detailed report of progress toward completing all supervision requirements, treatment requirements, alternative events while under supervision, and fulfillment of restitution, fine, fee and other financial obligations.

(5) If the subject has ever applied for and been denied commutation, the petition shall set forth what, if any, new, significant and previously unavailable information exists which supports commutation and the reasons this information was not previously submitted to the Board, and why this information supports commutation.

(6) At any time following submission of a commutation petition, the Board may seek additional information from the petitioner, the subject or counsel.

R671-313-4. Petition Procedures.

(1)(a) Within six months of receipt of the petition, the Board may either deny the commutation petition without a hearing; request a response from the original prosecuting agency, Attorney General's Office, or the person whose conviction(s) or sentence(s) are sought to be commuted; or grant a commutation hearing in order to further consider the petition. The Board may, on it's own motion, extend the time for preliminary consideration of the petition.

(b) There is no right to a commutation hearing, and the Board retains complete and absolute discretion to determine whether to grant a hearing on the commutation petition.

(2) The Board, after considering the commutation petition, may deny the petition without further pleadings, response, hearing or submissions. If the Board denies a commutation petition without hearing, it shall notify the petitioner and counsel, if represented, and the original prosecuting agency, either by mail or electronic mail.

(3) Upon receipt of a commutation petition, filed by the subject or counsel, the Board may request a response to the petition from the Attorney General, District Attorney, County Attorney or City Attorney whose office or agency originally prosecuted the count(s), charge(s) or case resulting in the conviction and sentence for which commutation is sought; and from any Attorney General, District Attorney, County Attorney or City Attorney whose office represented the prosecuting agency or office in relation to any appeal or post-conviction litigation regarding any conviction or sentence which is the subject of the commutation petition (hereinafter referred to as the "State's response").

(4) If requested prior to the Board scheduling a commutation hearing, the State's response shall be filed with the Board within sixty (60) days of the Board's request, and shall clearly specify whether the responding agency opposes or supports the relief requested in the petition. The State's response shall also include all statements and arguments which form the basis of any opposition to the petition; and shall include all written evidence; the names of all witnesses; and a summary of the anticipated testimony upon which the responding agency intends to rely to challenge or oppose the petition. Following receipt of the State's response, the Board may request either the subject or the State to provide additional information.

(5) The Board, after considering the original commutation petition, and any requested response, may grant a commutation hearing, or may deny the petition without further pleadings, response, hearing or submissions. If after receiving the State's response, the Board denies a commutation petition without hearing, it shall notify the petitioner, counsel, and responding counsel, either by mail or electronic mail.

(6) If the Board grants a commutation hearing:

(a) Within ten calendar days of receiving the Board's order granting a commutation hearing, the subject or his counsel shall serve a copy of the commutation petition and all attachments upon the Attorney General, District Attorney, County Attorney or City Attorney whose office or agency originally prosecuted the count(s), charge(s) or case resulting in the conviction for which commutation is sought.

(b) If any appeal from the conviction was filed, the subject or his counsel shall also serve a copy of the commutation petition and all attachments upon the Attorney General, District Attorney, County Attorney or City Attorney whose office represented the prosecuting agency or office in relation to the appeal.

(c) If any post-conviction litigation was pursued on behalf of the petitioner or which challenged the conviction or sentence for which commutation is petitioned, the subject or his counsel shall also serve a copy of the commutation petition and all attachments upon the Attorney General, District Attorney, County Attorney or City Attorney whose office represented State, county or municipality in relation to the post-conviction litigation.

(d) Proof and verification of all service of pleadings as required herein shall be filed with the Board within seven calendar days of accomplishing such service.

(7)(a) The original prosecuting agency, and any other office which represented the State, a county or a municipality in relation to the conviction, sentence, appeal or post-conviction litigation regarding the conviction or sentence which are the subject of the commutation petition may, within sixty (60) days of receiving a copy of the petition, file a response to the commutation petition with the Board.

(b) The State's response shall be delivered, either by mail, electronic mail or hand delivery to the petitioner and his counsel, if represented. Proof of such service shall be filed with the Board within seven calendar days of accomplishing such service.

(c) The State's response to the petition shall clearly specify if the responding agency opposes or supports the relief requested in the commutation petition. The response shall also include all statements and arguments which form the basis of any opposition to the commutation petition; and shall include all written evidence; the names of all witnesses; and a summary of the anticipated testimony upon which the responding agency intends to rely to challenge or oppose the petition. Following receipt of the State's response, the Board may request either the petitioner or the State to provide additional information.

(8) If the Board grants a commutation hearing, the Board Chair or designee will schedule and hold a pre-hearing conference at which time the Board, after hearing from the parties, will schedule the commutation hearing; identify and set the witnesses to be called; clarify the issues to be addressed; and take any other action deemed necessary and appropriate to conduct the commutation proceedings.

R671-313-5. Commutation Hearing.

(1) Pursuant to Utah Constitution, Art. VII, Section 12, and Utah Code Ann., Section 77-27-5, a commutation hearing must be held before the full Board.

(2) Notice of the commutation hearing shall be sent to the victim of, and the police agency which investigated the offenses for which commutation has been petitioned, pursuant to applicable statutes, rules or practices of the Board. Public notice of the commutation hearing will also be made via the

Board's internet website, and the State of Utah Public Meeting and Notice website.

(3) If not otherwise called as a witness, a victim representative, as defined by Utah Administrative Code, Rule R671-203-1, shall be afforded the opportunity to attend the commutation hearing, and to present testimony regarding the commutation petition, in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of Administrative Rule R671-203-4(A-C, and F).

(4) The commutation hearing is not adversarial and neither side is allowed to cross-examine the other party's witnesses. However, the Board may ask questions freely of any witness, the petitioner, the petitioner's counsel, the subject of the petition and the subject's counsel. The Utah Rules of Evidence do not apply to a commutation hearing.

(5) In conducting the commutation hearing:

(a) The Board will place all witnesses under oath and may impose a time limit on each party for presenting its case.

(b) The Board will record the commutation hearing in accordance with Utah Code Ann. Subsection 77-27-8(2).

(c) Administrative Rule R671-302 "News Media and Public Access to Hearings" will govern media and public access to the hearing.

(d) The Board may take any action it considers necessary and appropriate to maintain the order, decorum, and dignity of the hearing.

R671-313-6. Commutation Decision.

(1) The Board shall determine by majority decision whether and under what conditions, if any, to grant the petition, in whole or in part, and to commute a conviction or sentence.

(2) The decision of the Board regarding the grant or denial of commutation following a hearing shall be delivered by mail or electronic mail to the parties, and published by the Board in the same manner as other Board decisions.

(3) The decision of the Board will also be filed with the court which entered the sentence or conviction which are the basis of the commutation petition.

(4) If a sentence or conviction is commuted, the Board will also cause a copy of the commutation order to be delivered to the Utah Department of Public Safety -- Bureau of Criminal Information and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

KEY: commutation, pardons, punishment
October 4, 2012 **Art. VII, Sec. 12**
63G-3-201(3)
77-27-1 et seq.
77-27-5; 77-27-9

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-315. Pardons.
R671-315-1. Pardons.

A pardon is a discretionary act of executive clemency granted by the Board of Pardons and Parole, which forgives the wrongdoer and absolves the wrongdoer of all direct and/or collateral legal consequences of the crime(s) of conviction.

A. The Board may consider a petition for a pardon from any individual who was convicted or sentenced for an offense in the state of Utah. The Board generally accepts and considers pardon petitions only when the sentence has been terminated or expired for at least five years.

1. The Board's designee shall obtain and provide relevant information that shall include but not be limited to:

(a) a completed application on a form approved by the Board;

(b) all police reports for the crime(s) for which the applicant is seeking a pardon;

(c) all pre- or post- sentence reports prepared in connection with any sentence served in jail or prison, and for any crime(s) for which the applicant is seeking a pardon;

(d) all inmate files;

(e) a recent BCI report;

(f) the applicant's employment history;

(g) verification that all imposed restitution, fines, fees or surcharges have been paid in full; and

(h) verification that the applicant completed therapy programs ordered by the Board.

2. The Board's designee shall summarize this information and upon review the Board may request additional information. The Board designee shall provide this information to the Board within sixty days from the date the completed petition and all required information and documentation was received.

3. The Board shall consider the petition and all available information relevant to it and vote to grant or deny a hearing.

(a) If a pardon hearing is granted the hearing should be held within sixty days, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of the Board's decision to grant a pardon hearing.

4. The Board shall publish notice of the pardon hearing on its web site and on the Utah Public Notice website.

B. If the Board decides to consider the granting of a pardon, a hearing will be scheduled with appropriate notice given to victim(s) of record if they can be located, the chief law enforcement officer of the arresting agency, the presiding judge where the conviction was entered, and the County, District or City Attorney where the case was prosecuted.

C. The Board may grant a conditional pardon or an unconditional pardon. The petitioner will be notified in writing of the results as soon as practicable.

D. The Board may grant or deny a pardon by majority vote. Pardon decisions are final and are not subject to judicial review.

E. The Board may dispense with any requirement created by this Rule if good cause exists.

KEY: pardons

October 4, 2012	**77-27-1 et seq.**
Notice of Continuation January 31, 2012	**77-27-5**
	77-27-9
	Art VII Sec 12

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-316. Redetermination.
R671-316-1. Redetermination Review.

A redetermination is a petition filed by an offender in which the offender requests that the Board of Pardons and Parole reconsider an earlier decision, if and when the offender's current release date is more than five years in the future or the decision was for expiration of a life sentence.

A. Applications for redetermination must originate with and be signed by the offender. Preferably the applications will be routed through the offender's case worker. However the offender may route the petition directly to the Board.

1. A petition that is submitted through a caseworker shall include a current progress report and a recommendation with supporting rationale.

2. If the petition is submitted directly from the offender the Board shall request the same information as required in paragraph A. (1). The Department of Corrections shall submit the requested information to the Board within 30 calendar days.

B. Offenders without a natural life decision may apply for a redetermination five years after the Board's decision and in five year intervals thereafter. Offenders with a natural life decision are eligible to petition in ten year intervals.

C. The Board can make a decision with or without a hearing. All decisions are final and non-appealable.

KEY: parole, inmates
October 4, 2012 **63G-3-201(3)**
Notice of Continuation January 31, 2012 **77-27-5**
77-27-9

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-402. Special Conditions of Parole.
R671-402-1. General.

A. The Board may add special conditions to a standard parole agreement. Special conditions are generally intended to help hold an offender accountable or to help rehabilitate an offender.

B. At any time during an offender's incarceration or parole, the Board may amend the parole agreement on its own initiative, at the request of the Department of Corrections, or other interested parties. The offender shall be afforded a personal appearance hearing to discuss the proposed changes, unless the hearing is waived.

KEY: parole
October 4, 2012 **63G-3-201(3)**
Notice of Continuation January 31, 2012 **77-27-5**
77-27-6
77-27-9
77-27-10
77-27-11

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, 2012 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).

(11) An individual who is applying for a limited-term driver license for the first time shall be given the opportunity to take the knowledge test on the state of Utah traffic laws in the person's native language must provide the following documents:

(a) One legal/lawful presence document as outlined in definition (9)(b)(iii)(B) or (C); and

(b) One identity document as outlined in definition (6)(a)(iv); and

(c) Evidence of their SSN as outlined in definition (11) 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); 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 the individual is under the age of 19.

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

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53-3-214

53-3-410

53-3-804

R710. Public Safety, Fire Marshal.
R710-6. Liquefied Petroleum Gas Rules.
R710-6-1. Adoption, Title, Purpose and Scope.

Pursuant to Title 53, Chapter 7, Section 305, Utah State Code Annotated 1953, the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Board adopts minimum rules to provide regulation to those who distribute, transfer, dispense or install LP Gas and/or its appliances in the State of Utah.

There is adopted as part of these rules the following codes which are incorporated by reference:

1.1 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Standard 58, LP Gas Code, 2011 edition, except as amended by provisions listed in R710-6-8, et seq.

1.2 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Standard 54, National Fuel Gas Code, 2009 edition, except as amended by provisions listed in R710-6-8, et seq.

1.3 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Standard 1192, Standard on Recreational Vehicles, 2011 Edition, except as amended by provisions listed in R710-6-8, et seq.

1.4 International Fire Code (IFC), Chapter 38, 2009 edition, as published by the International Code Council, Inc. (ICC), and as enacted and amended by the Utah State Legislature in Sections 102 and 201 of the State Fire Code Adoption Act.

1.5 A copy of the above codes are on file with the Division of Administrative Rules, and the State Fire Marshal's Office. The definitions contained in the afore referenced codes shall also pertain to these rules.

1.6 Title.

These rules shall be known as "Rules Governing LPG Operations in the State of Utah" and may be cited as such, and will be hereinafter referred to as "these rules".

1.7 Validity.

If any article, section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase, of these rules is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, contrary to statute, or exceeding the authority of the LPG Board such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of these rules.

1.8 Conflicts.

In the event where separate requirements pertain to the same situation in the same code, or between different codes or standards as adopted, the more restrictive requirement shall govern, as determined by the enforcing authority.

R710-6-2. Definitions.

2.1 "ASME Stamp" means the symbol used to designate that the container has been built to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Divisions 1 or 2, Rules for the Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels.

2.2 "Board" means the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board.

2.3 "Concern" means a person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association, licensed by the Board.

2.4 "Dispensing System" means equipment in which LP Gas is transferred from one container to another in liquid form.

2.5 "Division" means the Division of the State Fire Marshal.

2.6 "Enforcing Authority" means the division, the municipal or county fire department, other fire prevention agency acting within its respective fire prevention jurisdiction, or the building official of any city or county.

2.7 "ICC" means International Code Council, Inc.

2.8 "IFC" means International Fire Code.

2.9 "License" means a written document issued by the Division authorizing a concern to be engaged in an LPG business.

2.10 "LPG" means Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

2.11 "LPG Certificate" means a written document issued by the Division to any person for the purpose of granting permission to such person to perform any act or acts for which authorization is required.

2.12 "NFPA" means the National Fire Protection Association.

2.13 "Possessory Rights" means the right to possess LPG, but excludes broker trading or selling.

2.14 "Public Place" means a highway, street, alley or other parcel of land, essentially unobstructed, which is deeded, dedicated or otherwise appropriated to the public for public use, and where the public exists, travels, traverses or is likely to frequent.

2.15 "Qualified Instructor" means a person holding a valid LPG certificate in the area in which he is instructing.

2.16 "Transferred by the final consumer" means the act of moving an LP Gas cylinder from one place to another.

2.17 "UCA" means Utah State Code Annotated 1953 as amended.

R710-6-3. Licensing.

3.1 Type of license.

3.1.1 Class I: A licensed dealer who is engaged in the business of installing gas appliances or systems for the use of LPG and who sells, fills, refills, delivers, or is permitted to deliver any LPG.

3.1.2 Class II: A business engaged in the sale, transportation, and exchange of cylinders, but not transporting or transferring gas in liquid.

3.1.3 Class III: A business not engaged in the sale of LPG, but engaged in the sale and installation of gas appliances, or LPG systems.

3.1.4 Class IV: Those businesses listed below:

3.1.4.1 Dispensers

3.1.4.2 Sale of containers greater than 96 pounds water capacity.

3.1.4.3 Other LPG businesses not listed above.

3.2 The application for a license to engage in the business of LPG as required in 3.1 of these rules, shall be accompanied with proof of general liability insurance. The general liability insurance shall be issued by a general liability insurance carrier showing coverage of at least $100,000 for each incident, and $300,000 in total coverage. The licensee shall notify the SFM within thirty days after the general liability insurance coverage required is no longer in effect for any reason.

3.3 Signature on Application.

The application shall be signed by an authorized representative of the applicant. If the application is made by a partnership, it shall be signed by at least one partner. If the application is made by a corporation or association other than a partnership, it shall be signed by the principal officers, or authorized agents.

3.4 Issuance.

Following receipt of the properly completed application, an inspection, completion of all inspection requirements, and compliance with the provision of the statute and these rules, the Division shall issue a license.

3.5 Original, Valid Date.

Original licenses shall be valid for one year from the date of application. Thereafter, each license shall be renewed annually and renewals thereof shall be valid for one year from issuance.

3.6 Renewal.

Application for renewal shall be made on forms provided by the SFM.

3.7 Refusal to Renew.

The Board may refuse to renew any license in the same manner, and for any reason, that they are authorized, pursuant

to Article 5 of these rules to deny a license. The applicant shall, upon such refusal, have the same rights as are granted by Article 5 of this article to an applicant for a license which has been denied by the Board.

3.8 Change of Address.

Every licensee shall notify the Division, in writing, within thirty (30) days of any change of his address.

3.9 Under Another Name.

No licensee shall conduct his licensed business under a name other than the name or names which appears on his license.

3.10 List of Licensed Concerns.

3.10.1 The Division shall make available, upon request and without cost, to the Enforcing Authority, the name, address, and license number of each concern that is licensed pursuant to these rules.

3.10.2 Upon request, single copies of such list shall be furnished, without cost, to a licensed concern.

3.11 Inspection.

The holder of any license shall submit such license for inspection upon request of the Division or the Enforcing Authority.

3.12 Notification and LPG Certificate.

Every licensed concern shall, within twenty (20) days of employment, and within twenty (20) days of termination of any employee, report to the Division, the name, address, and LPG certificate number, if any, of every person performing any act requiring an LPG certificate for such licensed concern.

3.13 Posting.

Every license issued pursuant to the provisions of these rules shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises of the licensed location.

3.14 Duplicate License.

A duplicate license may be issued by the Division to replace any previously issued license, which has been lost or destroyed, upon the submission of a written statement from the licensee to the Division. Such statement shall attest to the fact that the license has been lost or destroyed. If the original license is found it shall be surrendered to Division within 15 days.

3.15 Registration Number.

Every license shall be identified by a number, delineated as P-(number).

3.16 Accidents, Reporting.

Any accident where a licensee and LPG are involved must be reported to the Board in writing by the affected licensee within 3 days upon receipt of information of the accident. The report must contain any pertinent information such as the location, names of persons involved, cause, contributing factors, and the type of accident. If death or serious injury of person(s), or property damage of $5000.00 or more results from the accident, the report must be made immediately by telephone and followed by a written report.

3.17 Board investigation of accidents.

At their discretion, the Board will investigate, or direct the Division to investigate, all serious accidents as defined in Subsection 3.15.

R710-6-4. LP Gas Certificates.

4.1 Application.

Application for an LPG certificate shall be made in writing to the Division. The application shall be signed by the applicant.

4.2 Examination.

Every person who performs any act or acts described in UCA, Section 53-7-308, shall pass an initial examination in accordance with the provisions of this article.

4.3 Types of Initial Examinations:

4.3.1 Carburetion

4.3.2 Dispenser

4.3.3 HVAC/Plumber

4.3.4 Recreational Vehicle Service

4.3.5 Serviceman

4.3.6 Transportation and Delivery

4.4 Initial Examinations.

4.4.1 The initial examination shall include an open book written test of the applicant's knowledge of the work to be performed by the applicant. The applicant is allowed to use the adopted statute, administrative rules, NFPA 54, and NFPA 58. Any other materials to include cellular telephones or related cellular equipment are prohibited in the examination room.

4.4.2 The initial examination may also include a practical or actual demonstration of some selected aspects of the job to be performed by the applicant if so warranted by the test administrator.

4.4.3 Leaving the office or testing location before the completion of the examination voids the examination and will require the examination to be retaken by the applicant.

4.4.4 To successfully complete the written and practical initial examinations, the applicant must obtain a minimum grade of seventy percent (70%) in each portion of the examination taken. Each portion of the examination will be graded separately. Failure of any one portion of the examination will not delete the entire test.

4.4.5 Completion of the certification examination will not be allowed if it appears to the test administrator that the applicant has not prepared to take the examination.

4.4.6 Examinations may be given at various field locations as deemed necessary by the Division. Appointments for field examinations are required.

4.4.7 As required in Sections 4.2 and 4.3 of these rules, those applicants that have successfully completed the requirements of the Certified Employee Training Program (CETP), as written by the National Propane Gas Association, and that corresponds to the work to be performed by the applicant, shall have the requirement for initial examination waived, after appropriate documentation is provided to the Division by the applicant.

4.4.8 As required in Sections 4.2 and 4.3.6 of these rules, those applicants that have successfully completed the requirements in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 49, Parts 172.700, 172.704, 177.800 and 177.816, that corresponds to the work to be performed by the applicant, shall have the requirement for initial examination waived, after appropriate documentation is provided to the Division by the applicant.

4.4.9 As required in Sections 4.2 and 4.3.3 of these rules, those applicants that have successfully completed the Rocky Mountain Gas Association, Natural Gas Technician Certification Exam with a passing score, shall have the requirement for initial examination waived, after appropriate documentation is provided to the Division by the applicant.

4.4.10 As required in Sections 4.2 and 4.3.3 of these rules, those applicants that are licensed journeyman plumbers as required in the Constructions Trades Licensing Act Plumber Licensing Rules, R156-55c, shall have the requirement for initial examination waived, after appropriate documentation is provided to the Division by the applicant.

4.5 Original and Renewal Date.

Original LPG certificates shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance. Thereafter, each LPG certificate shall be renewed annually and renewals thereof shall be valid from for one year from issuance.

4.6 Renewal Date.

Application for renewal shall be made on forms provided by the Division.

4.7 Re-examination.

Every holder of a valid LPG Certificate shall take a re-examination every five years from the date of original certificate issuance, to comply with the provisions of Section 4.3 of these rules as follows:

4.7.1 The re-examination to comply with the provisions of Section 4.3 of these rules shall consist of an open book examination, to be mailed to the certificate holder at least 60 days before the renewal date.

4.7.2 The open book re-examination will consist of questions that focus on changes in the last five years to NFPA 54, NFPA 58, the statute, or the adopted administrative rules. The re-examination may also consist of questions that focus on practices of concern as noted by the Board or Division.

4.7.3 The certificate holder is responsible to complete the re-examination and return it to the Division in sufficient time to renew.

4.7.4 The certificate holder is responsible to return to the Division with the re-examination the correct renewal fees to complete that certificate renewal.

4.7.5 As required in Section 4.7 of these rules, those applicants that have successfully completed the requirements in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 49, Parts 172.700, 172.704, 177.800 and 177.816, that corresponds to the work to be performed by the applicant, shall have the requirement for re-examination waived, after appropriate documentation is provided to the Division by the applicant.

4.7.6 As required in Section 4.7 of these rules, those applicants that provide the Division with written verification of the completion of 40 hours of continuing training over the previous five-year period shall have the requirement for re-examination waived.

4.8 Refusal to Renew.

The Division may refuse to renew any LPG certificate in the same manner and for any reason that is authorized pursuant to Section 5.2 of these rules.

4.9 Inspection.

The holder of a LPG certificate shall submit such certificate for inspection, upon request of the Division or the enforcing authority.

4.10 Type.

4.10.1 Every LPG certificate shall indicate the type of act or acts to be performed and for which the applicant has qualified.

4.10.2 Any person holding a valid LPG certificate shall not be authorized to perform any act unless he is a licensee or is employed by a licensed concern.

4.10.3 It is the responsibility of the LPG certificate holder to insure that the concern they are employed by is licensed under this act.

4.10.4 The requirements listed in Sections 4.10.2 and 4.10.3 of these rules do not apply to licensed journeyman plumbers who meet the requirements listed in 4.4.10 of these rules.

4.10.5 The requirements listed in Sections 4.10.2 and 4.10.3 of these rules do not apply to those final consumers that meet the requirements stated in UCA 53-7-308.

4.11 Change of Address.

Any change in home address of any holder of a valid LPG certificate shall be reported by the registered person to the Division within thirty (30) days of such change.

4.12 Duplicate.

A duplicate LPG certificate may be issued by the Division to replace any previously issued certificate which has been lost or destroyed upon the submission of a written statement to the Division from the certified person. Such statement shall attest to the certificate having been lost or destroyed. If the original is found, it shall be surrendered to the Division within 15 days.

4.13 Contents of Certificate of Registration.

Every LPG certificate issued shall contain the following information:

4.13.1 The name and address of the applicant.

4.13.2 The physical description of applicant.

4.13.3 The signature of the LP Gas Board Chairman.

4.13.4 The date of issuance.

4.13.5 The expiration date.

4.13.6 Type of service the person is qualified to perform.

4.13.7 Have printed on the card the following: "This certificate is for identification only, and shall not be used for recommendation or advertising".

4.14 Minimum Age.

No LPG certificate shall be issued to any person who is under sixteen (16) years of age.

4.15 Restrictive Use.

4.15.1 No LPG certificate shall constitute authorization for any person to enforce any provisions of these rules.

4.15.2 A LPG certificate may be used for identification purposes only as long as such certificate remains valid and while the holder is employed by a licensed concern.

4.15.3 Regardless of the acts for which the applicant has qualified, the performance of only those acts authorized under the licensed concern employing such applicant shall be permissible.

4.15.4 Regardless of the acts authorized to be performed by a licensed concern, only those acts for which the applicant for a LPG certificate has qualified shall be permissible by such applicant.

4.16 Right to Contest.

4.16.1 Every person who takes an examination for a LPG certificate shall have the right to contest the validity of individual questions of such examination.

4.16.2 Every contention as to the validity of individual questions of an examination that cannot be reasonably resolved, shall be made in writing to the Division within 48 hours after taking said examination. Contentions shall state the reason for the objection.

4.16.3 The decision as to the action to be taken on the submitted contention shall be by the Board, and such decision shall be final.

4.16.4 The decision made by the Board, and the action taken, shall be reflected in all future examinations, but shall not affect the grades established in any past examination.

4.17 Non-Transferable.

LPG Certificates shall not be transferable to another individual. Individual LPG certificates shall be carried by the person to whom issued.

4.18 New Employees.

New employees of a licensed concern may perform the various acts while under the direct supervision of persons holding a valid LPG certificate for a period not to exceed 45 days from the initial date of employment. By the end of such period, new employees shall have taken and passed the required examination. In the event the employee fails the examination, re-examination shall be taken within 30 days. The employee shall remain under the direct supervision of an employee holding a valid LPG certificate, until certified.

4.19 Certificate Identification.

Every LPG certificate shall be identified by a number, delineated as PE-(number). Such number shall not be transferred from one person to another.

R710-6-5. Adjudicative Proceedings.

5.1 All adjudicative proceedings performed by the agency shall proceed informally as set forth herein and as authorized by UCA, Sections 63G-4-202 and 63G-4-203.

5.2 The issuance, renewal, or continued validity of a license or LPG certificate may be denied, suspended or

revoked by the Division, if the Division finds that the applicant, person employed for, or the person having authority and management of a concern commits any of the following violations:

5.2.1 The person or applicant is not the real person in interest.

5.2.2 The person or applicant provides material misrepresentation or false statement in the application, whether original or renewal.

5.2.3 The person or applicant refuses to allow inspection by the Division or enforcing authority on an annual basis to determine compliance with the provisions of these rules.

5.2.4 The person, applicant, or concern for a license does not have the proper or necessary facilities, including qualified personnel, to conduct the operations for which application is made.

5.2.5 The person or applicant for a LPG certificate does not possess the qualifications of skill or competence to conduct the operations for which application is made. This can also be evidenced by failure to pass the examination and/or practical tests.

5.2.6 The person or applicant refuses to take the examination.

5.2.7 The person or applicant has been convicted of a violation of one or more federal, state or local laws.

5.2.8 The person or applicant has been convicted of a violation of the adopted rules or been found by a Board administrative proceeding to have violated the adopted rules.

5.2.9 Any offense of finding of unlawful conduct, or there is or may be, a threat to the public's health or safety if the person or applicant were granted a license or certificate of registration.

5.2.10 There are other factors upon which a reasonable and prudent person would rely to determine the suitability of the person or applicant to safely and competently distribute, transfer, dispense or install LP Gas and/or it's appliances.

5.2.11 The person or applicant does not complete the re-examination process by the person or applicants certificate or license expiration date.

5.2.12 The person or applicant fails to pay the license fee, certificate of registration fee, examination fee or other fees as required in Section 6 of these rules.

5.3 A person whose license or certificate of registration is suspended or revoked by the Division shall have an opportunity for a hearing before the LPG Board if requested by that person within 20 days after receiving notice.

5.4 All adjudicative proceedings, other than criminal prosecution, taken by the Enforcing Authority to enforce the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Section, Utah Fire Prevention and Safety Act, and these rules, shall commence in accordance with UCA, Section 63G-4-201.

5.5 The Board shall act as the hearing authority, and shall convene after timely notice to all parties involved. The Board shall be the final authority on the suspension or revocation of a license or certificate of registration.

5.6 The Board shall direct the Division to issue a signed order to the parties involved giving the decision of the Board within a reasonable time of the hearing pursuant to UCA, Section 63G-4-203.

5.7 Reconsideration of the Board's decision may be requested in writing within 20 days of the date of the decision pursuant to UCA, Section 63G-4-302.

5.8 After a period of three (3) years from the date of revocation, the Board may review the written application of a person whose license or certificate of registration has been revoked.

5.9 Judicial review of all final Board actions resulting from informal adjudicative proceedings is available pursuant to UCA, Section 63G-4-402.

R710-6-6. Fees.

6.1 Fee Schedule.

6.1.1 License and LPG Certificates (new and renewals):

6.1.1.1 License

6.1.1.1.1 Class I - $450.00

6.1.1.1.2 Class II - $450.00

6.1.1.1.3 Class III - $105.00

6.1.1.1.4 Class IV - $150.00

6.1.1.2 Branch office license - $338.00

6.1.1.3 LPG Certificate - $40.00

6.1.1.4 LPG Certificate (Dispenser--Class B) - $20.00

6.1.1.5 Duplicate - $30.00

6.1.2 Examinations:

6.1.2.1 Initial examination - $30.00

6.1.2.2 Re-examination - $30.00

6.1.2.3 Five year examination - $30.00

6.1.3 Plan Reviews:

6.1.3.1 More than 5000 water gallons of LPG - $150.00

6.1.3.2 5,000 water gallons or less of LPG - $75.00

6.1.4 Special Inspections.

6.1.4.1 Per hour of inspection - $50.00

(charged in half hour increments with part half hours charged as full half hours).

6.1.5 Re-inspection (3rd Inspection or more) - $250.00

6.1.6 Private Container Inspection (More than one container) - $150.00

6.1.7 Private Container Inspection (One container) - $75.00

6.2 Payment of Fees.

The required fee shall accompany the application for license or LPG certificate or submission of plans for review.

6.3 Late Renewal Fees.

6.3.1 Any license or LPG certificate not renewed on or before one year from the original date of issuance will be subject to an additional fee equal to 10% of the required fee.

6.3.2 When an LPG certificate has expired for more than one year, an application shall be made for an original certificate as if the application was being taken for the first time. Examinations will be retaken with initial examination fees.

R710-6-7. Board Procedures.

7.1 The Board will review the Division and Enforcing Authorities activities since the last meeting, and review and act on license and permit applications, review financial transactions, consider recommendations of the Division, and all other matters brought to the Board.

7.2 The Board may be asked to serve as a review board for items under disagreement.

7.3 Board meetings shall be presided over and conducted by the chairman and in his absence the vice chairman.

7.4 Meetings of the Board shall be conducted in accordance with an agenda, which shall be submitted to the members by the Division, not less than twenty-one (21) days before the regularly scheduled Board meeting.

7.5 The chairman of the Board and Board members shall be entitled to vote on all issues considered by the Board. A Board member who declares a conflict of interest or where a conflict of interest has been determined, shall not vote on that particular issue.

7.6 Public notice of Board meetings shall be made by the Division as prescribed in UCA Section 52-4-6.

7.7 The Division shall provide the Board with a secretary, who shall prepare minutes and shall perform all secretarial duties necessary for the Board to fulfill its responsibility. The minutes of Board meetings shall be completed and sent to Board members at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the scheduled Board meeting.

7.8 The Board may be called upon to interpret codes adopted by the Board.

7.9 The Board Chairman may assign member(s) various assignments as required to aid in the promotion of safety, health and welfare in the use of LPG.

R710-6-8. Amendments and Additions.

The following amendments and additions are hereby adopted by the Board:

8.1 All LP Gas facilities that are located in a public place shall be inspected by a certified LP Gas serviceman every five (5) years for leaks in all buried piping as follows:

8.1.1 All buried piping shall be pressure tested and inspected for leaks as set forth in NFPA Standard 54, Sections 4.1.1 through 4.3.4.

8.1.2 If a leak is detected and repaired, the buried piping shall again be pressure tested for leaks.

8.1.3 The certified LP Gas serviceman shall keep a written record of the inspection and all corrections made to the buried piping located in a public place.

8.1.4 The inspection records shall be available to be inspected on a regular basis by the Division.

8.2 Whenever the Division is required to complete more than two inspections to receive compliance on an LP Gas System, container, apparatus, appliance, appurtenance, tank or tank trailer, or any pertinent equipment for the storage, transportation or dispensation of LP Gas, the Division shall charge to the owner for each additional inspection, the re-inspection fee as stated in R710-6-6.1(e).

8.3 All LP Gas containers of more than 5000 water gallons shall be inspected at least biannually for compliance with the adopted statute and rules. The following containers are exempt from this requirement:

8.3.1 Those excluded from the act in UCA, Section 53-7-303.

8.3.2 Containers under federal control.

8.3.3 Containers under the control of the U.S. Department of Transportation and used for transportation of LP Gas.

8.3.4 Containers located at private residences.

8.4 Those using self-serve key or card services shall be trained in safe filling practices by the licensed dealer providing the services. A letter shall be sent to the Division by the licensed dealer stating that those using the self-serve key or card service have been trained.

