R13. Administrative Services, Administration.
R13-2. Management of Records and Access to Records.
R13-2-1. Authority and Purpose.

Under authority of Section 63A-12-104 and 63G-2-204(2)(d), this rule specifies how permanent and historical records in the custody of the Division of Archives and Records Service may be accessed, at what level the requirements of Title 63A, Chapter 12 are undertaken, and where and to whom requests for access to records shall be directed.

R13-2-2. Definitions.

Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 63G-2-103. Additional terms are defined as follows:

(1) "Department" means the Department of Administrative Services created by Section 63A-1-104.

(2) "Division" means a division of the Department of Administrative Services listed in Section 63A-1-109.

R13-2-3. Public Records Management Duties.

The department shall undertake the duties specified in Section 63A-12-103 at the division level, and at the department level by the executive director's office for areas not otherwise under the function of a division.

R13-2-4. Requests for Access.

(1) Except as provided by Section R13-2-8 regarding access to permanent or historical records in the custody of the Division of Archives and Records Service, a request for access to records shall be made in writing, include the information required by Section 63G-2-204, and be directed to the records officer of the division which the requester believes possesses the records.

(2) Requests may be submitted to:

(a) Administrative Services, including the Executive Director's Office, and the Office of Child Welfare Parental Defense, 3120 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84114.

(b) Administrative Rules, PO Box 141007, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-1007.

(c) Archives and Records Service, 346 S. Rio Grande Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1106.

(d) Facilities Construction and Management, 4110 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84114.

(e) Finance, including the Office of State Debt Collection, and Consolidated Budget and Accounting, 2110 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84114.

(f) Fleet Operations, 4120 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84114.

(g) Purchasing and General Services, including the Surplus Property Program, 3150 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84114.

(h) Risk Management, 5120 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84114.

R13-2-5. Appeal of a Fee Waiver Denial, Access Determination Decision, or Extraordinary Circumstances Claims or Dates.

To appeal the decision of a records officer, a requester shall submit a written notice of appeal providing information required by Subsection 63G-2-401(2) to the department's designated chief administrative officer for GRAMA appeals: DAS GRAMA Appeals Officer, Division of Administrative Rules, PO Box 141007, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-1007.

R13-2-6. Fees.

(1) A schedule of fees that may be charged in response to a records request may be obtained by contacting the records officer. The fee schedule is also available in the annual appropriations bill and posted on the department's website at http://www.das.utah.gov/.

(2) Fees for providing a record may be waived under certain circumstances described in Subsection 63G-2-203(4). A request for a fee waiver shall be made in writing to the records officer as part of the records request.

R13-2-7. Forms.

(1) Request and appeal forms are available at http://archives.utah.gov/recordsmanagement/forms/forms-grama.html, or from the records officer.

(2) These forms are provided as a convenience, and a requester is not required to use these forms as long as information required by the statute is provided.

R13-2-8. Access to Permanent or Historical Records in the Custody of the Division of Archives and Records Service.

(1) An individual need not submit a formal records request to inspect public records of permanent or historical value stored at the state archives.

(2) An individual may request access to records that are noncurrent records of permanent or historical value in the custody of the state archives. The individual shall direct that request to the state archives' research center, 346 S Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1106.

(3) If the requester is dissatisfied with the initial decision rendered by the research center, or if the state archives' research center denies access to these records, the requester may appeal the decision to the state archivist under the procedures of Section 63G-2-401 et seq.

KEY: public information, access to information, GRAMA requests, GRAMA appeals
July 22, 2014 63G-2-204(2)(d)
Notice of Continuation June 2, 2014 63A-12-104

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-1. Utah Procurement Rules, "General Procurement Provisions," Definitions.
R33-1-1. Definitions.

(A) Terms used in the procurement rules are defined in Sections 63G-6a-103 and 104.

(B) In addition:

(1) "Actual Costs" means direct and indirect costs which have been incurred for services rendered, supplies delivered, or construction built, as distinguished from allowable costs.

(2) "Adequate Price" Competition means:

(a) when a minimum of two competitive bids, proposals, or quotes are received from responsive bidders or offerors.

(3) "Acquiring Agency" is a conducting procurement unit subject to Section 63F-1-205 acquiring new technology or technology as therein defined.

(4) "Bid Bond" is an insurance agreement, accompanied by a monetary commitment, by which a third party (the Surety) accepts liability and guarantees that the bidder will not withdraw the bid. The bidder will furnish bonds in the required amount and if the contract is awarded to the bonded bidder, the bidder will accept the contract as bid, or else the surety will pay a specific amount.

(5) "Bid Rigging" means agreement among potential competitors to manipulate the competitive bidding process, for example, by agreeing not to bid, to bid a specific price, to rotate bidding, or to give kickbacks.

(6) "Bid Security" means the deposit of cash, certified check, cashier's check, bank draft, money order, or bid bond submitted with a bid and serving to guarantee to the owner that the bidder, if awarded the contract, will execute such contract in accordance with the bidding requirements and the contract documents.

(7) "Brand Name or Equal Specification" means a specification which uses a brand name specification to describe the standard of quality, performance, and other characteristics being solicited, and which invites the submission of equivalent products.

(8) "Brand Name Specification" means a specification identifying one or more products by manufacturer name, product name, unique product identification number, product description, SKU or catalogue number.

(9) "Collusion" means when two or more persons act together to achieve a fraudulent or unlawful act. Collusion inhibits free and open competition in violation of law.

(10) "Cost Analysis" means the evaluation of cost data for the purpose of arriving at estimates of costs to be incurred, prices to be paid, costs to be reimbursed, or costs actually incurred.

(11) "Cost Data" means factual information concerning the cost of labor, material, overhead, and other cost elements which are expected to be incurred or which have been actually incurred by the contractor in performing the contract.

(12) "Cronyism" is an anticompetitive practice that may violate federal and state antitrust and procurement laws. Cronyism in government contracting is a form of favoritism where contracts are awarded on the basis of friendships, associations or political connections instead of fair and open competition.

(13) "Mandatory Requirement" means a condition set out in the specifications/statement of work that must be met without exception.

(14) "Minor Irregularity" is a variation from the solicitation that does not affect the price of the bid, offer, or contract or does not give a bidder/offeror an advantage or benefit not shared by other bidders/offerors, or does not adversely impact the interests of the procurement unit.

(15) "New Technology" means any invention, discovery, improvement, or innovation, that was not available to the acquiring agency on the effective date of the contract, whether or not patentable, including, but not limited to, new processes, emerging technology, machines, and improvements to, or new applications of, existing processes, machines, manufactures and software. Also included are new computer programs, and improvements to, or new applications of, existing computer programs, whether or not copyrightable and any new process, machine, including software, and improvements to, or new applications of, existing processes, machines, manufactures and software.

(16) "Participating Addendum" means an agreement issued in conjunction with a Cooperative Contract that authorizes a public entity to use the Cooperative Contract.

(17) "Payment Bond" is a bond that guarantees payment for labor and materials expended on the contract.

(18) "Price Analysis" means the evaluation of price data without analysis of the separate cost components and profit.

(19) "Price Data" means factual information concerning prices for procurement items.

(20) "Section and Subsection" refers to the Utah Code.

(21) "Surety bond" (performance bond) means a promise to pay one the oblige (owner) a certain amount if the principal (contractor) fails to meet some obligation, such as fulfilling the terms of a contract. The surety bond protects the oblige (owner) against losses resulting from the principal's failure to meet the obligation. In the event that the obligations are not met, the oblige (owner), will recover its losses via the bond.

(22) "Technology" means any type of technology defined in Section 63F-1-102(8).

KEY: government purchasing, Utah procurement rules, general procurement provisions, definitions
July 8, 2014 63G-6a
Notice of Continuation July 8, 2014

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-2. Rules of Procedure for Procurement Policy Board.
R33-2-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this Rule R33-2 is to establish procedures for the meetings of the Procurement Policy Board. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

R33-2-2. Authority.

This Rule R33-2 is authorized under Subsection 63G-6a-202(5) 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-6a-203 et. seq.

R33-2-3. Definitions.

All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code, Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Code, shall apply to this Rule R33-2. In addition the following definitions shall apply to this Rule R33-2:

(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-6a-202.

(3) "Chair" means the person elected as Chair of the Board pursuant to Subsection 63G-6a-202(5)(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 Act" means those laws provided by Title 52, Chapter 4, Utah Code.

(9) "Presiding Officer" means the Chair or designee.

R33-2-4. 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.

R33-2-5. 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.

R33-2-6. Chair, Presiding Officer and Basic Responsibilities.

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

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

(3) The Presiding Officer may 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 or any three voting members 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.

R33-2-7. 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 Act. The Secretary shall coordinate with others as needed for compliance with the Open and Public Meetings Act.

(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.

R33-2-8. 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 be identified or modified by the Chair and Director at any time when it is in the interest of the Board and the public.

R33-2-9. Compliance with Open and Public Meetings Act.

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

R33-2-10. Notice and Agenda.

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

(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 to request that an item be placed on the agenda.

(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 that allows board members to request that an item be placed on a future agenda.

R33-2-11. 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, either in person or by electronic means in accordance with this Rule, in order to vote.

R33-2-12. 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 who 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.

R33-2-13. Committees and Appeals Panel.

The Board Chair 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 R33-17.

R33-2-14. 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.

R33-2-15. Rules of Order.

All matters not covered by this Rule R33-2 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.

R33-2-16. 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 R33-2 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 Act. 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.

R33-2-17. Suspension of the Rules.

By a vote of the Board, and to the extent allowed by law, any requirement of this Rule R33-2-1 through R33-2-17 may be suspended when necessary to better serve the public in the conduct of a Board meeting.

KEY: government purchasing, Procurement Policy Board, rules of procedure
July 8, 2014 63G-6a
Notice of Continuation July 8, 2014

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-3. Procurement Organization.
R33-3-101. Delegation of Authority of the Chief Procurement Officer.

In addition to the other requirements of Part 3 of the Utah Procurement Code, the Chief Procurement Officer may delegate in writing any authority pursuant to Section 63G-6a-304 as deemed appropriate to any employees of the office of the chief procurement officer or of an executive branch procurement unit, respectively. These delegations shall remain in effect unless modified or revoked in writing. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Utah Procurement Code.

KEY: government purchasing, chief procurement officer, delegation of authority
July 8, 2014 63G-6a
Notice of Continuation July 8, 2014

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-4. General Procurement Provisions, Prequalifications, Specifications, and Small Purchases.
R33-4-101. Prequalification of Potential Vendors.

General procurement provisions, including prequalification of potential vendors, approved vendor lists, and small purchases shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Sections 63G-6a-402 through 408. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

R33-4-102. Thresholds for Approved Vendor Lists.

(1) Public entities may establish approved vendor lists in accordance with the requirements of Sections 63G-6a-403 and 63G-6a-404.

(a) Contracts or purchases from an approved vendor list may not exceed the following thresholds:

(i) Construction Projects: $2,500,000 per contract, for direct construction costs, including design and allowable furniture or equipment costs, awarded using an invitation for bids or a request for proposals;

(ii) Professional and General Services, including architectural and engineering services: $100,000; and

(iii) Information Technology: $500,000

(b) Thresholds for other approved vendor lists may be established by the Chief Procurement Officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority.