8.5 IFC Amendments:

8.5.1 IFC, Chapter 38, Section 3801.2 Permits. On line 2 after the word "105.7" add "and the adopted LPG rules".

8.5.2 IFC, Chapter 38, Section 3803.1 is deleted and rewritten as follows: General. LP Gas equipment shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 54, NFPA 58, the adopted LP Gas Administrative Rules, and the International Fuel Gas Code, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

8.5.3 IFC, Chapter 38, Section 3809.12 is deleted and rewritten as follows: In Table 3809.12, Doorway or opening to a building with two or more means of egress, with regard to quantities 720 or less and 721-2,500, the currently stated "5" is deleted and replaced with "10".

8.5.4 IFC, Chapter 38, Section 3810.1 is amended as follows: On line two after the word "discontinued" add the words "for more than one year or longer as allowed by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)".

8.6 NFPA, Standard 58 Amendments:

8.6.1 NFPA, Standard 58, Section 5.2.1.1 is amended to add the following section: (d) All new, used or existing containers of 5000 water gallons or less, installed in the State of Utah or relocated within the State of Utah shall be marked with the ASME stamp as defined in Section 2.1 of these rules. All new, used or existing containers of more than 5000 water gallons, installed in the State of Utah or relocated within the State of Utah, shall be marked with the ASME stamp as defined in Section 2.1 of these rules, and shall be inspected for approval by the Division. If the Division has concerns about the integrity or condition of the container, additional nondestructive testing may be required to include but not limited to hydrostatic testing, ultrasonic metal thickness testing or any other testing as determined necessary by the Division. All incurred costs for additional testing required by the Division shall be the responsibility of the owner.

8.6.2 NFPA, Standard 58, Section 5.2.1.1 is amended to add the following section: (e) If an existing U68, U69, U200 or U201 specification container, more than 5000 water gallons, is relocated within the State of Utah, and does not bear the required ASME stamp as defined in Section 2.1 of these rules, the container cannot be reinstalled unless the container has received a "Special Classification Permit" from the Division. Specifications of the type of container, container history if known, material specifications and calculations, and condition of the container shall be submitted to the Division by the person seeking the "Special Classification Permit". The Division shall inspect the container for approval. If the Division has concerns about the integrity or condition of the container, additional nondestructive tests such as hydrostatic testing, ultrasonic metal thickness testing or any other testing as determined necessary by the Division. All incurred costs of testing and evaluations shall be the responsibility of the owner. The Division will approve or disapprove the proposed container. Approval by the Division shall be obtained before the container is set or filled with LP Gas.

8.6.3 NFPA, Standard 58, Section 5.2.1.6 is amended to add the following sentence at the end of the section:

(A) Repairs and alterations shall only be made by those holding a National Board "R" Certificate of Authorization commonly known as an R Stamp.

8.6.4 NFPA Standard 58, Sections 5.9.3.2(2)(a) and (b) are deleted and rewritten as follows:

Type K copper tubing without joints below grade may be used in exterior LP Gas piping systems only.

8.6.5 NFPA, Standard 58, Section 6.6.1.2 is amended to add the following at the end of the section: When guard posts are installed they shall be installed meeting the following requirements:

8.6.5.1 Constructed of steel not less than four inches in diameter and filled with concrete.

8.6.5.2 Set with spacing not more than four feet apart.

8.6.5.3 Buried three feet in the ground in concrete not less than 15 inches in diameter.

8.6.5.4 Set with the tops of the posts not less than three feet above the ground.

8.6.6 NFPA, Standard 58, Section 6.6.3 is amended to add the following section: 6.6.3.9 Skid mounted ASME horizontal containers greater than 2000 water gallons, with non-fireproofed steel mounted attached supports, resting on concrete, pavement, gravel or firm packed earth, may be mounted on the attached supports to a maximum of 12 inches from the top of the skid to the bottom of the container.

8.6.7 NFPA, Standard 58, Section 6.6.6 is amended to add the following: (P) All metallic equipment and components that are buried or mounded shall have cathodic protection installed to protect the metal and shall meet the following requirements:

8.6.7.1 Sacrificial anodes shall be installed as required by the size of the container. If more than one sacrificial anode is required they shall be evenly distributed around the container.

8.6.7.2 Sacrificial anodes shall be connected to the container or piping as recommended by the manufacturer or

using accepted engineering practices.

8.6.7.3 Sacrificial anodes shall be placed as near the bottom of the container as possible and approximately two feet away from the container.

8.6.8 NFPA, Standard 58, Section 6.24.3.16 is added as follows: On dispensing installations, 1000 gallon water capacity or less, where the dispensing cabinet is located next to the LP Gas container, stainless steel wire braid hose of more than 36 inches in length may be used on vapor and liquid return lines only. The hose shall be secured and routed in a safe and professional manner, marked with the date of installation, and shall be replaced every five years from that installation date.

8.6.9 NFPA, Standard 58, Section 6.25.3.2, the last sentence of the section is deleted and rewritten as follows: Existing installations shall comply with this requirement by March 31, 2011.

8.6.10 NFPA, Standard 58, Section 8.4.1.1(1) is amended as follows: On line one remove "5ft (1.5m)" and replace it with "10 ft (3m)".

R710-6-9. Penalties.

9.1 Civil penalties for violation of any rule or referenced code shall be as follows:

9.1.1 Concern failure to license - $210.00 to $900.00

9.1.2 Person failure to obtain LPG Certificate - $30.00 to $90.00

9.1.3 Failure of concern to obtain LPG Certificate for employees who dispense LPG - $210.00 to $900.00

9.1.4 Concern doing business under improper class - $140.00 to $600.00

9.1.5 Failure to notify SFM of change of address - $60.00

9.1.6 Violation of the adopted Statute or Rules - $210.00 to $900.00

9.2 Rationale.

9.2.1 Double the fee plus the cost of the license.

9.2.2 Double the fee plus the cost of the certificate.

9.2.3 Double the fee plus the cost of the license.

9.2.4 Double the fee.

9.2.5 Based on two hours of inspection fee at $30.00 per hour.

9.2.6 Triple the fee.

KEY: liquefied petroleum gas
October 8, 2012 **53-7-305**
Notice of Continuation March 16, 2011

R765. Regents (Board of), Administration.
R765-134. Informal Adjudicative Procedures Under the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.
R765-134-1. Purpose.

To provide guidelines and procedures for the application of the Administrative Procedures Act Title 63G, Chapter 4, and associated regulations, to the public institutions of higher education, the State Board of Regents, and the Utah Higher Education Assistance Authority.

R765-134-2. References.

2.1. Section 53B-1-103

2.2. Section 63G-4-102 et seq.

R765-134-3. Definitions.

3.1. "Adjudicative proceeding" means an institutional action or proceeding described in Section 63G-4-102, Utah Code Annotated (1953).

3.2. "Institution" means the State Board of Regents, the Utah Higher Education Assistance Authority, the University of Utah, Utah State University, Weber State University, Southern Utah University, Snow College, Dixie College, the College of Eastern Utah, Utah Valley State College, Salt Lake Community College, and other public post-high school educational institutions as the Legislature may designate to be included in the State System of Higher Education.

3.3. "Party" means the institution or other person commencing an adjudicative proceeding, all respondents, all persons permitted by the presiding officer to intervene in the proceeding, and all persons authorized by statute or institutional rule to participate as parties in an adjudicative proceeding.

3.4. "Person" means an individual, group of individuals, partnership, corporation, association, institution, agency, political subdivision or its units, governmental subdivision or its units, public or private organization or entity of any character.

3.5. "Presiding officer" means the chief executive officer of the institution, or an individual or body of individuals designated by the chief executive officer, by institutional rules, or by statute to conduct an adjudicative hearing.

3.6. "Respondent" means a person against whom an adjudicative proceeding is initiated, whether by an institution or any other person.

R765-134-4. Policy.

4.1. The Utah Administrative Procedures Act, Section 63G-4-102, provides certain exemptions from the Act which affect higher education institutions.

As a consequence of the foregoing statutory provisions adjudicative proceedings relating to the evaluation, discipline, employment, transfer, reassignment, or promotion of students and faculty, to personnel matters for all employees, to contracts for the purchase and sale of goods and services by the institutions, or to actions required by federal statute or regulation to be conducted solely according to federal procedures are not governed by the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

4.2. Campus traffic and parking - Section 53B-3-106(2), provides that "State institutions of higher education are 'political subdivisions' . . . as these terms are used in Chapter 6, Title 41." relating to Traffic Rules and Regulations. The Utah Administrative Procedures Act applies to "agencies" which as defined in 63G-4-103(1)(b) does not include "any political subdivision of the state, or any administrative unit of a political subdivision of the state." Consequently, the institutions are exempt from the Act in matters involving campus traffic regulations not only where students and employees are involved but also where they impact persons other than students and employees. However, since some aspects of parking and parking lot management may not be covered by Chapter 6, Title 41, hearings relating to parking matters which involve persons other than students and employees may be subject to the Act.

4.3. Informal adjudicative proceedings for certain admissions, residence for tuition purposes, financial aid (including the eligibility for and collection of student loans), campus parking, campus event participation, former student matters, former employee matters, and other matters not exempted from the Administrative Procedures Act - Adjudicative proceedings, undertaken by an institution, which affect matters other than (a) the evaluation, discipline, employment, transfer, reassignment, or promotion of students and faculty, (b) personnel matters for all employees, (c) campus traffic, (d) contracts for the purchase and sale of goods and services by the institution, or (e) actions required by federal statute or regulation to be conducted solely according to federal procedures, are to be conducted informally according to the procedures set forth in these rules, enacted under the authority of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act. Adjudicative proceedings where parties other than students or employees are involved hereby authorized to be handled informally include, but are not limited to, admissions, residence for tuition purposes, financial aid (including the eligibility for and collection of student loans), campus parking, campus event participation, former student matters, and former employee matters.

4.4. Board findings as to appropriateness of informal adjudicative proceedings - The use of informal procedures as provided in paragraph 4.3 does not violate any procedural requirement imposed by a statute other than Chapter 4, Title 63G; the rights of the parties to the proceedings will be reasonably protected by the informal procedures; the institutions' administrative efficiency will be enhanced by this categorization; and the cost of formal adjudicative proceedings outweighs the potential benefits to the public of a formal adjudicative proceeding.

4.5. Substitution of presiding officer - If fairness is not compromised, an institution may substitute one presiding officer for another during any proceeding. A person who acts as a presiding officer at one phase of a proceeding need not continue as presiding officer through all phases of a proceeding.

4.6. Institutional variances with this rule - Each institution is authorized to adopt its own categorizations and procedures duly enacted under the authority of Chapter 4, Title 63G. Significant variations from the Board's rules and procedures must be approved by the Board.

R765-134-5. Procedures for Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

5.1. Commencement - An informal adjudicative proceeding shall be commenced by either (a) a notice of institutional action, if proceedings are commenced by the institution; or (b) a request for institutional action, if proceedings are commenced by persons other than the institution.

5.2. Notice - A notice of institutional action or a request for institutional action shall be filed and served according to the following requirements: The notice shall be in writing, signed by a presiding officer if the proceeding is commenced by the institution, or by the person invoking the jurisdiction of the institution, or by his representative, and shall include:

5.2.1. the names and mailing addresses of all respondents and other persons to whom notice is being given;

5.2.2. the institution's file number or other reference number;

5.2.3. the name of the adjudicative proceeding;

5.2.4. the date that the notice of institutional action or the request for institutional action was mailed;

5.2.5. if a hearing is to be held, a statement of the time and place of any scheduled hearing, a statement of the purpose for which the hearing is to be held, and a statement that a party who fails to attend or participate in the hearing may be held in default;

5.2.6. if a hearing is not scheduled, a statement that a party may request a hearing within 20 days of the mailing of the notice or such other time as prescribed by institutional rule;

5.2.7. a statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the adjudicative proceeding is to be maintained or institutional action is requested;

5.2.8. a statement of the purpose of the adjudicative proceeding, the questions to be decided (to the extent known) or the facts and reasons forming the basis for relief, and the relief or decision sought by the commencing party; and

5.2.9. the name, title, mailing address, and telephone number of the presiding officer.

5.2.10. The institution shall mail the notice of institutional action or the request for institutional action to each party.

5.3. Answer not required - No answer or other pleading responsive to the allegations contained in the notice of institutional action or the request for institutional action need be filed.

5.4. Hearings - The institution shall hold a hearing only if a hearing is required by statute or rule, or if a hearing is permitted by statute and a hearing is requested by a party within 20 days of the mailing of the notice, or such other time as prescribed by institutional rule. "Hearing" includes not only a face-to-face proceeding but also a proceeding conducted by telephone, television or other electronic means.

5.5. Rights of parties to testify, present evidence, and comment on the issues - In any hearing, the parties named in the notice of institutional action or in the request for institutional action shall be permitted to testify, present evidence, and comment on the issues. Participation is normally limited to the named parties.

5.6. Timely notice - Hearings will be held only after timely notice to all parties.

5.7. No discovery or subpoenas - Discovery is prohibited, and the institution may not issue subpoenas or other discovery orders. This prohibition against discovery is not intended to discourage the non-coercive gathering or sharing of information by the parties.

5.8. Access to institution's files - All parties shall have access to information contained in the institution's files and to all materials and information gathered in any investigation, to the extent permitted by law.

5.9. Intervention prohibited - Intervention is prohibited, except that the institution may enact rules permitting intervention where a federal statute or rule requires that a state permit intervention.

5.10. Hearings open to parties - All hearings shall be open to all parties. If the hearing is conducted by telephone, television or other electronic means this criterion is met if each participant in the hearing has an opportunity to participate in, to hear, and, if technically feasible, to see that aspect of the entire proceeding which is significant to the viewer while the proceeding is taking place.

5.11. Order of the presiding officer - Within a reasonable time after the close of the hearing, or after the parties' failure to request a hearing within the time prescribed by the institution's or this rule, the presiding officer shall issue a signed order in writing that states the following:

5.11.1. the decision;

5.11.2. the reasons for the decision;

5.11.3. a notice of any right of administrative or judicial review available to the parties; and

5.11.4. the time limits for filing an appeal or request for review.

5.12. Basis of order - The presiding officer's order shall be based on the facts appearing in the institution's files and on the facts presented in evidence at any hearings.

5.13. Hearings recorded - All hearings shall be recorded at the institution's expense. Any party, at his own expense, may have a reporter approved by the institution prepare a transcript from the institution's record of the hearing.

5.14. Institution's investigative rights - Nothing in this rule restricts or precludes any investigative right or power given to an institution by a statute other than Chapter 4, Title 63G.

5.15. Default - The presiding officer may enter an order of default against a party if that party fails to participate in the adjudicative proceeding. The order shall include a statement of the grounds for default and shall be mailed to all parties. A defaulted party may seek to have the institution set aside the default order according to procedures outlined in the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. After issuing the order of default, the presiding officer shall conduct any further proceedings necessary to complete the adjudicative proceeding without the participation of the party in default and shall determine all issues in the adjudicative proceeding, including those affecting the defaulting party.

5.16. Institutional review - If a statute or the institution's rules permit parties to any adjudicative proceeding to seek review of an order, the aggrieved party may file a written request for review within ten days after the issuance of the order with the person or entity designated for that purpose by statute or rule. The form and procedures for such a request are set forth in 63G-4-301, Utah Code Annotated (1953).

5.17. Institutional reconsideration - Within ten days after the date that an order on review is issued, or within ten days after the date that a final order is issued for which institutional review is unavailable, any party may file a written request for reconsideration, stating the specific grounds upon which relief is requested. Unless otherwise provided by statute, the filing of the request is not a prerequisite for seeking judicial review of the order or the order on review. The request for reconsideration shall be filed with the institution and one copy shall be sent by mail to each party by the person making the request. The institution president, or a person designated for that purpose, shall issue a written order granting the request or denying the request. If the president or his designee does not issue an order within 20 days after the filing of the request, the request for rehearing shall be considered to be denied.

5.18. Exhaustion of administrative remedies - A party aggrieved may obtain judicial review of final institutional action except in actions where judicial review is expressly prohibited by statue, only after exhausting all administrative remedies available, except that:

5.18.1. a party seeking judicial review need not exhaust administrative remedies if a statute states that exhaustion is not required;

5.18.2. the court may relieve a party seeking judicial review of the requirement to exhaust any or all administrative remedies if the administrative remedies are inadequate, or exhaustion of remedies would result in irreparable harm disproportionate to the public benefit derived from requiring exhaustion.

5.19. Filing for judicial review - A party shall file a petition for judicial review of final institutional action within 30 days after the date that the order constituting the final institutional action is issued. The petition shall name the institution and all other appropriate parties as respondents and

shall meet the form requirements specified in Chapter 4, Title 63G.

5.20. Judicial review - The district courts shall have jurisdiction to review by trial de novo all final institutional action resulting from an adjudicative proceeding hereunder, except that final institutional action from proceedings based on a record shall be reviewed by the district courts on the record according to the standards of 63G-4-403(4). The form of the petition and procedures for this process are set forth in 63G-4-402, Utah Code Annotated (1953).

5.21. Stay and other temporary remedies pending final disposition on judicial review - Unless precluded by statute, the institution may grant a stay of its order, or other temporary remedy during the pendency of judicial review, according to the institution's rules. If the institution denies a stay or denies other temporary remedies requested by a party, the institution's order of denial shall be mailed to all parties and shall specify the reasons why the stay or other temporary remedy was not granted.

5.22. Emergency adjudicative proceedings - An institution may issue an order on an emergency basis without complying with the requirements of Chapter 4, Title 63G if the facts known by the institution or presented to the institution show that an immediate and significant danger to the public health, safety, or welfare exists, and the threat requires immediate action by the institution. In issuing its emergency order, the institution shall:

5.22.1. limit its order to require only the action necessary to prevent or avoid the danger to the public health, safety, or welfare;

5.22.2. issue promptly a written order, effective immediately, that includes a brief statement of findings of fact, conclusions of law, and reasons for the institutions utilization of emergency adjudicative proceedings; and

5.22.3. give immediate notice to the persons who are required to comply with the order. If the emergency order issued under this section will result in the continued infringement or impairment of any legal right or interest of any party, the institution shall commence appropriate adjudicative proceedings in accordance with the other provisions of these rules and Chapter 4, Title 63G.

5.23. Declaratory orders - Any person may file a request for institutional action, requesting that the institution issue a declaratory order determining the applicability of a statute, rule, or order within the primary jurisdiction of the institution to specified circumstances. An institution may issue a declaratory order that would substantially prejudice the rights of a person who would be a necessary party, only if that person consents in writing to the determination of the matter by a declaratory proceeding. After receipt of a petition for a declaratory order, the institution may issue a written order: (a) declaring the applicability of the statute rule, or order in question to the specified circumstances; (b) setting the matter for adjudicative proceedings; (c) agreeing to issue a declaratory order within a specified time; or (d) declining to issue a declaratory order and stating the reasons for its action. The 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; and (c) the reasons for its conclusions.

KEY: colleges, higher education, adjudicative procedures
July 2, 1997 63G-4
Notice of Continuation October 4, 2012

R765. Regents (Board of), Administration.
R765-993. Records Access and Management.
R765-993-1. Purpose.

To provide policy related to State Board of Regents and Office of the Commissioner records access and management matters pursuant to the Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA), Title 63G, Chapter 2, Utah Code Annotated 1953.

R765-993-2. References.

2.1. 63G-2-204(2)
2.2. 63A-12-104(2)
2.4. 53B-16-301 through 305
2.5. The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (Buckley Amendment), 20 U.S.C. Section 1232g
2.6. Policy and Procedures R132, Government Records Access and Management Act Guidelines

R765-993-3. Definitions.

3.1. Classification - "Classification," "classify," and their derivative forms mean determining whether a record series, record, or information within a record is public, private, controlled, protected, or exempt from disclosure under GRAMA Section 201(3)(b).

3.2. Designation - "Designation," "designate," and their derivative forms mean indicating, based on the Records Officer's familiarity with a record series, the primary classification that a majority of records in a record series would be given if classified.

3.3. Exempt records - "Exempt records" are records to which access is restricted pursuant to court rule, another state statute, federal statute, or federal regulation, such as, for higher education institutions, Restricted Sponsored Research/Technology Transfer Records (53B-16-301 through 305); and The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (Buckley Amendment), 20 U.S.C. Section 1232g.

R765-993-4. Policy Guidelines.

4.1. Records sub units in the Office of the Commissioner - There shall be two records sub units within the Office of the Commissioner: the general State Board of Regents and Office of the Commissioner records sub unit and the student financial aid records sub unit.

4.2. Records Officers - The Commissioner shall appoint a Records Officer for each sub unit to provide for the care, maintenance, scheduling, disposal, classification, designation, access, and preservation of the records of the sub unit.

4.3. Written requests for access to records - All written requests for access to records shall be directed as follows, and shall be made in a format as specified by the cognizant Records Officer:

4.3.1. General Board of Regents and Office of the Commissioner - Requests for records of general Board of Regents and Office of the Commissioner functions shall be directed to the Records Officer of the State Board of Regents and Office of the Commissioner sub unit.

4.3.2. Student Financial Aid - Requests for records of student financial aid functions shall be directed to the Records Officer of the Student Financial Aid sub unit.

4.4. Officers responsible to undertake the various requirements of GRAMA - The various requirements of GRAMA shall be undertaken, as follows:

4.4.1. Designation of records - The Records Officer shall designate each record or record series retained by the sub unit as either public, private, controlled, protected, restricted under 53B-16-302, or otherwise exempt from disclosure under GRAMA 201(3)(b). The Records Officer shall report the designations to state archives. (See GRAMA Section 306.)

4.4.2. Statement of purpose for collecting information - When the Records Officer designates a record as private or controlled, the Records Officer must also file a statement with state archives explaining the purposes for which the records are collected and used. (See GRAMA Section 601.) The Office may use the record only for the purposes listed in that statement. However, sharing of records with other governmental entities is allowed, subject to the restrictions of GRAMA Section 206.

4.4.3. Weighing of privacy and access interests - The Commissioner may weigh privacy interests against access interests and allow access to specific private or protected records if the interests favoring access outweigh the interests favoring restriction of access. (See GRAMA Section 201(5)(b).)

4.4.4. Appeals to the Commissioner - Appeals regarding questions of access to records shall be directed to the Commissioner. (See GRAMA Section 401.)

4.4.5. Fees - If duplication, or compilation of records in a form other than that maintained, is necessary, the cognizant Records Officer may charge a fee to the requestor of the records to cover the actual cost of duplicating or compiling the records. (See GRAMA Section 203(3).)

4.4.6. Access for research purposes - The cognizant Records Officer may make determinations regarding requests for access to records for research purposes, as provided by GRAMA Section 202(3).

4.4.7. Intellectual property rights - The Commissioner shall make determinations regarding the duplication and distribution of materials held by either sub unit and for which the State Board of Regents or Office of the Commissioner owns the intellectual property rights, as permitted by GRAMA Section 201(10).

4.4.8. Sponsored research and technology transfer - The Commissioner may restrict access to portions of technology transfer and sponsored research records for the purpose of securing and maintaining proprietary protection of intellectual property rights, or for competitive or proprietary purposes as a condition of actual or potential participation in a sponsored research or technology transfer agreement, as provided by sections 53B-16-301 through 305.

4.4.9. Written claim of business confidentiality - A Records Officer may accept a written claim of business confidentiality in a form specified by the Records Officer and subject to the Records Officer's review of the claim for reasonableness. (See GRAMA 304(2) and 308.)

4.4.10. Segregation - A Records Officer may choose to segregate records or information within records that a future requester will be entitled to inspect, from records or information within records that the requester will not be entitled to inspect, in order to simplify the segregation process at the time the request for access is made. (See GRAMA Section 307.)

4.5. Appeals of the accuracy or completeness of personal records - An individual may contest the accuracy or completeness of records concerning him or her. Appeals from such decisions are governed by the Utah Administrative Procedures Act (UAPA). Appeals from such decisions shall be conducted informally rather than formally pursuant to R134, Informal Adjudicative Proceedings Under the Utah Administrative Procedures Act. (See GRAMA Section 603.)

4.6. Anonymity of donors and prospective donors - A donor or prospective donor may request anonymity in writing. The written request shall be submitted to a Records Officer and shall be accompanied by a written statement which does not reveal the identity of the donor or prospective donor but which contains any terms, conditions, restrictions, or privileges relating to the donation, which information may not be classified protected by the Office of the Commissioner

under GRAMA Section 304(36).

KEY: colleges, higher education, records access, records management

July 2, 1997	**63G-2**
Notice of Continuation October 4, 2012	**53B-7**
	53B-16

R810. Regents (Board of), University of Utah, Commuter Services.
R810-1. University of Utah Parking Regulations.
R810-1-1. Authority.

The University's parking system is authorized by Utah Code, Title 53B, Chapter 3, Sections 103 and 107.

R810-1-2. Motor Vehicle Parking On Campus.

A motor vehicle is defined under Utah State Code, Unannotated 41-1a-102(66).

A vehicle is defined under Utah State Code, Unannotated 41-1a-102(65).

Anyone parking a vehicle on campus must purchase and display a parking permit from Commuter Services or park the vehicle in a metered area or pay lot and pay the appropriate fee. Payment for the use of campus meters or pay lots is required whether or not the vehicle displays a current University parking permit.

R810-1-3. Parking Areas.

Parking is permitted only in designated areas and only in accordance with all posted signs. Vehicles must be parked properly within marked stalls. Tickets are issued to vehicles parked contrary to posted signs.

R810-1-4. Restrictions.

Parking is prohibited 24 hours daily at red curbs, "no parking" areas, bus zones, crosswalks, driveways, sidewalks, on the wrong side of the street, in front of fire hydrants and dumpsters, and designated areas such as disabled and reserved areas. Parking is also prohibited in and on unmarked roadways and other unmarked areas.

R810-1-5. Vehicle Operator Responsibilities.

Parking area designations are subject to change, and it is the motorist's responsibility to be cognizant of such changes. The responsibility for finding an authorized parking space rests with the motor vehicle operator.

R810-1-6. Parking for Drivers with Disabilities.

Parking for drivers with disabilities is reserved for students, faculty, staff and visitors who must purchase and display a parking permit or park in a metered area or pay lot and pay the appropriate fee.

R810-1-8. University Vehicle Parking.

University owned vehicles are to be parked in maintenance stalls when available or other stalls when necessary and shall not violate "No Parking," "Tow Away," or "Disabled" zones. Drivers of improperly parked University vehicles will be responsible for tickets received.

R810-1-9. Motorcycle Parking.

Motorcycles, motorbikes, scooters and mopeds must be parked in areas designated for such vehicles and display an appropriate parking permit. Motorcycle permits must be attached near the license plate in a clearly visible manner.

R810-1-11. University Student Apartments Parking.

University Student Apartment parking lots are restricted to apartment residents, housing employees, resident guests, applicants for apartment assignment, and visitors.

Parking is permitted only in designated areas and only in accordance with all posted signs.

A. Vehicle Registration and Permit Issuance. Residents and employees are required to register all vehicles parked in University Student Apartment parking areas and to purchase and display a permit in accordance with the schedule of approved fees through the Main Office, University Student Apartments. A current vehicle registration is required to obtain and maintain a parking permit.

B. Additional Vehicle Registration. Parking permits for additional vehicles will be issued on a space available basis. Boats, trailers, and recreational vehicles are prohibited from parking at University Student Apartments. Motorcycles, scooters and mopeds must display the appropriate permit near the license plate and park in designated motorcycle areas.

C. Parking for Drivers with Disabilities. Residents must display a Student Apartments Disabled parking permit or a Student Apartment permit with a state-issued disabled plate or placard or University of Utah disabled permit.

D. Visitor Parking. Visitors must park in areas marked Visitor Parking. Temporary University Student Apartment permits may be purchased for longer term visitor parking, up to two weeks.

E. Inoperable vehicles will be considered abandoned and will be removed for Student Apartments property at the owner's expense. Vehicles which remain in one place for a period of twenty-one (21) days may be required to be moved to another space in order to verify that it is operable.

F. Enforcement of parking regulations is twenty-four (24) hours per day, seven (7) days per week.

R810-1-12. Extended Parking Privileges.

Vehicles occupying the same lot or stall for 48 hours or longer will be ticketed and may also be removed at the expense of the owner if their presence interferes with regular University functions or maintenance. Vehicles parked in the residence halls lot and displaying a valid and appropriate parking permit are exempted from the 48 hour limitations.

R810-1-13. Abandoned Vehicles.

Vehicles which do not display current Utah or out-of-state vehicle registration and a valid University of Utah parking permit and have not been moved for a period of seven days will be considered as abandoned and may be removed from University property at owner's expense.

R810-1-14. Living In A Motor Vehicle On Campus.

In accordance with state health law, campers, trailers, and motor homes cannot be used for sleeping or living purposes while parked on campus except in stalls designated by Commuter Services which provide for utilities and sanitary facilities.

R810-1-15. University Responsibility For Vehicle Damage.

The University is not responsible for the care and protection of or damage to any vehicle or its contents when operated or parked on University property. Acceptance of a permit shall constitute an acknowledgement and acceptance of this condition as the privilege to use the University's parking facilities.

R810-1-16. Special Parking.

Commuter Services reserves the right to change the designated use of lots or roadways at any time to provide for special parking needs. During events, Commuter Services reserves the right to charge for the use of University parking lots. Vehicles with a current University permit will not be charged except for off-campus sponsored special events.

R810-1-17. Lost or Stolen Permits.

Responsibility for lost or stolen permits is the permit holder's, who must file a lost or stolen permit report with Commuter Services. Tickets received on the lost or stolen permit are the holder's responsibility if a report is not filed. Replacement permits may be obtained once a report is made

and a replacement fee paid. Vehicles displaying a lost or stolen permit are subject to impoundment at the owner's expense.

KEY: parking facilities
March 6, 2008 53B-3-103
Notice of Continuation October 15, 2012 53B-3-107

R810. Regents (Board of), University of Utah, Commuter Services.
R810-8. Vendor Regulations.
R810-8-1. Parking Options for Vendors and Sales Representatives.

Vendors and sales representatives may:

A. Obtain a vendor permit from Commuter Services. The permit is for business use only and not for attending classes or for all-day parking.

B. Purchase a day pass.

C. Park in a pay lot and pay the appropriate fee.

D. Park at a meter and pay the appropriate fee.

E. Park in a twenty-minute delivery and loading zone.

1. Vendors are required to obey University parking regulations. Departments being serviced by vendors do not have the authority to exempt vendors from parking regulations.

KEY: parking facilities
March 6, 2008 53B-3-103
Notice of Continuation October 15, 2012 53B-3-107

R850. School and Institutional Trust Lands, Administration.
R850-83. Administration of Previous Sales to Subdivisions of the State.
R850-83-100. Authorities.

This rule implements Sections 6, 8, 10, and 12 of the Utah Enabling Act, Articles X and XX of the Utah Constitution, and Sections 53C-1-302(1)(a)(ii) and 53C-4-101(1) which authorize the Director of the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration to establish rules for sales of land to subdivisions of the state.

R850-83-150. Scope.

The intent of this rule is to provide a process for administering reversions of land sold under Sections 65-1-29 and 65A-7-4(5), both of which have been repealed.

R850-83-200. Definitions.

The following term, as used in this section, is defined as follows:

1. Public Purpose - Use by a subdivision of the state that benefits the general public of the subdivision or public at large and that is approved by the agency.

R850-83-300. Remedies for Breach of Determinable Fee Sale.

1. The conditions of a determinable fee sale are breached, and a determinable fee estate shall terminate, upon the violation of any of the following:

(a) A provision of Utah common law or other applicable law or rule, such as a provision of Section 65-1-29 or 65A-7-4(5) as applicable at time of sale; or

(b) A "public purpose", a "subdivision of the state", or other condition relating to the grant of a determinable fee as stated in the deed or other instrument of conveyance.

2. In the event of a breach of a determinable fee sale provision, in which case all of the subject property shall revert, the agency may elect one, or a combination of, the following remedies consistent with the trust land management objectives listed in R850-2-200:

(a) Allow the reversion of the entire property to stand without further action by the agency.

(b) Enter into an agreement providing for final resolution of the breach, which agreement may include exchange of all or part of the reverted property, payment for all or part of the reverted property, or retention of all or part of the reverted property; provided the agreement fully compensates the trust for reasonably foreseeable losses caused in whole or part by the breach.

3. Any costs involved in the transaction described above shall be borne entirely by the applicant and, if applicable, shall be based on the current agency fee schedule.

4. The provisions of this rule are not intended to compel the agency to accept a particular resolution of a breach of a determinable fee limitation and shall not preclude the agency from settlement of disputes involving a breach of determinable fee sale on terms that are otherwise in the best interest of the applicable trust beneficiaries.

KEY: subdivisions, sale procedures, administrative procedure
1993 53C-1-302(1)(a)(ii)
Notice of Continuation October 31, 2012 53C-4-101(1)

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, 59-1-1410, 59- 2-1007, 59-7-517, 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 59-1-1410 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

October 25, 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
28 CFR 25.107 1992 Edition

R884. Tax Commission, Property Tax.
R884-24P. Property Tax.
R884-24P-5. Abatement or Deferral of Property Taxes of Indigent Persons Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-1107 through 59-2-1109 and 59-2-1202(5).

A. "Household income" includes net rents, interest, retirement income, welfare, social security, and all other sources of cash income.

B. Absence from the residence due to vacation, confinement to hospital, or other similar temporary situation shall not be deducted from the ten-month residency requirement of Section 59-2-1109(3)(a)(ii).

C. Written notification shall be given to any applicant whose application for abatement or deferral is denied.

R884-24P-7. Assessment of Mining Properties Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-201.

A. Definitions.

1. "Allowable costs" means those costs reasonably and necessarily incurred to own and operate a productive mining property and bring the minerals or finished product to the customary or implied point of sale.

a) Allowable costs include: salaries and wages, payroll taxes, employee benefits, workers compensation insurance, parts and supplies, maintenance and repairs, equipment rental, tools, power, fuels, utilities, water, freight, engineering, drilling, sampling and assaying, accounting and legal, management, insurance, taxes (including severance, property, sales/use, and federal and state income taxes), exempt royalties, waste disposal, actual or accrued environmental cleanup, reclamation and remediation, changes in working capital (other than those caused by increases or decreases in product inventory or other nontaxable items), and other miscellaneous costs.

b) For purposes of the discounted cash flow method, allowable costs shall include expected future capital expenditures in addition to those items outlined in A.1.a).

c) For purposes of the capitalized net revenue method, allowable costs shall include straight- line depreciation of capital expenditures in addition to those items outlined in A.1.a).

d) Allowable costs does not include interest, depletion, depreciation other than allowed in A.1.c), amortization, corporate overhead other than allowed in A.1.a), or any expenses not related to the ownership or operation of the mining property being valued.

e) To determine applicable federal and state income taxes, straight line depreciation, cost depletion, and amortization shall be used.

2. "Asset value" means the value arrived at using generally accepted cost approaches to value.

3. "Capital expenditure" means the cost of acquiring property, plant, and equipment used in the productive mining property operation and includes:

a) purchase price of an asset and its components;
b) transportation costs;
c) installation charges and construction costs; and
d) sales tax.

4. "Constant or real dollar basis" means cash flows or net revenues used in the discounted cash flow or capitalized net revenue methods, respectively, prepared on a basis where inflation or deflation are adjusted back to the lien date. For this purpose, inflation or deflation shall be determined using the gross domestic product deflator produced by the Congressional Budget Office, or long-term inflation forecasts produced by reputable analysts, other similar sources, or any combination thereof.

5. "Discount rate" means the rate that reflects the current yield requirements of investors purchasing comparable properties in the mining industry, taking into account the industry's current and projected market, financial, and economic conditions.

6. "Economic production" means the ability of the mining property to profitably produce and sell product, even if that ability is not being utilized.

7. "Exempt royalties" means royalties paid to this state or its political subdivisions, an agency of the federal government, or an Indian tribe.

8. "Expected annual production" means the economic production from a mine for each future year as estimated by an analysis of the life-of-mine mining plan for the property.

9. "Fair market value" is as defined in Section 59-2-102.

10. "Federal and state income taxes" mean regular taxes based on income computed using the marginal federal and state income tax rates for each applicable year.

11. "Implied point of sale" means the point where the minerals or finished product change hands in the normal course of business.

12. "Net cash flow" for the discounted cash flow method means, for each future year, the expected product price multiplied by the expected annual production that is anticipated to be sold or self-consumed, plus related revenue cash flows, minus allowable costs.

13. "Net revenue" for the capitalized net revenue method means, for any of the immediately preceding five years, the actual receipts from the sale of minerals (or if self - consumed, the value of the self-consumed minerals), plus actual related revenue cash flows, minus allowable costs.

14. "Non-operating mining property" means a mine that has not produced in the previous calendar year and is not currently capable of economic production, or land held under a mineral lease not reasonably necessary in the actual mining and extraction process in the current mine plan.

15. "Productive mining property" means the property of a mine that is either actively producing or currently capable of having economic production. Productive mining property includes all taxable interests in real property, improvements and tangible personal property upon or appurtenant to a mine that are used for that mine in exploration, development, engineering, mining, crushing or concentrating, processing, smelting, refining, reducing, leaching, roasting, other processes used in the separation or extraction of the product from the ore or minerals and the processing thereof, loading for shipment, marketing and sales, environmental clean-up, reclamation and remediation, general and administrative operations, or transporting the finished product or minerals to the customary point of sale or to the implied point of sale in the case of self-consumed minerals.

16. "Product price" for each mineral means the price that is most representative of the price expected to be received for the mineral in future periods.

a) Product price is determined using one or more of the following approaches:

(1) an analysis of average actual sales prices per unit of production for the minerals sold by the taxpayer for up to five years preceding the lien date; or,

(2) an analysis of the average posted prices for the minerals, if valid posted prices exist, for up to five calendar years preceding the lien date; or,

(3) the average annual forecast prices for each of up to five years succeeding the lien date for the minerals sold by the taxpayer and one average forecast price for all years thereafter for those same minerals, obtained from reputable forecasters, mutually agreed upon between the Property Tax Division and the taxpayer.

b) If self-consumed, the product price will be determined by one of the following two methods:

(1) Representative unit sales price of like minerals. The

representative unit sales price is determined from:

(a) actual sales of like mineral by the taxpayer;

(b) actual sales of like mineral by other taxpayers; or

(c) posted prices of like mineral; or

(2) If a representative unit sales price of like minerals is unavailable, an imputed product price for the self-consumed minerals may be developed by dividing the total allowable costs by one minus the taxpayer's discount rate to adjust to a cost that includes profit, and dividing the resulting figure by the number of units mined.

17. "Related revenue cash flows" mean non-product related cash flows related to the ownership or operation of the mining property being valued. Examples of related revenue cash flows include royalties and proceeds from the sale of mining equipment.

18. "Self consumed minerals" means the minerals produced from the mining property that the mining entity consumes or utilizes for the manufacture or construction of other goods and services.

19. "Straight line depreciation" means depreciation computed using the straight line method applicable in calculating the regular federal tax. For this purpose, the applicable recovery period shall be seven years for depreciable tangible personal mining property and depreciable tangible personal property appurtenant to a mine, and 39 years for depreciable real mining property and depreciable real property appurtenant to a mine.

B. Valuation.

1. The discounted cash flow method is the preferred method of valuing productive mining properties. Under this method the taxable value of the mine shall be determined by:

a) discounting the future net cash flows for the remaining life of the mine to their present value as of the lien date; and

b) subtracting from that present value the fair market value, as of the lien date, of licensed vehicles and nontaxable items.

2. The mining company shall provide to the Property Tax Division an estimate of future cash flows for the remaining life of the mine. These future cash flows shall be prepared on a constant or real dollar basis and shall be based on factors including the life-of-mine mining plan for proven and probable reserves, existing plant in place, capital projects underway, capital projects approved by the mining company board of directors, and capital necessary for sustaining operations. All factors included in the future cash flows, or which should be included in the future cash flows, shall be subject to verification and review for reasonableness by the Property Tax Division.

3. If the taxpayer does not furnish the information necessary to determine a value using the discounted cash flow method, the Property Tax Division may use the capitalized net revenue method. This method is outlined as follows:

a) Determine annual net revenue, both net losses and net gains, from the productive mining property for each of the immediate past five years, or years in operation, if less than five years. Each year's net revenue shall be adjusted to a constant or real dollar basis.

b) Determine the average annual net revenue by summing the values obtained in B.3.a) and dividing by the number of operative years, five or less.

c) Divide the average annual net revenue by the discount rate to determine the fair market value of the entire productive mining property.

d) Subtract from the fair market value of the entire productive mining property the fair market value, as of the lien date, of licensed vehicles and nontaxable items, to determine the taxable value of the productive mining property.

4. The discount rate shall be determined by the Property Tax Division.

a) The discount rate shall be determined using the weighted average cost of capital method, a survey of reputable mining industry analysts, any other accepted methodology, or any combination thereof.

b) If using the weighted average cost of capital method, the Property Tax Division shall include an after-tax cost of debt and of equity. The cost of debt will consider market yields. The cost of equity shall be determined by the capital asset pricing model, arbitrage pricing model, risk premium model, discounted cash flow model, a survey of reputable mining industry analysts, any other accepted methodology, or a combination thereof.

5. Where the discount rate is derived through the use of publicly available information of other companies, the Property Tax Division shall select companies that are comparable to the productive mining property. In making this selection and in determining the discount rate, the Property Tax Division shall consider criteria that includes size, profitability, risk, diversification, or growth opportunities.

6. A non-operating mine will be valued at fair market value consistent with other taxable property.

7. If, in the opinion of the Property Tax Division, these methods are not reasonable to determine the fair market value, the Property Tax Division may use other valuation methods to estimate the fair market value of a mining property.

8. The fair market value of a productive mining property may not be less than the fair market value of the land, improvements, and tangible personal property upon or appurtenant to the mining property. The mine value shall include all equipment, improvements and real estate upon or appurtenant to the mine. All other tangible property not appurtenant to the mining property will be separately valued at fair market value.

9. Where the fair market value of assets upon or appurtenant to the mining property is determined under the cost method, the Property Tax Division shall use the replacement cost new less depreciation approach. This approach shall consider the cost to acquire or build an asset with like utility at current prices using modern design and materials, adjusted for loss in value due to physical deterioration or obsolescence for technical, functional and economic factors.

C. When the fair market value of a productive mining property in more than one tax area exceeds the asset value, the fair market value will be divided into two components and apportioned as follows:

1. Asset value that includes machinery and equipment, improvements, and land surface values will be apportioned to the tax areas where the assets are located.

2. The fair market value less the asset value will give an income increment of value. The income increment will be apportioned as follows:

a) Divide the asset value by the fair market value to determine a quotient. Multiply the quotient by the income increment of value. This value will be apportioned to each tax area based on the percentage of the total asset value in that tax area.

b) The remainder of the income increment will be apportioned to the tax areas based on the percentage of the known mineral reserves according to the mine plan.

D. The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning January 1, 1998.

R884-24P-10. Taxation of Underground Rights in Land That Contains Deposits of Oil or Gas Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-201 and 59-2-210.

A. Definitions.

1. "Person" is as defined in Section 68-3-12.

2. "Working interest owner" means the owner of an interest in oil, gas, or other hydrocarbon substances burdened with a share of the expenses of developing and operating the property.

3. "Unit operator" means a person who operates all producing wells in a unit.

4. "Independent operator" means a person operating an oil or gas producing property not in a unit.

5. One person can, at the same time, be a unit operator, a working interest owner, and an independent operator and must comply with all requirements of this rule based upon the person's status in the respective situations.

6. "Expected annual production" means the future economic production of an oil and gas property as estimated by the Property Tax Division using decline curve analysis. Expected annual production does not include production used on the same well, lease, or unit for the purpose of repressuring or pressure maintenance.

7. "Product price" means:

a) Oil: The weighted average posted price for the calendar year preceding January 1, specific for the field in which the well is operating as designated by the Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining. The weighted average posted price is determined by weighing each individual posted price based on the number of days it was posted during the year, adjusting for gravity, transportation, escalation, or deescalation.

b) Gas:

(1) If sold under contract, the price shall be the stated price as of January 1, adjusted for escalation and deescalation.

(2) If sold on the spot market or to a direct end-user, the price shall be the average price received for the 12-month period immediately preceding January 1, adjusted for escalation and deescalation.

8. "Future net revenue" means annual revenues less costs of the working interests and royalty interest.

9. "Revenue" means expected annual gross revenue, calculated by multiplying the product price by expected annual production for the remaining economic life of the property.

10. "Costs" means expected annual allowable costs applied against revenue of cost-bearing interests:

a) Examples of allowable costs include management salaries; labor; payroll taxes and benefits; workers' compensation insurance; general insurance; taxes (excluding income and property taxes); supplies and tools; power; maintenance and repairs; office; accounting; engineering; treatment; legal fees; transportation; miscellaneous; capital expenditures; and the imputed cost of self consumed product.

b) Interest, depreciation, or any expense not directly related to the unit will shall not be included as allowable costs.

11. "Production asset" means any asset located at the well site that is used to bring oil or gas products to a point of sale or transfer of ownership.

B. The discount rate shall be determined by the Property Tax Division using methods such as the weighted cost of capital method.

1. The cost of debt shall consider market yields. The cost of equity shall be determined by the capital asset pricing model, risk premium model, discounted cash flow model, a combination thereof, or any other accepted methodology.

2. The discount rate shall reflect the current yield requirements of investors purchasing similar properties, taking into consideration income, income taxes, risk, expenses, inflation, and physical and locational characteristics.

3. The discount rate shall contain the same elements as the expected income stream.

C. Assessment Procedures.

1. Underground rights in lands containing deposits of oil or gas and the related tangible property shall be assessed by the Property Tax Division in the name of the unit operator, the independent operator, or other person as the facts may warrant.

2. The taxable value of underground oil and gas rights shall be determined by discounting future net revenues to their present value as of the lien date of the assessment year and then subtracting the value of applicable exempt federal, state, and Indian royalty interests.

3. The reasonable taxable value of productive underground oil and gas rights shall be determined by the methods described in C.2. of this rule or such other valuation method that the Tax Commission believes to be reasonably determinative of the property's fair market value.

4. The value of the production assets shall be considered in the value of the oil and gas reserves as determined in C.2. above. Any other tangible property shall be separately valued at fair market value by the Property Tax Division.

5. The minimum value of the property shall be the value of the production assets.

D. Collection by Operator.

1. The unit operator may request the Property Tax Division to separately list the value of the working interest, and the value of the royalty interest on the Assessment Record. When such a request is made, the unit operator is responsible to provide the Property Tax Division with the necessary information needed to compile this list. The unit operator may make a reasonable estimate of the ad valorem tax liability for a given period and may withhold funds from amounts due to royalty. Withheld funds shall be sufficient to ensure payment of the ad valorem tax on each fractional interest according to the estimate made.

a) If a unit operating agreement exists between the unit operator and the fractional working interest owners, the unit operator may withhold or collect the tax according to the terms of that agreement.

b) In any case, the unit operator and the fractional interest owner may make agreements or arrangements for withholding or otherwise collecting this tax. This may be done whether or not that practice is consistent with the preceding paragraphs so long as all requirements of the law are met. When a fractional interest owner has had funds withheld to cover the estimated ad valorem tax liability and the operator fails to remit such taxes to the county when due, the fractional interest owner shall be indemnified from any further ad valorem tax liability to the extent of the withholding.

c) The unit operator shall compare the amount withheld to the taxes actually due, and return any excess amount to the fractional interest owner within 60 days after the delinquent date of the tax. At the request of the fractional interest owner the excess may be retained by the unit operator and applied toward the fractional interest owner's tax liability for the subsequent year.

2. The penalty provided for in Section 59-2-210 is intended to ensure collection by the county of the entire tax due. Any unit operator who has paid this county imposed penalty, and thereafter collects from the fractional interest holders any part of their tax due, may retain those funds as reimbursement against the penalty paid.

3. Interest on delinquent taxes shall be assessed as set forth in Section 59-2-1331.

4. Each unit operator may be required to submit to the Property Tax Division a listing of all fractional interest owners and their interests upon specific request of the Property Tax Division. Working interest owners, upon

request, shall be required to submit similar information to unit operators.

R884-24P-14. Valuation of Real Property Encumbered by Preservation Easements Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-303.

(1) The assessor shall take into consideration any preservation easements attached to historically significant real property and structures when determining the property's value.

(2) After the preservation easement has been recorded with the county recorder, the property owner of record shall submit to the county assessor a notice of the preservation easement containing the following information:

(a) the property owner's name;

(b) the address of the property; and

(c) the serial number of the property.

(3) The county assessor shall review the property and incorporate any value change due to the preservation easement in the following year's assessment roll.

R884-24P-16. Assessment of Interlocal Cooperation Act Project Entity Properties Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 11-13-302.

(1) Definitions:

(a) "Utah fair market value" means the fair market value of that portion of the property of a project entity located within Utah upon which the fee in lieu of ad valorem property tax may be calculated.

(b) "Fee" means the annual fee in lieu of ad valorem property tax payable by a project entity pursuant to Section 11-13-302.

(c) "Energy supplier" means an entity that purchases any capacity, service or other benefit of a project to provide electrical service.

(d) "Exempt energy supplier" means an energy supplier whose tangible property is exempted by Article XIII, Sec. 3 of the Constitution of Utah from the payment of ad valorem property tax.

(e) "Optimum operating capacity" means the capacity at which a project is capable of operating on a sustained basis taking into account its design, actual operating history, maintenance requirements, and similar information from comparable projects, if any. The determination of the projected and actual optimum operating capacities of a project shall recognize that projects are not normally operated on a sustained basis at 100 percent of their designed or actual capacities and that the optimum level for operating a project on a sustained basis may vary from project to project.

(f) "Property" means any electric generating facilities, transmission facilities, distribution facilities, fuel facilities, fuel transportation facilities, water facilities, land, water or other existing facilities or tangible property owned by a project entity and required for the project which, if owned by an entity required to pay ad valorem property taxes, would be subject to assessment for ad valorem tax purposes.

(g) "Sold," for the purpose of interpreting Subsection (4), means the first sale of the capacity, service, or other benefit produced by the project without regard to any subsequent sale, resale, or lay-off of that capacity, service, or other benefit.

(h) "Taxing jurisdiction" means a political subdivision of this state in which any portion of the project is located.

(i) All definitions contained in Section 11-13-103 apply to this rule.

(2) The Tax Commission shall determine the fair market value of the property of each project entity. Fair market value shall be based upon standard appraisal theory and shall be determined by correlating estimates derived from the income and cost approaches to value described below.

(a) The income approach to value requires the imputation of an income stream and a capitalization rate. The income stream may be based on recognized indicators such as average income, weighted income, trended income, present value of future income streams, performance ratios, and discounted cash flows. The imputation of income stream and capitalization rate shall be derived from the data of other similarly situated companies. Similarity shall be based on factors such as location, fuel mix, customer mix, size and bond ratings. Estimates may also be imputed from industry data generally. Income data from similarly situated companies will be adjusted to reflect differences in governmental regulatory and tax policies.

(b) The cost approach to value shall consist of the total of the property's net book value of the project's property. This total shall then be adjusted for obsolescence if any.

(c) In addition to, and not in lieu of, any adjustments for obsolescence made pursuant to Subsection (2)(b), a phase-in adjustment shall be made to the assessed valuation of any new project or expansion of an existing project on which construction commenced by a project entity after January 1, 1989 as follows:

(i) During the period the new project or expansion is valued as construction work in process, its assessed valuation shall be multiplied by the percentage calculated by dividing its projected production as of the projected date of completion of construction by its projected optimum operating capacity as of that date.

(ii) Once the new project or expansion ceases to be valued as construction work in progress, its assessed valuation shall be multiplied by the percentage calculated by dividing its actual production by its actual optimum operating capacity. After the new project or expansion has sustained actual production at its optimum operating capacity during any tax year, this percentage shall be deemed to be 100 percent for the remainder of its useful life.

(3) If portions of the property of the project entity are located in states in addition to Utah and those states do not apply a unit valuation approach to that property, the fair market value of the property allocable to Utah shall be determined by computing the cost approach to value on the basis of the net book value of the property located in Utah and imputing an estimated income stream based solely on the value of the Utah property as computed under the cost approach. The correlated value so determined shall be the Utah fair market value of the property.

(4) Before fixing and apportioning the Utah fair market value of the property to the respective taxing jurisdictions in which the property, or a portion thereof is located, the Utah fair market value of the property shall be reduced by the percentage of the capacity, service, or other benefit sold by the project entity to exempt energy suppliers.

(5) For purposes of calculating the amount of the fee payable under Section 11-13-302(3), the percentage of the project that is used to produce the capacity, service or other benefit sold shall be deemed to be 100 percent, subject to adjustments provided by this rule, from the date the project is determined to be commercially operational.

(6) In computing its tax rate pursuant to the formula specified in Section 59-2-924(2), each taxing jurisdiction in which the project property is located shall add to the amount of its budgeted property tax revenues the amount of any credit due to the project entity that year under Section 11-13-302(3), and shall divide the result by the sum of the taxable value of all property taxed, including the value of the project property apportioned to the jurisdiction, and further adjusted pursuant to the requirements of Section 59-2-924.

(7) Subsections (2)(a) and (2)(b) are retroactive to the

lien date of January 1, 1984. Subsection (2)(c) is effective as of the lien date of January 1, 1989. The remainder of this rule is retroactive to the lien date of January 1, 1988.

R884-24P-19. Appraiser Designation Program Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-701 and 59-2-702.

(1) "State certified general appraiser," "state certified residential appraiser," "state licensed appraiser," and trainee are as defined in Section 61-2b-2.

(2) The ad valorem training and designation program consists of several courses and practica.

(a) Certain courses must be sanctioned by either the Appraiser Qualification Board of the Appraisal Foundation (AQB) or the Western States Association of Tax Administrators (WSATA).

(b) The courses comprising the basic designation program are:

(i) Course 101 - Basic Appraisal Principles;

(ii) Course 103 - Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (AQB);

(iii) Course 501 - Assessment Practice in Utah;

(iv) Course 502 - Mass Appraisal of Land;

(v) Course 503 - Development and Use of Personal Property Schedules;

(vi) Course 504 - Appraisal of Public Utilities and Railroads (WSATA); and

(vii) Course 505 - Income Approach Application.

(3) Candidates must attend 90 percent of the classes in each course and pass the final examination for each course with a grade of 70 percent or more to be successful.

(4) There are four recognized ad valorem designations: ad valorem residential appraiser, ad valorem general real property appraiser, ad valorem personal property auditor/appraiser, and ad valorem centrally assessed valuation analyst.

(a) These designations are granted only to individuals employed in a county assessor office or the Property Tax Division, working as appraisers, review appraisers, valuation auditors, or analysts/administrators providing oversight and direction to appraisers and auditors.

(b) An assessor, county employee, or state employee must hold the appropriate designation to value property for ad valorem taxation purposes.

(5) Ad valorem residential appraiser.

(a) To qualify for this designation, an individual must:

(i) successfully complete courses 501 and 502;

(ii) successfully complete a comprehensive residential field practicum; and

(iii) attain and maintain state licensed or state certified appraiser status.

(b) Upon designation, the appraiser may value residential, vacant, and agricultural property for ad valorem taxation purposes.

(6) Ad valorem general real property appraiser.

(a) In order to qualify for this designation, an individual must:

(i) successfully completecourses 501, 502, and 505;

(ii) successfully complete a comprehensive field practicum including residential and commercial properties; and

(iii) attain and maintain state certified appraiser status.

(b) Upon designation, the appraiser may value all types of locally assessed real property for ad valorem taxation purposes.

(7) Ad valorem personal property auditor/appraiser.

(a) To qualify for this designation, an individual must:

(i) successfully complete courses 101, 103, 501, and 503; and

(ii) successfully complete a comprehensive auditing practicum.

(b) Upon designation, the auditor/appraiser may value locally assessed personal property for ad valorem taxation purposes.

(8) Ad valorem centrally assessed valuation analyst.

(a) In order to qualify for this designation, an individual must:

(i) successfully completecourses 501 and 504;

(ii) successfully complete a comprehensive valuation practicum; and

(iii) attain and maintain state licensed or state certified appraiser status.

(b) Upon designation, the analyst may value centrally assessed property for ad valorem taxation purposes.

(9) If a candidate fails to receive a passing grade on a final examination, two re-examinations are allowed. If the re-examinations are not successful, the individual must retake the failed course. The cost to retake the failed course will not be borne by the Tax Commission.

(10) A practicum involves the appraisal or audit of selected properties. The candidate's supervisor must formally request that the Property Tax Division administer a practicum.

(a) Emphasis is placed on those types of properties the candidate will most likely encounter on the job.

(b) The practicum will be administered by a designated appraiser assigned from the Property Tax Division.

(11) An appraiser trainee referred to in Section 59-2-701 shall be designated an ad valorem associate if the appraiser trainee:

(a) has completed all education and practicum requirements for designation under Subsections (5), (6), or (8); and

(b) has not completed the non-education requirements for licensure or certification under Title 61, Chapter 2b, Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification.

(12) An individual holding a specified designation can qualify for other designations by meeting the additional requirements under Subsections (5), (6), (7), or (8).

(13)(a) Maintaining designated status for individuals designated under Subsection (7) requires completion of 14 hours of Tax Commission approved classroom work every two years.

(b) Maintaining designated status for individuals designated under Subsections (5), (6), and (8) requires maintaining their appraisal license or certification under Title 61, Chapter 2b, Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification.

(14) Upon termination of employment from any Utah assessment jurisdiction, or if the individual no longer works primarily as an appraiser, review appraiser, valuation auditor, or analyst/administrator in appraisal matters, designation is automatically revoked.

(a) Ad valorem designation status may be reinstated if the individual secures employment in any Utah assessment jurisdiction within four years from the prior termination.

(b) If more than four years elapse between termination and rehire, and:

(i) the individual has been employed in a closely allied field, then the individual may challenge the course examinations. Upon successfully challenging all required course examinations, the prior designation status will be reinstated; or

(ii) if the individual has not been employed in real estate valuation or a closely allied field, the individual must retake all required courses and pass the final examinations with a score of 70 percent or more.

(15) All appraisal work performed by Tax Commission designated appraisers shall meet the standards set forth in

section 61-2b-27.

(16) If appropriate Tax Commission designations are not held by assessor's office personnel, the appraisal work must be contracted out to qualified private appraisers. An assessor's office may elect to contract out appraisal work to qualified private appraisers even if personnel with the appropriate designation are available in the office. If appraisal work is contracted out, the following requirements must be met:

(a) The private sector appraisers performing the contracted work must hold the state certified residential appraiser or state certified general appraiser license issued by the Division of Real Estate of the Utah Department of Commerce. Only state certified general appraisers may appraise nonresidential properties.

(b) All appraisal work shall meet the standards set forth in Section 61-2b-27.

(17) The completion and delivery of the assessment roll required under Section 59-2-311 is an administrative function of the elected assessor.

(a) There are no specific licensure, certification, or educational requirements related to this function.

(b) An elected assessor may complete and deliver the assessment roll as long as the valuations and appraisals included in the assessment roll were completed by persons having the required designations.

R884-24P-20. Construction Work in Progress Pursuant to Utah Constitution Art. XIII, Section 2 and Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-201 and 59-2-301.

A. For purposes of this rule:

1. Construction work in progress means improvements as defined in Section 59-2-102, and personal property as defined in Section 59-2-102, not functionally complete as defined in A.6.

2. Project means any undertaking involving construction, expansion or modernization.

3. "Construction" means:

a) creation of a new facility;

b) acquisition of personal property; or

c) any alteration to the real property of an existing facility other than normal repairs or maintenance.

4. Expansion means an increase in production or capacity as a result of the project.

5. Modernization means a change or contrast in character or quality resulting from the introduction of improved techniques, methods or products.

6. Functionally complete means capable of providing economic benefit to the owner through fulfillment of the purpose for which it was constructed. In the case of a cost-regulated utility, a project shall be deemed to be functionally complete when the operating property associated with the project has been capitalized on the books and is part of the rate base of that utility.

7. Allocable preconstruction costs means expenditures associated with the planning and preparation for the construction of a project. To be classified as an allocable preconstruction cost, an expenditure must be capitalized.

8. Cost regulated utility means a power company, oil and gas pipeline company, gas distribution company or telecommunication company whose earnings are determined by a rate of return applied to rate base. Rate of return and rate base are set and approved by a state or federal regulatory commission.

9. Residential means single-family residences and duplex apartments.

10. Unit method of appraisal means valuation of the various physical components of an integrated enterprise as a single going concern. The unit method may employ one or more of the following approaches to value: the income approach, the cost approach, and the stock and debt approach.

B. All construction work in progress shall be valued at "full cash value" as described in this rule.

C. Discount Rates

For purposes of this rule, discount rates used in valuing all projects shall be determined by the Tax Commission, and shall be consistent with market, financial and economic conditions.

D. Appraisal of Allocable Preconstruction Costs.

1. If requested by the taxpayer, preconstruction costs associated with properties, other than residential properties, may be allocated to the value of the project in relation to the relative amount of total expenditures made on the project by the lien date. Allocation will be allowed only if the following conditions are satisfied by January 30 of the tax year for which the request is sought:

a) a detailed list of preconstruction cost data is supplied to the responsible agency;

b) the percent of completion of the project and the preconstruction cost data are certified by the taxpayer as to their accuracy.

2. The preconstruction costs allocated pursuant to D.1. of this rule shall be discounted using the appropriate rate determined in C. The discounted allocated value shall either be added to the values of properties other than residential properties determined under E.1. or shall be added to the values determined under the various approaches used in the unit method of valuation determined under F.

3. The preconstruction costs allocated under D. are subject to audit for four years. If adjustments are necessary after examination of the records, those adjustments will be classified as property escaping assessment.

E. Appraisal of Properties not Valued under the Unit Method.

1. The full cash value, projected upon completion, of all properties valued under this section, with the exception of residential properties, shall be reduced by the value of the allocable preconstruction costs determined D. This reduced full cash value shall be referred to as the "adjusted full cash value."

2. On or before January 1 of each tax year, each county assessor and the Tax Commission shall determine, for projects not valued by the unit method and which fall under their respective areas of appraisal responsibility, the following:

a) The full cash value of the project expected upon completion.

b) The expected date of functional completion of the project currently under construction.

(1) The expected date of functional completion shall be determined by the county assessor for locally assessed properties and by the Tax Commission for centrally-assessed properties.

c) The percent of the project completed as of the lien date.

(1) Determination of percent of completion for residential properties shall be based on the following percentage of completion:

(a) 10 - Excavation-foundation

(b) 30 - Rough lumber, rough labor

(c) 50 - Roofing, rough plumbing, rough electrical, heating

(d) 65 - Insulation, drywall, exterior finish

(e) 75 - Finish lumber, finish labor, painting

(f) 90 - Cabinets, cabinet tops, tile, finish plumbing, finish electrical

(g) 100 - Floor covering, appliances, exterior concrete, misc.

(2) In the case of all other projects under construction

and valued under this section the percent of completion shall be determined by the county assessor for locally assessed properties and by the Tax Commission for centrally-assessed properties.

3. Upon determination of the adjusted full cash value for nonresidential projects under construction or the full cash value expected upon completion of residential projects under construction, the expected date of completion, and the percent of the project completed, the assessor shall do the following:

a) multiply the percent of the residential project completed by the total full cash value of the residential project expected upon completion; or in the case of nonresidential projects,

b) multiply the percent of the nonresidential project completed by the adjusted full cash value of the nonresidential project;

c) adjust the resulting product of E.3.a) or E.3.b) for the expected time of completion using the discount rate determined under C.

F. Appraisal of Properties Valued Under the Unit Method of Appraisal.

1. No adjustments under this rule shall be made to the income indicator of value for a project under construction that is owned by a cost-regulated utility when the project is allowed in rate base.

2. The full cash value of a project under construction as of January 1 of the tax year, shall be determined by adjusting the cost and income approaches as follows:

a) Adjustments to reflect the time value of money in appraising construction work in progress valued under the cost and income approaches shall be made for each approach as follows:

(1) Each company shall report the expected completion dates and costs of the projects. A project expected to be completed during the tax year for which the valuation is being determined shall be considered completed on January 1 or July 1, whichever is closest to the expected completion date. The Tax Commission shall determine the expected completion date for any project whose completion is scheduled during a tax year subsequent to the tax year for which the valuation is being made.

(2) If requested by the company, the value of allocable preconstruction costs determined in D. shall then be subtracted from the total cost of each project. The resulting sum shall be referred to as the adjusted cost value of the project.

(3) The adjusted cost value for each of the future years prior to functional completion shall be discounted to reflect the present value of the project under construction. The discount rate shall be determined under C.

(4) The discounted adjusted cost value shall then be added to the values determined under the income approach and cost approach.

b) No adjustment will be made to reflect the time value of money for a project valued under the stock and debt approach to value.

G. This rule shall take effect for the tax year 1985.

R884-24P-24. Form for Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-918.5 through 59-2-924.

(1) The county auditor must notify all real property owners of property valuation and tax changes on the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes form.

(a) If a county desires to use a modified version of the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes, a copy of the proposed modification must be submitted for approval to the Property Tax Division of the Tax Commission no later than March 1.

(i) Within 15 days of receipt, the Property Tax Division will issue a written decision, including justifications, on the use of the modified Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes.

(ii) If a county is not satisfied with the decision, it may petition for a hearing before the Tax Commission as provided in R861-1A-22.

(b) The Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes, however modified, must contain the same information as the unmodified version. A property description may be included at the option of the county.

(2) The Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes must be completed by the county auditor in its entirety, except in the following circumstances:

(a) New property is created by a new legal description; or

(b) The status of the improvements on the property has changed.

(c) In instances where partial completion is allowed, the term nonapplicable will be entered in the appropriate sections of the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes.

(d) If the county auditor determines that conditions other than those outlined in this section merit deletion, the auditor may enter the term "nonapplicable" in appropriate sections of the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes only after receiving approval from the Property Tax Division in the manner described in Subsection (1).

(3) Real estate assessed under the Farmland Assessment Act of 1969 must be reported at full market value, with the value based upon Farmland Assessment Act rates shown parenthetically.

(4)(a) All completion dates specified for the disclosure of property tax information must be strictly observed.

(b) Requests for deviation from the statutory completion dates must be submitted in writing on or before June 1, and receive the approval of the Property Tax Division in the manner described in Subsection (1).

(5) If the proposed rate exceeds the certified rate, jurisdictions in which the fiscal year is the calendar year are required to hold public hearings even if budget hearings have already been held for that fiscal year.

(6) If the cost of public notice required under Section 59-2-919 is greater than one percent of the property tax revenues to be received, an entity may combine its advertisement with other entities, or use direct mail notification.

(7) Calculation of the amount and percentage increase in property tax revenues required by Section 59-2-919 shall be computed by comparing property taxes levied for the current year with property taxes collected the prior year, without adjusting for revenues attributable to new growth.