R33-4-103. Specifications.

(1) Public entities shall include in solicitation documents specifications for the procurement item(s).

(2) Specifications shall be drafted with the objective of clearly describing the procurement unit's requirements and encouraging competition.

(a) Specifications shall emphasize the functional or performance criteria necessary to meet the needs of the procurement unit.

(3) Persons with a conflict of interest, or who anticipate responding to the proposal for which the specifications are written, may not participate in writing specifications. Procurement units may retain the services of a person to assist in writing specifications, scopes of work, requirements, qualifications, or other components of a solicitation. However the person assisting in writing specifications shall not, at any time during the procurement process, be employed in any capacity by, nor have an ownership interest in, an individual, public or private corporation, governmental entity, partnership, or unincorporated association bidding on or submitting a proposal in response to the solicitation.

(a) Rule R33-4-104(3) does not apply to the following:

(i) a design build construction project; and

(ii) other procurements determined in writing by the chief procurement officer or the head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority.

(b) Violations of this Rule R33-4-104(3) may result in:

(i) the bidder or offeror being declared ineligible for award of the contract;

(ii) the solicitation being canceled;

(iii) termination of an awarded contract; or

(iv) any other action determined to be appropriate by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority.

(4) Brand Name or Equal Specifications.

(a) Brand name or equal specifications may be used when:

(i) "or equivalent" reference is included in the specification; and,

(ii) as many other brand names as practicable are also included in the specification.

(b) Brand name or equal specifications shall include a description of the particular design and functional or performance characteristics which are required. Specifications unique to the brands shall be described in sufficient detail that another person can respond with an equivalent brand.

(c) When a manufacturer's specification is used in a solicitation, the solicitation shall state the minimum acceptable requirements of an equivalent. When practicable, the procurement unit shall name at least three manufacturer's specifications.

(5) Brand Name Sole Source Requirements.

(a) If only one brand can meet the requirement, the procurement unit shall conduct the procurement in accordance with 63G-6a-802 and shall solicit from as many providers of the brand as practicable; and.

(b) If there is only one provider that can meet the requirement, the procurement unit shall conduct the procurement in accordance with Section 63G-6a-802.

R33-4-104. Small Purchases.

Small purchases shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 63G-6a-408. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

(1) "Small Purchase" means a procurement conducted by a procurement unit that does not require the use of a standard procurement process.

(2) Small Purchase thresholds:

(a) The "Individual Procurement" threshold is a maximum amount of $1,000 for a procurement item;

(i) For individual procurement item(s) costing up to $1,000, an entity subject to these rules may select the best source by direct award and without seeking competitive bids or quotes.

(a) The single procurement aggregate threshold is a maximum amount of $5,000 for multiple procurement item(s) purchased from one source at one time; and

(b) The annual cumulative threshold from the same source is a maximum amount of $50,000.

(3) Whenever practicable, the Division of Purchasing and General Services and entities subject to these rules shall use a rotation system or other system designed to allow for competition when using the small purchases process.

R33-4-105. Small Purchases Threshold for Architectural and Engineering Services.

(1) The small purchase threshold for architectural or engineering services is a maximum amount of $100,000.

(2) Architectural or engineering services may be procured up to a maximum of $100,000, by direct negotiation after reviewing the qualifications of a minimum of three architectural or engineering firms.

(3) Procurement units subject to these rules shall follow the process described in Section 63G-6a-403 to prequalify potential vendors and Section 63G-6a-404 of the to develop an approved vendor list or Part 15 of the Utah Procurement Code for the selection of architectural and engineering services.

(4) Procurement units that are subject to these rules shall include minimum specifications when using the small purchase threshold for architectural and engineering services.

(5) Executive Branch procurement units, to the extent they do not have independent procurement authority, shall involve the Division in the procurement of architectural or engineering services.

R33-4-106. Small Purchases Threshold for Construction

Projects.

(1) The small construction project threshold is a maximum of $2,500,000 for direct construction costs, including design and allowable furniture or equipment costs;

(2) Procurement units subject to these rules shall follow the process described in the Section 63G-6a-403 to prequalify potential vendors and Section 63G-6a-404 to develop an Approved Vendor List or other applicable selection methods described in the Utah Procurement Code for construction services.

(3) Procurement units subject to these rules shall include minimum specifications when using the small purchases threshold for construction projects.

(4) Executive Branch procurement units, to the extent they do not have independent procurement authority, shall involve the Division of Purchasing and General Services in the procurement of small construction projects.

(5) The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may procure small construction projects up to a maximum of $25,000 by direct award without seeking competitive bids or quotes after documenting that all building code approvals, licensing requirements, permitting and other construction related requirements are met. The awarded contractor must certify that they are capable of meeting the minimum specifications of the project.

(6) The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may procure small construction projects costing more than $25,000 up to a maximum of $100,000 by obtaining a minimum of two competitive quotes that include minimum specifications and shall award to the contractor with the lowest quote that meets the specifications after documenting that all applicable building code approvals, licensing requirements, permitting and other construction related requirements are met.

(7) If an approved vendor list is not established under Sections 63G-6a-403 and 404, procurement units shall procure construction projects over $100,000 using an invitation to bid or other approved source selection method outlined in the Utah Procurement Code.

R33-4-107. Quotes for Small Purchases from $1,001 to $50,000.

(1) For procurement item(s) where the cost is greater than $1,000 but up to a maximum of $5,000, an entity subject to these rules shall obtain a minimum of two competitive quotes that include minimum specifications and shall purchase the procurement item from the responsible vendor offering the lowest quote that meets the specifications.

(2) For procurement item(s) where the cost is greater than $5,000 up to a maximum of $50,000, a procurement unit with independent procurement authority that is subject to these rules or the Division of Purchasing and General Services on behalf of an executive branch procurement unit without independent procurement authority, as applicable, shall obtain a minimum of two competitive quotes that include minimum specifications and shall purchase the procurement item from the responsible vendor offering the lowest quote that meets the specifications.

(3) For procurement item(s) costing over $50,000, a procurement unit with independent procurement authority that is subject to these rules or the Division of Purchasing and General Services on behalf of an executive branch procurement unit without independent procurement authority, as applicable, shall conduct an invitation for bids or other procurement process outlined in the Utah Procurement Code.

(4) Limited Purchasing Delegation for Small Purchases. The Division of Purchasing and General Services may delegate limited purchasing authority for small purchases costing more than $5,000 up to a maximum of $50,000, to an executive branch procurement unit provided that the executive branch procurement unit enters into an agreement with the Division outlining the duties and responsibilities of the unit to comply with applicable laws, rules, policies and other requirements of the Division.

(5) The names of the vendors offering quotations and bids and the date and amount of each quotation or bid shall be recorded and maintained as a governmental record.

R33-4-108. Small Purchases of Services of Professionals, Providers, and Consultants.

(1) The small purchase threshold for professional service providers and consultants is a maximum amount of $100,000.

(2) After reviewing the qualifications of a minimum of two professional service providers or consultants, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may obtain professional services or consulting services:

(a) up to a maximum of $50,000 by direct negotiation; or

(b) over $50,000 up to a maximum of $100,000 by obtaining a minimum of two quotes.

(3) Executive Branch procurement units, to the extent they do not have independent procurement authority, shall involve the Division in the procurement of professional services or consulting services.

KEY: government purchasing, general procurement provisions, specifications, small purchases
July 8, 2014 63G-6a
Notice of Continuation July 8, 2014

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-5. Request for Information.
R33-5-101. Request for Information.

In addition to the requirements of Part 5 of the Utah Procurement Code, a Request for Information should indicate the procedure for business confidentiality claims and other protections provided by the Utah Government Records and Access Management Act.

KEY: government purchasing, procurement, request for information
July 8, 2014 63G-6a
Notice of Continuation July 8, 2014

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-6. Bidding.
R33-6-101. Competitive Sealed Bidding; Multiple Stage Bidding; Reverse Auction.

(1) Competitive Sealed Bidding shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Sections 63G-6a-601 through 63G-6a-612. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

(2) The conducting procurement unit is responsible for all content contained in the competitive sealed bidding, multiple stage bidding, and reverse auction solicitation documents, including:

(a) reviewing all schedules, dates, and timeframes;

(b) approving content of attachments;

(c) providing the issuing procurement unit with redacted documents, as applicable;

(d) assuring that information contained in the solicitation documents is public information; and

(e) understanding the description of the procurement item(s)being sought, all criteria, requirements, factors, and formulas to be used for determining the lowest responsible and responsive bidder.

R33-6-102. Bidder Submissions.

(1) The invitation for bids shall include the information required by Section 63G-6a-603 and shall also include a "Bid Form" or forms, which shall provide lines for each of the following:

(a) the bidder's bid price;

(b) the bidder's acknowledged receipt of addenda issued by the procurement unit;

(c) the bidder to identify other applicable submissions; and

(d) the bidder's signature

(2) Bidders may be required to submit descriptive literature and/or product samples to assist the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority in evaluating whether a procurement item meets the specifications and other requirements set forth in the invitation to bid.

(a) Product samples must be furnished free of charge unless otherwise stated in the invitation for bids, and if not destroyed by testing, will upon written request within any deadline stated in the invitation for bids, be returned at the bidder's expense. Samples must be labeled or otherwise identified as specified in the invitation for bids by the procurement unit.

(3) The provisions of Rule R33-7-105 shall apply to protected records.

(4) Bid, payment and performance bonds or other security may be required for procurement items as set forth in the invitation for bids. Bid, payment and performance bond amounts shall be as prescribed by applicable law or must be based upon the estimated level of risk associated with the procurement item and may not be increased above the estimated level of risk with the intent to reduce the number of qualified bidders.

(5) All bids must be based upon a definite calculated price

(a) "Indefinite quantity contract" means a fixed price contract for an indefinite amount of procurement items to be supplied as ordered by a procurement unit, and does not require a minimum purchase amount, or provide a maximum purchase limit;

(b) "Definite quantity contract" means a fixed price contract that provides for the supply of a specified amount of goods over a specified period, with deliveries scheduled according to a specified schedule; and

(c) Bids may not be based on using another bidder's price, including a percentage discount, formula, other amount related to another bidder's price, or conditions related to another bid or acceptance of an entire bid or a portion of a bid.

R33-6-103. Pre-Bid Conferences/Site Visits.

(1) Pre-bid conferences may be conducted to explain the procurement requirements. If there is to be a pre-bid conference, the time and place of the pre-bid conference/site visit shall be stated in the Invitation for Bids.

(a) Pre-bid site visits may be mandatory if the Invitation for Bids states that the site visit is mandatory and provides the location, date and time of the site visit. The Invitation for Bids must also state that failure to attend a mandatory site visit shall result in the disqualification of any bidder that does not attend. Procurement units shall maintain the following:

(i) an attendance log including the name of each attendee, the firm the attendee is representing, and the attendee's contact information; and

(ii) minutes of the site visits and any documents distributed to the attendees.

R33-6-104. Addenda to Invitation for Bids.

Prior to the submission of bids, a procurement unit may issue addenda which may modify any aspect of the Invitation for Bids.

(a) Addenda shall be distributed within a reasonable time to allow prospective bidders to consider the addenda in preparing bids.