(8) If a taxing district has not completed the tax rate setting process as prescribed in Sections 59-2-919 and 59-2-920 by August 17, the county auditor must seek approval from the Tax Commission to use the certified rate in calculating taxes levied.

(9) The value of property subject to the uniform fee under Sections 59-2-405 through 59-2-405.3 is excluded from taxable value for purposes of calculating new growth, the certified tax rate, and the proposed tax rate.

(10) The value and taxes of property subject to the uniform fee under Sections 59-2-405 through 59-2-405.3, as well as tax increment distributions and related taxable values of redevelopment renewal agencies, are excluded when calculating the percentage of property taxes collected as provided in Section 59-2-913.

(11) The following formulas and definitions shall be used in determining new growth:

(a) Actual new growth shall be computed as follows:

(i) the taxable value of property assessed by the commission and locally assessed real property for the current year adjusted for redevelopment minus year-end taxable value of property assessed by the commission and locally assessed real property for the previous year adjusted for redevelopment; then

(ii) plus or minus the difference between the taxable value of locally assessed personal property for the prior year adjusted for redevelopment and the year-end taxable value of locally assessed personal property for the year that is two years prior to the current year adjusted for redevelopment; then

(iii) plus or minus changes in value as a result of factoring; then

(iv) plus or minus changes in value as a result of reappraisal; then

(v) plus or minus any change in value resulting from a legislative mandate or court order.

(b) Net annexation value is the taxable value for the current year adjusted for redevelopment of all properties annexed into an entity during the previous calendar year minus the taxable value for the previous year adjusted for redevelopment for all properties annexed out of the entity during the previous calendar year.

(c) New growth is equal to zero for an entity with:

(i) an actual new growth value less than zero; and

(ii) a net annexation value greater than or equal to zero.

(d) New growth is equal to actual new growth for:

(i) an entity with an actual new growth value greater than or equal to zero; or

(ii) an entity with:

(A) an actual new growth value less than zero; and

(B) the actual new growth value is greater than or equal to the net annexation value.

(e) New growth is equal to the net annexation value for an entity with:

(i) a net annexation value less than zero; and

(ii) the actual new growth value is less than the net annexation value.

(f) Adjusted new growth equals new growth multiplied by the mean collection rate for the previous five years.

(12)(a) For purposes of determining the certified tax rate, ad valorem property tax revenues budgeted by a taxing entity for the prior year are calculated by:

(i) increasing or decreasing the adjustable taxable value from the prior year Report 697 by the average of the percentage net change in the value of taxable property for the equalization period for the three calendar years immediately preceding the current calendar year; and

(ii) multiplying the result obtained in Subsection (12)(a)(i) by:

(A) the percentage of property taxes collected for the five calendar years immediately preceding the current calendar year; and

(B) the prior year approved tax rate.

(b) If a taxing entity levied the prior year approved tax rate, the budgeted revenues determined under Subsection (12)(a) are reflected in the budgeted revenue column of the prior year Report 693.

(13) Entities required to set levies for more than one fund must compute an aggregate certified rate. The aggregate certified rate is the sum of the certified rates for individual funds for which separate levies are required by law. The aggregate certified rate computation applies where:

(a) the valuation bases for the funds are contained within identical geographic boundaries; and

(b) the funds are under the levy and budget setting authority of the same governmental entity.

(14) For purposes of determining the certified tax rate of a municipality incorporated on or after July 1, 1996, the levy imposed for municipal-type services or general county purposes shall be the certified tax rate for municipal-type services or general county purposes, as applicable.

(15) No new entity, including a new city, may have a certified tax rate or levy a tax for any particular year unless that entity existed on the first day of that calendar year.

R884-24P-27. Standards for Assessment Level and Uniformity of Performance Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-704 and 59-2-704.5.

(1) Definitions.

(a) "Coefficient of dispersion (COD)" means the average deviation of a group of assessment ratios taken around the median and expressed as a percent of that measure.

(b) "Coefficient of variation (COV)" means the standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the mean.

(c) "Division" means the Property Tax Division of the commission.

(d) "Nonparametric" means data samples that are not normally distributed.

(e) "Parametric" means data samples that are normally distributed.

(f) "Urban counties" means counties classified as first or second class counties pursuant to Section 17-50-501.

(2) The commission adopts the following standards of assessment performance.

(a) For assessment level in each property class, subclass, and geographical area in each county, the measure of central tendency shall meet one of the following measures.

(i) The measure of central tendency shall be within 10 percent of the legal level of assessment.

(ii) The 95 percent confidence interval of the measure of central tendency shall contain the legal level of assessment.

(b) For uniformity of the property assessments in each class of property for which a detailed review is conducted during the current year, the measure of dispersion shall be within the following limits.

(i) In urban counties:

(A) a COD of 15 percent or less for primary residential property, and 20 percent or less for commercial property, vacant land, and secondary residential property; and

(B) a COV of 19 percent or less for primary residential property, and 25 percent or less for commercial property, vacant land, and secondary residential property.

(ii) In rural counties:

(A) a COD of 20 percent or less for primary residential property, and 25 percent or less for commercial property, vacant land, and secondary residential property; and

(B) a COV of 25 percent or less for primary residential property, and 31 percent or less for commercial property, vacant land, and secondary residential property.

(iii) For a rural or small jurisdiction with limited development, or for a jurisdiction with a depressed market, the county assessor may petition the division for a five percentage point increase in the COD or COV for one year only. After sufficient examination, the division may determine that a one-year expansion of the COD or COV is appropriate.

(c) Statistical measures.

(i) The measure of central tendency shall be the mean for parametric samples and the median for nonparametric samples.

(ii) The measure of dispersion shall be the COV for parametric samples and the COD for nonparametric samples.

(iii) To achieve statistical accuracy in determining assessment level under Subsection (2)(a) and uniformity under Subsection (2)(b) for any property class, subclass, or

geographical area, the minimum sample size shall consist of 10 or more ratios.

(3) Each year the division shall conduct and publish an assessment-to-sale ratio study to determine if each county complies with the standards in Subsection (2).

(a) To meet the minimum sample size, the study period may be extended.

(b) A smaller sample size may be used if:

(i) that sample size is at least 10 percent of the class or subclass population; or

(ii) both the division and the county agree that the sample may produce statistics that imply corrective action appropriate to the class or subclass of property.

(c) If the division, after consultation with the counties, determines that the sample size does not produce reliable statistical data, an alternate performance evaluation may be conducted, which may result in corrective action. The alternate performance evaluation shall include review and analysis of the following:

(i) the county's procedures for collection and use of market data, including sales, income, rental, expense, vacancy rates, and capitalization rates;

(ii) the county-wide land, residential, and commercial valuation guidelines and their associated procedures for maintaining current market values;

(iii) the accuracy and uniformity of the county's individual property data through a field audit of randomly selected properties; and

(iv) the county's level of personnel training, ratio of appraisers to parcels, level of funding, and other workload and resource considerations.

(d) All input to the sample used to measure performance shall be completed by March 31 of each study year.

(e) The division shall conduct a preliminary annual assessment-to-sale ratio study by April 30 of the study year, allowing counties to apply adjustments to their tax roll prior to the May 22 deadline.

(f) The division shall complete the final study immediately following the closing of the tax roll on May 22.

(4) The division shall order corrective action if the results of the final study do not meet the standards set forth in Subsection (2).

(a) Assessment level adjustments, or factor orders, shall be calculated by dividing the legal level of assessment by one of the following:

(i) the measure of central tendency, if the uniformity of the ratios meets the standards outlined in Subsection (2)(b); or

(ii) the 95 percent confidence interval limit nearest the legal level of assessment, if the uniformity of the ratios does not meet the standards outlined in Subsection (2)(b).

(b) Uniformity adjustmentsor other corrective action shall be ordered if the property fails to meet the standards outlined in Subsection (2)(b).(c) A corrective action order may contain language requiring a county to create, modify, or follow its five-year plan for a detailed review of property characteristics.

(d) All corrective action orders shall be issued by June 10 of the study year, or within five working days after the completion of the final study, whichever is later.

(5) The commission adopts the following procedures to insure compliance and facilitate implementation of ordered corrective action.

(a) Prior to the filing of an appeal, the division shall retain authority to correct errors and, with agreement of the affected county, issue amended orders or stipulate with the affected county to any appropriate alternative action without commission approval. Any stipulation by the division subsequent to an appeal is subject to commission approval.

(b) A county receiving a corrective action order resulting from this rule may file and appeal with the commission pursuant to rule R861-1A-11.

(c) A corrective action order will become the final commission order if the county does not appeal in a timely manner, or does not prevail in the appeals process.

(d) The division may assist local jurisdictions to ensure implementation of any corrective action orders by the following deadlines.

(i) Factor orders shall be implemented in the current study year prior to the mailing of valuation notices.

(ii) Other corrective action shall be implemented prior to May 22 of the year following the study year.

(e) The division shall complete audits to determine compliance with corrective action orders as soon after the deadlines set forth in Subsection (5)(d) as practical. The division shall review the results of the compliance audit with the county and make any necessary adjustments to the compliance audit within 15 days of initiating the audit. These adjustments shall be limited to the analysis performed during the compliance audit and may not include review of the data used to arrive at the underlying factor order. After any adjustments, the compliance audit will then be given to the commission for any necessary action.

(f) The county shall be informed of any adjustment required as a result of the compliance audit.

R884-24P-28. Reporting Requirements For Leased or Rented Personal Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-306.

(1) The procedure set forth herein is required in reporting heavy equipment leased or rented during the tax year.

(2) The owner of leased or rented heavy equipment shall file annual reports with the commission, either on forms provided by the commission or electronically, for the periods January 1 through June 30, and July 1 through December 31 of each year. The reports shall contain the following information:

(a) a description of the leased or rented equipment;

(b) the year of manufacture and acquisition cost;

(c) a listing, by month, of the counties where the equipment has situs; and

(d) any other information required.

(3) For purposes of this rule, situs is established when leased or rented equipment is kept in an area for thirty days. Once situs is established, any portion of thirty days during which that equipment stays in that area shall be counted as a full month of situs. In no case may situs exceed twelve months for any year.

(4)(a) The completed report shall be submitted to the Property Tax Division of the commission within thirty days after each reporting period.

(b) Noncompliance will require accelerated reporting.

R884-24P-29. Taxable Household Furnishings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1113.

A. Household furnishings, furniture, and equipment are subject to property taxation if:

1. the owner of the abode commonly receives legal consideration for its use, whether in the form of rent, exchange, or lease payments; or

2. the abode is held out as available for the rent, lease, or use by others.

R884-24P-32. Leasehold Improvements Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-303.

A. The value of leasehold improvements shall be included in the value of the underlying real property and assessed to the owner of the underlying real property.

B. The combined valuation of leasehold improvements and underlying real property required in A. shall satisfy the requirements of Section 59-2-103(1).

C. The provisions of this rule shall not apply if the underlying real property is owned by an entity exempt from tax under Section 59-2-1101.

D. The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning January 1, 2000.

R884-24P-33. 2013 Personal Property Valuation Guides and Schedules Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-301.

(1) Definitions.

(a)(i) "Acquisition cost" does not include indirect costs such as debugging, licensing fees and permits, insurance, or security.

(ii) Acquisition cost may correspond to the cost new for new property, or cost used for used property.

(b)(i) "Actual cost" includes the value of components necessary to complete the vehicle, such as tanks, mixers, special containers, passenger compartments, special axles, installation, engineering, erection, or assembly costs.

(ii) Actual cost does not include sales or excise taxes, maintenance contracts, registration and license fees, dealer charges, tire tax, freight, or shipping costs.

(c) "Cost new" means the actual cost of the property when purchased new.

(i) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, the Tax Commission and assessors shall rely on the following sources to determine cost new:

(A) documented actual cost of the new or used vehicle; or

(B) recognized publications that provide a method for approximating cost new for new or used vehicles.

(ii) For the following property purchased used, the taxing authority may determine cost new by dividing the property's actual cost by the percent good factor for that class:

(A) class 6 heavy and medium duty trucks;

(B) class 13 heavy equipment;

(C) class 14 motor homes;

(D) class 17 vessels equal to or greater than 31 feet in length; and

(E) class 21 commercial trailers.

(d) For purposes of Sections 59-2-108 and 59-2-1115, "item of taxable tangible personal property" means a piece of equipment, machinery, furniture, or other piece of tangible personal property that is functioning at its highest and best use for the purpose it was designed and constructed and is generally capable of performing that function without being combined with other items of personal property. An item of taxable tangible personal property is not an individual component part of a piece of machinery or equipment, but the piece of machinery or equipment. For example, a fully functioning computer is an item of taxable tangible personal property, but the motherboard, hard drive, tower, or sound card are not.

(e) "Percent good" means an estimate of value, expressed as a percentage, based on a property's acquisition cost or cost new, adjusted for depreciation and appreciation of all kinds.

(i) The percent good factor is applied against the acquisition cost or the cost new to derive taxable value for the property.

(ii) Percent good schedules are derived from an analysis of the Internal Revenue Service Class Life, the Marshall and Swift Cost index, other data sources or research, and vehicle valuation guides such as Penton Price Digests.

(2) Each year the Property Tax Division shall update and publish percent good schedules for use in computing personal property valuation.

(a) Proposed schedules shall be transmitted to county assessors and interested parties for comment before adoption.

(b) A public comment period will be scheduled each year and a public hearing will be scheduled if requested by ten or more interested parties or at the discretion of the Commission.

(c) County assessors may deviate from the schedules when warranted by specific conditions affecting an item of personal property. When a deviation will affect an entire class or type of personal property, a written report, substantiating the changes with verifiable data, must be presented to the Commission. Alternative schedules may not be used without prior written approval of the Commission.

(d) A party may request a deviation from the value established by the schedule for a specific item of property if the use of the schedule does not result in the fair market value for the property at the retail level of trade on the lien date, including any relevant installation and assemblage value.

(3) The provisions of this rule do not apply to:

(a) a vehicle subject to the age-based uniform fee under Section 59-2-405.1;

(b) the following personal property subject to the age-based uniform fee under Section 59-2-405.2:

(i) an all-terrain vehicle;

(ii) a camper;

(iii) an other motorcycle;

(iv) an other trailer;

(v) a personal watercraft;

(vi) a small motor vehicle;

(vii) a snowmobile;

(viii) a street motorcycle;

(ix) a tent trailer;

(x) a travel trailer; and

(xi) a vessel, including an outboard motor of the vessel, that is less than 31 feet in length and

(c) an aircraft subject to the uniform statewide fee under Section 59-2-404.

(4) Other taxable personal property that is not included in the listed classes includes:

(a) Supplies on hand as of January 1 at 12:00 noon, including office supplies, shipping supplies, maintenance supplies, replacement parts, lubricating oils, fuel and consumable items not held for sale in the ordinary course of business. Supplies are assessed at total cost, including freight-in.

(b) Equipment leased or rented from inventory is subject to ad valorem tax. Refer to the appropriate property class schedule to determine taxable value.

(c) Property held for rent or lease is taxable, and is not exempt as inventory. For entities primarily engaged in rent-to-own, inventory on hand at January 1 is exempt and property out on rent-to-own contracts is taxable.

(5) Personal property valuation schedules may not be appealed to, or amended by, county boards of equalization.

(6) All taxable personal property, other than personal property subject to an age-based uniform fee under Section 59-2-405.1 or 59-2-405.2, or a uniform statewide fee under Section 59-2-404, is classified by expected economic life as follows:

(a) Class 1 - Short Life Property. Property in this class has a typical life of more than one year and less than four years. It is fungible in that it is difficult to determine the age of an item retired from service.

(i) Examples of property in the class include:

(A) barricades/warning signs;

(B) library materials;

(C) patterns, jigs and dies;

(D) pots, pans, and utensils;

(E) canned computer software;
(F) hotel linen;
(G) wood and pallets;
(H) video tapes, compact discs, and DVDs; and
(I) uniforms.

(ii) With the exception of video tapes, compact discs, and DVDs, taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

(iii) A licensee of canned computer software shall use one of the following substitutes for acquisition cost of canned computer software if no acquisition cost for the canned computer software is stated:

(A) retail price of the canned computer software;

(B) if a retail price is unavailable, and the license is a nonrenewable single year license agreement, the total sum of expected payments during that 12-month period; or

(C) if the licensing agreement is a renewable agreement or is a multiple year agreement, the present value of all expected licensing fees paid pursuant to the agreement.

(iv) Video tapes, compact discs, and DVDs are valued at $15.00 per tape or disc for the first year and $3.00 per tape or disc thereafter.

TABLE 1

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	71%
11	42%
10 and prior	11%

(b) Class 2 - Computer Integrated Machinery.

(i) Machinery shall be classified as computer integrated machinery if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The equipment is sold as a single unit. If the invoice breaks out the computer separately from the machine, the computer must be valued as Class 12 property and the machine as Class 8 property.

(B) The machine cannot operate without the computer and the computer cannot perform functions outside the machine.

(C) The machine can perform multiple functions and is controlled by a programmable central processing unit.

(D) The total cost of the machine and computer combined is depreciated as a unit for income tax purposes.

(E) The capabilities of the machine cannot be expanded by substituting a more complex computer for the original.

(ii) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) CNC mills;
(B) CNC lathes;
(C) high-tech medical and dental equipment such as MRI equipment, CAT scanners, and mammography units.

(iii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 2

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	90%
11	82%
10	71%
09	59%
08	48%
07	38%
06	26%
05 and prior	14%

(c) Class 3 - Short Life Trade Fixtures. Property in this class generally consists of electronic types of equipment and includes property subject to rapid functional and economic obsolescence or severe wear and tear.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:
(A) office machines;
(B) alarm systems;
(C) shopping carts;
(D) ATM machines;
(E) small equipment rentals;
(F) rent-to-own merchandise;
(G) telephone equipment and systems;
(H) music systems;
(I) vending machines;
(J) video game machines; and
(K) cash registers and point of sale equipment.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 3

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	84%
11	70%
10	53%
09	35%
08 and prior	18%

(d) Class 5 - Long Life Trade Fixtures. Class 5 property is subject to functional obsolescence in the form of style changes.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:
(A) furniture;
(B) bars and sinks:
(C) booths, tables and chairs;
(D) beauty and barber shop fixtures;
(E) cabinets and shelves;
(F) displays, cases and racks;
(G) office furniture;
(H) theater seats;
(I) water slides; and
(J) signs, mechanical and electrical.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 5

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	91%
11	84%
10	75%
09	63%
08	54%
07	45%
06	36%
05	25%
04 and prior	13%

(e) Class 6 - Heavy and Medium Duty Trucks.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:
(A) heavy duty trucks;
(B) medium duty trucks;
(C) crane trucks;
(D) concrete pump trucks; and
(E) trucks with well-boring rigs.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the cost new.

(iii) Cost new of vehicles in this class is defined as follows:

(A) the documented actual cost of the vehicle for new vehicles; or

(B) 75 percent of the manufacturer's suggested retail price.

(iv) For state assessed vehicles, cost new shall include the value of attached equipment.

(v) The 2013 percent good applies to 2013 models purchased in 2012.

(vi) Trucks weighing two tons or more have a residual taxable value of $1,750.

TABLE 6

Model Year	Percent Good of Cost New
13	90%
12	68%
11	63%
10	57%
09	52%
08	47%
07	42%
06	36%
05	31%
04	26%
03	20%
02	15%
01	10%
00 and prior	4%

(f) Class 7 - Medical and Dental Equipment. Class 7 property is subject to a high degree of technological development by the health industry.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) medical and dental equipment and instruments;

(B) exam tables and chairs;

(C) microscopes; and

(D) optical equipment.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 7

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	93%
11	88%
10	80%
09	70%
08	63%
07	56%
06	50%
05	42%
04	34%
03	23%
02 and prior	12%

(g) Class 8 - Machinery and Equipment. Property in this class is subject to considerable functional and economic obsolescence created by competition as technologically advanced and more efficient equipment becomes available.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) manufacturing machinery;

(B) amusement rides;

(C) bakery equipment;

(D) distillery equipment;

(E) refrigeration equipment;

(F) laundry and dry cleaning equipment;

(G) machine shop equipment;

(H) processing equipment;

(I) auto service and repair equipment;

(J) mining equipment;

(K) ski lift machinery;

(L) printing equipment;

(M) bottling or cannery equipment;

(N) packaging equipment; and

(O) pollution control equipment.

(ii) Except as provided in Subsection (6)(g)(iii), taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

(iii) (A) Notwithstanding Subsection (6)(g)(ii), the taxable value of the following oil refinery pollution control equipment required by the federal Clean Air Act shall be calculated pursuant to Subsection (6)(g)(iii)(B):

(I) VGO (Vacuum Gas Oil) reactor;

(II) HDS (Diesel Hydrotreater) reactor;

(III) VGO compressor;

(IV) VGO furnace;

(V) VGO and HDS high pressure exchangers;

(VI) VGO, SRU (Sulfur Recovery Unit), SWS (Sour Water Stripper), and TGU; (Tail Gas Unit) low pressure exchangers;

(VII) VGO, amine, SWS, and HDS separators and drums;

(VIII) VGO and tank pumps;

(IX) TGU modules; and

(X) VGO tank and air coolers.

(B) The taxable value of the oil refinery pollution control equipment described in Subsection (6)(g)(iii)(A) shall be calculated by:

(I) applying the percent good factor in Table 8 against the acquisition cost of the property; and

(II) multiplying the product described in Subsection (6)(g)(iii)(B)(I) by 50%.

TABLE 8

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	93%
11	88%
10	80%
09	70%
08	63%
07	56%
06	50%
05	42%
04	34%
03	23%
02 and prior	12%

(h) Class 9 - Off-Highway Vehicles.

(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects off-highway vehicles to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(i) Class 10 - Railroad Cars. The Class 10 schedule was developed to value the property of railroad car companies. Functional and economic obsolescence is recognized in the developing technology of the shipping industry. Heavy wear and tear is also a factor in valuing this class of property.

(i) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 10

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	94%
11	91%
10	85%
09	77%
08	72%
07	68%
06	64%
05	58%
04	54%
03	46%
02	38%
01	28%
00	19%
99 and prior	9%

(j) Class 11 - Street Motorcycles.

(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects street motorcycles to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(k) Class 12 - Computer Hardware.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) data processing equipment;

(B) personal computers;

(C) main frame computers;

(D) computer equipment peripherals;

(E) cad/cam systems; and

(F) copiers.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 12

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	62%
11	46%
10	21%
09	9%
08 and prior	7%

(l) Class 13 - Heavy Equipment.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) construction equipment;

(B) excavation equipment;

(C) loaders;

(D) batch plants;

(E) snow cats; and

(F) pavement sweepers.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

(iii) 2013 model equipment purchased in 2012 is valued at 100 percent of acquisition cost.

TABLE 13

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	51%
11	48%
10	46%
09	43%
08	40%
07	37%
06	34%
05	31%
04	28%
03	25%
02	22%
01	20%
00	17%
99 and prior	12%

(m) Class 14 - Motor Homes.

(i) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good against the cost new.

(ii) The 2013 percent good applies to 2013 models purchased in 2012.

(iii) Motor homes have a residual taxable value of $1,000.

TABLE 14

Model Year	Percent Good of Cost New
13	90%
12	70%
11	66%
10	62%
09	58%
08	54%
07	50%
06	47%
05	43%
04	39%
03	35%
02	31%
01	27%
00	23%
99	19%
98	15%
97 and prior	11%

(n) Class 15 - Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment. Class 15 applies only to equipment used in the production of semiconductor products. Equipment used in the semiconductor manufacturing industry is subject to significant economic and functional obsolescence due to rapidly changing technology and economic conditions.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) crystal growing equipment;

(B) die assembly equipment;

(C) wire bonding equipment;

(D) encapsulation equipment;

(E) semiconductor test equipment;

(F) clean room equipment;

(G) chemical and gas systems related to semiconductor manufacturing;

(H) deionized water systems;

(I) electrical systems; and

(J) photo mask and wafer manufacturing dedicated to semiconductor production.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 15

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	47%
11	34%
10	24%
09	15%
08 and prior	6%

(o) Class 16 - Long-Life Property. Class 16 property has a long physical life with little obsolescence.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) billboards;

(B) sign towers;

(C) radio towers;

(D) ski lift and tram towers;

(E) non-farm grain elevators; and

(F) bulk storage tanks.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 16

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	96%
11	91%
10	90%
09	84%
08	82%
07	79%
06	77%
05	75%
04	74%
03	69%
02	63%
01	57%
00	50%
99	44%
98	37%
97	29%
96	22%
95	15%
94 and prior	8%

(p) Class 17 - Vessels Equal to or Greater Than 31 Feet in Length.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) houseboats equal to or greater than 31 feet in length;
(B) sailboats equal to or greater than 31 feet in length; and
(C) yachts equal to or greater than 31 feet in length.
(ii) A vessel, including an outboard motor of the vessel, under 31 feet in length:
(A) is not included in Class 17;
(B) may not be valued using Table 17; and
(C) is subject to an age-based uniform fee under Section 59-2-405.2.
(iii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the cost new of the property.
(iv) The Tax Commission and assessors shall rely on the following sources to determine cost new for property in this class:
(A) the following publications or valuation methods:
(I) the manufacturer's suggested retail price listed in the ABOS Marine Blue Book;
(II) for property not listed in the ABOS Marine Blue Book but listed in the NADA Marine Appraisal Guide, the NADA average value for the property divided by the percent good factor; or
(III) for property not listed in the ABOS Marine Blue Book or the NADA Appraisal Guide:
(aa) the manufacturer's suggested retail price for comparable property; or
(bb) the cost new established for that property by a documented valuation source; or
(B) the documented actual cost of new or used property in this class.
(v) The 2013 percent good applies to 2013 models purchased in 2012.
(vi) Property in this class has a residual taxable value of $1,000.

TABLE 17

Model Year	Percent Good of Cost New
13	90%
12	63%
11	60%
10	58%
09	55%
08	53%
07	50%
06	48%
05	46%
04	43%
03	41%
02	38%
01	36%
00	33%
99	31%
98	29%
97	26%
96	24%
95	21%
94	19%
93	16%
92 and prior	12%

(q) Class 17a - Vessels Less Than 31 Feet in Length
(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects vessels less than 31 feet in length to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.
(r) Class 18 - Travel Trailers and Class 18a - Tent Trailers/Truck Campers.
(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects travel trailers and tent trailers/truck campers to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.
(s) Class 20 - Petroleum and Natural Gas Exploration and Production Equipment. Class 20 property is subject to significant functional and economic obsolescence due to the volatile nature of the petroleum industry.
(i) Examples of property in this class include:
(A) oil and gas exploration equipment;
(B) distillation equipment;
(C) wellhead assemblies;
(D) holding and storage facilities;
(E) drill rigs;
(F) reinjection equipment;
(G) metering devices;
(H) cracking equipment;
(I) well-site generators, transformers, and power lines;
(J) equipment sheds;
(K) pumps;
(L) radio telemetry units; and
(M) support and control equipment.
(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 20

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	92%
11	83%
10	81%
09	78%
08	73%
07	69%
06	64%
05	60%
04	52%
03	42%
02	32%
01	22%
00 and prior	11%

(t) Class 21 - Commercial Trailers.
(i) Examples of property in this class include:
(A) dry freight van trailers;
(B) refrigerated van trailers;
(C) flat bed trailers;
(D) dump trailers;
(E) livestock trailers; and
(F) tank trailers.
(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the cost new of the property. For state assessed vehicles, cost new shall include the value of attached equipment.
(iii) The 2013 percent good applies to 2013 models purchased in 2012.
(iv) Commercial trailers have a residual taxable value of $1,000.

TABLE 21

Model Year	Percent Good of Cost New
13	95%
12	87%
11	82%
10	77%
09	72%
08	67%
07	62%
06	57%
05	52%
04	47%
03	42%
02	37%
01	32%
00	27%
99	22%
98	17%
97 and prior	12%

(u) Class 21a - Other Trailers (Non-Commercial).
(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects this class of

trailers to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(v) Class 22 - Passenger Cars, Light Trucks/Utility Vehicles, and Vans.

(i) Class 22 vehicles fall within four subcategories: domestic passenger cars, foreign passenger cars, light trucks, including utility vehicles, and vans.

(ii) Because Section 59-2-405.1 subjects Class 22 property to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(w) Class 22a - Small Motor Vehicles.

(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects small motor vehicles to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(x) Class 23 - Aircraft Required to be Registered With the State.

(i) Because Section 59-2-404 subjects aircraft required to be registered with the state to a statewide uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(y) Class 24 - Leasehold Improvements on Exempt Real Property.

(i) The Class 24 schedule is to be used only for those leasehold improvements where the underlying real property is owned by an entity exempt from property tax under Section 59-2-1101. See Tax Commission rule R884-24P-32. Leasehold improvements include:

(A) walls and partitions;

(B) plumbing and roughed-in fixtures;

(C) floor coverings other than carpet;

(D) store fronts;

(E) decoration;

(F) wiring;

(G) suspended or acoustical ceilings;

(H) heating and cooling systems; and

(I) iron or millwork trim.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the cost of acquisition, including installation.

(iii) The Class 3 schedule is used to value short life leasehold improvements.

TABLE 24

Year of Installation	Percent of Installation Cost
12	94%
11	88%
10	82%
09	77%
08	71%
07	65%
06	59%
05	54%
04	48%
03	42%
02	36%
01 and prior	30%

(z) Class 25 - Aircraft Parts Manufacturing Tools and Dies. Property in this class is generally subject to rapid physical, functional, and economic obsolescence due to rapid technological and economic shifts in the airline parts manufacturing industry. Heavy wear and tear is also a factor in valuing this class of property.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) aircraft parts manufacturing jigs and dies;

(B) aircraft parts manufacturing molds;

(C) aircraft parts manufacturing patterns;

(D) aircraft parts manufacturing taps and gauges; and

(E) aircraft parts manufacturing test equipment.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 25

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	84%
11	71%
10	54%
09	36%
08	19%
07 and prior	4%

(aa) Class 26 - Personal Watercraft.

(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects personal watercraft to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(bb) Class 27 - Electrical Power Generating Equipment and Fixtures

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) electrical power generators; and

(B) control equipment.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 27

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	97%
11	95%
10	92%
09	90%
08	87%
07	84%
06	82%
05	79%
04	77%
03	74%
02	71%
01	69%
00	66%
99	64%
98	61%
97	58%
96	56%
95	53%
94	51%
93	48%
92	45%
91	43%
90	40%
89	38%
88	35%
87	32%
86	30%
85	27%
84	25%
83	22%
82	19%
81	17%
80	14%
79	12%
78 and prior	9%

(cc) Class 28 - Noncapitalized Personal Property. Property shall be classified as noncapitalized personal property if the following conditions are met:

(i) the property is an item of taxable tangible personal property with an acquisition cost of $1,000 or less; and

(ii) the property is claimed as a deductible expense under Section 162 or Section 179, Internal Revenue Code, in the year of acquisition.

TABLE 28

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
12	75%
11	50%
10	25%
09 and prior	0%

The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning January 1, 2013.

R884-24P-35. Annual Statement for Certain Exempt Uses of Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1102.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to provide guidance to property owners required to file an annual statement under Section 59-2-1102 in order to claim a property tax exemption under Subsection 59-2-1101(3)(a)(iv) or (v).

(2) The annual statement filed pursuant to Section 59-2-1102 shall contain the following information for the specific property for which an exemption is sought:

(a) the owner of record of the property;

(b) the property parcel, account, or serial number;

(c) the location of the property;

(d) the tax year in which the exemption was originally granted;

(e) a description of any change in the use of the real or personal property since January 1 of the prior year;

(f) the name and address of any person or organization conducting a business for profit on the property;

(g) the name and address of any organization that uses the real or personal property and pays a fee for that use that is greater than the cost of maintenance and utilities associated with the property;

(h) a description of any personal property leased by the owner of record for which an exemption is claimed;

(i) the name and address of the lessor of property described in Subsection (2)(h);

(j) the signature of the owner of record or the owner's authorized representative; and

(k) any other information the county may require.

(3) The annual statement shall be filed:

(a) with the county legislative body in the county in which the property is located;

(b) on or before March 1; and

(c) using:

(i) Tax Commission form PT-21, Annual Statement for Continued Property Tax Exemption; or

(ii) a form that contains the information required under Subsection (2).

R884-24P-36. Contents of Real Property Tax Notice Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1317.

A. In addition to the information required by Section 59-2-1317, the tax notice for real property shall specify the following:

1. the property identification number;

2. the appraised value of the property and, if applicable, any adjustment for residential exemptions expressed in terms of taxable value;

3. if applicable, tax relief for taxpayers eligible for blind, veteran, or poor abatement or the circuit breaker, which shall be shown as credits to total taxes levied; and

4. itemized tax rate information for each taxing entity and total tax rate.

R884-24P-37. Separate Values of Land and Improvements Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-301 and 59-2-305.

A. The county assessor shall maintain an appraisal record of all real property subject to assessment by the county. The record shall include the following information:

1. owner of the property;

2. property identification number;

3. description and location of the property; and

4. full market value of the property.

B. Real property appraisal records shall show separately the value of the land and the value of any improvements.

R884-24P-38. Nonoperating Railroad Properties Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-201.

(1)(a) "Railroad right of way" (RR-ROW) means a strip of land upon which a railroad company constructs the road bed.

(b) RR-ROW within incorporated towns and cities shall consist of 50 feet on each side of the main line main track, branch line main track or main spur track. Variations to the 50-foot standard shall be approved on an individual basis.

(c) RR-ROW outside incorporated towns and cities shall consist of the actual right-of-way owned if not in excess of 100 feet on each side of the center line of the main line main track, branch line main track, or main spur track. In cases where unusual conditions exist, such as mountain cuts, fills, etc., and more than 100 feet on either side of the main track is required for ROW and where small parcels of land are otherwise required for ROW purposes, the necessary additional area shall be reported as RR-ROW.

(2) Assessment of nonoperating railroad properties. Railroad property formerly assessed by the unitary method that has been determined to be nonoperating, and that is not necessary to the conduct of the business, shall be assessed separately by the local county assessor.

(3) Assessment procedures.

(a) Properties charged to nonoperating accounts are reviewed by the Property Tax Division, and if taxable, are assessed and placed on the local county assessment rolls separately from the operating properties.

(b) RR-ROW is considered operating and necessary to the conduct and contributing to the income of the business. Any revenue derived from leasing of property within the RR-ROW is considered railroad operating revenues.

(c) Real property outside of the RR-ROW that is necessary to the conduct of the railroad operation is considered part of the unitary value. Some examples are:

(i) company homes occupied by superintendents and other employees on 24-hour call;

(ii) storage facilities for railroad operations;

(iii) communication facilities; and

(iv) spur tracks outside of RR-ROW.

(d) Abandoned RR-ROW is considered nonoperating and shall be reported as such by the railroad companies.

(e) Real property outside of the RR-ROW that is not necessary to the conduct of the railroad operations is classified as nonoperating and therefore assessed by the local county assessor. Some examples are:

(i) land leased to service station operations;

(ii) grocery stores;

(iii) apartments;

(iv) residences; and

(v) agricultural uses.

(f) RR-ROW obtained by government grant or act of Congress is deemed operating property.

(4) Notice of Determination. It is the responsibility of the Property Tax Division to provide a notice of determination to the owner of the railroad property and the assessor of the county where the railroad property is located immediately after such determination of operating or nonoperating status has been made. If there is no appeal to the notice of determination, the Property Tax Division shall notify the assessor of the county where the property is located so that the property may be placed on the roll for local assessment.

(5) Appeals. Any interested party who wishes to contest the determination of operating or nonoperating property may do so by filing a request for agency action within ten days of

the notice of determination of operating or nonoperating properties. Request for agency action may be made pursuant to Title 63G, Chapter 4.

R884-24P-40. Exemption of Parsonages, Rectories, Monasteries, Homes and Residences Pursuant to Utah Code Annotated 59-2-1101(d) and Article XIII, Section 2 of the Utah Constitution.

A. Parsonages, rectories, monasteries, homes and residences if used exclusively for religious purposes, are exempt from property taxes if they meet all of the following requirements:

1. The land and building are owned by a religious organization which has qualified with the Internal Revenue Service as a Section 501(c)(3) organization and which organization continues to meet the requirements of that section.

2. The building is occupied only by persons whose full time efforts are devoted to the religious organization and the immediate families of such persons.

3. The religious organization, and not the individuals who occupy the premises, pay all payments, utilities, insurance, repairs, and all other costs and expenses related to the care and maintenance of the premises and facilities.

B. The exemption for one person and the family of such person is limited to the real estate that is reasonable for the residence of the family and which remains actively devoted exclusively to the religious purposes. The exemption for more than one person, such as a monastery, is limited to that amount of real estate actually devoted exclusively to religious purposes.

C. Vacant land which is not actively used by the religious organization, is not deemed to be devoted exclusively to religious purposes, and is therefore not exempt from property taxes.

1. Vacant land which is held for future development or utilization by the religious organization is not deemed to be devoted exclusively to religious purposes and therefore not tax exempt.

2. Vacant land is tax exempt after construction commences or a building permit is issued for construction of a structure or other improvements used exclusively for religious purposes.

R884-24P-42. Farmland Assessment Audits and Personal Property Audits Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Subsection 59-2-508, and Section 59-2-705.

(1) Upon completion of commission audits of personal property accounts or land subject to the Farmland Assessment Act, the following procedures shall be implemented:

(a) If an audit reveals an incorrect assignment of property, or an increase or decrease in value, the county assessor shall correct the assessment on the assessment roll and the tax roll.

(b) A revised Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes or tax notice or both shall be mailed to the taxpayer for the current year and any previous years affected.

(c) The appropriate tax rate for each year shall be applied when computing taxes due for previous years.

(2) Assessors shall not alter results of an audit without first submitting the changes to the commission for review and approval.

(3) The commission shall review assessor compliance with this rule. Noncompliance may result in an order for corrective action.

R884-24P-44. Farm Machinery and Equipment Exemption Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-102 and 59-2-1101.

A. The use of the machinery and equipment, whether by the claimant or a lessee, shall determine the exemption.

1. For purposes of this rule, the term owner includes a purchaser under an installment purchase contract or capitalized lease where ownership passes to the purchaser at the end of the contract without the exercise of an option on behalf of the purchaser or seller.

B. Farm machinery and equipment is used primarily for agricultural purposes if it is used primarily for the production or harvesting of agricultural products.

C. The following machinery and equipment is used primarily for the production or harvesting of agricultural products:

1. Machinery and equipment used on the farm for storage, cooling, or freezing of fruits or vegetables;

2. Except as provided in C.3., machinery and equipment used in fruit or vegetable growing operations if the machinery and equipment does not physically alter the fruit or vegetables; and

3. Machinery and equipment that physically alters the form of fruits or vegetables if the operations performed by the machinery or equipment are reasonable and necessary in the preparation of the fruit or vegetables for wholesale marketing.

D. Machinery and equipment used for processing of agricultural products are not exempt.

R884-24P-49. Calculating the Utah Apportioned Value of a Rail Car Fleet Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-201.

A. Definitions.

1. "Average market value per rail car" means the fleet rail car market value divided by the number of rail cars in the fleet.

2. "Fleet rail car market value" means the sum of:

a)(1) the yearly acquisition costs of the fleet's rail cars;

(2) multiplied by the appropriate percent good factors contained in Class 10 of R884-24P- 33, Personal Property Valuation Guides and Schedules; and

b) the sum of betterments by year.

(1) Except as provided in A.2.b)(2), the sum of betterments by year shall be depreciated on a 14-year straight line method.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of A.2.b)(1), betterments shall have a residual value of two percent.

3. "In-service rail cars" means the number of rail cars in the fleet, adjusted for out-of- service rail cars.

4. a) "Out-of-service rail cars" means rail cars:

(1) out-of-service for a period of more than ten consecutive hours; or

(2) in storage.

b) Rail cars cease to be out-of-service once repaired or removed from storage.

c) Out-of-service rail cars do not include rail cars idled for less than ten consecutive hours due to light repairs or routine maintenance.

5. "System car miles" means both loaded and empty miles accumulated in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico during the prior calendar year by all rail cars in the fleet.

6. "Utah car miles" mean both loaded and empty miles accumulated within Utah during the prior calendar year by all rail cars in the fleet.

7. "Utah percent of system factor" means the Utah car miles divided by the system car miles.

B. The provisions of this rule apply only to private rail car companies.

C. To receive an adjustment for out-of-service rail cars, the rail car company must report the number of out-of-service days to the commission for each of the company's rail car fleets.

D. The out-of-service adjustment is calculated as follows.

1. Divide the out-of-service days by 365 to obtain the out-of-service rail car equivalent.

2. Subtract the out-of-service rail car equivalent calculated in D.1. from the number of rail cars in the fleet.

E. The taxable value for each rail car fleet apportioned to Utah, for which the Utah percent of system factor is more than 50 percent, shall be determined by multiplying the Utah percent of system factor by the fleet rail car market value.

F. The taxable value for each rail car company apportioned to Utah, for which the Utah percent of system factor is less than or equal to 50 percent, shall be determined in the following manner.

1. Calculate the number of fleet rail cars allocated to Utah under the Utah percent of system factor. The steps for this calculation are as follows.

a) Multiply the Utah percent of system factor by the in-service rail cars in the fleet.

b) Multiply the product obtained in F.1.a) by 50 percent.

2. Calculate the number of fleet rail cars allocated to Utah under the time speed factor. The steps for this calculation are as follows.

a) Divide the fleet's Utah car miles by the average rail car miles traveled in Utah per year. The Commission has determined that the average rail car miles traveled in Utah per year shall equal 200,000 miles.

b) Multiply the quotient obtained in F.2.a) by the percent of in-service rail cars in the fleet.

c) Multiply the product obtained in F.2.b) by 50 percent.

3. Add the number of fleet rail cars allocated to Utah under the Utah percent of system factor, calculated in F.1.b), and the number of fleet rail cars allocated to Utah under the time speed factor, calculated in F.2.c), and multiply that sum by the average market value per rail car.

R884-24P-50. Apportioning the Utah Proportion of Commercial Aircraft Valuations Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-201.

A. Definitions.

1. "Commercial air carrier" means any air charter service, air contract service or airline as defined by Section 59-2-102.

2. "Ground time" means the time period beginning at the time an aircraft lands and ending at the time an aircraft takes off.

B. The commission shall apportion to a tax area the assessment of the mobile flight equipment owned by a commercial air carrier in the proportion that the ground time in the tax area bears to the total ground time in the state.

C. The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning with the 1999 calendar year.

R884-24P-52. Criteria for Determining Primary Residence Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-102, 59-2-103, and 59-2-103.5.

(1) "Household" is as defined in Section 59-2-102.

(2) "Primary residence" means the location where domicile has been established.

(3) Except as provided in Subsections (4) and (6)(c) and (f), the residential exemption provided under Section 59-2-103 is limited to one primary residence per household.

(4) An owner of multiple properties may receive the residential exemption on all properties for which the property is the primary residence of the tenant.

(5) Factors or objective evidence determinative of domicile include:

(a) whether or not the individual voted in the place he claims to be domiciled;

(b) the length of any continuous residency in the location claimed as domicile;

(c) the nature and quality of the living accommodations that an individual has in the location claimed as domicile as opposed to any other location;

(d) the presence of family members in a given location;

(e) the place of residency of the individual's spouse or the state of any divorce of the individual and his spouse;

(f) the physical location of the individual's place of business or sources of income;

(g) the use of local bank facilities or foreign bank institutions;

(h) the location of registration of vehicles, boats, and RVs;

(i) membership in clubs, churches, and other social organizations;

(j) the addresses used by the individual on such things as:

(i) telephone listings;

(ii) mail;

(iii) state and federal tax returns;

(iv) listings in official government publications or other correspondence;

(v) driver's license;

(vi) voter registration; and

(vii) tax rolls;

(k) location of public schools attended by the individual or the individual's dependents;

(l) the nature and payment of taxes in other states;

(m) declarations of the individual:

(i) communicated to third parties;

(ii) contained in deeds;

(iii) contained in insurance policies;

(iv) contained in wills;

(v) contained in letters;

(vi) contained in registers;

(vii) contained in mortgages; and

(viii) contained in leases.

(n) the exercise of civil or political rights in a given location;

(o) any failure to obtain permits and licenses normally required of a resident;

(p) the purchase of a burial plot in a particular location;

(q) the acquisition of a new residence in a different location.

(6) Administration of the Residential Exemption.

(a) Except as provided in Subsections (6)(b), (d), and (e), the first one acre of land per residential unit shall receive the residential exemption.

(b) If a parcel has high density multiple residential units, such as an apartment complex or a mobile home park, the amount of land, up to the first one acre per residential unit, eligible to receive the residential exemption shall be determined by the use of the land. Land actively used for residential purposes qualifies for the exemption.

(c) If the county assessor determines that a property under construction will qualify as a primary residence upon completion, the property shall qualify for the residential exemption while under construction.

(d) A property assessed under the Farmland Assessment Act shall receive the residential exemption only for the homesite.

(e) A property with multiple uses, such as residential and commercial, shall receive the residential exemption only for the percentage of the property that is used as a primary residence.

(f) If the county assessor determines that an unoccupied property will qualify as a primary residence when it is

occupied, the property shall qualify for the residential exemption while unoccupied.

(g)(i) An application for the residential exemption required by an ordinance enacted under Section 59-2-103.5 shall contain the following information for the specific property for which the exemption is requested:

(A) the owner of record of the property;

(B) the property parcel number;

(C) the location of the property;

(D) the basis of the owner's knowledge of the use of the property;

(E) a description of the use of the property;

(F) evidence of the domicile of the inhabitants of the property; and

(G) the signature of all owners of the property certifying that the property is residential property.

(ii) The application under Subsection (6)(g)(i) shall be:

(A) on a form provided by the county; or

(B) in a writing that contains all of the information listed in Subsection (6)(g)(i).

R884-24P-53. 2012 Valuation Guides for Valuation of Land Subject to the Farmland Assessment Act Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-515.

(1) Each year the Property Tax Division shall update and publish schedules to determine the taxable value for land subject to the Farmland Assessment Act on a per acre basis.

(a) The schedules shall be based on the productivity of the various types of agricultural land as determined through crop budgets and net rents.

(b) Proposed schedules shall be transmitted by the Property Tax Division to county assessors for comment before adoption.

(c) County assessors may not deviate from the schedules.

(d) Not all types of agricultural land exist in every county. If no taxable value is shown for a particular county in one of the tables, that classification of agricultural land does not exist in that county.

(2) All property qualifying for agricultural use assessment pursuant to Section 59-2-503 shall be assessed on a per acre basis as follows:

(a) Irrigated farmland shall be assessed under the following classifications.

(i) Irrigated I. The following counties shall assess Irrigated I property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 1
Irrigated I

1)	Box Elder	852
2)	Cache	740
3)	Carbon	552
4)	Davis	893
5)	Emery	530
6)	Iron	848
7)	Kane	444
8)	Millard	840
9)	Salt Lake	742
10)	Utah	782
11)	Washington	695
12)	Weber	843

(ii) Irrigated II. The following counties shall assess Irrigated II property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 2
Irrigated II

1)	Box Elder	748
2)	Cache	632
3)	Carbon	440
4)	Davis	784
5)	Duchesne	514
6)	Emery	427
7)	Grand	410
8)	Iron	744
9)	Juab	468
10)	Kane	341
11)	Millard	737
12)	Salt Lake	638
13)	Sanpete	569
14)	Sevier	593
15)	Summit	491
16)	Tooele	480
17)	Utah	677
18)	Wasatch	518
19)	Washington	592
20)	Weber	739

(iii) Irrigated III. The following counties shall assess Irrigated III property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 3
Irrigated III

1)	Beaver	602
2)	Box Elder	589
3)	Cache	479
4)	Carbon	291
5)	Davis	631
6)	Duchesne	361
7)	Emery	269
8)	Garfield	224
9)	Grand	258
10)	Iron	591
11)	Juab	315
12)	Kane	189
13)	Millard	583
14)	Morgan	411
15)	Piute	354
16)	Rich	188
17)	Salt Lake	485
18)	San Juan	189
19)	Sanpete	416
20)	Sevier	442
21)	Summit	334
22)	Tooele	322
23)	Uintah	391
24)	Utah	519
25)	Wasatch	359
26)	Washington	435
27)	Wayne	350
28)	Weber	588

(iv) Irrigated IV. The following counties shall assess Irrigated IV property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 4
Irrigated IV

1)	Beaver	495
2)	Box Elder	486
3)	Cache	372
4)	Carbon	187
5)	Daggett	206
6)	Davis	527
7)	Duchesne	253
8)	Emery	166
9)	Garfield	121
10)	Grand	156
11)	Iron	483
12)	Juab	209
13)	Kane	86
14)	Millard	475
15)	Morgan	304
16)	Piute	247
17)	Rich	88
18)	Salt Lake	376
19)	San Juan	86
20)	Sanpete	313
21)	Sevier	339
22)	Summit	232
23)	Tooele	219
24)	Uintah	289
25)	Utah	417
26)	Wasatch	257

27)	Washington	327
28)	Wayne	247
29)	Weber	479

(b) Fruit orchards shall be assessed per acre based upon the following schedule:

TABLE 5
Fruit Orchards

1)	Beaver	600
2)	Box Elder	650
3)	Cache	600
4)	Carbon	600
5)	Davis	655
6)	Duchesne	600
7)	Emery	600
8)	Garfield	600
9)	Grand	600
10)	Iron	600
11)	Juab	600
12)	Kane	600
13)	Millard	600
14)	Morgan	600
15)	Piute	600
16)	Salt Lake	600
17)	San Juan	600
18)	Sanpete	600
19)	Sevier	600
20)	Summit	600
21)	Tooele	600
22)	Uintah	600
23)	Utah	660
24)	Wasatch	600
25)	Washington	710
26)	Wayne	600
27)	Weber	655

(c) Meadow IV property shall be assessed per acre based upon the following schedule:

TABLE 6
Meadow IV

1)	Beaver	247
2)	Box Elder	266
3)	Cache	275
4)	Carbon	132
5)	Daggett	161
6)	Davis	275
7)	Duchesne	168
8)	Emery	141
9)	Garfield	106
10)	Grand	136
11)	Iron	265
12)	Juab	154
13)	Kane	111
14)	Millard	198
15)	Morgan	200
16)	Piute	194
17)	Rich	108
18)	Salt Lake	231
19)	Sanpete	197
20)	Sevier	202
21)	Summit	206
22)	Tooele	190
23)	Uintah	210
24)	Utah	255
25)	Wasatch	212
26)	Washington	232
27)	Wayne	176
28)	Weber	308

(d) Dry land shall be classified as one of the following two categories and shall be assessed on a per acre basis as follows:

(i) Dry III. The following counties shall assess Dry III property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 7
Dry III

1)	Beaver	56
2)	Box Elder	102
3)	Cache	129
4)	Carbon	53
5)	Davis	55
6)	Duchesne	58
7)	Garfield	52
8)	Grand	53
9)	Iron	53
10)	Juab	54
11)	Kane	52
12)	Millard	51
13)	Morgan	69
14)	Rich	52
15)	Salt Lake	58
16)	San Juan	59
17)	Sanpete	58
18)	Summit	52
19)	Tooele	56
20)	Uintah	58
21)	Utah	54
22)	Wasatch	52
23)	Washington	52
24)	Weber	83

(ii) Dry IV. The following counties shall assess Dry IV property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 8
Dry IV

1)	Beaver	17
2)	Box Elder	64
3)	Cache	90
4)	Carbon	16
5)	Davis	17
6)	Duchesne	21
7)	Garfield	16
8)	Grand	16
9)	Iron	16
10)	Juab	17
11)	Kane	16
12)	Millard	15
13)	Morgan	31
14)	Rich	16
15)	Salt Lake	17
16)	San Juan	19
17)	Sanpete	21
18)	Summit	16
19)	Tooele	16
20)	Uintah	21
21)	Utah	17
22)	Wasatch	16
23)	Washington	15
24)	Weber	48

(e) Grazing land shall be classified as one of the following four categories and shall be assessed on a per acre basis as follows:

(i) Graze 1. The following counties shall assess Graze I property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 9
GR I

1)	Beaver	74
2)	Box Elder	78
3)	Cache	74
4)	Carbon	53
5)	Daggett	55
6)	Davis	63
7)	Duchesne	71
8)	Emery	74
9)	Garfield	79
10)	Grand	80
11)	Iron	76
12)	Juab	67
13)	Kane	77
14)	Millard	79
15)	Morgan	69
16)	Piute	93
17)	Rich	67
18)	Salt Lake	71
19)	San Juan	79
20)	Sanpete	65
21)	Sevier	66
22)	Summit	74
23)	Tooele	73
24)	Uintah	83
25)	Utah	68
26)	Wasatch	54

27)	Washington	67
28)	Wayne	91
29)	Weber	71

(ii) Graze II. The following counties shall assess Graze II property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 10
GR II

1)	Beaver	23
2)	Box Elder	24
3)	Cache	24
4)	Carbon	16
5)	Daggett	15
6)	Davis	20
7)	Duchesne	23
8)	Emery	22
9)	Garfield	24
10)	Grand	23
11)	Iron	23
12)	Juab	20
13)	Kane	25
14)	Millard	25
15)	Morgan	22
16)	Piute	27
17)	Rich	21
18)	Salt Lake	22
19)	San Juan	26
20)	Sanpete	19
21)	Sevier	19
22)	Summit	21
23)	Tooele	21
24)	Uintah	29
25)	Utah	24
26)	Wasatch	18
27)	Washington	22
28)	Wayne	29
29)	Weber	21

(iii) Graze III. The following counties shall assess Graze III property based upon the per acre values below:

TABLE 11
GR III

1)	Beaver	17
2)	Box Elder	18
3)	Cache	16
4)	Carbon	13
5)	Daggett	12
6)	Davis	13
7)	Duchesne	14
8)	Emery	15
9)	Garfield	17
10)	Grand	16
11)	Iron	16
12)	Juab	14
13)	Kane	16
14)	Millard	17
15)	Morgan	14
16)	Piute	19
17)	Rich	14
18)	Salt Lake	15
19)	San Juan	17
20)	Sanpete	14
21)	Sevier	14
22)	Summit	15
23)	Tooele	14
24)	Uintah	20
25)	Utah	14
26)	Wasatch	13
27)	Washington	14
28)	Wayne	19
29)	Weber	15

(iv) Graze IV. The following counties shall assess Graze IV property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 12
GR IV

1)	Beaver	6
2)	Box Elder	5
3)	Cache	5
4)	Carbon	5
5)	Daggett	5
6)	Davis	5
7)	Duchesne	5
8)	Emery	6
9)	Garfield	5
10)	Grand	6
11)	Iron	6
12)	Juab	5
13)	Kane	5
14)	Millard	5
15)	Morgan	6
16)	Piute	6
17)	Rich	5
18)	Salt Lake	5
19)	San Juan	5
20)	Sanpete	5
21)	Sevier	5
22)	Summit	5
23)	Tooele	5
24)	Uintah	6
25)	Utah	5
26)	Wasatch	5
27)	Washington	5
28)	Wayne	5
29)	Weber	6

(f) Land classified as nonproductive shall be assessed as follows on a per acre basis:

TABLE 13
Nonproductive Land

Nonproductive Land		
1)	All Counties	5

R884-24P-55. Counties to Establish Ordinance for Tax Sale Procedures Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1351.1.

A. "Collusive bidding" means any agreement or understanding reached by two or more parties that in any way alters the bids the parties would otherwise offer absent the agreement or understanding.

B. Each county shall establish a written ordinance for real property tax sale procedures.

C. The written ordinance required under B. shall be displayed in a public place and shall be available to all interested parties.

D. The tax sale ordinance shall address, as a minimum, the following issues:

1. bidder registration procedures;
2. redemption rights and procedures;
3. prohibition of collusive bidding;
4. conflict of interest prohibitions and disclosure requirements;
5. criteria for accepting or rejecting bids;
6. sale ratification procedures;
7. criteria for granting bidder preference;
8. procedures for recording tax deeds;
9. payments methods and procedures;
10. procedures for contesting bids and sales;
11. criteria for striking properties to the county;
12. procedures for disclosing properties withdrawn from the sale for reasons other than redemption; and
13. disclaimers by the county with respect to sale procedures and actions.

R884-24P-56. Assessment, Collection, and Apportionment of Property Tax on Commercial Transportation Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-301 and 59-2-801.

A. For purposes of Section 59-2-801, the previous year's statewide rate shall be calculated as follows:

1. Each county's overall tax rate is multiplied by the county's percent of total lane miles of principal routes.

2. The values obtained in A.1. for each county are summed to arrive at the statewide rate.

B. The assessment of vehicles apportioned under Section 41-1a-301 shall be apportioned at the same percentage ratio that has been filed with the Motor Vehicle Division of the State Tax Commission for determining the proration of registration fees.

C. For purposes of Section 59-2-801(2), principal route means lane miles of interstate highways and clover leafs, U.S. highways, and state highways extending through each county as determined by the Commission from current state Geographic Information System databases.

R884-24P-57. Judgment Levies Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-918.5, 59-2-924, 59-2-1328, and 59-2-1330.

(1) Definitions.

(a) "Issued" means the date on which the judgment is signed.

(b) "2.5% of the total ad valorem property taxes collected by the taxing entity in the previous fiscal year" includes any revenues collected by a judgment levy imposed in the prior year.

(2) A taxing entity's share of a judgment or order shall include the taxing entity's share of any interest that must be paid with the judgment or order.

(3) The judgment levy public hearing required by Section 59- 2-918.5 shall be held as follows:

(a) For taxing entities operating under a July 1 through June 30 fiscal year, the public hearing shall be held at least 10 days after the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes is mailed.

(b) For taxing entities operating under a January 1 through December 31 fiscal year:

(i) for judgments issued from the prior June 1 through December 15, the public hearing shall be held at the same time as the hearing at which the annual budget is adopted;

(ii) for judgments issued from the prior December 16 through May 31, the public hearing shall be held at least 10 days after the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes is mailed.

(c) If the taxing entity is required to hold a hearing under Section 59-2-919, the judgment levy hearing required by Subsections (3)(a) and (3)(b)(ii) shall be held at the same time as the hearing required under Section 59-2-919.

(4) If the Section 59-2-918.5 advertisement is combined with the Section 59-2-919 advertisement, the combined advertisement shall aggregate the general tax increase and judgment levy information.

(5) In the case of taxing entities operating under a January 1 through December 31 fiscal year, the advertisement for judgments issued from the previous December 16 through May 31 shall include any judgments issued from the previous June 1 through December 15 that the taxing entity advertised and budgeted for at its December budget hearing.

(6) All taxing entities imposing a judgment levy shall file with the commission a signed statement certifying that all judgments for which the judgment levy is imposed have met the statutory requirements for imposition of a judgment levy.

(a) The signed statement shall contain the following information for each judgment included in the judgment levy:

(i) the name of the taxpayer awarded the judgment;

(ii) the appeal number of the judgment; and

(iii) the taxing entity's pro rata share of the judgment.

(b) Along with the signed statement, the taxing entity must provide the commission the following:

(i) a copy of all judgment levy newspaper advertisements required;

(ii) the dates all required judgment levy advertisements were published in the newspaper;

(iii) a copy of the final resolution imposing the judgment levy;

(iv) a copy of the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes, if required; and

(v) any other information required by the commission.

(7) The provisions of House Bill 268, Truth in Taxation - Judgment Levy (1999 General Session), do not apply to judgments issued prior to January 1, 1999.

R884-24P-58. One-Time Decrease in Certified Rate Based on Estimated County Option Sales Tax Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-924.

A. The estimated sales tax revenue to be distributed to a county under Section 59-12-1102 shall be determined based on the following formula:

1. sharedown of the commission's sales tax econometric model based on historic patterns, weighted 40 percent;

2. time series models, weighted 40 percent; and

3. growth rate of actual taxable sales occurring from January 1 through March 31 of the year a tax is initially imposed under Title 59, Chapter 12, Part 11, County Option Sales and Use Tax, weighted 20 percent.

R884-24P-59. One-Time Decrease in Certified Rate Based on Estimated Additional Resort Communities Sales Tax Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-924.

A. The estimated additional resort communities sales tax revenue to be distributed to a municipality under Section 59-12-402 shall be determined based on the following formula:

1. time series model, econometric model, or simple average, based upon the availability of and variation in the data, weighted 75 percent; and

2. growth rate of actual taxable sales occurring from January 1 through March 31 of the year a tax is initially imposed under Section 59-12-402, weighted 25 percent.

R884-24P-60. Age-Based Uniform Fee on Tangible Personal Property Required to be Registered with the State Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-405.1.

A. For purposes of Section 59-2-405.1, "motor vehicle" is as defined in Section 41-1a-102, except that motor vehicle does not include motorcycles as defined in Section 41-1a-102.

B. The uniform fee established in Section 59-2-405.1 is levied against motor vehicles and state-assessed commercial vehicles classified under Class 22 - Passenger Cars, Light Trucks/Utility Vehicles, and Vans, in Tax Commission rule R884-24P- 33.

C. Personal property subject to the uniform fee imposed in Section 59-2-405 is not subject to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee.

D. The following classes of personal property are not subject to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee, but remain subject to the ad valorem property tax:

1. vintage vehicles;

2. state-assessed commercial vehicles not classified under Class 22 - Passenger Cars, Light Trucks/Utility Vehicles, and Vans;

3. any personal property that is neither required to be registered nor exempt from the ad valorem property tax;

4. mobile and manufactured homes;

5. machinery or equipment that can function only when attached to or used in conjunction with motor vehicles or state-assessed commercial vehicles.

E. The age of a motor vehicle or state-assessed commercial vehicle, for purposes of Section 59-2-405.1, shall be determined by subtracting the vehicle model year from the current calendar year.

F. The only Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee due upon registration or renewal of registration is the uniform fee

calculated based on the age of the vehicle under E. on the first day of the registration period for which the registrant:

1. in the case of an original registration, registers the vehicle; or

2. in the case of a renewal of registration, renews the registration of the vehicle in accordance with Section 41-1a-216.

G. Centrally assessed taxpayers shall use the following formula to determine the value of locally assessed motor vehicles that may be deducted from the allocated unit valuation:

1. Divide the system value by the book value to determine the market to book ratio.

2. Multiply the market to book ratio by the book value of motor vehicles registered in Utah and subject to Section 59-2-405.1 to determine the value of motor vehicles that may be subtracted from the allocated unit value.

H. The motor vehicle of a nonresident member of the armed forces stationed in Utah may be registered in Utah without payment of the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee.

I. A motor vehicle belonging to a Utah resident member of the armed forces stationed in another state is not subject to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee at the time of registration or renewal of registration as long as the motor vehicle is kept in the other state.

J. The situs of a motor vehicle or state-assessed commercial vehicle subject to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee is determined in accordance with Section 59-2-104. Situs of purchased motor vehicles or state-assessed commercial vehicles shall be the tax area of the purchaser's domicile, unless the motor vehicle or state-assessed commercial vehicle will be kept in a tax area other than the tax area of the purchaser's domicile for more than six months of the year.

1. If an assessor discovers a motor vehicle or state-assessed commercial vehicle that is kept in the assessor's county but registered in another, the assessor may submit an affidavit along with evidence that the vehicle is kept in that county to the assessor of the county in which the vehicle is registered. Upon agreement, the assessor of the county of registration shall forward the fee collected to the county of situs within 30 working days.

2. If the owner of a motor vehicle or state-assessed commercial vehicle registered in Utah is domiciled outside of Utah, the taxable situs of the vehicle is presumed to be the county in which the uniform fee was paid, unless an assessor's affidavit establishes otherwise.

3. The Tax Commission shall, on an annual basis, provide each county assessor information indicating all motor vehicles and state-assessed commercial vehicles subject to state registration and their corresponding taxable situs.

4. Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fees received by a county that require distribution to a purchaser's domicile outside of that county shall be deposited into an account established by the Commission, pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Commission.

5. Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fees received by the Commission pursuant to J.4. shall be distributed to the appropriate county at least monthly.

K. The blind exemption provided in Section 59-2-1106 is applicable to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee.

L. The veteran's exemption provided in Section 59-2-1104 is applicable to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee.

M. The value of motor vehicles and state-assessed commercial vehicles to be considered part of the tax base for purposes of determining debt limitations pursuant to Article XIII, Section 14 of the Utah Constitution, shall be determined by dividing the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee collected by .015.

N. The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning January 1, 1999.

R884-24P-61. 1.5 Percent Uniform Fee on Tangible Personal Property Required to be Registered with the State Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-405.

A. Definitions.

1. For purposes of Section 59-2-405, "motor vehicle" is as defined in Section 41-1a-102, except that motor vehicle does not include motorcycles as defined in Section 41-1a-102.

2. "Recreational vehicle" means a vehicular unit other than a mobile home, primarily designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational, or vacation use, which is either self- propelled or pulled by another vehicle.

a) Recreational vehicle includes a travel trailer, a camping trailer, a motor home, and a fifth wheel trailer.

b) Recreational vehicle does not include a van unless specifically designed or modified for use as a temporary dwelling.

B. The uniform fee established in Section 59-2-405 is levied against the following types of personal property, unless specifically excluded by Section 59-2-405:

1. motor vehicles that are not classified under Class 22 - Passenger Cars, Light Trucks/Utility Vehicles, and Vans, in Tax Commission rule R884-24P-33;

2. watercraft required to be registered with the state;

3. recreational vehicles required to be registered with the state; and

4. all other tangible personal property required to be registered with the state before it is used on a public highway, on a public waterway, on public land, or in the air.

C. The following classes of personal property are not subject to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee, but remain subject to the ad valorem property tax:

1. vintage vehicles;

2. state-assessed commercial vehicles not classified under Class 22 - Passenger Cars, Light Trucks/Utility Vehicles, and Vans;

3. any personal property that is neither required to be registered nor exempt from the ad valorem property tax;

4. machinery or equipment that can function only when attached to or used in conjunction with motor vehicles.

D. The fair market value of tangible personal property subject to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee is based on depreciated cost new as established in Tax Commission rule R884-24P-33, "Personal Property Valuation Guides and Schedules," published annually by the Tax Commission.

E. Centrally assessed taxpayers shall use the following formula to determine the value of locally assessed personal property that may be deducted from the allocated unit valuation:

1. Divide the system value by the book value to determine the market to book ratio.

2. Multiply the market to book ratio by the book value of personal property registered in Utah and subject to Section 59-2- 405 to determine the value of personal property that may be subtracted from the allocated unit value.

F. If a property's valuation is appealed to the county board of equalization under Section 59-2-1005, the property shall become subject to a total revaluation. All adjustments are made on the basis of their effect on the property's average retail value as of the January 1 lien date and according to Tax Commission rule R884-24P-33.

G. The county assessor may change the fair market value of any individual item of personal property in his jurisdiction for any of the following reasons:

1. The manufacturer's suggested retail price ("MSRP") or the cost new was not included on the state printout, computer tape, or registration card;

2. The MSRP or cost new listed on the state records was inaccurate; or

3. In the assessor's judgment, an MSRP or cost new adjustment made as a result of a property owner's informal request will continue year to year on a percentage basis.