(b) After the due date and time for submitting bids, at the discretion of the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority, addenda to the Invitation for Bids may be limited to bidders that have submitted bids, provided the addenda does not make a substantial change to the Invitation for Bids that, in the opinion of the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority, likely would have impacted the number of bidders responding to the Invitation for Bids.

R33-6-105. Bids and Modifications to a Bid Received After the Due Date and Time.

(1) Bids and modifications to a bid submitted electronically or by physical delivery, after the established due date and time, will not be accepted for any reason, except as determined in R33-6-105(4).

(2) When submitting a bid or modification electronically, bidders must allow sufficient time to complete the online forms and upload documents. The solicitation will end at the closing time posted in the electronic system. If a bidder is in the middle of uploading a bid when the closing time arrives, the system will stop the process and the bid or modification to the bid will not be accepted.

(3) When submitting a bid or modification to a bid by physical delivery (U.S. Mail, courier service, hand-delivery, or other physical means) bidders are solely responsible for meeting the deadline. Delays caused by a delivery service or other physical means will not be considered as an acceptable reason for a bid or modification to a bid being late.

(a) All bids or modifications to bids received by physical delivery will be date and time stamped by the procurement unit.

(4) To the extent that an error on the part of the procurement unit or an employee of a procurement unit results in a bid or modification to a bid not being received by the established due date and time, the bid or modification to a bid shall be accepted as being on time.

R33-6-106. Errors in Bids.

The following shall apply to the correction or withdrawal of an inadvertently erroneous bid, or the cancelation of an award or contract that is based on an unintentionally erroneous bid. A decision to permit the correction or withdrawal of a bid or the cancellation of any award or a contract under this Rule shall be supported in a written document, signed by the in the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority.

(1) Errors attributed to a bidder's error in judgment may not be corrected.

(2) Provided that there is no change in bid pricing or the cost evaluation formula, errors not attributed to a bidder's error in judgment may be corrected if it is in the best interest of the procurement unit and correcting the mistake maintains the fair treatment of other bidders.

(a) Examples include:

(i) missing signatures,

(ii) missing acknowledging receipt of an addendum;

(iii) missing copies of professional licenses, bonds, insurance certificates, provided that copies are submitted by the deadline established by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority to correct this mistake;

(iv) typographical errors;

(v) mathematical errors not affecting the total bid price; or

(vi) other errors deemed by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority to be immaterial or inconsequential in nature.

(3) The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall approve or deny, in writing, a bidder's request to correct or withdraw a bid.

(4) Corrections or withdrawal of bids shall be conducted in accordance with Section 63G-6a-605.

R33-6-107. Errors Discovered After the Award of Contract.

(1) Errors discovered after the award of a contract may only be corrected if, after consultation with the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority and the attorney general's office or other applicable legal counsel, it is determined that the correction of the mistake does not violate the requirements of the Utah Procurement Code or these administrative rules.

(2) Any correction made under this subsection must be supported by a written determination signed by the chief procurement officer or the head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority.

R33-6-108. Re-solicitation of a Bid.

(1) Re-solicitation of a bid may occur only if the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority determines that:

(a) A material change in the scope of work or specifications has occurred;

(b) procedures outlined in the Utah Procurement Code were not followed;

(c) additional public notice is desired;

(d) there was a lack of adequate competition; or

(e) other reasons exist that are in the best interests of the procurement unit.

(2) Re-solicitation may not be used to avoid awarding a contract to a qualified vendor in an attempt to steer the award of a contract to a favored vendor.

R33-6-109. Only One Bid Received.

(1) If only one responsive and responsible bid is received in response to an Invitation for Bids, including multiple stage bidding, an award may be made to the single bidder if the procurement officer determines that the price submitted is fair and reasonable, and that other prospective bidders had a reasonable opportunity to respond, or there is not adequate time for re-solicitation. Otherwise, the bid may be rejected and:

(a) a new invitation for bids solicited;

(b) the procurement canceled; or

(c) the procurement may be conducted as a sole source under Section 63G-6a-802.

R33-6-110. Multiple or Alternate Bids.

(1) Multiple or alternate bids will not be accepted, unless otherwise specifically required or allowed in the invitation for bids.

(2) If a bidder submits multiple or alternate bids that are not requested in the invitation for bids, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority will only accept the bidder's primary bid and will not accept any other bids constituting multiple or alternate bids.

R33-6-111. Methods to Resolve Tie Bids.

(1) In accordance with Section 63G-6a-608, in the event of tie bids, the contract shall be awarded to the procurement item offered by a Utah resident bidder, provided the bidder indicated on the invitation to bid form that it is a Utah resident bidder.

(2) If a Utah resident bidder is not identified, the preferred method for resolving tie bids shall be for the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority by tossing a coin in the presence of a minimum of three witnesses with the firm first in alphabetical order being heads.

(3) Other methods to resolve a tie bid described in Section 63G-6a-608 may be used as deemed appropriate by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority.

R33-6-112. Publication of Award.

(1) The issuing procurement unit shall, on the day on which the award of a contract is announced, make available to each bidder and to the public a notice that includes:

(a) the name of the bidder to which the contract is awarded and the price(s) of the procurement item(s); and

(b) the names and the prices of each bidder to which the contract is not awarded.

R33-6-113. Multiple Stage Bidding Process.

Multiple stage bidding shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 63G-6a-609, Utah Procurement Code.

(1) The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may hold a pre-bid conference as described in Rule R33-6-103 to discuss the multiple stage bidding process or for any other permissible purpose.

R33-6-114. Technology Acquisitions for Executive Branch Procurement Units.

(1) For executive branch procurement units, the Invitation for Bids may state that at any time during the term of a contract, the acquiring agency may undertake a review in consultation with the Utah Technology Advisory Board and the Department of Technology Services to determine whether a new technology exists that is in the best interest of the acquiring agency, taking into consideration cost, life-cycle, references, current customers, and other factors and that the acquiring agency reserves the right to:

(a) negotiate with the contractor for the new technology, provided the new technology is substantially within the original scope of work;

(b) terminate the contract in accordance with the existing

contract terms and conditions; or

(c) conduct a new procurement for an additional or supplemental contract as needed to take into account new technology.

(2) Subject to the provisions of Section 63G-6a-802, the trial use or testing of new technology may be permitted for a duration not to exceed the maximum time necessary to evaluate the technology.

KEY: government purchasing, sealed bidding, multiple stage bidding, reverse auction
July 8, 2014 63G-6a
Notice of Continuation July 8, 2014

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-7. Request for Proposals.
R33-7-101. Conducting the Request for Proposals Standard Procurement Process.

Request for Proposals shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Sections 63G-6a-701 through 63G-6a-711, Utah Procurement Code. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

R33-7-102. Content of the Request for Proposals.

(1) In addition to the requirements set forth under Section 63G-6a-703, the request for proposals solicitation shall include:

(a) a description of the format that offerors are to use when submitting a proposal including any required forms; and

(b) instructions for submitting price.

(2) The conducting procurement unit is responsible for all content contained in the request for proposals solicitation documents, including:

(a) reviewing all schedules, dates, and timeframes;

(b) approving content of attachments;

(c) providing the issuing procurement unit with redacted documents, as applicable;

(d) assuring that information contained in the solicitation documents is public information; and

(e) understanding the scope of work, all evaluation criteria, requirements, factors, and formulas to be used in determining the scoring of proposals; and

(f) for executive branch procurement units the requirements of Section 63G-6a-402(6).

R33-7-103. Multiple Stage RFP Process.

(1) In addition to the requirements set forth under Section 63G-6a-710, the multiple stage request for proposals solicitation shall include:

(a) a description of the stages and the criteria and scoring that will be used to evaluate proposals at each stage; and

(b) the methodology used to determine which proposals shall be disqualified from additional stages.

R33-7-104. Exceptions to Terms and Conditions Published in the RFP.

(1) Offerors requesting exceptions and/or additions to the Standard Terms and Conditions published in the RFP must include the exceptions and/or additions with the proposal response.

(2) Exceptions and/or additions submitted after the date and time for receipt of proposals will not be considered unless there is only one offeror that responds to the RFP, the exceptions and/or additions have been approved by the Attorney General's Office or other applicable legal counsel, and it is determined by the head of the issuing procurement unit that it is not beneficial to the procurement unit to republish the solicitation.

(3) Offerors may not submit requests for exceptions and/or additions by reference to a vendor's website or URL

(4) A procurement unit may refuse to negotiate exceptions and/or additions:

(a) that are determined to be excessive;

(b) that are inconsistent with similar contracts of the procurement unit;

(c) to warranties, insurance, indemnification provisions that are necessary to protect the procurement unit after consultation with the Attorney General's Office or other applicable legal counsel;

(d) where the solicitation specifically prohibits exceptions and/or additions; or

(e) that are not in the best interest of the procurement unit.

(5) If negotiations are permitted, a procurement unit may negotiate exceptions and/or additions with offerors, beginning in order with the offeror submitting the fewest exceptions and/or additions to the offeror submitting the greatest number of exceptions and/or additions. Contracts may become effective as negotiations are completed.

(6) If, in the negotiations of exceptions and/or additions with a particular offeror, an agreement is not reached, after a reasonable amount of time, as determined by the procurement unit, the negotiations may be terminated and a contract not awarded to that offeror and the procurement unit may move to the next eligible offeror.

R33-7-105. Protected Records.

(1) The following are protected records and may be redacted by the vendor subject to the procedures described below in accordance with the Governmental Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA) Title 63G, Chapter 2 of the Utah Code. (a) Trade Secrets, as defined in Section 13-24-2 of the Utah Code.

(b) Commercial information or non-individual financial information subject to the provisions of Section 63G-2-305(2).

(c) Other Protected Records under GRAMA.

(2) Process For Requesting Non-Disclosure. Any person requesting that a record be protected shall include with the proposal or submitted document:

(a) a written indication of which provisions of the proposal or submitted document are claimed to be considered for business confidentiality or protected (including trade secrets or other reasons for non-disclosure under GRAMA); and

(b) a concise statement of the reasons supporting each claimed provision of business confidentiality or protected.

R33-7-106. Notification.

(1) A person who complies with Rule R33-7-105 shall be notified by the procurement unit prior to the public release of any information for which a claim of confidentiality has been asserted.

(2) Except as provided by court order, the procurement unit to whom the request for a record is made under GRAMA, may not disclose a record claimed to be protected under Rule R33-7-105 but which the procurement unit or State Records Committee determines should be disclosed until the period in which to bring an appeal expires or the end of the appeals process, including judicial appeal, is reached. This Rule R33-7-106 does not apply where the claimant, after notice, has waived the claim by not appealing or intervening before the State Records Committee. To the extent allowed by law, the parties to a dispute regarding the release of a record may agree in writing to an alternative dispute resolution process.

(3) Any allowed disclosure of public records submitted in the request for proposal process will be made only after the selection of the successful offeror(s) has been made public in compliance with Section 63G-6a-709.5.

R33-7-107. Process for Submitting Proposals with Protected Business Confidential Information.

(1) If an offeror submits a proposal that contains information claimed to be business confidential or protected information, the offeror must submit two separate proposals:

(a) One redacted version for public release, with all protected business confidential information either blacked-out or removed, clearly marked as "Redacted Version"; and

(b) One non-redacted version for evaluation purposes clearly marked as "Protected Business Confidential."

(i) Pricing may not be classified as business confidential and will be considered public information.

(ii) An entire proposal may not be designated as "PROTECTED", "CONFIDENTIAL" or "PROPRIETARY" and shall be considered non-responsive unless the offeror removes the designation.

R33-7-201. Pre-proposal Conferences/Site Visits.

(1) Pre-proposal conferences/site visits may be conducted to explain the procurement requirements. If there is to be a pre-proposal conference or site visit, the time and place of the pre-proposal conference/site visit shall be stated in the RFP.

(a) Pre-proposal conference/site visits may be mandatory if the RFP states that the pre-proposal conference/site visit is mandatory and provides the location, date and time of the site visit. The RFP must also state that failure to attend a mandatory pre-proposal conference/site visit shall result in the disqualification of any offeror that does not attend. Procurement units shall maintain the following:

(i) an attendance log including the name of each attendee, the firm the attendee is representing, and the attendee's contact information; and

(ii) minutes of the pre-proposal conference/site visit and any documents distributed to the attendees.

R33-7-301. Addenda to Request for Proposals.

Addenda to the Request for Proposals may be made for the purpose of:

(a) making changes to:

(i) the scope of work;

(ii) the schedule;

(iii) the qualification requirements;

(iv) the criteria;

(v) the weighting; or

(vi) other requirements of the Request for Proposal.

(b) Addenda shall be published within a reasonable time prior to the deadline that proposals are due, to allow prospective offerors to consider the addenda in preparing proposals. Publication at least 5 calendar days prior to the deadline that proposals are due shall be deemed a reasonable time. Minor addenda and urgent circumstances may require a shorter period of time.

(2) After the due date and time for submitting a response to Request for Proposals, at the discretion of the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority, addenda to the Request for Proposals may be limited to offerors that have submitted proposals, provided the addenda does not make a substantial change to the Request for Proposals that, in the opinion of the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority likely would have impacted the number of Offerors responding to the original publication of the Request for Proposals.

R33-7-401. Modification or Withdrawal of Proposal Prior to Deadline.

A proposals may be modified or withdrawn prior to the established due date and time for responding.

R33-7-402. Proposals and Modifications, Delivery and Time Requirements.

Except as provided in Rule R33-7-402(3), the following shall apply:

(1) proposals and modifications to a proposal submitted electronically or by physical delivery, after the established due date and time, will not be accepted for any reason.

(2) When submitting a proposal or modification to a proposal electronically, offerors must allow sufficient time to complete the online forms and upload documents. The solicitation will end at the closing time posted in the electronic system. If an offeror is in the middle of uploading a proposal when the closing time arrives, the system should stop the process and the proposal or modification to a proposal will not be accepted.

(3) When submitting a proposal or modification to a proposal by physical delivery (U.S. Mail, courier service, hand-delivery, or other physical means) offerors are solely responsible for meeting the deadline. Delays caused by a delivery service or other physical means will not be considered as an acceptable reason for a proposal or modification to a proposal being late.

(a) All proposals or modifications to proposals received by physical delivery will be date and time stamped by the procurement unit.

(4) To the extent that an error on the part of the procurement unit or an employee of a procurement unit results in a proposal or modification to a proposal not being received by the established due date and time, the proposal or modification to a proposal shall be accepted as being on time.

R33-7-403. Errors in Proposals.

The following shall apply to the correction or withdrawal of an unintentionally erroneous proposal, or the cancellation of an award or contract that is based on an unintentionally erroneous proposal. A decision to permit the correction or withdrawal of a proposal or the cancellation of an award or a contract shall be supported in a written document, signed by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority.

(1) Mistakes attributed to an offeror's error in judgment may not be corrected.

(2) Unintentional errors not attributed to an offeror's error in judgment may be corrected if it is in the best interest of the procurement unit and correcting the error maintains the fair treatment of other offerors.

(a) Examples include:

(i) missing signatures,

(ii) missing acknowledgement of an addendum;

(iii) missing copies of professional licenses, bonds, insurance certificates, provided that copies are submitted by the deadline established by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority to correct this mistake;

(iv) typographical errors;

(v) mathematical errors not affecting the total proposed price; or

(vi) other errors deemed by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority to be immaterial or inconsequential in nature.

(3) Unintentional errors discovered after the award of a contract may only be corrected if, after consultation with the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority and the attorney general's office or other applicable legal counsel, it is determined that the correction of the error does not violate the requirements of the Utah Procurement Code or these administrative rules.

R33-7-501. Evaluation of Proposals.

(1) The evaluation of proposals shall be conducted in accordance with Part 7 of the Utah Procurement Code.

(2) An evaluation committee may ask questions of offerors to clarify proposals provided the questions are submitted and answered in writing. The record of questions and answers shall be maintained in the file.

R33-7-502. Correction or Withdrawal of Proposal.

(1) In the event an offeror submits a proposal that on its face appears to be impractical, unrealistic or otherwise in error, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may contact the offeror to either confirm the proposal, permit a correction of the proposal,

or permit the withdrawal of the proposal, in accordance with Section 63G-6a-706.

(2) Offerors may not correct errors, deficiencies, or incomplete responses in a proposal that has been determined to be not responsible, not responsive, or that does not meet the mandatory minimum requirements stated in the request for proposals in accordance with Section 63G-6a-704.

R33-7-503. Interviews and Presentations.

(1) Interviews and presentations may be held as outlined in the RFP.

(2) Offerors invited to interviews or presentations shall be limited to those offerors meeting minimum requirements specified in the RFP.

(3) Representations made by the offeror during interviews or presentations shall become an addendum to the offeror's proposal and shall be documented. Representations must be consistent with the offeror's original proposal and may only be used for purposes of clarifying or filling in gaps in the offeror's proposal.

(4) The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall establish a date and time for the interviews or presentations and shall notify eligible offerors of the procedures. Interviews and presentations will be at the offeror's expense.

R33-7-601. Best and Final Offers.

Best and Final Offers shall be conducted in accordance with Section 63G-6a-707.5.

R33-7-701. Cost-benefit Analysis Exception: CM/GC.

(1) A cost-benefit analysis is not required if the contract is awarded solely on the qualifications of the construction manager/general contractor and the management fee described in Section 63G-6a-708 provided:

(a) a competitive process is maintained by the issuance of a request for proposals that requires the offeror to provide , at a minimum:

(i) a management plan;

(ii) references;

(iii) statements of qualifications; and

(iv) a management fee.

(b) the management fee contains only the following:

(i) preconstruction phase services;

(ii) monthly supervision fees for the construction phase; and

(iii) overhead and profit for the construction phase.

(c) the evaluation committee may, as described in the solicitation, weight and score the management fee as a fixed rate or a fixed percentage of the estimated contract value.

(d) the contract awarded must be in the best interest of the procurement unit.

R33-7-702. Only One Proposal Received.

(1) If only one proposal is received in response to a request for proposals, the evaluation committee may:

(a) conduct a review to determine if:

(i) the proposal meets the minimum requirements;

(ii) pricing and terms are reasonable; and

(iii) the proposal is in the best interest of the procurement unit.

(b) if the evaluation committee determines the proposal meets the minimum requirements, pricing and terms are reasonable, and the proposal is in the best interest of the procurement unit, the procurement unit may make an award.

(c) If an award is not made, the procurement unit may either cancel the procurement or resolicit for the purpose of obtaining additional proposals.

R33-7-802. Publicizing Awards.

(1) In addition to the requirements of Section 63G-6a-709.5, the following shall be disclosed after receipt of a GRAMA request and payment of any lawfully enacted and applicable fees:

(a) the contract(s) entered into as a result of the selection and the successful proposal(s), except for those portions that are to be non-disclosed under Rule R33-7-105;

(b) the unsuccessful proposals, except for those portions that are to be non-disclosed under Rule R33-7-105;

(c) the rankings of the proposals;

(d) the names of the members of any selection committee (reviewing authority);

(e) the final scores used by the selection committee to make the selection, except that the names of the individual scorers shall not be associated with their individual scores or rankings.

(f) the written justification statement supporting the selection, except for those portions that are to be non-disclosed under Rule R33-7-105.

(2) After due consideration and public input, the following has been determined by the Procurement Policy Board to impair governmental procurement proceedings or give an unfair advantage to any person proposing to enter into a contract or agreement with a governmental entity, and will not be disclosed by the governmental entity at any time to the public including under any GRAMA request:

(a) the names of individual scorers/evaluators in relation to their individual scores or rankings;

(b) any individual scorer's/evaluator's notes, drafts, and working documents;

(c) non-public financial statements; and

(d) past performance and reference information, which is not provided by the offeror and which is obtained as a result of the efforts of the governmental entity. To the extent such past performance or reference information is included in the written justification statement; it is subject to public disclosure.

KEY: government purchasing, request for proposals, standard procurement process
July 8, 2014 63G-6a
Notice of Continuation July 8, 2014

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-8. Exceptions to Procurement Requirements.
R33-8-101. Sole Source - Award of Contract Without Competition.

(1) Sole source procurements shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 63G-6a-802, Utah Procurement Code. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and should be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

(2) A sole source procurement may be conducted if:

(a) there is only one source for the procurement item;

(b) the award to a specific supplier, service provider, or contractor is a condition of a donation or grant that will fund the full cost of the supply, service, or construction item; or

(c) the procurement item is needed for trial use or testing to determine whether the procurement item will benefit the procurement unit.

(3) An urgent or unexpected circumstance or requirement for a procurement item does not justify the award of a sole source procurement.

(4) Requests for a procurement to be conducted as a sole source shall be submitted in writing to the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority for approval.

(5) The sole source request shall be submitted to the chief procurement officer or the head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority and shall include:

(a) a description of the procurement item;

(b) the total dollar value of the procurement item, including, when applicable, the actual or estimated full lifecycle cost of maintenance and service agreements;

(c) the duration of the proposed sole source contract;

(d) an authorized signature of the conducting procurement unit;

(e) unless the sole source procurement is conducted under Rule R33-8-101-2(b) or (c), research completed by the conducting procurement unit documenting that there are no other competing sources for the procurement item;

(f) any other information requested by the chief procurement officer or the head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority; and

(6) a sole source request form containing all of the requirements of Rule R33-8-101(5) shall be available on the division's website.

(7) Except as provided in (b), sole source procurements over $50,000 shall be published in accordance with Section 63G-6a-406.

(a) Sole source procurements under $50,000 are not required to be published but may be published at the discretion of the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority.

(b) The requirement for publication of notice for a sole source procurement is waived:

(i) for public utility services;

(ii) if the award to a specific supplier, service provider, or contractor is a condition of a donation or grant that will fund the full cost of the supply, service, or construction item; or

(iii) for other circumstances as determined in writing by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority.

(8) A person may contest a sole source procurement prior to the closing of the public notice period set forth in Section 63G-6a-406 by submitting the following information in writing to the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority:

(a) the name of the contesting person; and

(b) a detailed explanation of the challenge, including documentation showing that there are other competing sources for the procurement item.

(9) Upon receipt of information contesting a sole source procurement, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall conduct an investigation to determine the validity of the challenge and make a written determination either supporting or denying the challenge.