H. If the personal property is of a type subject to annual registration, the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee is due at the time the registration is due. If the personal property is not registered during the year, the owner remains liable for payment of the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee to the county assessor.

1. No additional uniform fee may be levied upon personal property transferred during a calendar year if the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee has been paid for that calendar year.

2. If the personal property is of a type registered for periods in excess of one year, the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee shall be due annually.

3. The personal property of a nonresident member of the armed forces stationed in Utah may be registered in Utah without payment of the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee.

4. Personal property belonging to a Utah resident member of the armed forces stationed in another state is not subject to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee as long as the personal property is kept in another state.

5. Noncommercial trailers weighing 750 pounds or less are not subject to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee or ad valorem property tax but may be registered at the request of the owner.

I. If the personal property is of a type subject to annual registration, registration of that personal property may not be completed unless the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee has been paid, even if the taxpayer is appealing the uniform fee valuation. Delinquent fees may be assessed in accordance with Sections 59-2- 217 and 59-2-309 as a condition precedent to registration.

J. The situs of personal property subject to the Section 59- 2-405 uniform fee is determined in accordance with Section 59-2- 104. Situs of purchased personal property shall be the tax area of the purchaser's domicile, unless the personal property will be kept in a tax area other than the tax area of the purchaser's domicile for more than six months of the year.

1. If an assessor discovers personal property that is kept in the assessor's county but registered in another, the assessor may submit an affidavit along with evidence that the property is kept in that county to the assessor of the county in which the personal property is registered. Upon agreement, the assessor of the county of registration shall forward the fee collected to the county of situs within 30 working days.

2. If the owner of personal property registered in Utah is domiciled outside of Utah, the taxable situs of the property is presumed to be the county in which the uniform fee was paid, unless an assessor's affidavit establishes otherwise.

3. The Tax Commission shall, on an annual basis, provide each county assessor information indicating all personal property subject to state registration and its corresponding taxable situs.

4. Section 59-2-405 uniform fees received by a county that require distribution to a purchaser's domicile outside of that county shall be deposited into an account established by the Commission, pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Commission.

5. Section 59-2-405 uniform fees received by the Commission pursuant to J.4. shall be distributed to the appropriate county at least monthly.

K. The blind exemption provided in Section 59-2-1106 is applicable to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee.

L. The veteran's exemption provided in Section 59-2-1104 is applicable to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee.

M. The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning January 1, 1999.

R884-24P-62. Valuation of State Assessed Unitary Properties Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-201.

(1) Purpose. The purpose of this rule is to:

(a) specify consistent mass appraisal methodologies to be used by the Property Tax Division (Division) in the valuation of tangible property assessable by the Commission; and

(b) identify preferred valuation methodologies to be considered by any party making an appraisal of an individual unitary property.

(2) Definitions:

(a) "Cost regulated utility" means any public utility assessable by the Commission whose allowed revenues are determined by a rate of return applied to a rate base set by a state or federal regulatory commission.

(b) "Fair market value" means the amount at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts. Fair market value reflects the value of property at its highest and best use, subject to regulatory constraints.

(c) "Rate base" means the aggregate account balances reported as such by the cost regulated utility to the applicable state or federal regulatory commission.

(d) "Unitary property" means operating property that is assessed by the Commission pursuant to Section 59-2-201(1)(a) through (c).

(i) Unitary properties include:

(A) all property that operates as a unit across county lines, if the values must be apportioned among more than one county or state; and

(B) all property of public utilities as defined in Section 59-2-102.

(ii) These properties, some of which may be cost regulated utilities, are defined under one of the following categories.

(A) "Telecommunication properties" include the operating property of local exchange carriers, local access providers, long distance carriers, cellular telephone or personal communication service (PCS) providers and pagers, and other similar properties.

(B) "Energy properties" include the operating property of natural gas pipelines, natural gas distribution companies, liquid petroleum products pipelines, and electric corporations, including electric generation, transmission, and distribution companies, and other similar entities.

(C) "Transportation properties" include the operating property of all airlines, air charter services, air contract services, including major and small passenger carriers and major and small air freighters, long haul and short line railroads, and other similar properties.

(3) All tangible operating property owned, leased, or used by unitary companies is subject to assessment and taxation according to its fair market value as of January 1, and as provided in Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 2. Intangible property as defined under Section 59-2-102 is not subject to assessment and taxation.

(4) General Valuation Principles. Unitary properties shall be assessed at fair market value based on generally accepted appraisal theory as provided under this rule.

(a) The assemblage or enhanced value attributable to the tangible property should be included in the assessed value. See Beaver County v. WilTel, Inc., 995 P.2d 602 (Utah 2000). The value attributable to intangible property must, when possible, be identified and removed from value when using any valuation method and before that value is used in

the reconciliation process.

(b) The preferred methods to determine fair market value are the cost approach and a yield capitalization income indicator as set forth in Subsection (5).

(i) Other generally accepted appraisal methods may also be used when it can be demonstrated that such methods are necessary to more accurately estimate fair market value.

(ii) Direct capitalization and the stock and debt method typically capture the value of intangible property at higher levels than other methods. To the extent intangible property cannot be identified and removed, relatively less weight shall be given to such methods in the reconciliation process, as set forth in Subsection (5)(d).

(iii) Preferred valuation methods as set forth in this rule are, unless otherwise stated, rebuttable presumptions, established for purposes of consistency in mass appraisal. Any party challenging a preferred valuation method must demonstrate, by a preponderance of evidence, that the proposed alternative establishes a more accurate estimate of fair market value.

(c) Non-operating Property. Property that is not necessary to the operation of unitary properties and is assessed by a local county assessor, and property separately assessed by the Division, such as registered motor vehicles, shall be removed from the correlated unit value or from the state allocated value.

(5) Appraisal Methodologies.

(a) Cost Approach. Cost is relevant to value under the principle of substitution, which states that no prudent investor would pay more for a property than the cost to construct a substitute property of equal desirability and utility without undue delay. A cost indicator may be developed under one or more of the following methods: replacement cost new less depreciation (RCNLD), reproduction cost less depreciation (reproduction cost), and historic cost less depreciation (HCLD).

(i) "Depreciation" is the loss in value from any cause. Different professions recognize two distinct definitions or types of depreciation.

(A) Accounting. Depreciation, often called "book" or "accumulated" depreciation, is calculated according to generally accepted accounting principles or regulatory guidelines. It is the amount of capital investment written off on a firm's accounting records in order to allocate the original or historic cost of an asset over its life. Book depreciation is typically applied to historic cost to derive HCLD.

(B) Appraisal. Depreciation, sometimes referred to as "accrued" depreciation, is the difference between the market value of an improvement and its cost new. Depreciation is typically applied to replacement or reproduction cost, but should be applied to historic cost if market conditions so indicate. There are three types of depreciation:

(I) Physical deterioration results from regular use and normal aging, which includes wear and tear, decay, and the impact of the elements.

(II) Functional obsolescence is caused by internal property characteristics or flaws in the structure, design, or materials that diminish the utility of an improvement.

(III) External, or economic, obsolescence is an impairment of an improvement due to negative influences from outside the boundaries of the property, and is generally incurable. These influences usually cannot be controlled by the property owner or user.

(ii) Replacement cost is the estimated cost to construct, at current prices, a property with utility equivalent to that being appraised, using modern materials, current technology and current standards, design, and layout. The use of replacement cost instead of reproduction cost eliminates the need to estimate some forms of functional obsolescence.

(iii) Reproduction cost is the estimated cost to construct, at current prices, an exact duplicate or replica of the property being assessed, using the same materials, construction standards, design, layout and quality of workmanship, and embodying any functional obsolescence.

(iv) Historic cost is the original construction or acquisition cost as recorded on a firm's accounting records. Depending upon the industry, it may be appropriate to trend HCLD to current costs. Only trending indexes commonly recognized by the specific industry may be used to adjust HCLD.

(v) RCNLD may be impractical to implement; therefore the preferred cost indicator of value in a mass appraisal environment for unitary property is HCLD. A party may challenge the use of HCLD by proposing a different cost indicator that establishes a more accurate cost estimate of value.

(b) Income Capitalization Approach. Under the principle of anticipation, benefits from income in the future may be capitalized into an estimate of present value.

(i) Yield Capitalization. The yield capitalization formula is CF/(k-g), where "CF" is a single year's normalized cash flow, "k" is the nominal, risk adjusted discount or yield rate, and "g" is the expected growth rate of the cash flow.

(A) Cash flow is restricted to the operating property in existence on the lien date, together with any replacements intended to maintain, but not expand or modify, existing capacity or function. Cash flow is calculated as net operating income (NOI) plus non-cash charges (e.g., depreciation and deferred income taxes), less capital expenditures and additions to working capital necessary to achieve the expected growth "g". Information necessary for the Division to calculate the cash flow shall be summarized and submitted to the Division by March 1 on a form provided by the Division.

(I) NOI is defined as net income plus interest.

(II) Capital expenditures should include only those necessary to replace or maintain existing plant and should not include any expenditure intended primarily for expansion or productivity and capacity enhancements.

(III) Cash flow is to be projected for the year immediately following the lien date, and may be estimated by reviewing historic cash flows, forecasting future cash flows, or a combination of both.

(Aa) If cash flows for a subsidiary company are not available or are not allocated on the parent company's cash flow statements, a method of allocating total cash flows must be developed based on sales, fixed assets, or other reasonable criteria. The subsidiary's total is divided by the parent's total to derive the allocation percentage to estimate the subsidiary's cash flow.

(Bb) If the subject company does not provide the Commission with its most recent cash flow statements by March 1 of the assessment year, the Division may estimate cash flow using the best information available.

(B) The discount rate (k) shall be based upon a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) considering current market debt rates and equity yields. WACC should reflect a typical capital structure for comparable companies within the industry.

(I) The cost of debt should reflect the current market rate (yield to maturity) of debt with the same credit rating as the subject company.

(II) The cost of equity is estimated using standard methods such as the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), the Risk Premium and Dividend Growth models, or other recognized models.

(Aa) The CAPM is the preferred method to estimate the cost of equity. More than one method may be used to correlate a cost of equity, but only if the CAPM method is

weighted at least 50% in the correlation.

(Bb) The CAPM formula is k(e) = R(f) + (Beta x Risk Premium), where k(e) is the cost of equity and R(f) is the risk free rate.

(Cc) The risk free rate shall be the current market rate on 20-year Treasury bonds.

(Dd) The beta should reflect an average or value-weighted average of comparable companies and should be drawn consistently from Value Line or an equivalent source. The beta of the specific assessed property should also be considered.

(Ee) The risk premium shall be the arithmetic average of the spread between the return on stocks and the income return on long term bonds for the entire historical period contained in the Ibbotson Yearbook published immediately following the lien date.

(C) The growth rate "g" is the expected future growth of the cash flow attributable to assets in place on the lien date, and any future replacement assets.

(I) If insufficient information is available to the Division, either from public sources or from the taxpayer, to determine a rate, "g" will be the expected inflationary rate in the Gross Domestic Product Price Deflator obtained in Value Line. The growth rate and the methodology used to produce it shall be disclosed in a capitalization rate study published by the Commission by February 15 of the assessment year.

(ii) A discounted cash flow (DCF) method may be impractical to implement in a mass appraisal environment, but may be used when reliable cash flow estimates can be established.

(A) A DCF model should incorporate for the terminal year, and to the extent possible for the holding period, growth and discount rate assumptions that would be used in the yield capitalization method defined under Subsection (5)(b)(i).

(B) Forecasted growth may be used where unusual income patterns are attributed to

(I) unused capacity;

(II) economic conditions; or

(III) similar circumstances.

(C) Growth may not be attributed to assets not in place as of the lien date.

(iii) Direct Capitalization is an income technique that converts an estimate of a single year's income expectancy into an indication of value in one direct step, either by dividing the normalized income estimate by a capitalization rate or by multiplying the normalized income estimate by an income factor.

(c) Market or Sales Comparison Approach. The market value of property is directly related to the prices of comparable, competitive properties. The market approach is estimated by comparing the subject property to similar properties that have recently sold.

(I) Sales of comparable property must, to the extent possible, be adjusted for elements of comparison, including market conditions, financing, location, physical characteristics, and economic characteristics. When considering the sales of stock, business enterprises, or other properties that include intangible assets, adjustments must be made for those intangibles.

(II) Because sales of unitary properties are infrequent, a stock and debt indicator may be viewed as a surrogate for the market approach. The stock and debt method is based on the accounting principle which holds that the market value of assets equal the market value of liabilities plus shareholder's equity.

(d) Reconciliation. When reconciling value indicators into a final estimate of value, the appraiser shall take into consideration the availability, quantity, and quality of data, as well as the strength and weaknesses of each value indicator. Weighting percentages used to correlate the value approaches will generally vary by industry, and may vary by company if evidence exists to support a different weighting. The Division must disclose in writing the weighting percentages used in the reconciliation for the final assessment. Any departure from the prior year's weighting must be explained in writing.

(6) Property Specific Considerations. Because of unique characteristics of properties and industries, modifications or alternatives to the general value indicators may be required for specific industries.

(a) Cost Regulated Utilities.

(i) HCLD is the preferred cost indicator of value for cost regulated utilities because it represents an approximation of the basis upon which the investor can earn a return. HCLD is calculated by taking the historic cost less depreciation as reflected in the utility's net plant accounts, and then:

(A) subtracting intangible property;

(B) subtracting any items not included in the utility's rate base (e.g., deferred income taxes and, if appropriate, acquisition adjustments); and

(C) adding any taxable items not included in the utility's net plant account or rate base.

(ii) Deferred Income Taxes, also referred to as DFIT, is an accounting entry that reflects the difference between the use of accelerated depreciation for income tax purposes and the use of straight-line depreciation for financial statements. For traditional rate base regulated companies, regulators generally exclude deferred income taxes from rate base, recognizing it as ratepayer contributed capital. Where rate base is reduced by deferred income taxes for rate base regulated companies, they shall be removed from HCLD.

(iii) Items excluded from rate base under Subsections (6)(a)(i)(A) or (B) should not be subtracted from HCLD to the extent it can be shown that regulators would likely permit the rate base of a potential purchaser to include a premium over existing rate base.

(b)(i) Railroads.

(ii) The cost indicator should generally be given little or no weight because there is no observable relationship between cost and fair market value.

(c) Airlines, air charter services, and air contract services.

(i) For purposes of this Subsection (6)(c):

(A) "aircraft pricing guide" means a nationally recognized publication that assigns value estimates for individual commercial aircraft that are in average condition typical for their type and vintage, and identified by year, make and model;

(B) "airline" means an:

(I) airline under Section 59-2-102;

(II) air charter service under Section 59-2-102; and

(III) air contract service under Section 59-2-102;

(C) "airline market indicator" means an estimate of value based on an aircraft pricing guide; and

(D) "non-mobile flight equipment" means all operating property of an airline, air charter service, or air contract service that is not within the definition of mobile flight equipment under Section 59-2-102.

(ii) In situations where the use of preferred methods for determining fair market value under Subsection (5) does not produce a reasonable estimate of the fair market value of the property of an airline operating as a unit, an airline market indicator published in an aircraft pricing guide, and adjusted as provided in Subsections (6)(c)(ii)(A) and (6)(c)(ii)(B), may be used to estimate the fair market value of the airline property.

(A)(I) In order to reflect the value of a fleet of aircraft as part of an operating unit, an aircraft market indicator shall

include a fleet adjustment or equivalent valuation for a fleet.

(II) If a fleet adjustment is provided in an aircraft pricing guide, the adjustment under Subsection (6)(c)(ii)(A)(I) shall follow the directions in that guide. If no fleet adjustment is provided in an aircraft pricing guide, the standard adjustment under Subsection (6)(c)(ii)(A)(I) shall be 20 percent from a wholesale value or equivalent level of value as published in the guide.

(B) Non-mobile flight equipment shall be valued using the cost approach under Subsection (5)(a) or the market or sales comparison approach under Subsection (5)(c), and added to the value of the fleet.

(iii) An income capitalization approach under Subsection (5)(b) shall incorporate the information available to make an estimate of future cash flows.

(iv)(A) When an aircraft market indicator under Subsection (6)(c)(ii) is used to estimate the fair market value of an airline, the Division shall:

(I) calculate the fair market value of the airline using the preferred methods under Subsection (5);

(II) retain the calculations under Subsection (6)(c)(iv)(A)(I) in the work files maintained by the Division; and

(III) include the amounts calculated under Subsection (6)(c)(iv)(A)(I) in any appraisal report that is produced in association with an assessment issued by the Division.

(B) When an aircraft market indicator under Subsection (6)(c)(ii) is used, the Division shall justify in any appraisal report issued with an assessment why the preferred methods under Subsection (5) were not used.

(v)(A) When the preferred methods under Subsection (5) are used to estimate the fair market value of an airline, the Division shall:

(I) calculate an aircraft market indicator under Subsection (6)(c)(ii);

(II) retain the calculations under Subsection (6)(c)(v)(A)(I) in the work files maintained by the Division; and

(III) include the amounts calculated under Subsection (6)(c)(v)(A)(I) in any appraisal report that is produced in association with an assessment issued by the Division.

(B) Value estimates from an aircraft pricing guide under Subsection (6)(c)(i)(A) along with the valuation of non-mobile flight equipment under Subsection (6)(c)(ii)(B) shall, when possible, also be included in an assessment or appraisal report for purposes of comparison.

(C) Reasons for not including a value estimate required under Subsection (6)(c)(v)(B) include:

(I) failure to file a return; or

(II) failure to identify specific aircraft.

R884-24P-63. Performance Standards and Training Requirements Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-406.

A. The party contracting to perform services shall develop a written customer service performance plan within 60 days after the contract for performance of services is signed.

1. The customer service performance plan shall address:

a) procedures the contracting party will follow to minimize the time a customer waits in line; and

b) the manner in which the contracting party will promote alternative methods of registration.

2. The party contracting to perform services shall provide a copy of its customer service performance plan to the party for whom it provides services.

3. The party for whom the services are provided may, no more often than semiannually, audit the contracting party's performance based on its customer service performance plan, and may report the results of the audit to the county commission or the state tax commissioners, as applicable.

B. Each county office contracting to perform services shall conduct initial training of its new employees.

C. The Tax Commission shall provide regularly scheduled training for all county offices contracting to perform motor vehicle functions.

R884-24P-64. Determination and Application of Taxable Value for Purposes of the Property Tax Exemptions for Veterans With a Disability and the Blind Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-1104 and 59-2-1106.

For purposes of Sections 59-2-1104 and 59-2-1106, the taxable value of tangible personal property subject to a uniform fee under Sections 59-2-405.1 or 59-2-405.2 shall be calculated by dividing the uniform fee the tangible personal property is subject to by .015.

R884-24P-65. Assessment of Transitory Personal Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-402.

A. "Transitory personal property"means tangible personal property that is used or operated primarily at a location other than a fixed place of business of the property owner or lessee.

B. Transitory personal property in the state on January 1 shall be assessed at 100 percent of fair market value.

C. Transitory personal property that is not in the state on January 1 is subject to a proportional assessment when it has been in the state for 90 consecutive days in a calendar year.

1. The determination of whether transitory personal property has been in the state for 90 consecutive days shall include the days the property is outside the state if, within 10 days of its removal from the state, the property is:

a) brought back into the state; or

b) substituted with transitory personal property that performs the same function.

D. Once transitory personal property satisfies the conditions under C., tax shall be proportionally assessed for the period:

1. beginning on the first day of the month in which the property was brought into Utah; and

2. for the number of months remaining in the calendar year.

E. An owner of taxable transitory personal property who removes the property from the state prior to December and who qualifies for a refund of taxes assessed and paid, shall receive a refund based on the number of months remaining in the calendar year at the time the property is removed from the state and for which the tax has been paid.

1. The refund provisions of this subsection apply to transitory personal property taxes assessed under B. and C.

2. For purposes of determining the refund under this subsection, any portion of a month remaining shall be counted as a full month.

F. If tax has been paid for transitory personal property and that property is subsequently moved to another county in Utah:

1. No additional assessment may be imposed by any county to which the property is subsequently moved; and

2. No portion of the assessed tax may be transferred to the subsequent county.

R884-24P-66. County Board of Equalization Procedures and Appeals Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1004.

(1)(a) "Factual error" means an error that is:

(i) objectively verifiable without the exercise of discretion, opinion, or judgment;

(ii) demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence; and

(iii) agreed upon by the taxpayer and the assessor.

(b) Factual error includes:

(i) a mistake in the description of the size, use, or ownership of a property;

(ii) a clerical or typographical error in reporting or entering the data used to establish valuation or equalization;

(iii) an error in the classification of a property that is eligible for a property tax exemption under:

(A) Section 59-2-103; or

(B) Title 59, Chapter 2, Part 11;

(iv) an error in the classification of a property that is eligible for assessment under Title 59, Chapter 2, Part 5;

(v) valuation of a property that is not in existence on the lien date; and

(vi) a valuation of a property assessed more than once, or by the wrong assessing authority.

(c) Factual error does not include:

(i) an alternative approach to value;

(ii) a change in a factor or variable used in an approach to value; or

(iii) any other adjustment to a valuation methodology.

(2) If the county has not formally adopted board of equalization rules and procedures under Section 59-2-1001 that have been approved by the commission, the procedures contained in this rule must be followed.

(3) To achieve standing with the county board of equalization and have a decision rendered on the merits of the case, the taxpayer shall provide the following minimum information to the county board of equalization:

(a) the name and address of the property owner;

(b) the identification number, location, and description of the property;

(c) the value placed on the property by the assessor;

(d) the taxpayer's estimate of the fair market value of the property;

(e) evidence or documentation that supports the taxpayer's claim for relief; and

(f) the taxpayer's signature.

(4) If the evidence or documentation required under Subsection (3)(e) is not attached, the county will notify the taxpayer of the defect in the claim and permit at least ten calendar days to cure the defect before dismissing the matter for lack of sufficient evidence to support the claim for relief.

(5) If the taxpayer appears before the county board of equalization and fails to produce the evidence or documentation described under Subsection (3)(e) and the county has notified the taxpayer under Subsection (4), the county may dismiss the matter for lack of evidence to support a claim for relief.

(6) If the information required under Subsection (3) is supplied, the county board of equalization shall render a decision on the merits of the case.

(7) The county board of equalization may dismiss an appeal for lack of jurisdiction when the claimant limits arguments to issues not under the jurisdiction of the county board of equalization.

(8) The county board of equalization shall prepare and maintain a record of the appeal.

(a) For appeals concerning property value, the record shall include:

(i) the name and address of the property owner;

(ii) the identification number, location, and description of the property;

(iii) the value placed on the property by the assessor;

(iv) the basis for appeal stated in the taxpayer's appeal;

(v) facts and issues raised in the hearing before the county board that are not clearly evident from the assessor's records; and

(vi) the decision of the county board of equalization and the reasons for the decision.

(b) The record may be included in the minutes of the hearing before the county board of equalization.

(9)(a) The county board of equalization shall notify the taxpayer in writing of its decision.

(b) The notice required under Subsection (9)(a) shall include:

(i) the name and address of the property owner;

(ii) the identification number of the property;

(iii) the date the notice was sent;

(iv) a notice of appeal rights to the commission; and

(v) a statement of the decision of the county board of equalization; or

(vi) a copy of the decision of the county board of equalization.

(10) A county shall maintain a copy of a notice sent to a taxpayer under Subsection (9).

(11) If a decision affects the exempt status of a property, the county board of equalization shall prepare its decision in writing, stating the reasons and statutory basis for the decision.

(12) Decisions by the county board of equalization are final orders on the merits.

(13) Except as provided in Subsection (15), a county board of equalization shall accept an application to appeal the valuation or equalization of a property owner's real property that is filed after the time period prescribed by Section 59-2-1004(2)(a) if any of the following conditions apply:

(a) During the period prescribed by Section 59-2-1004(2)(a), the property owner was incapable of filing an appeal as a result of a medical emergency to the property owner or an immediate family member of the property owner, and no co-owner of the property was capable of filing an appeal.

(b) During the period prescribed by Section 59-2-1004(2)(a), the property owner or an immediate family member of the property owner died, and no co-owner of the property was capable of filing an appeal.

(c) The county did not comply with the notification requirements of Section 59-2-919.1.

(d) A factual error is discovered in the county records pertaining to the subject property.

(e) The property owner was unable to file an appeal within the time period prescribed by Section 59-2-1004(2)(a) because of extraordinary and unanticipated circumstances that occurred during the period prescribed by Section 59-2-1004(2)(a), and no co-owner of the property was capable of filing an appeal.

(14) Appeals accepted under Subsection (13)(d) shall be limited to correction of the factual error and any resulting changes to the property's valuation.

(15) The provisions of Subsection (13) apply only to appeals filed for a tax year for which the treasurer has not made a final annual settlement under Section 59-2-1365.

(16) The provisions of this rule apply only to appeals to the county board of equalization. For information regarding appeals of county board of equalization decisions to the Commission, please see Section 59-2-1006 and R861-1A-9.

R884-24P-67. Information Required for Valuation of Low-Income Housing Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-102 and 59-2-301.3.

A. The purpose of this rule is to provide an annual reporting mechanism to assist county assessors in gathering data necessary for accurate valuation of low-income housing projects.

B. The Utah Housing Corporation shall provide the following information that it has obtained from the owner of a low-income housing project to the commission:

1. for each low-income housing project in the state that is eligible for a low-income housing tax credit:

a) the Utah Housing Corporation project identification number;

b) the project name;

c) the project address;

d) the city in which the project is located;

e) the county in which the project is located;

f) the building identification number assigned by the Internal Revenue Service for each building included in the project;

g) the building address for each building included in the project;

h) the total apartment units included in the project;

i) the total apartment units in the project that are eligible for low-income housing tax credits;

j) the period of time for which the project is subject to rent restrictions under an agreement described in B.2.;

k) whether the project is:

(1) the rehabilitation of an existing building; or

(2) new construction;

l) the date on which the project was placed in service;

m) the total square feet of the buildings included in the project;

n) the maximum annual federal low-income housing tax credits for which the project is eligible;

o) the maximum annual state low-income housing tax credits for which the project is eligible; and

p) for each apartment unit included in the project:

(1) the number of bedrooms in the apartment unit;

(2) the size of the apartment unit in square feet; and

(3) any rent limitation to which the apartment unit is subject; and

2. a recorded copy of the agreement entered into by the Utah Housing Corporation and the property owner for the low-income housing project; and

3. construction cost certifications for the project received from the low-income housing project owner.

C. The Utah Housing Corporation shall provide the commission the information under B. by January 31 of the year following the year in which a project is placed into service.

D. 1. Except as provided in D.2., by April 30 of each year, the owner of a low-income housing project shall provide the county assessor of the county in which the project is located the following project information for the prior year:

a) operating statement;

b) rent rolls; and

c) federal and commercial financing terms and agreements.

2. Notwithstanding D.1., the information a low-income project housing owner shall provide by April 30, 2004 to a county assessor shall include a 3-year history of the information required under D.1.

E. A county assessor shall assess and list the property described in this rule using the best information obtainable if the property owner fails to provide the information required under D.

R884-24P-68. Property Tax Exemption for Taxable Tangible Personal Property With a Total Aggregate Fair Market Value That is At or Below the Statutorily Prescribed Amount Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1115.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to provide for the administration of the property tax exemption for a taxpayer whose taxable tangible personal property has a total aggregate fair market value that is at or below the statutorily prescribed amount.

(a) Total aggregate fair market value is determined by aggregating the fair market value of all taxable tangible personal property owned by a taxpayer within a county.

(b) If taxable tangible personal property is required to be apportioned among counties, the determination of whether taxable tangible personal property has a total aggregate fair market value that is at or below the statutorily prescribed amount shall be made after apportionment.

(2) A taxpayer shall apply for the exemption provided under Section 59-2-1115:

(a) if the county assessor has requested a signed statement from the taxpayer under Section 59-2-306, within the time frame set forth under Section 59-2-306 for filing the signed statement; or

(b) if the county assessor has not requested a signed statement from the taxpayer under Section 59-2-306, within 30 days from the day the taxpayer is requested to indicate whether the taxpayer has taxable tangible personal property in the county that is at or below the statutorily prescribed amount.

R884-24P-70. Real Property Appraisal Requirements for County Assessors Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-303.1 and 59-2-919.1.

(1) Definitions.

(a) "Accepted valuation methodologies" means those methodologies approved or endorsed in the Standard on Mass Appraisal of Real Property and the Standard on Automated Valuation Models published by the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO).

(b) "Database," as referenced in Section 59-2-303.1(6), means an electronic storage of data using computer hardware and software that is relational, secure and archival, and adheres to generally accepted information technology standards of practice.

(2) County mass appraisal systems, as defined in Section 59-2-303.1, shall use accepted valuation methodologies to perform the annual update of all residential parcels.

(3)(a) A detailed review of property characteristics shall include a sufficient inspection to determine any changes to real property due to:

(i) new construction, additions, remodels, demolitions, land segregations, changes in use, or other changes of a similar nature; and

(ii) a change in condition or effective age.

(b)(i) A detailed review of property characteristics shall be made in accordance with the IAAO Standard on Mass Appraisal of Real Property.

(ii) When using aerial photography, including oblique aerial photography, the date of the photographic flight is the property review date for purposes of Section 59-2-303.1.

(4) The last property review date to be included in the county's computer system shall include the actual day, month, and year that the last detailed review of a property's characteristics was conducted.

(5) The last property review date to be included on the notice shall include at least the actual year or tax year that the last detailed review of a property's characteristics was conducted. The month and day of the review may also be included on the notice at the discretion of the county assessor and auditor.

(6)(a) The five-year plan shall detail the current year plus four subsequent years into the future. The plan shall define the properties being reviewed for each of the five years by one or more of the following:

(i) class;

(ii) property type;

(iii) geographic location; and

(iv) age.

(b) The five-year plan shall also include parcel counts for each defined property group.

R884-24P-71. Agreements with Commercial or Industrial Taxpayers for Equal Property Tax Payments Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1308.5.

(1) An agreement with a commercial or industrial taxpayer for equal property tax payments under Section 59-2-1308.5 is effective:

(a) the current calendar year, if the agreement is agreed to by all parties on or before May 31; or

(b) the subsequent calendar year, if the agreement is agreed to by all parties after May 31.

(2) An agreement under Subsection (1) affects only those taxing entities that are a party to the agreement.

(3) The commission shall ensure that an agreement under Subsection (1) does not affect the calculation of the certified tax rate by adjusting the formula under Section 59-2-924 so that the collection ratio for each taxpayer that is a party to the agreement is based on the amount that would have been collected according to the same valuation and assessment methodologies that would have been applied in the absence of the agreement.

R884-24P-72. State Farmland Evaluation Advisory Committee Procedures Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-514.

(1) "Committee" means the State Farmland Evaluation Advisory Committee established in Section 59-2-514.

(2) The committee is subject to Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

(3) A committee member may participate electronically in a meeting open to the public under Section 52-4-207 if:

(a) the agenda posted for the meeting establishes one or more anchor locations for the meeting where the public may attend;

(b) at least one committee member is at an anchor location; and

(c) all of the committee members may be heard by any person attending an anchor location.

KEY: taxation, personal property, property tax, appraisals

October 25, 2012 **Art. XIII, Sec 2**

Notice of Continuation January 3, 2012

9-2-201
11-13-302
41-1a-202
41-1a-301
59-1-210
59-2-102
59-2-103
59-2-103.5
59-2-104
59-2-201
59-2-210
59-2-211
59-2-301
59-2-301.3
59-2-302
59-2-303
59-2-303.1
59-2-305
59-2-306
59-2-401
59-2-402
59-2-404
59-2-405
59-2-405.1
59-2-406
59-2-508
59-2-514
59-2-515
59-2-701
59-2-702
59-2-703
59-2-704
59-2-704.5
59-2-705
59-2-801
59-2-918 through 59-2-924
59-2-1002
59-2-1004
59-2-1005
59-2-1006
59-2-1101
59-2-1102
59-2-1104
59-2-1106
59-2-1107 through 59-2-1109
59-2-1113
59-2-1115
59-2-1202
59-2-1202(5)
59-2-1302
59-2-1303
59-2-1308.5
59-2-1317
59-2-1328
59-2-1330
59-2-1347
59-2-1351
59-2-1365

R895. Technology Services, Administration.
R895-3. Computer Software Licensing, Copyright, Control, Retention, and Transfer.
R895-3-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to establish the State of Utah's position and its intent to:

(1) comply with computer software licensing agreements and applicable federal laws, including copyright and patent laws;

(2) define the methods by which the State of Utah (State) will control and protect computer software; and

(3) establish the State's right, title and interest in state-developed computer software, including the sale and transfer of such software under certain conditions.

R895-3-2. Application.

All state agencies of the executive branch of the State government shall comply with this rule, which applies to the use, acquisition and transfer of all computer software, regardless of the operating environment or source of the software.

R895-3-3. Authority.

This rule is issued by the Chief Information Officer under the authority of Section 63F-1-206 of the Technology Governance Act, and in accordance with Section 63G-3-201 of the Utah Rulemaking Act, Utah Code Annotated.

R895-3-4. Definitions.

As used in this rule:

(1) "Audit" means to review compliance with laws, rules and policies that apply to computer software and related documentation; and to report findings and conclusions.

(2) "Commercial computer software" means computer software that is sold, licensed, or leased in significant quantities to the general public at established market or catalog prices.

(3) "Computer program" means a set of statements or instructions used in an information processing system to provide storage, retrieval, and manipulation of data from the computer system and any associated documentation and source material that explain how to operate the program.

(4) "Computer software" means sets of instructions or programs structured in a manner designed to cause a computer to carry out a desired result.