R33-8-201. Trial Use or Testing of a Procurement Item, Including New Technology.

The trial use or testing of a procurement item, including new technology, shall be conducted as set forth in Section 63G-6a-802, Utah Procurement Code.

R33-8-301. Alternative Procurement Methods.

(1) The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority, may utilize alternative procurement methods to acquire procurement items such as those listed below when it is determined in writing by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority, to be more practicable or advantageous to the procurement unit:

(a) used vehicles;

(b) livestock;

(c) hotel conference facilities and services;

(d) speaker honorariums;

(e) hosting out-of-state and international dignitaries;

(f) international promotion of the state; and

(g) any other procurement item for which a standard procurement method is not reasonably practicable.

(2) When making this determination, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may take into consideration whether:

(a) the potential cost of preparing, soliciting and evaluating bids or proposals is expected to exceed the benefits normally associated with such solicitations;

(b) the procurement item cannot be acquired through a standard procurement process; and

(c) the price of the procurement item is fair and reasonable.

(3) In the event that it is so determined, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may elect to utilize an alternative procurement method which may include:

(a) informal price quotations;

(b) direct negotiations; and,

(c) direct award.

R33-8-401. Emergency Procurement.

(1) Emergency procurements shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 63G-6a-803, and this rule.

(2) An emergency procurement is a procurement procedure where the procurement unit is authorized to obtain a procurement item without using a standard competitive procurement process.

(3) An emergency procurement may only be used when circumstances create harm or risk of harm to public health, welfare, safety, or property.

(a) Circumstances that may create harm or risk to health, welfare, safety, or property include:

(i) damage to a facility or infrastructure resulting from flood, fire, earthquake, storm, or explosion;

(ii) failure or eminent failure of a public building, equipment, road, bridge or utility;

(iii) terrorist activity;

(iv) epidemics;
(v) civil unrest;
(vi) events that impair the ability of a public entity to function or perform required services;
(vii) situations that may cause harm or injury to life or property; or
(viii) other conditions as determined in writing by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority.
(4) Emergency procurements are limited to those procurement items necessary to mitigate the emergency.
(5) While a standard procurement process is not required under an emergency procurement, when practicable, procurement units should seek to obtain as much competition as possible through use of phone quotes, internet quotes, limited invitations to bid, or other selection methods while avoiding harm, or risk of harm, to the public health, safety, welfare, property, or impairing the ability of a public entity to function or perform required services.
(6) The procurement unit shall make a written determination documenting the basis for the emergency and the selection of the procurement item. A record of the determination and selection shall be kept in the contract file. The documentation may be made after the emergency condition has been alleviated.

R33-8-501. Declaration of "Official State of Emergency".

Upon a declaration of an "Official State of Emergency" by the authorized state official, the chief procurement officer shall implement the division's Continuity of Operations Plan, or COOP. When activated, the division shall follow the procedures outlined in the plan and take appropriate actions as directed by the procurement unit responsible for authorizing emergency acquisitions of procurement items.

KEY: government purchasing, exceptions to procurement requirements, emergency procurement, alternative procurement methods
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R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-9. Cancellations, Rejections, and Debarment.
R33-9-101. General Provisions.

(1) An Invitation for Bids, a Request for Proposals, or other solicitation may be canceled prior to the deadline for receipt of bids, proposals, or other submissions, when it is in the best interests of the procurement unit as determined by the procurement unit. In the event a solicitation is cancelled, the reasons for cancellation shall be made part of the procurement file and shall be available for public inspection and the procurement unit shall:

(a) re-solicit new bids or proposals using the same or revised specifications; or,

(b) withdraw the requisition for the procurement item(s).

R33-9-102. Re-solicitation.

(1) In the event there is no initial response to an initial solicitation, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may:

(a) contact the known supplier community to determine why there were no responses to the solicitation;

(b) research the potential vendor community; and,

(c) based upon the information in (a) and (b) require the conducting procurement unit to modify the solicitation documents.

(2) If the conducting procurement unit has modified the solicitation documents and after the re-issuance of a solicitation, there is still no competition or there is insufficient competition, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority, shall:

(a) require the conducting procurement unit to further modify the procurement documents; or,

(b) cancel the requisition for the procurement item(s).

R33-9-103. Cancellation Before Award.

(1) When it is determined before award but after opening that the specifications, scope of work or other requirements contained in the solicitation documents were not met by any bidder or offeror the solicitation shall be cancelled.

(2) Solicitations may be cancelled before award but after opening all bids or offers when the procurement unit determines in writing that:

(a) inadequate or ambiguous specifications were cited in the solicitation;

(b) the specifications in the solicitation have been or must be revised;

(c) the procurement item(s) being solicited are no longer required;

(d) the solicitation did not provide for consideration of all factors of cost to the procurement unit, such as cost of transportation, warranties, service and maintenance;

(e) bids or offers received indicate that the needs of the procurement unit can be satisfied by a less expensive procurement item differing from that in the solicitation;

(f) except as provided in Section 63G-6a-607, all otherwise acceptable bids or offers received are at unreasonable prices, or only one bid or offer is received and the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority cannot determine the reasonableness of the bid price or cost proposal;

(g) the responses to the solicitation were not independently arrived at in open competition, were collusive, or were submitted in bad faith; or,

(h) no responsive bid or offer has been received from a responsible bidder or offer;

R33-9-104. Alternative to Cancellation.

In the event administrative difficulties are encountered before award but after the deadline for submissions that may delay award beyond the bidders' or offerors' acceptance periods, the bidders or offerors should be requested, before expiration of their bids or offers, to extend in writing the acceptance period (with consent of sureties, if any) in order to avoid the need for cancellation.

R33-9-105. Continuation of Need.

If the solicitation has been cancelled for the reasons specified in Rule R33-9-103(1)(f), (g), or (h) and the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority has made the written determination in Rule R33-9-103(1) and the conducting procurement unit has an existing contract, the division or a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may permit an extension of the existing contract under Section 63G-6a-802(7).

R33-9-201. Rejections and Debarments.

An issuing procurement unit may reject any or all bids, offers or other submissions, in whole or in part, as may be specified in the solicitation, when it is in the best interest of the procurement unit. In the event of a rejection of any or all bids, offers or other submissions, in whole or in part, the reasons for rejection shall be made part of the procurement file and shall be available for public inspection.

R33-9-202. Conformity to Solicitation Requirements.

(1)(a) Any bid or offer that fails to conform to the essential requirements of the solicitation shall be rejected.

(b) Any bid or offer that does not conform to the applicable specifications shall be rejected unless the solicitation authorized the submission of alternate bids or offers and the procurement item(s) offered as alternates meet the requirements specified in the solicitation.

(c) Any bid or offer that fails to conform to the delivery schedule or permissible alternates stated in the solicitation shall be rejected.

(2) A bid or offer shall be rejected when the bidder or offeror imposes conditions or takes exceptions that would modify requirements or terms and conditions of the solicitation or limit the bidder or offeror's liability to the procurement, since to allow the bidder or offeror to impose such conditions or take exceptions would be prejudicial to other bidders or offerors. For example, bids or offers shall be rejected in which the bidder or offeror:

(a) for commodities, protects against future changes in conditions, such as increased costs, if total possible costs to the procurement unit cannot be determined;

(b) fails to state a price and indicates that price shall be the price in effect at time of delivery or states a price but qualifies it as being subject to price in effect at time of delivery;

(c) when not authorized by the solicitation, conditions or qualifies a bid by stipulating that it is to be considered only if, before date of award, the bidder or offeror receives (or does not receive) an award under a separate solicitation;

(d) requires that the procurement unit is to determine that the bidder or offeror's product meets applicable specifications; or

(e) limits rights of the State under any contract clause.

(3) A bidder or offeror may be requested to delete objectionable conditions from a bid or offer provided doing so is not prejudicial to other bidders or offerors, or the conditions do not go to the substance, as distinguished from the form, of the bid. A condition goes to the substance of a bid or offer where it affects price, quantity, quality, or delivery of the procurement item(s) offered.

R33-9-203. Unreasonable or Unbalanced Pricing.

(1)(a) Any bid or offer may be rejected if the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority determines in writing that it is unreasonable as to price. Unreasonableness of price includes not only the total price of the bid or offer, but the prices for individual line items as well.

(b) Any bid or offer may be rejected if the prices for any line items or subline items are materially unbalanced. Unbalanced pricing may increase performance risk and could result in payment of unreasonably high prices. Unbalanced pricing exists when, despite an acceptable total evaluated price, the price of one or more line items is significantly over or understated as indicated by the application of cost or price analysis techniques. The greatest risks associated with unbalanced pricing occur when:

(i) startup work, mobilization, procurement item sample production or testing are separate line items;

(ii) base quantities and option quantities are separate line items; or

(iii) The evaluated price is the aggregate of estimated quantities to be ordered under separate line items of an indefinite-delivery contract.

(c) All bids or offers with separately priced line items or subline items shall be analyzed to determine if the prices are unbalanced. If cost or price analysis techniques indicate that an offer is unbalanced, the procurement unit shall:

(i) consider the risks to the procurement unit associated with the unbalanced pricing in determining the competitive range and in making the source selection decision; and

(ii) consider whether award of the contract will result in paying unreasonably high prices for contract performance.

(d) A bid or offer may be rejected if the procurement unit and the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority determine that the lack of balance poses an unacceptable risk to the State.

R33-9-204. Rejection for Nonresponsibility or Nonresponsiveness.

(1) Subject to Section 63G-6a-903, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall reject a bid or offer from a bidder or offeror determined to be nonresponsible. A responsible bidder or offeror is defined in Section 63G-6a-103(42).

(2) In accordance with Section 63G-6a-604(3) the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may not accept a bid that is not responsive. Responsiveness is defined in Section 63G-6a-103(43).

(3) When a bid security is required and a bidder fails to furnish the security in accordance with the requirements of the invitation for bids, the bid shall be rejected.

(4) The originals of all rejected bids, offers, or other submissions, and all written findings with respect to such rejections, shall be made part of the procurement file and available for public inspection.

R33-9-301. Rejection for Suspension/Debarment.

Bids, offers, or other submissions, received from any person that is suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible as of the due date for receipt of bids, proposals, or other submissions shall be rejected.

KEY: government purchasing, cancellations, rejections, debarment
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R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-10. Preferences.
R33-10-101. Providers of State Products.

(1) In addition to the reciprocal preference requirements contained in Section 63G-6a-1002 for the providers of procurement items produced, manufactured, mined, grown, or performed in Utah, Rule R33-10 outlines the process for award of a contract when there is more than one equally low preferred bidder. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

(2) In the event there is more than one equally low preferred bidder, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall consider the preferred bidders as tie bidders and shall follow the process specified in Section 63G-6a-608 and Rule R33-6-110.

R33-10-102. Preference for Resident Contractors.

(1) In addition to the reciprocal preference requirements contained in Section 63G-6a-1003 for resident Utah contractors, this rule outlines the process for award of a contract when there is more than one equally low preferred resident contractor.

(2) In the event there is more than one equally low preferred resident contractor, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall consider the preferred resident contractors as tie bidders and shall follow the process specified in Section 63G-6a-608 and Rule R33-6-110.