(5) "Spot Audit" means a periodic audit described in (1) and conducted by a person or persons performing the State Software Controller function.

(6) "State agency" means any agency or administrative sub-unit of the executive branch of the State government except:

(a) the State Board of Education; and

(b) the Board of Regents and institutions of higher education.

(7) "State-developed computer software" means computer software and related documentation developed under contract with the State or by State employees under the conditions set forth in the Employment Inventions Act, Section 34-39-1 et seq., Utah Code Annotated.

R895-3-5. Compliance and Responsibilities: Software Licensing.

(1) Each state agency and its employees shall comply with computer software licensing agreements, state laws, federal contracts, federal funding agreements, and federal laws, including copyright and patent laws.

(2) All management personnel will discourage software piracy and take appropriate personnel action up to and including dismissal, against any employee who has been found to be in violation of software license agreements. Personnel action shall be in full accordance with the Department of Human Resource Management Rule R477-11-1 et seq., Utah Administrative Code.

(3) Each state agency shall:

(a) establish a software coordinating function that will work with the DTS software coordinator to provide responsibility and authority to manage software licenses, software licensing agreements, software inventory;

(b) Inform employees that are engaged in developing or controlling the distribution of software for the State, that any state-developed software is an asset owned by the State and controlled according to the terms of this rule.

(4) A state software controller function is established within the Department of Technology Services with the following responsibilities:

(a) coordinate all centralized software purchases;

(b) manage software licenses, software licensing agreements and software inventory for centralized software purchases;

(c) coordinate and provide information to employees who are responsible for the software controller function within each state agency;

(d) provide to employees notices of the state agency's software use policy at appropriate locations. Appropriate locations may include computing facilities, offices, lunchrooms or websites.

(e) keep and maintain an inventory of all state-owned computer software and software licensing agreements tracked by agency by:

(i) establishing accurate software inventories and maintaining them;

(ii) establishing a baseline inventory of software already purchased;

(iii) maintaining this inventory through annual inventory reviews that reconcile purchases against inventory;

(iv) acquiring and using auditing tools to assist in establishing the inventory baseline and performing the ongoing reconciliation;

(f) coordinate with DTS technical personnel to:

(i) dispose of software in accordance with the software license agreement;

(ii) remove from the storage media before disposing of a computer, all private, protected or controlled data as defined by the Government Records Access and Management Act, UCA 63G-2-101 et seq.

(g) Understand the conditions of computer software licensing agreements before purchasing computer software, and inform State employees, whose responsibility it is to monitor the State's compliance with computer software licensing agreements, of these conditions.

(h) coordinate statewide audits or spot audits as needed.

R895-3-6. Compliance and Responsibilities: Retention and Transfer of State-Developed Computer Software.

(1) Unless otherwise prohibited by federal law, regulation, contract or funding agreement, the State of Utah may retain the right, title and interest in any state-developed computer software. To do so, the agency shall:

(a) clearly define in all contracts that it controls the ownership rights for computer software development and related documentation; and

(b) mark all computer software and related documentation developed by employees of the State with the copyright symbol and year, and label "Utah State Government" on all media on which the computer software or documentation is stored and at the beginning of the computer software execution.

(2) The State of Utah may sell or otherwise transfer the

right, title and interest in any state-developed computer software. In order to carry this out, state agency must do the following:

(a) Submit a request to the state software controller and obtain approval from the Chief Information Officer prior to the sale or transfer of state-developed computer software. The agency's request shall include a copy of the transfer agreement and any other contractual information. A summary report of these requests will be provided to the Information Technology Policy and Strategy Committee. An example of a model transfer or sale of state-developed software agreement may be obtained from the Chief Information Officer.

(b) Clearly specify within the transfer documents whether the costs of development will be recovered from the receiver.

(c) Clearly specify within the transfer documents whether the costs associated with copying and sending the state-developed computer software will be recovered from the receiver.

(d) Clearly specify within the transfer documents that the receiver is responsible for acquiring any commercial computer software upon which the state-developed computer software may be dependent.

(e) Clearly specify within the transfer documents that no additional services, such as installation, training, or maintenance, will be provided unless the parties have agreed otherwise.

(f) Clearly specify within the transfer documents that the state-developed computer software is being transferred in "as is" condition, and that the State will not be held liable for any incidental or consequential damages under any circumstances.

(g) Retain a record of the transfer, and process it in accordance with the Government Records Access and Management Act, Section 63G-2-101 et seq., Utah Code Annotated.

(3) In accordance with the requirements of (2), the state may initiate an agreement to transfer state-developed computer software when reasons exist to share such software with another state or entity.

(4) The Chief Information Officer may measure compliance of a state agency and its employees with this rule by conducting periodic audits in accordance with Section 63F-1-206, Utah Code Annotated. In performing audits, the Chief Information Officer may utilize external auditors and an agency's internal auditor(s) when such resources are available and the use of such resources is appropriate.

KEY: computer software, licensing, copyright, transfer
October 22, 2012 **63F-1-206**
Notice of Continuation August 31, 2012 **63G-3-201**
34-39-1 et seq.
63G-2-101 et seq.

R920. Transportation, Operations, Traffic and Safety.
R920-1. Utah Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.
R920-1-1. Purpose and Authority.

The purpose of this rule is to adopt standards and establish specifications for a uniform system of traffic-control devices used on all highways open to public travel, to establish criteria and specifications for the establishment, location, and operation of school crosswalks, school zones, and reduced speed school zones, and to establish specifications for uniform signage or markings to clearly identify school bus parking zones. This rule is authorized by Sections 41-6a-301, 41-6a-303 and 41-6a-1307.

R920-1-2. Incorporation.

Incorporated by reference is the Utah Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, 2009 Edition with revisions through December 2011 (Utah MUTCD). This manual was determined to be in substantial conformance with the 2009 MUTCD by the Federal Highway Administrator which, in accordance with Title 23, U.S. Code, Section 655, is the standard for all highways open to public travel in accordance with Title 23, U.S. Code, Sections 109(d) and 402(a). Included in Part 7 of the Utah MUTCD is the Utah Traffic Controls for School Zones establishing the criteria and specifications authorized by Sections 41-6a-303 and 41-6a-1307.

R920-1-3. Authority of Executive Director or Designee.

All authority shall rest with the Utah Department of Transportation Executive Director or his designee to develop or modify the Utah MUTCD, including the Utah Traffic Controls for School Zones, as the standard for all highways open to public travel in Utah.

KEY: traffic control, pedestrians, school zones, traffic signs

October 23, 2012	**41-6a-301**
Notice of Continuation August 1, 2012	**41-6a-303**
	41-6a-1307

R930. Transportation, Preconstruction.
R930-6. Manual of Accommodation of Utility Facilities and the Control and Protection of State Highway Rights-of-Way.
R930-6-1. Incorporation by Reference.

(1) In order to implement its federally-mandated responsibility to ensure the safe use and protection of federal-aid highways, except as stated in R930-6-1(2), the department incorporates by reference the Manual of Accommodation of Utility Facilities and the Control and Protection of State Highway Rights-of-Way, January 2006 edition, copies of which are available at the department's headquarters, 4501 South 2700 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114, and on the department's Internet site, http://www.udot.utah.gov/main/uconowner.gf?n=200402231315131. The provisions of this Manual also apply to non-federal aid state highways.

(2) Inasmuch as utility accommodation is now governed by R930-7, Section 5 of the Manual of Accommodation of Utility Facilities and the Control and Protection of State Highway Rights-of-Way is not incorporated, nor are any terms in the manual that refer to utility accommodation or utilities in the right-of-way or percent of reimbursement.

KEY: utility rules, utilities access
October 10, 2012 **72-3-109**
Notice of Continuation November 14, 2011 **72-6-116**
72-7-102
72-7-108

R930. Transportation, Preconstruction.
R930-7. Utility Accommodation.
R930-7-1. Purpose.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to:

(a) maximize public safety;

(b) provide for efficient highway operations and maintenance of roadways:

(c) maximize aesthetic quality;

(d) minimize future conflicts between the highway system and utility companies serving the general public; and

(e) ensure that use and occupancy by utility companies do not impair or increase the cost of future highway construction, expansion, or maintenance or interfere with any right of way reserved for these purposes.

(2) This rule prescribes conditions under which utility facilities may be accommodated on right of way and sets forth the state's regulations covering the placement and relocation of utility facilities in conflict with the construction and maintenance of highways.

(3) This rule should be interpreted to achieve maximum lawful public use of right of way for transportation purposes and to ensure that utility installations and operations affecting state right of way are accomplished in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations. It is in the public interest for utility facilities to be accommodated within rights of way when the accommodation does not adversely affect the integrity of highway features. The permitted use and occupancy of right of way for non-highway purposes is subordinate to the primary interests for transportation and safety of the traveling public.

(4) This rule is provided to facilitate the establishment of consistent expectations and effective working relationships between UDOT and utility companies through continuous communication, coordination and, cooperation.

(5) Through the Code of Federal Regulations (23 CFR, Part 645.215(a)), the U.S. Department of Transportation requires each state to submit a statement to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on the authority of utility companies to use and occupy the right of way of state highways, the state highway agency's power to regulate the use, and the policies the state employs or proposes to employ for accommodating utilities within the right of way of Federal-aid highways under its jurisdiction. This rule demonstrates compliance to FHWA.

R930-7-2. Authority and Source Documents.

This rule is enacted under the authority of Section 72-6-116(2), wherein UDOT is authorized and given the responsibility to regulate and make rules for the installation, construction, maintenance, repair, renewal, system upgrade, and relocation of utility facilities within state administered highways, including ordering their relocation as may become necessary.

(1) Utah Code provides for the accommodation of utility facilities within the right of way and provides UDOT the authority to promulgate rules and regulations for administering those provisions. Accordingly, this rule has been developed pursuant to the following state and federal laws, codes, regulations, policies:

(a) Utah Code, Title 54, Public Utilities, Section 54-3-29;

(b) American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) publications, A Guide for Accommodating Utilities within Highway Right of Way and A Policy on the Accommodation of Utilities within Freeway Right of Way; and

(c) AASHTO publications, Roadside Design Guide and A Policy on Geometric -Design of Highways and Streets.

(2) This rule incorporates by reference 23 CFR Section 645, Subpart B, (November 22, 2000).

(3) UDOT has secured the authority from FHWA to issue permits for the use or occupancy of the right of way by utility facilities on Federal-aid highways. The use of Federal-aid highway right of way by utilities shall be in accordance with 23 CFR 645.215.

R930-7-3. Definitions.

(1) "Abandoned facility" is a utility facility that is not in use, no longer actively providing a service and is physically disconnected from the operating facility that is still in use and still actively providing a service. Abandoned facilities remain the property of the utility company.

(2) "Access control" is the regulation of public access to and from properties abutting the highway facilities. The two basic types of access control are:

(a) "No access (NA)" means access to through-traffic lanes is not allowed except at interchanges. Crossings at grade and direct driveway connections are prohibited.

(b) "Limited access (LA)" means access to selected public roads may be provided. There may be some crossings at grade and some private driveway connections.

(3) "Administrative citation" is a letter from UDOT to a utility company citing one or more non-compliance items and proper redress requirements such as action on the appropriate bond, revocation of permit, and revocation of a license agreement.

(4) "AASHTO" is the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

(5) "Backfill" means the replacement of soil removed during construction. It may also denote material placed over or around structures and utilities.

(6) "Bedding" means the composition and shaping of soil or other suitable material to support a pipe, conduit, casing, or utility tunnel.

(7) "Boring" means the operation by which carriers or casings are pushed or jacked under highways without disturbing the highway structure or prism. Bores are carved progressively ahead of the leading edge of the advancing pipe as soil is mucked back through the pipe.

(8) "Carrier" means a pipe directly enclosing a transmitted fluid (liquid, gas, or slurry).

(9) "Casing" is a larger pipe, conduit, or duct enclosing a carrier.

(10) "Clear Zone" means the total roadside border area, starting at the edge of the traveled way, available for safe use by errant vehicles. This area may consist of a shoulder, a recoverable slope, a non-recoverable slope, and a clear run-out area. The desired width is dependent upon traffic volumes, speeds, and roadside geometry.

(11) "Coating" is material applied to or wrapped around a pipe.

(12) "Conduit" is an enclosed tubular casing for the protection of wires and cables.

(13) "Depth of bury (cover)" means the depth from ground or roadway surface to top of pipe, conduit, casing, cable, utility tunnel, or similar facility.

(14) "Deviation" means a granted permission to depart from the standards and requirements of this rule.

(15) "Emergency work" is utility company work required to prevent loss of life or significant damage to property.

(16) "Encasement" is a structural element surrounding a carrier or casing.

(17) "Encroachment" means the unauthorized use of highway right of way.

(18) "Encroachment permit" is a document that specifies the requirements and conditions for performing work on the highway right of way.

(19) "Environmentally protected areas" are areas that include, but are not limited to, wetlands, flood plains, stream channels, rivers, threatened or endangered species, archaeological sites, and historic sites.

(20) "Expressway" is a divided arterial highway for through traffic with partial control of access and generally with grade separations at major intersections.

(21) "Federal-aid highways" are highways eligible to receive Federal-aid.

(22) "FHWA" is the Federal Highway Administration.

(23) "Flexible carrier pipe" is a plastic, fiberglass, or metallic pipe having a large diameter to wall thickness ratio and which can be deformed without undue stress.

(24) "Flowable fill" is low strength flowable concrete as defined in UDOT Standard Specification 03575.

(25) "Freeway" is an expressway with full control of access.

(26) "Frontage road" is a local street or road auxiliary to and located on the side of an arterial highway for service to abutting property and adjacent areas and for control of access.

(27) "Grade" is the rate or percent of change in slope, either ascending or descending, measured along the centerline of a roadway or access.

(28) "Grounded" means electrically connected to earth or to some extended conducting body that serves instead of the earth, whether the connection is intentional or accidental.

(29) "Grout" is a cement mortar or slurry of fine sand or clay.

(30) "Highway, street, or road" are general terms denoting a public way for the transportation of people, materials, and goods, but primarily for vehicular travel, including the entire area within the right of way.

(31) "Horizontal directional drilling" (HDD), also known as directional boring and directional drilling, is a method of installing underground pipes and conduits from the surface along a prescribed bore path. The process is used for installing telecommunications and power cable conduits, water lines, sewer lines, gas lines, oil lines, product pipelines, and casings used for environmental remediation. It is used for crossing waterways, roadways, congested areas, environmentally protected areas, and any area where other methods are not feasible.

(32) "Interstate highway system" (Interstate) is the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways as defined in the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1956 and any supplemental acts or amendments.

(33) "License Agreement or Statewide Utility License Agreement" is a document by which UDOT licenses the use and occupancy, with conditions, of highway rights of way for utility facilities.

(34) "Manhole" or "utility access hole" is an opening in an underground system that workers or others may enter for the purpose of making installations, removals, inspections, repairs, connections, and tests.

(35) "Median" is the portion of a divided highway separating the traveled ways for traffic in opposite directions.

(36) "MUTCD (Utah MUTCD)" means the current version of Utah Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices referenced in R920-1.

(37) "Pavement structure" is the combination of sub-base, base course, and surface course placed on a sub-grade to support the traffic load.

(38) "Permit" means encroachment permit.

(39) "Pipe" is a tubular product made as a production item for the transmission of liquid or gaseous substances. Cylinders formed from plate material in the fabrication of auxiliary equipment are not pipe as defined here.

(40) "Pipeline" is a continuous carrier used primarily for the transportation of liquids, gases, or solids from one point to another using either gravity or pressure flow.

(41) "Plowing" means the direct burial of utility lines by means of a mechanism that breaks the ground, places the utility line, and closes the break in the ground in a single operation.

(42) "Practicable" means reasonably capable of being accomplished or feasible as determined by UDOT.

(43) "Relocate" means to move an existing utility facility to a new location when found by UDOT to be necessary for construction or maintenance of a highway.

(44) "Right of way" is a general term denoting land, property, or interest therein, usually in a strip acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes.

(45) "Roadside" is a general term denoting the area between the outer edge of the roadway shoulder and the right of way limits.

(46) "Roadway" is the portion of a highway, including shoulders, for vehicular use. A divided highway has two or more roadways.

(47) "Slope" is the relative steepness of the terrain expressed as a ratio or percentage. Slopes may be categorized as positive or negative and as parallel or cross slopes in relation to the direction of traffic.

(48) "State highways" are those highways designated as State Highways in Title 72, Chapter 4, Designation of State Highways.

(49) "Structure" means any device used to convey vehicles, pedestrians, animals, waterways or other materials over highways, streams, canyons, or other obstacles. It also includes buildings, signs, and UDOT facilities with foundations.

(50) "Subsurface Utility Engineering (SUE)" is the management of certain risks associated with utility mapping at appropriate quality levels, utility coordination, utility relocation, communication of utility data, utility relocation cost estimates, implementation of utility accommodation policies, and utility design. SUE tools include traditional records, site surveys, and new technologies such as surface geophysical methods and non-destructive vacuum excavation, to provide quality levels of information. The SUE process for collecting and depicting information on existing subsurface Utility Facilities is described in ASCE Standard 38-02, Standard Guideline for the Collection and Depiction of Existing Subsurface Utility Data.

(51) "Trenched" means installed in a narrow open excavation.

(52) "Trenchless (Untrenched)" means installed without breaking the ground or pavement surface by a construction method such as directional drilling, boring, tunneling, jacking, or auguring.

(53) "UDOT" is the Utah Department of Transportation and where referenced to be contacted, submitted to, approved by, accepted by or otherwise engaged, means an authorized representative.

(54) "Utility" or "utility facility" means privately, publicly, cooperatively, or municipally owned pipelines, facilities, or systems for producing, transmitting, or distributing communications, power, electricity, light, heat, gas, oil, petroleum products, cable television, water, sewer, steam, waste, storm water not connected with highway drainage, and other similar commodities, which directly or indirectly service the public, or any part thereof.

(55) "Utility appurtenances" include but are not limited to pedestals, manholes, vents, drains, rigid markers, meter pits, sprinkler pits, valve pits, and regulator pits.

(56) "Utility company" is a privately, cooperatively, or publicly owned utility, including utilities owned by political subdivisions, and where referenced includes authorized representatives, contractors, and agents.

(57) "Vent" is an appurtenance designed to discharge gaseous contaminants from a casing.

R930-7-4. Scope.

(1) This rule supersedes portions of Manual of Accommodation of Utility Facilities and the Control and Protection of State Highway Rights of Way including Section 5 and portions relating to utility accommodation or that refer to utilities in the right of way or percent of reimbursement, which are part of R930-6 at the time of enactment of this rule.

(2) Regulations, laws, or orders of public authority or industry code prescribing a higher degree of protection or construction than provided by this rule shall govern.

R930-7-5. Application.

(1) This rule applies to privately, cooperatively, and publicly owned utility companies, including utility companies owned by political subdivisions, and shall include telecommunication, gas, oil, petroleum, electricity, cable television, water, sewer, data and video transmission lines, drainage and irrigation systems, and other similar utilities to be located, accommodated, adjusted or relocated within, on, along, across, over, through, or under the highway right of way. This rule does not apply to utility facilities that are required for UDOT highway purposes. This rule applies to underground, surface, or overhead facilities, either singularly or in combination, including bridge attachments.

(2) The rule applies to Federal-aid highway projects including local government projects. In compliance with 23 CFR 649.209(g) local governments are required to enter into formal agreements with UDOT that provide for a degree of protection to the highway at least equal to the protection provided by this rule.

R930-7-6. General Installation Requirements.

(1) General.

(a) Utility companies desiring to use right of way under the jurisdiction of UDOT for the installation or maintenance of any utility facility must be licensed to do so by entering into a license agreement with UDOT. This statewide agreement sets forth the procedures and conditions for the issuance of encroachment permits for all installations statewide. Encroachment permits are not issued without a license agreement first being executed. UDOT may impose additional restrictions or requirements for license agreements or encroachment permits.

(b) A permitted facility shall, if necessary, be modified by the utility company to improve safety or facilitate alteration or maintenance of the right of way as determined by UDOT.

(2) License Agreements or Statewide Utility License Agreements.

(a) Agreements are executed by UDOT and utility companies to set forth the terms and conditions for the accommodation and maintenance of utility facilities within the right of way. A license agreement is required for, but does not guarantee the approval of encroachment permits.

(b) As part of executing a license agreement with UDOT, owners of facilities located in the right of way are required to post a continuous bond in the amount of $100,000, naming UDOT as the insured, to guarantee satisfactory performance. The Statewide Utilities Engineer may approve a lesser amount. Failure by a utility company to maintain a valid bond in the amount required is cause for denying issuance of future permits to that utility company, and for the removal of that utility company's facilities from the right of way.

(c) A public utility is exempt from the bond requirements described in this section if the public utility:

(i) is a member of the municipal insurance pool;

(ii) is a political subdivision; or

(iii) carries liability insurance with minimum coverage of $1,000,000 per occurrence and as more specifically described in its License Agreement.

(d) Upon discovery of utility caused damage to the highway or to the right of way, UDOT may opt to exercise its bonding rights in recovering costs incurred to restore the highway or right of way. The utility company is liable for all restoration costs incurred as a result of damages caused by its utility, and its liability is not limited to the amount of the bond.

(e) License agreements may be terminated at any time by either party upon 30 days advance written notice to the other. Permits previously issued and approved under a terminated agreement are not affected and remain in effect on the same terms and conditions set forth in the agreement and permits. The obligation to maintain the $100,000 bond continues until the utility company's facilities are removed from UDOT's right of way.

(3) Emergency Work.

(a) In all emergency work situations, the utility company or its representative shall contact UDOT immediately and on the first business day shall contact UDOT to complete a formal permit. Failure to contact UDOT for an emergency work situation and obtain an encroachment permit within the stated time period is considered to be a violation of the terms and conditions of the utility company's license agreement. At the discretion of the utility company, emergency work may be performed by a bonded contractor, public agency, or a utility company. None of the provisions of this rule are waived for emergency work except for the requirement of a prior permit.

(4) One Call Requirements.

(a) Underground facilities are not permitted within the right of way unless the utility company subscribes to Blue Stakes of Utah and other appropriate "call-before-you-dig" systems, or otherwise provides utility plans as detailed in Section R930-7-11(6)(a) of this rule.

(5) Preservation of New Pavement.

(a) Cuts or open excavations on newly constructed, paved, or overlaid highways are not allowed for two years. If an emergency cut or excavation occurs, the responsible utility company shall comply with any special conditions imposed by UDOT regarding restoration of the roadway.

(6) Encroachment Permits.

(a) Encroachment Permits on State Highways.

Utility companies shall obtain an encroachment permit from UDOT for the installation and maintenance of utility facilities on the right of way. Encroachment permits are approved or disapproved by UDOT. Applications for encroachment permits are submitted to the Region Permits Officers by the utility company or its contractor. No utility company or utility company contractor shall begin any utility work on the right of way until an approved encroachment permit is issued by UDOT and the utility company is authorized to proceed in writing. Prior to the issuance of encroachment permits, fees are assessed to cover related costs incurred by UDOT including costs for planning, coordination, and utility plan review.

If the utility company expects work to significantly impact travel lane capacity, UDOT recommends the utility company contact the appropriate Region Permit Office to discuss concepts in advance of submitting an encroachment permit application.

Utility companies shall submit two sets of plans depicting the proposed installation. The plans shall be sized as required by UDOT and include utility company identification, work location, utility type and size, type of construction, vertical and horizontal location of facilities

relative to the centerline of road, location of all appurtenances, trench details, right of way limits, and traffic control plans. Traffic control plans shall conform to the Utah MUTCD as outlined in Section R930-7-7(1)(d), are mandatory for each instance of utility construction or maintenance, and shall be attached to each permit application.

Utility companies may authorize their contractors to obtain permits on their behalf. All terms and conditions set forth in the license agreement apply. The utility company's construction forces or the utility contractor shall carry a copy of the approved permit at all times while working on the right of way.

(b) Bonding and Liability Insurance Requirements.

(i) Individual Encroachment Permit Bonding Requirements. As authorized by Sub-section 72-7-102(3)(b)(i) this rule requires encroachment permit applicants to post a Performance and Warranty or Maintenance Bond, using UDOT's approved bond form, for a period of three years from the date of beginning of work or two years from the end of work, whichever provides the longer period of coverage. A Performance and Warranty Bond is required for each individual encroachment permit. Political subdivisions of the state are not required to post a bond unless the political subdivision fails to meet the terms and conditions of previous permits issued as determined by UDOT. The amount of the bond is determined by the UDOT Region Permits Officer based on the scope of work being performed but will not be less than $10,000.

(ii) Statewide Encroachment Permit Bonding Option. Encroachment permit applicants who routinely acquire encroachment permits may elect to post a statewide performance and warranty or maintenance bond in lieu of posting multiple individual bonds. A statewide bond satisfies bonding requirements for work in all UDOT Regions. The bond amount is determined by UDOT but will not be less than $100,000. A valid statewide bond period shall be not less than three years and will meet bonding requirements for UDOT permits for a period of one year from date of issue. Encroachment permit applicants may submit a replacement statewide bond on an annual basis provided the bond period is not less than three years at time of replacement.

(iii) Inspection Bond. UDOT may require an additional inspection bond to ensure payment for UDOT field review and inspection costs before an encroachment permit is granted.

(iv) Proceeds Against the Bond. UDOT may proceed against the bond to recover all expenses incurred if payment is not received from the permit applicant within 45 calendar days of receiving an invoice. Upon discovery of utility caused damage to the highway or to the right of way, UDOT may opt to exercise its bonding rights in recovering costs incurred to restore the highway or right of way due to utility caused damages. Failure by the utility company to maintain a valid bond in the amounts required shall be cause for denying issuance of future permits and for the removal of the utility from the right of way.

(v) Liability Insurance Requirements. Permit applicants are also required to provide a certificate of liability insurance in the minimum amounts of $1,000,000 per occurrence and $2,000,000 in aggregate. Failure to meet this requirement will result in application denial. Liability insurance coverage is required throughout the life of the permit and cancellation will result in permit revocation.

(vi) Information about bond forms and liability insurance requirements are available on UDOT's website at: http://www.udot.utah.gov/go/encroachmentpermit

(c) Cancellation of Permits. Any failure on the part of a utility company to comply with the terms and conditions set forth in the license agreement or the encroachment permit may result in cancellation of the permit. Failure to pay any sum of money for costs incurred by UDOT in association with installation or construction review, inspection, reconstruction, repair, or maintenance of the utility facilities may also result in cancellation of the permit. UDOT also may remove the facilities and restore the highway and right of way at the sole expense of the utility company. Prior to any cancellation, UDOT shall notify the utility company in writing, setting forth the violations, and will provide the utility company a reasonable time to correct the violations to the satisfaction of UDOT.

(d) Assignment of Permits. Permits shall not be assigned without the prior written consent of UDOT. All assignees shall be required to file a new permit application.

(e) Indemnification. Permit holders performing utility work on the right of way shall, at all times, indemnify and hold harmless UDOT, its employees, and the State of Utah from responsibility for any damage or liability arising from their construction, maintenance, repair, or any other related operation during the work or as a result of the work. Permit holders shall also be responsible for the completion, restoration, and maintenance of any excavation for a period of three years unless UDOT requires a longer period of indemnification due to specific or unique circumstances.

R930-7-7. General Design Requirements.

(1) General.

(a) Joint use of state right of way may impact both the highway and the utility. Each utility company requesting the use of right of way for the accommodation of its facilities is responsible for the proper planning, engineering, design, construction, and maintenance of proposed installations. The utility company shall coordinate with UDOT and develop its projects to meet design standards and to optimize safety, cost effectiveness, and efficiency of operations for both the utility company and the state. Utility companies are directed to the following AASHTO publications for assistance:

(i) Roadside Design Guide;

(ii) A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets;

(iii) A Guide for Accommodating Utilities within Highway Right of Way; and

(iv) A Policy on the Accommodation of Utilities within Freeway Right of Way.

(b) The utility company is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of its facilities installed within the right of way. All elements of these facilities including materials used, installation methods, and locations shall be subject to review and approval by UDOT.

(c) Plans, Drawings and Specifications. The utility company shall provide UDOT with comprehensive plans, drawings and specifications as may be required for all proposed utility facilities within the right of way. Utility plan submittals shall contain physical features of the utility site including, but not limited to the following:

(i) highway route number;

(ii) highway mile post locations;

(iii) map with route and site location;

(iv) existing features such as manholes, structures, drainage facilities, other utilities, access controlled and right of way lines, center line of highway relative to the utility facility location, and relevant vertical information;

(v) plan and drawing scales; and

(vi) legend including definition of symbols used.

The plans, drawings, and specifications shall also contain administrative information, identification and type of materials to be used, relevant information on adjacent land classification and ownership, related permits and approvals if required, and identification of the responsible Engineer of

Record.

(d) Traffic Control Plans. The utility company shall provide traffic control plans (TCP) that conform to the current Utah MUTCD and UDOT Traffic Control Standards and Specification.

(e) The utility company is responsible to ensure compliance with industry codes and standards, the conditions and special provisions specified in the permit, and applicable laws, rules and regulations of the State of Utah and the Code of Federal Regulations.

(f) All utility facility installations located in, on, along, across, over, through, or under the surface of the right of way, including attachments to highway structures, are the responsibility of the utility company and, as a minimum, shall meet the following utility industry and governmental requirements.

(i) Electric power and communications facilities shall conform to the current applicable National Electric Safety Code.

(ii) Water, sewage and other effluent lines shall conform to the requirements of the American Public Works Association or the American Water Works Association.

(iii) Pressure pipelines shall conform to the current applicable sections of the standard code of pressure piping of the American National Standards Institute, 49 CFR 192, 193 and 195, and applicable industry codes.

(iv) Liquid petroleum pipelines shall conform to the current applicable recommended practice of the American Petroleum Institute for pipeline crossings under railroads and highways.

(v) Any pipelines carrying hazardous materials shall conform to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation governing the transmission of the materials.

(vi) Telecommunications with longitudinal installations within Interstate, Freeway and other Access Controlled Highway right of way shall conform to R907-64.

(2) Subsurface Utility Engineering.

(a) The use of Subsurface Utility Engineering (SUE) shall be required as an integral part of the design for new utility facility installations on the right of way when determined by UDOT to be warranted.

R930-7-8. Definitive Design Requirements.

(1) Location Requirements.

(a) Longitudinal Installations. The type of utility construction, vertical clearances, lateral location of poles and down guys, and related ground mounted utility facilities along roadways are factors of major importance in preserving a safe traffic environment, the appearance of the highway, and the efficiency and economy of highway construction and maintenance. Longitudinal utility facilities shall be located on a uniform alignment and as close to the right of way line as practicable. The joint use of pole lines is acceptable and encouraged; however, all installations shall be located so that all servicing may be performed with minimal traffic interference. The following additional requirements apply to longitudinal installations.

(i) Utility facilities shall be located so as to minimize the need for future utility relocations due to highway improvements, avoid risks to the highway, and not adversely impact environmentally protected areas.

(ii) The location of utility installations along urban streets with closely abutting structures such as buildings and signs generally requires special considerations. These considerations shall be resolved in a manner consistent with the prevailing limitations and as approved by UDOT.

(iii) The location of utility facilities and associated appurtenances shall be in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

(iv) The horizontal location of utility facilities and appurtenances within the right of way shall conform to the current edition of the AASHTO Roadside Design Guide.

(v) Adequate warning devices, barricades, and protective devices must be used to prevent traffic hazards. Where circumstances necessitate the excavation closer to the edge of pavement than established above, concrete barriers or other UDOT approved devices shall be installed for protection of traffic in accordance with UDOT Traffic Control Standards and UDOT's Supplemental Drawings.

(vi) There are greater restrictions on the accommodation of utility facilities within interstate, freeway, and other access controlled highway right of way. See Section R930-7-10 for details.

(b) Overhead Installations.

(i) Minimal vertical clearances for installed overhead lines are 18 feet for crossings and 23 feet for intersections. In addition, the vertical clearance for overhead lines above the highway and the vertical and lateral clearance from bridges and above ground UDOT facilities shall meet or exceed the current edition of the National Electrical Safety Code. Where overhead lines cross UDOT above ground facilities, including but not limited to signs, traffic signal heads, poles, and mast arms, vertical and lateral clearance shall meet OSHA working clearances for electrical lines in effect at the time of the installation which will accommodate maintenance work by UDOT personnel without having to discharge or shield the lines.

(ii) Utility companies planning to attach cable to other utility company poles shall obtain approval from the owner of the poles prior to a permit being issued by UDOT.

(iii) The utility facility shall conform to the current edition of the AASHTO Roadside Design Guide. Where there are existing curbed sections, utility facilities shall be located as far as practicable behind the face of curbs and, where feasible, behind sidewalks at locations that will not interfere with adjacent property use. In all cases there shall be a minimum of two feet clearance behind the face of the curb. All cases shall be resolved in a manner consistent with prevailing limitations and conditions.

(iv) Before locating a utility facility at other than the right of way line, consideration shall be given to designs using self-supporting, armless single pole construction, with vertical alignment of wires or cables, or other techniques permitted by government or industry codes that provide a safe traffic environment. Deviations from required clearances may be made where poles and guys can be shielded by existing traffic barriers or placed in areas that are inaccessible to vehicular traffic.

(v) Where irregular shaped portions of the right of way extend beyond or do not reach the normal right of way limits, variances in the location of utility facilities may be allowed to maintain a reasonably uniform alignment and thereby reduce the need for guys and anchors between poles and roadway.

(c) Subsurface Installations.