KEY: preferences for resident contractors, reciprocal preferences, state products
July 8, 2014 63G-6a
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R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-11. Form of Bonds.
R33-11-101. Definitions.

(1)(a) Whenever used in this Rule, the terms "bid", "bidder" and "bid security" apply to all procurements, including non-construction procurements, when the procurement documents, regardless of the procurement type, require securities and/or bonds.

(b) All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

R33-11-201. Bid Security Requirements for Projects.

(1) Invitations for Bids and Requests for Proposals for construction contracts estimated to exceed $50,000 shall require the submission of bid bond in an amount equal to at least 5% of the bid, at the time the bid is submitted.

(2) Invitations for Bids and Requests for Proposals for other procurements may require the submission of a bid security, including specifications for the form and type of bid security, when the chief procurement officer or the head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority determines it is in the best interest of the procurement unit

(3) If a person fails to include the required bid security, the bid shall be deemed nonresponsive and ineligible for consideration of award except as provided by Rule R33-6-108, Rule R33-6-109 or Rule R33-11-202(2).

(4) The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may require an acceptable bid security on projects that are for amounts less than the standard amount set forth in Rule R33-11-201(1).

R33-11-202. Acceptable Bid Security Not Furnished.

(1) If acceptable bid security is not furnished, the bid shall be rejected as nonresponsive, unless the failure to comply is determined by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority to be nonsubstantial. Failure to submit an acceptable bid security may be deemed nonsubstantial if:

(a) the bid security is submitted on a form other than the required bid bond form and the bid security meets all other requirements including being issued by a surety meeting the requirements of Rule R33-11-304(b) and the contractor provides acceptable bid security by the close of business of the next succeeding business day after the procurement notified the contractor of the defective bid security; or

(b) only one bid is received, and there is not sufficient time to re-solicit; or

(c) the amount of the bid security submitted, though less than the amount required by the Invitation for Bids, is equal to or greater than the difference in the price stated in the next higher acceptable bid; or

(d) the bid security becomes inadequate as a result of the correction of a mistake in the bid or bid modification in accordance with Rule R33-6-108 (Mistakes in Bids) or Rule R33-7-401 (Mistakes in Proposals) Rule R33-7-402 (Correction of Mistakes), if the bidder increases the amount of guarantee to required limits within 48 hours after the bid opening.

(2) If the successful bidder fails or refuses to enter into the contract or furnish the additional bonds required under Rule R33-11-2, then the bidder's bid security may be forfeited.

R33-11-301. Performance Bonds for Construction Contracts.

A performance bond is required for all construction contracts in excess of $50,000, in the amount of 100% of the contract price. The performance bond shall be delivered by the contractor to the procurement unit within fourteen days of the contractor receiving notice of the award of the construction contract. If a contractor fails to deliver the required performance bond, the contractor's bid/offer shall be rejected, its bid security may be enforced, and award of the contract may be made to the next lowest responsive and responsible bidder or highest ranked offeror.

R33-11-302. Surety or Performance Bonds for Non-construction Procurement Items.

(1) A surety or performance bond may be required on any non-construction contract by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority deems necessary to guarantee the satisfactory completion of a contract, provided:

(a) The Invitation for Bids or Request for Proposals contains a statement that a surety or performance bond is required in an amount:

(i) equal to the amount of the bid or offer;

(ii) equal to the project budget or estimated project cost, if the budget or estimated project cost is published in the solicitation documents;

(iii) equal to the previous contract cost, if the previous contract cost is published in the solicitation documents; or

(iv) The Invitation for Bids or Request for Proposals contains a statement that a surety or performance bond, in an amount less than the amounts contained in (a), is required; and

(b) The Invitation for Bids or Request for Proposals contains a detailed description of the work to be performed for which the surety or performance bond is required.

(2) Surety or Performance Bonds should not be used to unreasonably eliminate competition or be of such unreasonable value as to eliminate competition.

R33-11-303. Payment Bonds.

A payment bond is required for all construction contracts in excess of $50,000, in the amount of 100% of the contract price. If a contractor fails to deliver the required payment bond, the contractor's bid or offer shall be rejected, its bid security may be enforced, and award of the contract shall be made to the next lowest responsive and responsible bidder or highest ranked offeror.

For executive branch procurement units:

(a) Bid Bonds, Payment Bonds and Performance Bonds submitted by vendors to executive branch procurement units must be from sureties meeting the requirements of Rule R33-11-304 (b) and must be on the required bond forms;

(b) Surety firm requirements. All surety firms must be authorized to do business in the State of Utah and be listed in the U.S. Department of the Treasury Circular 570, Companies Holding Certificates of Authority as Acceptable Securities on Federal Bonds and as Acceptable Reinsuring Companies for an amount not less than the amount of the bond to be issued.

(1) The chief procurement officer, or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority, may waive any bonding requirement if it is determined in writing by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority that:

(a) bonds cannot reasonably be obtained for the work involved;

(b) the cost of the bond exceeds the risk to the procurement unit; or

(c) bonds are not necessary to protect the interests of the procurement unit.

(2) If the conducting procurement unit fails to obtain a payment bond it may subject Title 14, Chapter 1.

KEY: bid security, performance bonds, payment bonds,

procurement procedures
July 8, 2014 **63G-6a**
Notice of Continuation July 8, 2014

R33. Administrative Services, Division of Purchasing and General Services.
R33-12. Terms and Conditions, Contracts, Change Orders and Costs.
R33-12-101. Required Contract Clauses.

Public entities shall comply with Section 63G-6a-1202 considering clauses for contracts. Executive branch procurement units shall also comply with the requirements of Section 63G-6a-402(6). All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

R33-12-201. Establishment of Terms and Conditions.

(1) Executive branch procurement units without independent procurement authority shall be required to use the Standard Terms and Conditions adopted by the division for each particular procurement, unless exceptions or additions are granted by the Chief Procurement Officer after consultation with the Attorney General's Office. Public entities, other than executive branch procurement units, may enact similar requirements. Terms and conditions may be established for:

(a) a category of procurement items;

(b) a specific procurement item;

(c) general use in all procurements;

(d) the special needs of a conducting procurement unit; or

(e) the requirements of federal funding.

(2) In addition to the required standard terms and conditions, executive branch procurement units without independent procurement authority may submit their own additional special terms and conditions subject to the following:

(a) the chief procurement officer may reject terms and conditions submitted by a conducting procurement unit if:

(i) the terms and conditions are unduly restrictive;

(ii) will unreasonably increase the cost of the procurement item; or

(iii) places the state at increased risk.

(b) the chief procurement officer may require the conducting procurement unit's Assistant Attorney General to approve any additional special terms and conditions.

R33-12-301. Multiple Award Contracts -- Indefinite Quantity Contracts.

(1) A multiple award is an award of an indefinite quantity contract for one or more similar procurement items to more than one bidder or offeror, and the procurement unit is obligated to order all of its actual, normal requirements for the specified procurement items from those contractors. A multiple award may be in the procurement unit's best interest when an award to two or more bidders or offerors for similar procurement items is needed for adequate delivery, service, or availability, or for product compatibility. In making a multiple award, care shall be exercised to protect and promote the principles of competitive solicitation. All eligible users of the contract shall be named in the solicitation, and it shall be mandatory that the requirements of the users that can be met under the contract be obtained in accordance with the contract, provided, that:

(a) the procurement unit shall reserve the right to take bids separately if a particular quantity requirement arises which exceeds an amount specified in the contract; or

(b) the procurement unit shall reserve the right to take bids separately if the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority approves a finding that the procurement item available under the contract will not meet a nonrecurring special need of the procurement unit.

(2) As permitted by Section 63G-6a-1204.5, the division or a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may enter into multiple award contracts. In addition to the content requirements contained in Section 63G-6a-603 and Section 63G-6a-703, when it is anticipated that a procurement will result in multiple contract awards, the solicitation shall include:

(a) statement that award may be made to more than one bidder or offeror; and,

(b) the maximum number of awards anticipated; or

(c) the methodology used to determine the number of contract awards.

(3) Use of Multiple Award Contracts.

(a) Whenever practicable, a solicitation for a multiple award contract shall include requirements that procurement units shall:

(i) obtain a minimum of two quotes for the procurement item(s) sought from the multiple award contractors;

(ii) use a rotational system of selecting the multiple awarded contractor for the procurement item(s) needed;

(iii) based on geographical area of assignment or area of expertise; or

(iv) use other methods to ensure each awarded contractor a fair opportunity to be considered for each order of a procurement item(s) from the procurement unit.

(4) No method, such as allocation or designation of a preferred awarded contractor, which would not result in fair consideration being given to all multiple award contractors shall be used.

(5) Multiple award contracts may be awarded by geographical regions, by line items, or any manner that serves the best interest of the procurement units, as determined in writing by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority.

R33-12-302. Primary and Secondary Contracts.

(1) Designations of multiple award contracts as primary and secondary may be made provided a statement to that effect is contained in the solicitation documents.

(2) When the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority determines that the need for procurement items will exceed the capacity of any single primary contractor, secondary contracts may be awarded to additional contractors.

(3) Purchases under primary and secondary contracts shall be made, initially to the primary contractor offering the lowest contract price until the primary contractor's capacity has been reached or the items are not available from the primary contractor, then to secondary contractors in progressive order from lowest price or availability to the next lowest price or availability, and so on.

R33-12-303. Intent to Use.

If a multiple award is anticipated prior to issuing a solicitation, the method of award shall be stated in the solicitation.

R33-12-401. Contracts and Change Orders -- Contract Types.

A procurement unit may use contract types to the extent authorized under Section 63G-6a-1205.

R33-12-402. Prepayments.

Prepayments are subject to the restrictions contained in Section 63G-6a-1208.

R33-12-403. Leases of Personal Property.

Leases of personal property are subject to the following:

(1) Leases shall be conducted in accordance with Division of Finance rules and Section 63G-6a-1209.

(2) A lease may be entered into provided the procurement

unit complies with Section 63G-6a-1209 and:

(a) it is in the best interest of the procurement unit;

(b) all conditions for renewal and costs of termination are set forth in the lease; and

(c) the lease is not used to avoid a competitive procurement.

(3) Lease contracts shall be conducted with as much competition as practicable.

(4) Executive Branch Procurement Unit Leases with Purchase Option. A purchase option in a lease may be exercised if the lease containing the purchase option was awarded under an authorized procurement process. Before exercising this option, the procurement unit shall:

(a) investigate alternative means of procuring comparable procurement items; and

(b) compare estimated costs and benefits associated with the alternative means and the exercise of the option, for example, the benefit of buying new state of the art data processing equipment compared to the estimated, initial savings associated with exercise of a purchase option.

R33-12-404. Multi-Year Contracts.

(1) Procurement units may issue multi-year contracts in accordance with Section 63G-6a-1204.

R33-12-405. Installment Payments.

(1) Procurement units may make installment payments in accordance with Section 63G-6a-1208.

R33-12-501. Change Orders.

(1) In addition to the requirements contained in Section 63G-6a-1207, for executive branch procurement units without independent procurement authority, the certifications required under 63G-6a-1207(1) and 63G-6a-1207(2) must be submitted in writing by the procurement unit to the chief procurement officer prior to the commencement of any work to be performed under a contract change order unless:

(a) The procurement unit has authority, as may be granted under Section 63G-6a-304(1) and Rule R33-3-101, to authorize contract change orders up to the amount delegated; or

(b) The change order is requisite to:

(i) avert an emergency; or

(ii) is required as an emergency.

(c) For purposes of this subsection "emergency" is described in Rule R33-8-401(3) and is subject to Section 63G-6a-803.

(2) Any contract change order authorized by a procurement unit under Rule R33-12-501(1)(c)shall, as soon as practicable, be submitted to the chief procurement officer and included in the division's contract file.

R33-12-502. Technology Modifications.

(1) Any contract subject to a modification for technological upgrades shall have had a provision to that effect included in the solicitation. Any modification to a contract for upgraded technology must be substantially within the scope of the original procurement or contract, and if both parties agree to the modification, then the contract may be modified.

(2) Any contract subject to a modification for technological upgrades shall have had a provision to that effect included in the solicitation. No contract modification for new technology requested by an acquiring agency shall be exercised without the approval required under Section 63F-1-205, the new technology modification has been subject to the review as described in Rule R33-6-113 and the contracting parties agree to the modification.

(3) No contract may be extended beyond the term of the contract included in the solicitation except as provided in the Utah Procurement Code.

R33-12-601. Requirements for Cost or Pricing Data.

(1) For contracts that expressly allow price adjustments, cost or pricing data shall be required in support of a proposal leading to the adjustment of any contract pricing.

(2) Cost or pricing data exceptions:

(a) need not be submitted when the terms of the contract state established market indices, catalog prices or other benchmarks are used as the basis for contract price adjustments or when prices are set by law or rule;

(b) if a contractor submits a price adjustment higher than established market indices, catalog prices or other benchmarks established in the contract, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may request additional cost or pricing data; or

(c) the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may waive the requirement for cost or pricing data provided a written determination is made supporting the reasons for the waiver. A copy of the determination shall be kept in the contract file.

R33-12-602. Defective Cost or Pricing Data.

(1) If defective cost or pricing data was used to adjust a contract price, the vendor and the procurement unit may enter into discussions to negotiate a settlement.

(2) If a settlement cannot be negotiated, either party may seek relief through the courts.

R33-12-603. Price Analysis.

(1) Price analysis may be used to determine if a price is reasonable and competitive, such as when:

(a) there are a limited number of bidders or offerors;

(b) awarding a sole source contract; or

(c) identifying price outliers in bids and offers.

(2) Price analysis involves a comparison of prices for the same or similar procurement items, including quality, warranties, service agreements, delivery, contractual provisions, terms and conditions, and so on.

(3) Examples of a price analysis include:

(a) prices submitted by other prospective bidders or offerors;

(b) price quotations;

(c) previous contract prices;

(d) comparisons to the existing contracts of other public entities; and,

(e) prices published in catalogs or price lists.

R33-12-604. Cost Analysis.

(1) Cost analysis includes the verification of cost data. Cost analysis may be used to evaluate:

(a) specific elements of costs;

(b) total cost of ownership and life-cycle cost;

(c) supplemental cost schedules;

(d) market basket cost of similar items;

(e) the necessity for certain costs;

(f) the reasonableness of allowances for contingencies;

(g) the basis used for allocation of indirect costs; and,

(h) the reasonableness of the total cost or price.

R33-12-605. Audit.

A procurement unit may, at reasonable times and places, audit or cause to be audited by an independent third party firm, by another procurement unit, or by an agent of the procurement unit, the books, records, and performance of a contractor, prospective contractor, subcontractor, or prospective subcontractor.

R33-12-606. Retention of Books and Records.

Contractors shall maintain all records related to the contract. These records shall be maintained by the contractor for

at least six years after the final payment, unless a longer period is required by law.

All accounting for contracts and contract price adjustments, including allowable incurred costs, shall be conducted in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for government.

R33-12-607. Applicable Credits.

Applicable credits are receipts or price reductions which offset or reduce expenditures allocable to contracts as direct or indirect costs. Examples include purchase discounts, rebates, allowance, recoveries or indemnification for losses, sale of scrap and surplus equipment and materials, adjustments for overpayments or erroneous charges, and income from employee recreational or incidental services and food sales.

R33-12-608. Use of Federal Cost Principles.

(1) In dealing with contractors operating according to federal cost principles, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority, may use the federal cost principles, including the determination of allowable, allocable, and reasonable costs, as guidance in

(2) In contracts not awarded under a program which is funded by federal assistance funds, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may explicitly incorporate federal cost principles into a solicitation and thus into any contract awarded pursuant to that solicitation. The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority and the contractor by mutual agreement may incorporate federal cost principles into a contract during negotiation or after award.

(3) In contracts awarded under a program which is financed in whole or in part by federal assistance funds, all requirements set forth in the assistance document including specified federal cost principles, must be satisfied. To the extent that the cost principles specified in the grant document conflict with the cost principles issued pursuant to Section 63G-6a-1206, the cost principles specified in the grant shall control.

R33-12-609. Authority to Deviate from Cost Principles.

If a procurement unit desires to deviate from the cost principles set forth in these rules, a written determination shall be made by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent authority specifying the reasons for the deviation and the written determination shall be made part of the contract file.

R33-12-701. Inspections.

Circumstances under which the procurement unit may perform inspections include inspections of the contractor's manufacturing/production facility or place of business, or any location where the work is performed:

(1) whether the definition of "responsible", as defined in Section 63G-6a-103(40) and in the solicitation documents, has been met or are capable of being met; and

(2) if the contract is being performed in accordance with its terms.

R33-12-702. Access to Contractor's Manufacturing/Production Facilities.

(1) The procurement unit may enter a contractor's or subcontractor's manufacturing/production facility or place of business to:

(a) inspect procurement items for acceptance by the procurement unit pursuant to the terms of a contract;

(b) audit cost or pricing data or audit the books and records of any contractor or subcontractor pursuant to Rule R33-12-605; and

(c) investigate in connection with an action to debar or suspend a person from consideration for award of contracts.

R33-12-703. Inspection of Supplies and Services.

(1) Contracts may provide that the procurement unit or chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority may inspect procurement items at the contractor's or subcontractor's facility and perform tests to determine whether the procurement items conform to solicitation and contract requirements.

R33-12-704. Conduct of Inspections.

(1) Inspections or tests shall be performed so as not to unduly delay the work of the contractor or subcontractor. No inspector may change any provision of the specifications or the contract without written authorization of the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority. The presence or absence of an inspector or an inspection, shall not relieve the contractor or subcontractor from any requirements of the contract.

(2) When an inspection is made, the contractor or subcontractor shall provide without charge all reasonable facilities and assistance for the safety and convenience of the person performing the inspection or testing.

KEY: terms and conditions, contracts, change orders, costs
July 8, 2014 63G-6a
Notice of Continuation July 8, 2014

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-13. General Construction Provisions.
R33-13-101. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to comply with the provisions of Sections 63G-6a-1302 and 1303 of the Utah Procurement Code. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Utah Procurement Code.

R33-13-201. Construction Management Rule.

As required by Section 63G-6a-1302, this rule contains provisions applicable to:

(1) selecting the appropriate method of management for construction contracts;

(2) documenting the selection of a particular method of construction contract management; and

(3) the selection of a construction manager/general contractor.

R33-13-202. Application.

The provisions of Rules R33-13-201 through R33-13-205 shall apply to all procurements of construction. Rule R33-4-106 establishes the requirements and thresholds for small construction projects. Construction procurement bid security and bonding requirements are contained in Part 11 of the Utah Procurement Code and Rule R33-11.

R33-13-203. Methods of Construction Contract Management.

(1) This section contains provisions applicable to the selection of the appropriate type of construction contract management.

(2) It is intended that the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority have sufficient flexibility in formulating the construction contract management method for a particular project to fulfill the needs of the procurement unit. The methods for achieving the purposes set forth in this rule are not to be construed as an exclusive list.

(3) Before choosing the construction contracting method to use, a careful assessment must be made by the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority of requirements the project shall consider, at a minimum, the following factors:

(a) when the project must be ready to be occupied;

(b) the type of project, for example, housing, offices, labs, heavy or specialized construction;

(c) the extent to which the requirements of the procurement unit and the way in which they are to be met are known;

(d) the location of the project;

(e) the size, scope, complexity, and economics of the project;

(f) the amount and type of financing available for the project, including whether the budget is fixed or what the source of funding is, for example, general or special appropriation, federal assistance moneys, general obligation bonds or revenue bonds, lapsing/nonlapsing status and legislative intent language;

(g) the availability, qualification, and experience of the procurement unit's personnel to be assigned to the project and how much time the procurement unit's personnel can devote to the project;

(h) the availability, qualifications and experience of outside consultants and contractors to complete the project under the various methods being considered;

(i) the results achieved on similar projects in the past and the methods used; and

(j) the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the construction contracting method and how they might be adapted or combined to fulfill the needs of the procuring agencies.

(5) The following descriptions are provided for the more common construction contracting management methods which may be used by the procurement unit. The methods described are not all mutually exclusive and may be combined on a project. These descriptions are not intended to be fixed in respect to all construction projects. In each project, these descriptions may be adapted to fit the circumstances of that project.

(a) Single Prime (General) Contractor. The single prime contractor method is typified by one business, acting as a general contractor, contracting with the procurement unit to timely complete an entire construction project in accordance with drawings and specifications provided by the procurement unit. Generally the drawings and specifications are prepared by an architectural or engineering firm under contract with the procurement unit. Further, while the general contractor may take responsibility for successful completion of the project, much of the work may be performed by specialty contractors with whom the prime contractor has entered into subcontracts.

(b) Multiple Price Contractors. Under the multiple prime contractor method, the procurement unit contracts directly with a number of general contractors or specialty contractors to complete portions of the project in accordance with the procurement unit's drawings and specifications. The procurement unit may have primary responsibility for successful completion of the entire project, or the contracts may provide that one or more of the multiple prime contractors has this responsibility.

(d) Design-Build. In a design-build project, an entity, often a team of a general contractor and a designer, contract directly with a procurement unit to meet the procurement unit's requirements as described in a set of performance specifications and/or a program. Design responsibility and construction responsibility both rest with the design-build contractor. This method can include instances where the design-build contractor supplies the site as part of the package.

(e) Construction Manager Not at Risk. A construction manager is a person experienced in construction that has the ability to evaluate and to implement drawings and specifications as they affect time, cost, and quality of construction and the ability to coordinate the construction of the project, including the administration of change orders as well as other responsibilities as described in the contract.

(f) Construction Manager/General Contractor (Construction Manager at Risk). The procurement unit may contract with the construction manager early in a project to assist in the development of a cost effective design. In a Construction Manager/General Contractor (CM/GC) method, the CM/GC becomes the general contractor and is at risk for all the responsibilities of a general contractor for the project, including meeting the specifications, complying with applicable laws, rules and regulations, that the project will be completed on time and will not exceed a specified maximum price.

R33-13-204. Selection of Construction Method Documentation.

The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall include in the contract file a written statement describing the facts that led to the selection of a particular method of construction contract management for each project.

R33-13-205. Special Provisions Regarding Construction Manager/General Contractor.

(1) In the selection of a construction manager/general

contractor, a standard procurement process as defined in Section 63G-6a-103 may be used or an exception allowed under Part 8 of the Utah Procurement Code.