(i) Underground utilities may be placed longitudinally outside of the pavement by plowing or open trench method. Underground utilities shall be located on a uniform alignment and as near as practicable to the right of -way line to provide a safe environment for traffic operations, preserve the integrity of the highway, and preserve space for future highway improvements or other utility facility installations. The allowable distance from the right of way line will generally depend upon the terrain and obstructions such as trees and other existing underground and overhead objects. On highways with frontage roads, longitudinal installations shall be located between the frontage roads and the right of way lines. Utility companies shall include the placement of markers referenced in Section R930-7-11(5).

(ii) Unless UDOT grants a deviation, underground utility installations across existing roadways shall be performed by trenchless method in accordance with UDOT requirements and casings may be required. Pits shall be located outside of the clear zone and at least 30 feet from the edge of the nearest through traffic lane and at least 20 feet from the edge of pavement on ramps. On low traffic roadways and frontage roads, as determined by UDOT, bore pits shall be at least ten feet from the edge of pavement, five feet beyond toe of slope under fill sections and at least five feet from the face of curb and meet clear zone requirements from the edge of the traveled way whichever is greater. Bore pits shall be located and constructed so as to eliminate interference with highway structural footings. Shoring shall be used where necessary.

TABLE 1
Bore Pit Locations

Bore Pit Set Back	Outside Clear Zone
At least ten feet from the edge of pavement, five feet beyond toe of slope under fill sections and at least five feet from the face of curb	At least 30 feet from the edge of the nearest through traffic lane and at least 20 feet from the edge of pavement on ramps.

(iii) The depth of bury for all utility facilities under pavement shall be a minimum of four feet below the top of pavement or existing grade including open drainage features. Where utility facilities are installed within 20 feet from the edge of pavement, the depth of bury shall be a minimum of five feet below top of grade so as to allow for installation of UDOT signs or delineators. Utility facilities under sidewalks shall be installed a minimum of three feet below the top of sidewalk.

(iv) Utility facilities installed greater than 20 feet from the edge of pavement shall be installed a minimum depth of three feet below grade. Specific types of facilities such as high pressure gas lines or petroleum lines may require additional cover.

(v) All underground utilities installed in the right of way must meet the minimum standards for compaction as outlined in the current edition of the UDOT Standards and Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

(vi) Where minimum depth of bury is not feasible, the facility shall be rerouted or, if permitted by UDOT, protected with a casing, encasement, concrete slab, or other suitable protective measures.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF UDOT DEFINITIVE UTILITY REQUIREMENTS
MINIMUM DEPTH OF BURY
Longitudinal and Crossing Installations
All underground utilities (cased and uncased)

Under Pavement Surface	Under Sidewalks	Under Ditch	Less than 20 ft. from edge of pavement	Greater than 20 ft. from edge of pavement
Min. of four ft. below top of pavement	Min. of three ft. below top of sidewalk	Min. of three ft. below low point of ditch	Min. of five ft. below natural grade	Min. of three ft. below natural grade

(d) Crossings.

(i) Utility crossings shall be at 90 degrees unless a deviation is approved by UDOT. Crossing installations under paved surfaces shall be by trenchless methods. Jetting by means of water or compressed air is not permitted.

(ii) Utility crossings shall be avoided in deep roadway cuts, near bridge footings, near retaining and noise walls, at highway cross drains where flow of water may be obstructed, in wet or rocky terrain where it is difficult to attain minimum cover, and through slopes under structures.

(e) Median Installations.

(i) Overhead utility facilities such as poles, guys, or other related facilities shall not be located in highway medians. Deviations may be considered for crossings where wide medians provide for sufficient space to meet clear zone requirements from the edges of the travelled ways.

(f) Appurtenances.

(i) Utility appurtenances shall be located outside the clear zone and as close to the right of way line as practicable. Where these requirements cannot be met and no feasible alternative exists, a deviation to locate appurtenances within the clear zone in areas that are shielded by traffic barriers may be considered after the utility company provides written justification for such location for UDOT review. Cabinets, regulator stations, and other similar utility components shall not be located on the right of way unless they are determined by UDOT to be sufficiently small to allow a deviation.

(ii) Manholes, valve pits, and similar appurtenances shall be installed so that their uppermost surfaces are flush with the adjacent undisturbed surface.

(iii) Utility access points and valve covers shall be located outside the roadway where practicable. In urbanized areas where no feasible alternative to locating utility access points and valve covers outside of the roadway exists, the utility company must coordinate with UDOT to meet safety, operational, and maintenance requirements of both the utility company and UDOT.

(iv) Utility companies shall avoid placing manholes in the pavement of high speed and high volume highways. Deviations may be considered after written justification for such location is submitted by the utility company and reviewed and approved by UDOT. New manhole installations shall be avoided at highway intersections and within the wheel path of traffic lanes.

(v) Vents, drains, markers, utility access holes, shafts, shut-offs, cross-connect boxes, pedestals, pad-mounted devices, and similar appurtenances shall be located along or across highway rights of way in accordance with the provisions of the Americans With Disabilities Act.

(2) Environmental Compliance.

(a) The utility company shall comply with all applicable state and federal environmental laws and regulations, and shall obtain necessary permits. Environmental requirements include but are not limited to the following.

(i) Water Quality. A "Storm Water General Permit for Construction Activities" is required from the Utah Division of Water Quality for disturbances of one or more acres of ground surface.

(ii) Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S. A "Section 404 Permit" is required from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for any impact to a wetland or water of the U.S.

(iii) Threatened or Endangered (T and E) Species. Comply with the Endangered Species Act; avoid impacts to T and E species or obtain a Permit from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(iv) Historic and Archaeological Resources. Comply with the "National Historic Preservation Act"; avoid impacts to historic and archaeological resources. If resources could be impacted, contact the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

(b) The utility company is responsible for environmental impacts and violations resulting from construction activities performed by the utility company or its contractors.

(c) If UDOT discovers or is made aware of a violation

by the utility company or a failure to comply with state and federal environmental laws, regulations and permits, UDOT may revoke the permit, notify appropriate agencies, or both.

(3) Installation of Utilities in Scenic Areas.

(a) The type, size, design, and construction of utility facilities in areas of natural beauty shall not materially alter the scenic quality, appearance, and views from the highway or roadsides. These areas include scenic strips, overlooks, rest areas, recreation areas, adjacent rights of way and highways passing through public parks, recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites. Utility installations in these areas shall not be permitted. Deviation from this requirement may be allowed if there is no reasonable or feasible alternative as determined by UDOT based on written justification submitted by the utility company. On Federal-aid highways, all decisions related to utility installations within these areas shall be subject to the provisions detailed in 23 CFR 645.209(h).

(i) New underground utility installations may be permitted within scenic strips, overlooks, scenic areas, or in the adjacent rights of way, when they do not require extensive removal, or alteration of trees, and other shrubbery visible to the highway user, or do not impair the scenic appearance of the area.

(ii) New overhead installations of communication and electric power lines are not permitted in such locations unless there is no feasible and reasonable alternative as determined by UDOT. Overhead installations shall be justified to UDOT by demonstrating that other locations are not available and that underground facilities are not technically feasible, economical or are more detrimental to the scenic appearance of the area.

Any installation of overhead facilities shall be made at a location and in a manner that will not detract from the scenic quality of the area being traversed. The installation shall utilize a suitable design and use materials aesthetically compatible to the scenic area, as approved by UDOT.

(4) Casing and Encasement Requirements.

(a) General. A carrier pipe is sometimes installed inside of a larger diameter pipe defined as a casing. Casings are typically used to provide complete independence of the carrier pipe from the surrounding roadway structure, and to provide adequate protection to the roadway from leakage of a carrier pipeline. It also provides a means for insertion and replacement of carriers without access or disturbance to through-traffic roadways.

(b) Casing requirements for crossing installations.

(i) All pipelines under pressure crossing under the roadbed of highways shall be in casings unless the pipeline is welded steel, meets industry corrosion protection standards, complies with federal and state requirements, and meets accepted industry standards regarding wall thickness and operating stress levels. In some cases UDOT may require a casing regardless of these exceptions if needed to protect the roadway, maintain public safety, or both.

(ii) In urban areas where space is limited for venting or where small pipelines are crossing, specifically intermediate high pressure lines, deviations for casing may be granted by UDOT.

(iii) Where a casing is required, it must be provided under medians, from top of back-slope to top of back-slope for cut sections, five feet beyond toe of slope under fill sections, five feet beyond face of curb in urban sections and all side streets, and five feet beyond any structure where the line passes under or through the structure. Deviations must be approved by UDOT. On freeways, expressways, and other access controlled highways, casings shall extend to the access control lines.

(iv) Utility installations by trenchless technologies, such as jacking, boring, or horizontal directional drilling methods, may be placed under highways without a casing pipe if approved by a UDOT representative.

(v) Where minimum bury is not feasible, the facility shall be rerouted or protected with a casing, concrete slab, or other suitable measures as determined by UDOT.

(c) Casings shall be considered for the following conditions:

(i) as an expediency in the insertion, removal, replacement, or maintenance of carrier pipe crossings of freeways, expressways, and other access controlled highways, and at other locations where it is necessary to avoid trenched construction;

(ii) as protection for carrier pipe from external loads or shock either during or after construction of the highway; and

(iii) as a means of conveying leaking fluids or gases away from the area directly beneath the roadway to a point of venting at or near the right of way line, or to a point of drainage in the highway ditch or a natural drainage way.

(d) UDOT may require casings for pressurized carriers or carriers of a flammable, corrosive, expansive, energized, or unstable material.

(e) Trenchless installations of coated carrier pipes shall be cased. Permission to deviate from this requirement may be granted where assurance is provided against damage to the protective coating.

(f) Encasement or other suitable protections shall be considered for pipelines with less than minimum cover, such as those near bridge footings or other highway structures, or across unstable or subsiding ground, or near other locations where hazardous conditions may exist.

(g) Rigid encasement or suitable bridging shall be used where support of pavement structure may be impaired by depression of flexible carrier pipe. Casings shall be designed to support the load of the highway and superimposed loads thereon and, as a minimum, shall be equal to or exceed the structural requirements of UDOT highway culverts in the UDOT Bridge Design Manual.

(h) Casings shall be sealed at the ends using suitable material to prevent water and debris from entering the annular space between the casing and the carrier. Such installations shall include necessary appurtenances, such as vents and markers.

(5) Mechanical and Other Protective Measures for Uncased Installation.

(a) When highway pipeline crossings are installed without casings or encasement, the following are suggested controls for providing mechanical or other protection.

(i) The carrier pipe shall conform to utility material and design requirements and utility industry and government codes and standards. The carrier pipe shall be designed to support the load of the highway plus superimposed loads operating under all ranges of pressure from maximum internal to zero pressure. Such installations shall use a higher factor of safety in the design, construction, and testing than would normally be required for cased construction.

(ii) Suitable bridging, concrete slabs, or other appropriate measures shall be used to protect existing uncased pipelines which may be vulnerable to damage from construction or maintenance operations. Construction or maintenance activities shall not proceed until protective measures are approved by UDOT.

(b) Uncased crossings of welded steel pipelines carrying flammable, corrosive, expansive, energized, or unstable materials may be permitted if additional protective measures are taken in lieu of encasement. Such measures shall use a higher factor of safety in the design, construction, and testing of the uncased carrier pipe, including thicker wall pipe, radiograph testing of welds, hydrostatic testing, coating and

wrapping, and cathodic protection.

R930-7-9. Utilities on Highway Structures.

(1) General.

(a) The installation of utility facilities on highway structures can adversely impact the integrity and capacity of the structure, the safe operation of traffic, maintenance efficiency, and the aesthetic appeal of the structure. Utility facilities shall not be installed on highway structures except in extreme cases. When installation of utilities at an alternate location exceeds the cost of attaching to the structure by four times, UDOT will consider such an installation. The utility company shall submit documentation requesting installation on highway structures to the UDOT Structures Division for review and approval. Attachment of a utility facility will only be considered if the structure is adequate to support the additional load. This adequacy must be verified by a load rating completed by the utility company following UDOT's Load Rating Policies and Procedures, submitted to UDOT along with the necessary documentation including calculations and a load rating model.

Installing utility facilities within 50 feet of structures may impact the design, installation, operation, maintenance and safety of the structures, and the utility facilities. Utility companies shall address potential impacts when projects are proposed to ensure compatibility between utility facilities and UDOT structures and to assure all relevant utility industry codes and UDOT structural requirements are adequately addressed.

(2) Installation on Highway Structures.

(a) If UDOT allows a structure installation, it shall be at a location and of a design subject to review and approval by UDOT's Structures Department. Utility installations on structures shall not be considered unless the structure is of a design that is adequate to support the additional load and can accommodate the utility without compromising highway features. In addition, the utility installation shall be subject to the following requirements.

(i) Due to variations in highway structure designs, site-specific conditions, and other considerations, there is no standardized method by which utilities are installed on structures. Therefore, each proposed installation shall be considered on its individual merits and shall be individually designed for the specific structure.

(ii) Where installations of pipelines carrying hazardous materials are allowed, the pipeline shall be cased. The casing shall be open or vented at each end so as to prevent possible build-up of pressure and to detect leakage. Where located near streams, casings shall be designed and installed so that leakage does not compromise the stream. If a deviation is allowed for no casing, additional protective measures shall be used including higher standards for design, safety, construction and testing of the pipeline than would normally be required for cased construction.

(iii) All pipeline installations carrying gas or liquid under pressure which by their nature may cause damage or injury if leaked, shall be installed with emergency shutoff valves. Such valves shall be placed within an effective distance on each side of the structure, as approved by UDOT, and shall be automatic if required by UDOT.

(iv) Utility installations on highway structures shall not reduce vertical clearances above rivers, streams, roadway surfaces or rails. Installations should be designed to occupy a position beneath the deck in an interior bay of a girder or beam, or within a cell of a box girder bridge. Installations shall always be above the bottom of girders on a girder bridge or above the bottom of the bottom cord of a truss bridge. Utility installations outside of a bridge structure are unsightly and susceptible to damage and will only be approved by UDOT if there is no reasonable alternative.

(v) All utility facilities installed on highway structures shall be constructed of durable materials, designed with a long life expectancy, and must be installed in a manner that will minimize routine servicing and maintenance.

(vi) Utility facility mountings shall be of sufficient strength to carry the weight of the utility and shall be of a design and type that will not rattle or loosen due to vibrations caused by vehicular traffic. Acceptable utility installation methods are hangers or roller assemblies suspended either from inserts from the underside of the bridge floor or from hanger rods clamped to the flange of a superstructure member. Bolting through the bridge floor is not permitted. Where there are transverse floor beams sufficiently removed from the underside of the deck, the utility placement shall allow adequate clearance to enable full inspection of both the deck and the utility line. UDOT may consider a proposal to support the utility line on top of the floor beams.

(vii) Communication and electric power line installations shall be suitably insulated, grounded, and preferably carried in protective conduit or pipe from the point of exit from the ground to re-entry. Cable shall be carried to a manhole located beyond the back-wall of the structure. Access manholes are not allowed in a bridge deck.

(viii) Utility installations shall provide for lineal expansion and contraction due to temperature variations in conjunction with bridge movement.

(ix) All utility facility clearances from structure members must conform to all governing codes and shall not render any portion of the structure inaccessible for maintenance purposes.

(x) The utility company shall be responsible for restoration or repair of any portion of a structure or highway damaged by utility facility installation or use.

(xi) The expansion of an existing utility facility carried by an existing structure may be permitted if the expansion does not adversely impact the performance and load carrying capacity of the structure and otherwise complies with this rule.

(3) Utility Company Responsibilities.

(a) It is the responsibility of the utility company to obtain approval for a highway structure installation. The utility company shall ascertain the extent of UDOT's requirements prior to initiating the design for installation. A Utah registered Professional or Structural Engineer shall be responsible for the design if the installation is allowed. The utility company must prepare and submit complete design documents showing all details of the proposed work. These documents shall include plans, calculations, updated load rating with a Virtis load rating model, the permit application, and any other necessary information. The utility company shall be responsible for protecting, maintaining or relocating its utility installation, including the arrangement of service interruptions, to accommodate future UDOT structure work.

(b) All materials incorporated in the design must be certifiable for quality and strength and full specifications must be provided in support of the design.

(c) Adequate written justification must support the need for installing the utility facility on the structure and demonstrate that there is no viable cost-effective alternative.

(d) All components of the utility attachment shall be protected from corrosion. Steel components shall be stainless, galvanized or painted in accordance with the current UDOT Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction.

R930-7-10. Utilities within Interstate, Freeway and Access Controlled Right-of-Way.

(1) General Provisions. There are two basic types of

access control.

No Access - does not allow access to the through-traffic lanes except at interchanges. Crossings at grade and direct driveway connections are prohibited. Access is controlled by fencing. This is typical of interstates and freeways.

Limited Access - provides access to selected roads. There may be some crossings at grade and some private driveway connections. This is typical of expressways and certain other highways.

(2) Factors UDOT may consider for allowing accommodation include distance between distribution points, terrain, cost, and prior existence.

(3) Longitudinal telecommunication installations may be allowed under Rule R907-64.

(4) Pursuant to FHWA regulations, UDOT may allow longitudinal accommodation of utility facilities but with greater restrictions within no access and limited access highway right of way as follows:

(a) No access: longitudinal installations on highways with no access are not permitted except in cases where no other feasible location exists and under strictly controlled circumstances. FHWA approval is required for installations on interstate facilities; and

(b) Limited Access: longitudinal installations on highways with limited access are generally not permitted. When such installations are allowed, individual service connections are not permitted unless no other reasonable alternatives exist.

(5) Utility facilities are allowed to cross no access and limited access highway right-of-way but with additional requirements as noted below in Section R930-7-10(7).

(6) Longitudinal Utility Facilities.

(a) In addition to the requirements in Section R930-7-8(1)(a), the following requirements apply.

(i) Service connections are not permitted within no access highway right of way. Service connections are not permitted within limited access highway right of way unless no reasonable alternative exists as demonstrated by the utility company and as reviewed and approved by UDOT.

(ii) Service, maintenance, and operation of utilities installed along and within no access highway right of way may not be conducted from the through-traffic roadways or ramps. All maintenance activities must be accessed from a point approved by UDOT and FHWA.

(iii) An existing utility facility within the right of way acquired for an interstate, freeway, or access controlled highway project may remain if it can be serviced, maintained, and operated without access from the through-traffic roadways or ramps, and it does not adversely affect the safety, design, construction, operation, maintenance, or stability of the interstate, freeway, or access controlled highway. Otherwise, it shall be relocated.

(iv) Where approval for installation is permitted, utility installations and related components shall be buried parallel to the interstate, freeway, or access controlled highway and shall be located within five feet of the outer most right of way limits. Utility appurtenances shall be located as close as possible to the right of way line.

(v) An existing utility carried on an interstate, freeway, or access controlled highway structure crossing a major valley or river may be permitted by UDOT to continue to be carried at the time the route is improved if the utility facility is serviced without interference to the traveling public.

(7) Utility Crossings.

(a) In addition to the requirements in Section R930-7-8(1)(d), the following requirements apply.

(i) A utility following a crossroad or street which is carried over or under an interstate, freeway, or access controlled highway must cross the interstate, freeway, or access controlled highway at the location of the crossroad or street in such a manner that the utility can be serviced without access from the through-traffic roadways or ramps.

(ii) Overhead utility lines crossing an interstate, freeway, or access controlled highway shall be adjusted so that supporting structures are located outside access control lines. In no case shall the supporting poles be placed within the clear zone. Where required for support, intermediate supporting poles may be placed in medians of sufficient width that provide the clear zone from the edges of both travelled ways. If additional lanes are planned, the clear zone shall be determined from the ultimate edges of the travelled way. When right of way lines and access control lines are not the same, such as when frontage roads are provided, supporting poles may be located in the area between them.

(iii) At interchange areas, supports for overhead utility facilities will be permitted only if located beyond the clear zone of traffic lanes or ramps, sight distance is not impaired, and can be safely accessed.

(iv) Manholes and other points of access to underground utilities may be permitted within the right of way of an interstate, freeway, or access controlled highway if they can be serviced or maintained without access from the through-traffic roadways or ramps. When right of way lines and access control lines are not the same, such as when frontage roads are provided, manholes and other points of access may be located in the area between them.

(v) Where a casing is not otherwise required, it shall be considered as expedient in the insertion, removal, replacement, or maintenance of carrier pipes crossing interstate, freeways, or access controlled highways. Casings shall extend to the access control lines. See Section R930-7-8(4).

(8) Longitudinal Telecommunications Installation.

(a) Installation must comply with R907-64.

(9) Wireless Telecommunications Facilities.

(a) Facilities must comply with R907-64.

R930-7-11. Utility Construction and Inspection.

(1) General Provisions.

(a) The method used for utility work is generally determined by local conditions. The location, terrain, obstructions, soil conditions, topography, and UDOT standards to maintain the integrity and safety of the right of way and roadway are important considerations for the proper placing of utilities. Familiarity and compliance with this rule will facilitate the construction process for utility companies.

(b) UDOT may perform routine inspection of utility construction work to monitor compliance with the license agreement, encroachment permit and with state and federal regulations. A permit may be revoked for cause if a utility company or contractor is not complying with the terms and limitations of the permit which will require a new permit at the contractor's expense to proceed with the work.

(c) Costs associated with the inspection are the responsibility of the utility company. Failure to pay inspection invoices issued by UDOT may result in revocation of the permit and may require the posting of an inspection bond on future permit applications.

(2) Utility Construction and Maintenance.

(a) No utility construction work by a utility company or a utility company's contractor may begin until a written encroachment permit has been issued to the utility company by UDOT.

(b) Traffic control for utility construction and maintenance operations shall conform to UDOT's current accepted Utah MUTCD or UDOT Traffic Control Plans, whichever is more restrictive. All utility construction and maintenance operations shall be planned to keep interference

with traffic to an absolute minimum. On heavily traveled highways, utility operations interfering with traffic shall not be conducted during periods of peak traffic flow. This work shall be planned so that closures of intersecting streets, road approaches, or other access points are held to a minimum.

(c) The utility company shall not begin any work on UDOT right of way until the permit is issued and notice to proceed is given to the utility company by UDOT. After notice to proceed is received, the utility company shall complete construction in accordance with UDOT requirements.

(d) When highway utility construction or maintenance activities involve existing underground utility facilities, utility company or contractor shall comply with Title 54, Chapter 8a, Damage to Underground Utility Facilities.

(e) Utility work shall be completed within the number of days specified in the approved permit. When the work is not completed within the specified time UDOT has the option of extending the time or revoking the permit and acting on the appropriate bond to pay for completion of the work. All time extensions granted by UDOT shall be in writing.

(f) Disturbance of areas within highway right-of-way during utility construction shall be kept to a minimum and all right of way shall be restored to the satisfaction of UDOT. All utility construction methods used within the highway right of way shall be performed in accordance with current Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction, UDOT Permit Excavation Handbook, the provisions of this rule, and encroachment permit requirements. Unsatisfactory construction work, as determined by UDOT's inspector, shall promptly be corrected to comply with appropriate standards and specifications. UDOT may issue written notification that identifies the deficiencies and the period of time to cure or correct the deficiencies. If the restoration is not performed within the specified time, UDOT may perform or have performed the corrective work and the utility company shall be responsible for all costs incurred.

(g) The utility company shall avoid disturbing or damaging existing highway drainage facilities and is responsible for repairs, including restoration of ditch flow lines. Wherever necessary, the utility company shall provide drainage away from its own facilities to avoid damage to the highway.

(h) The utility company is prohibited from spraying, cutting or trimming trees or other landscape elements unless specific written permission is obtained from UDOT. The approval of an encroachment permit does not include approval of such work unless the cutting, spraying, and trimming is clearly indicated on the permit application. In general, when permission is given, only light trimming will be permitted. When tree removal is approved, the stump shall be removed and the hole properly backfilled to natural ground density or restored as otherwise approved by UDOT. The work site shall be left clean and trash free. All debris shall be removed. Reseeding shall be performed in accordance with UDOT's approved schedule.

(i) UDOT may require that any abandoned utility pipe or conduit be removed, capped, or filled with an appropriate material acceptable to UDOT.

(j) All utility facilities located on rights of way shall be adequately maintained. Any physical modifications, relocations, additions, excavations, or impedance of traffic within the right of way shall require the submittal of a new encroachment permit application. No work may begin until the new encroachment permit is approved.

(k) Restoration of the highway right of way disturbed by excavation, grading work, or other activities shall include reseeding and restoration of existing landscaping. All areas which are denuded of vegetation as a result of construction or maintenance shall be reseeded which is subject to inspection and acceptance by UDOT.

(3) Open Trench Construction Traversing Highways.

(a) Open trench utility installations are not permitted unless an acceptable trenchless method is unfeasible such as in unsuitable soil conditions or extremely difficult rock. UDOT may also grant a deviation from requiring trenchless construction where older pavement is severely deteriorated.

(b) Open trench construction on highways is limited to areas where traffic impacts are minimal. Any pavement structure broken, disturbed, cut or otherwise damaged in any way shall be removed and replaced to a design equal to or greater than the surrounding undisturbed pavement structure, or as otherwise determined by UDOT.

(c) For open trench installations, the utility company is responsible for the restoration and maintenance of the pavement structure for three years as outlined in Section R930-7-6(6)(b), unless a deviation is granted by UDOT. When the utility company or its contractor performing the work is not equipped to or fails to properly repair the damage to the pavement structure, UDOT will repair the damage and bill the utility company for the actual costs incurred, including any administrative costs. All pavement restoration work performed by the utility company shall be completed within 48 hours after completion of the excavation and backfill.

(d) All open trench utility installations shall conform to the applicable provisions of the current UDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

(e) It is the utility company's responsibility to restore the structural integrity of the road bed, secure the utility facility against deformation and leakage, assure that the utility trench does not become a drainage channel, and that the backfilled trench doesn't impede or alter road drainage.

(f) Trenches shall be cut to have vertical faces. Maximum width shall be two feet or the outside diameter of the pipe plus one and one-half feet on each side. All trenches shall be shored where necessary and shall meet OSHA requirements.

(g) Bedding shall be provided to a depth of one-half the diameter of the pipe and shall consist of granular material, free from rocks, lumps, clods, cobbles, or frozen materials, and shall be graded to a firm surface without abrupt change in bearing value. Unstable soils and rock ledges shall be sub-excavated from beneath the bedding zone and replaced with suitable granular material.

(h) Backfill shall meet the current UDOT Standard Specification 02056 Embankment, Borrow and Backfill and 03575 Flowable Fill. Additional specifications may be required by UDOT.

(i) Pavement replacement may be performed by either the utility company or a contractor engaged by the utility company. The Region Permits Officer will determine pavement replacement requirements. The utility company is liable for three years from the date of completion of the pavement replacement for the cost of repairs if the backfill subsides or the patched pavement fails.

(j) Where a utility company fails to properly repair any damage to the pavement structure, UDOT may repair the damage and the costs, including administrative costs, will be the responsibility of the utility company.

(4) Trenchless Utility Construction.

(a) Trenchless utility installations are required for all utility crossings of highways or roadways, where practicable. This construction method is required to avoid disturbing the pavement surface, particularly where underground utilities exist on major highways, expressways, or freeways. Only UDOT approved methods may be used to install a utility

under a highway.

(b) All trenchless pipeline installations shall extend under and across the entire roadway prism to a point five feet beyond the toes of the fore-slopes, borrow ditch bottom, or across the access controlled right of way lines, but never less than 15 feet from the edge of pavement or a ramp.

(c) Water jetting or tunneling may not be used. Water-assisted or wet boring may be permitted if the utility company can demonstrate to UDOT that the operation will not adversely impact the roadway and sub-grade.

(d) The size of a trenchless operation shall be restricted to the minimum size necessary for the utility installation and shall not exceed the utility facility diameter by more than 5% unless otherwise required based on equipment and product manufacturer's specifications. Grout or flowable fill backfill shall be used for carriers or casings and for over-breaks, unused holes or abandoned carriers or casings. The composition of the grout shall be cement mortar, a slurry of fine sand or other fine granular materials.

(e) Portals including surface openings and bore pits shall be established safely beyond the highway surface and the clear zone so as to avoid impairing the roadway during installation of the pipeline.

(f) Where a bulkhead seals the pipeline portal, the portal shall be suitably offset from the surfaced area of the highway. Shoring and bulkheading shall conform to applicable federal, state, and local jurisdiction construction and safety standards. Where a bulkhead is not installed in the pipeline, the portal shall be offset no less than the vertical difference in elevation between the surfaced area of the highway and the bottom of the bore pit.

(g) The utility company shall follow manufacturer's guidelines and industry standards for equipment set-up and operation. The utility company shall assess soil conditions to determine the most appropriate installation technique. Subsurface bore paths shall be tracked and recorded by the utility company, and all failed bores shall be appropriately abandoned and backfilled by the utility company.

(h) Drilling fluids shall be prepared and used according to fluid and drilling equipment manufacturer's guidelines. The utility company shall use fluid containment pits at both bore entry and exits points, and shall use appropriate operational controls so as to avoid heaving or loss of drilling fluids from the bore. Antifreeze additives shall be non-toxic and biodegradable products.

(i) The utility company shall dispose of drilling fluids and other materials in permitted facilities that accept the types of chemicals and wastes used in the trenchless operations.

(5) Utility Markers.

(a) The location of utility facilities within highway right of way presents certain risks to construction and maintenance activities, construction personnel, and to the facility itself when work in and around the area of the utility facility is in progress. To minimize risk and maximize safety, it is the utility company's responsibility to provide identification markers and tracer wire or detectable warning tape for all buried facilities located within the right of way.

(b) A trace wire, metallic tape, or other accepted industry material approved by UDOT for locating utilities with geophysical equipment shall be properly installed with all non-metallic underground lines.

(c) The utility company shall place permanent markers identifying the location of underground utility facilities, whether they are crossing the highway or installed longitudinally along the highway. Markers shall not interfere with highway safety and maintenance operations. Preferably, markers are to be located at the right of way line if that location will provide adequate warning. The telephone number for one-call notification services to request marking the line location prior to excavation, and for emergency response, shall appear on the marker.

(d) The utility company shall maintain its markers in good condition. Color faded markers shall be replaced as necessary so that their visibility to maintenance crews and others is not impaired.

(6) GPS Requirements.

(a) It is the responsibility of the utility company to produce and maintain a set of certified reproducible plans and an electronic file showing the location of all its facilities in the right of way including overhead facilities and crossing points. The utility company is responsible to maintain an accurate file to be used by UDOT for future planning to avoid utility conflicts. These plans shall also include appropriate vertical and horizontal ties to the highway survey control.

(b) For new facility installations, the utility company shall use a survey grade Global Positioning System (GPS) to survey their facility locations and submit an electronic file to UDOT. Specific requirements for survey data will be determined by UDOT. The location survey points shall include major junction points, manholes, valves, changes in line or grade, and any other significant feature that will facilitate installation approval and future planning activities.

(c) If the utility company fails to provide UDOT with a set of plans and files showing the surveyed utility locations upon request then the utility company is required to secure the actual locations of their facilities at no cost to UDOT. If the utility company fails to provide the utility location information requested within ten days, UDOT may hire a Subsurface Utility Engineering (SUE) consultant to locate the utilities at the utility company's expense.

R930-7-12. Utility Relocations Required by Highway Projects.

(1) General.

(a) Utility companies will comply with the requirements of Sections 54-3-29 and 72-6-116, when completing utility relocations necessitated by highway projects.

(b) This rule incorporates by reference 23 CFR Section 645, Subpart A, (November 22, 2000) for all utility relocations.

(c) The costs incurred by UDOT and the utility companies for compliance with the federal and state statutes, rules and regulations will be included as part of utility relocation costs.

(2) Longitudinal Telecommunications Relocations and Reimbursement.

(a) Utility companies are required to pay all relocation costs for their telecommunications facilities granted interstate access pursuant to Section 72-7-108.

R930-7-13. Deviations.

(1) Deviations from provisions of this rule may be allowed if they do not violate state and federal statutes, law, or regulations and UDOT has determined the use of the right of way will be for the public good without compromising the transportation purposes of the right of way.

(2) Requests for deviations with limited impact may be considered by UDOT on an individual basis, upon justification submitted by the utility company.

(3) Requests for significant deviations must demonstrate extreme hardship and unusual conditions and provide justification for the deviation. Requests must demonstrate that alternative measures can be specified and implemented and still fulfill the intent of state and federal regulations. Requests for these deviations must include the following:

(a) formal request by the utility company; and

(b) an evaluation of the direct and indirect design, safety, environmental, and economic impacts associated with

granting a deviation.

(4) In order for UDOT to grant a significant deviation the following approvals are necessary:

(a) formal recommendation for approval by the UDOT Region Permits Officer or the officer's supervisor;

(b) formal recommendation for approval from the UDOT Region Director;

(c) concurrence of the UDOT Statewide Utilities Engineer; and

(d) FHWA concurrence if the deviation applies to a utility facility located within a Federal-aid highway right of way.

R930-7-14. Enforcement.

(1) This rule is subject to enforcement pursuant to and as provided for in Utah Code, and may include, but not be limited to the following:

(a) administrative citations, in letter form, citing non-compliance items and proper redress requirements, including notice that UDOT may take whatever action is necessary to rectify the situation and subsequently submit a claim against the appropriate bond to recover from the utility company actual costs incurred by UDOT;

(b) increased bonding levels to recoup potential restoration costs on current or future utility projects;

(c) denial of future permits until past non-compliance is resolved; and

(d) legal action to secure reimbursement from the utility company for costs incurred by UDOT due to damages to the right of way or noncompliance with the permit.

KEY: right-of-way, utilities, utility accommodation
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