(2) When the CM/GC enters into any subcontract that was not specifically included in the construction manager/general contractor's cost proposal, the CM/GC shall procure the subcontractor(s) by using a standard procurement process as defined in Section 63G-6a-103 of the Utah Procurement Code or an exception to the requirement to use a standard procurement process, described in Part 8 of the Utah Procurement Code.

(3)(a) As used in this Rule R33-13-205 (6), "management fee" includes only the following fees of the CM/GC:

(i) preconstruction phase services;

(ii) monthly supervision fees for the construction phase; and

(iii) overhead and profit for the construction phase.

(b) When selecting a CM/GC for a construction project, the evaluation committee:

(i) may score a CM/GC based upon criteria contained in the solicitation, including qualifications, performance ratings, references, management plan, certifications, and other project specific criteria described in the solicitation;

(ii) may, as described in the solicitation, weight and score the management fee as a fixed rate or as a fixed percentage of the estimated contract value;

(iii) may, at any time after the opening of the responses to the request for proposals, have access to, and consider, the management fee proposed by the offerors; and

(iv) except as provided in Section 63G-6a-707, may not know or have access to any other information relating to the cost of construction submitted by the offerors, until after the evaluation committee submits its final recommended scores on all other criteria to the issuing procurement unit.

R33-13-301. Drug and Alcohol Testing Required for State Contracts: Definitions.

(1) The following definitions shall apply to any term used in Rules R-13-301 through R33-13-304:

(a) "Contractor" means a person who is or may be awarded a state construction contract.

(b) "Covered individual" means an individual who:

(i) on behalf of a contractor or subcontractor provides services directly related to design or construction under a state construction contract; and

(ii) is in a safety sensitive position, including a design position, that has responsibilities that directly affect the safety of an improvement to real property that is the subject of a state construction contract.

(c) "Drug and alcohol testing policy" means a policy under which a contractor or subcontractor tests a covered individual to establish, maintain, or enforce the prohibition of:

(i) the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of drugs or alcohol, except the medically prescribed possession and use of a drug; or

(ii) the impairment of judgment or physical abilities due to the use of drugs or alcohol.

(d) "Random testing" means that a covered individual is subject to periodic testing for drugs and alcohol:

(i) in accordance with a drug and alcohol testing policy; and

(ii) on the basis of a random selection process.

(e) For purposes of Subsection R33-13-302(5), "state" includes any of the following of the state:

(i) a department;

(ii) a division;

(iii) an agency;

(iv) a board including the Procurement Policy Board;

(v) a commission;

(vi) a council;

(vii) a committee; and

(viii) an institution, including a state institution of higher education, as defined under Section 53B-3-102.

(f) "State construction contract" means a contract for design or construction entered into by a state public procurement unit that is subject to this Rule R33-13-302 through R33-13-304.

(g)(i) "Subcontractor" means a person under contract with a contractor or another subcontractor to provide services or labor for design or construction.

(ii) "Subcontractor" includes a trade contractor or specialty contractor.

(iii) "Subcontractor" does not include a supplier who provides only materials, equipment, or supplies to a contractor or subcontractor.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Board" means the Procurement Policy Board created under provisions of the Utah Procurement Code.

(b) "State Public Procurement Unit" means a State of Utah public procurement unit that is subject to Section 63G-6a-1303.

(c) "State" as used throughout this Rule R33-13-302 through R33-13-304 means the State of Utah except that it also includes those entities described in Subsection R33-13-302(1)(e) as the term "state" is used in Subsection R33-13-302(5).

R33-13-302. Drug and Alcohol Testing.

(1) Except as provided in Section R33-13-303, on and after July 1, 2010, a State Public Procurement Unit may not enter into a state construction contract (includes a contract for design or construction) unless the state construction contract requires the following:

(a) A contractor shall demonstrate to the State Public Procurement Unit that the contractor:

(i) has and will maintain a drug and alcohol testing policy during the period of the state construction contract that applies to the covered individuals hired by the contractor;

(ii) posts in one or more conspicuous places notice to covered individuals hired by the contractor that the contractor has the drug and alcohol testing policy described in Subsection R33-13-302(1)(a)(i); and

(iii) subjects the covered individuals to random testing under the drug and alcohol testing policy described in Subsection R33-13-302(1)(a)(i) if at any time during the period of the state construction contract there are ten or more individuals who are covered individuals hired by the contractor.

(b) A contractor shall demonstrate to the State Public Procurement Unit, which shall be demonstrated by a provision in the contract where the contractor acknowledges these Rules R-33-13-302 through 304 and agrees to comply with all aspects of these Rules R-33-13-302 through 304, that the contractor requires that as a condition of contracting with the contractor, a subcontractor, which includes consultants under contract with the designer:

(i) has and will maintain a drug and alcohol testing policy during the period of the state construction contract that applies to the covered individuals hired by the subcontractor;

(ii) posts in one or more conspicuous places notice to covered individuals hired by the subcontractor that the subcontractor has the drug and alcohol testing policy described in Subsection R33-13-302(1)(b)(i); and

(iii) subjects the covered individuals hired by the subcontractor to random testing under the drug and alcohol testing policy described in Subsection R33-13-302(1)(b)(i) if at any time during the period of the state construction contract there are ten or more individuals who are covered individuals hired by the subcontractor.

(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection

R33-13-302(2), if a contractor or subcontractor fails to comply with Subsection R33-13-302(1), the contractor or subcontractor may be suspended or debarred in accordance with these Rules R33-13-302 through R33-13-304.

(b) On and after July 1, 2010, a State Public Procurement Unit shall include in a state construction contract a reference to these Rules R33-13-302 through R33-13-304.

(c)(i) A contractor is not subject to penalties for the failure of a subcontractor to comply with Subsection R33-13-302(1).

(ii) A subcontractor is not subject to penalties for the failure of a contractor to comply with Subsection R33-13-302(1).

(3)(a) The requirements and procedures a contractor shall follow to comply with Subsection R33-13-302(1) is that the contractor, by executing the construction contract with the State Public Procurement Unit, is deemed to certify to the State Public Procurement Unit that the contractor, and all subcontractors under the contractor that are subject to Subsection R33-13-302(1), shall comply with all provisions of these Rules R33-13-302 through R33-13-304 as well as Section 63G-6a-1303; and that the contractor shall on a semi-annual basis throughout the term of the contract, report to the State Public Procurement Unit in writing information that indicates compliance with the provisions of these Rules R33-13-302 through R33-13-304 and Section 63G-6a-1303.

(b) A contractor or subcontractor may be suspended or debarred in accordance with the applicable Utah statutes and rules, if the contractor or subcontractor violates a provision of Section 63G-6a-1303. The contractor or subcontractor shall be provided reasonable notice and opportunity to cure a violation of Sections 63G-6a-1303 before suspension or debarment of the contractor or subcontractor in light of the circumstances of the state construction contract or the violation. The greater the risk to person(s) or property as a result of noncompliance, the shorter this notice and opportunity to cure shall be, including the possibility that the notice may provide for immediate compliance if necessary to protect person(s) or property.

(4) The failure of a contractor or subcontractor to meet the requirements of Subsection R33-13-302(1):

(a) may not be the basis for a protest or other action from a prospective bidder, offeror, or contractor under the Utah Procurement Code; and

(b) may not be used by a State Public Procurement Unit, a prospective bidder, an offeror, a contractor, or a subcontractor as a basis for an action that would suspend, disrupt, or terminate the design or construction under a state construction contract.

(5)(a) After a State Public Procurement Unit enters into a state construction contract in compliance with Section 63G-6a-1303, the state is not required to audit, monitor, or take any other action to ensure compliance with Section 63G-6a-1303.

(b) The state is not liable in any action related to Section 63G-6a-1303 and these Rules R33-13-302 through R33-13-304, including not being liable in relation to:

(i) a contractor or subcontractor having or not having a drug and alcohol testing policy;

(ii) failure to test for a drug or alcohol under a contractor's or subcontractor's drug and alcohol testing policy;

(iii) the requirements of a contractor's or subcontractor's drug and alcohol testing policy;

(iv) a contractor's or subcontractor's implementation of a drug and alcohol testing policy, including procedures for:

(A) collection of a sample;

(B) testing of a sample;

(C) evaluation of a test; or

(D) disciplinary or rehabilitative action on the basis of a test result;

(v) an individual being under the influence of drugs or alcohol; or

(vi) an individual under the influence of drugs or alcohol harming another person or causing property damage.

R33-13-303. Non-applicability.

(1) These Rules R33-13-302 through R33-13-304 and Section 63G-6a-1303 does not apply if the State Public Procurement Unit determines that the application of these Rules R33-13-302 through R33-13-304 or Section 63G-6a-1303 would severely disrupt the operation of a state agency to the detriment of the state agency or the general public, including:

(a) jeopardizing the receipt of federal funds;

(b) the state construction contract being a sole source contract; or

(c) the state construction contract being an emergency procurement.

R33-13-304. Not Limit Other Lawful Policies.

If a contractor or subcontractor meets the requirements of Section 63G-6a-1303 and these Rules R33-13-302 through R33-13-304, this Rule R33-13 may not be construed to restrict the contractor's or subcontractor's ability to impose or implement an otherwise lawful provision as part of a drug and alcohol testing policy.

KEY: construction management, general construction provisions, drug and alcohol testing, state contracts
July 8, 2014 63G-6a

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-14. Procurement of Design-Build Transportation Project Contracts.
R33-14-1. Procurement of Design-Build Transportation Project Contracts.

In accordance with Section 63G-6a-1402(3)(a)(ii), the Utah Department of Transportation shall make rules governing the procurement of design-build transportation projects. Rule R916-3 provides guidance under which the Utah Department of Transportation may use the design-build approach for transportation projects.

KEY: design-build transportation projects, contracts, procurement
July 8, 2014 63G-6a

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-15. Architect-Engineer Services.
R33-15-101. Application.

The provisions of Part 15 of the Utah Procurement Code apply to every procurement of services within the scope of the practice of architecture as defined by Section 58-3a-102, or professional engineering as defined in Section 58-22-102, except as authorized by Rule R33-4-105. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

R33-15-201. Architect-Engineer Evaluation Committee.

The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall designate members of the Architect-Engineer Evaluation Committee. The evaluation committee must consist of at least three members who are qualified under Section 63G-6a-707, at least one of which is well qualified in the profession of architecture or engineering.

R33-15-301. Request for Statement of Qualifications.

(1) A procurement unit shall issue a public notice for a request for statement of qualifications to rank architects or engineers.

(2) A procurement unit that issues a request for statement of qualifications shall:

(a) state in the request for statement of qualifications:

(i) the type of procurement item to which the request for statement of qualifications relates;

(ii) the scope of work to be performed;

(iii) the instructions and the deadline for providing information in response to the request for statement of qualifications;

(iv) criteria used to evaluate statements of qualifications including:

(A) basic information about the person or firm;

(B) experience and work history;

(C) management and staff;

(D) qualifications and certification;

(E) licenses and certifications;

(F) applicable performance ratings;

(G) financial statements; and

(H) other pertinent information.

(b) Key personal identified in the statement of qualifications may not be changed without the advance written approval of the procurement unit.

(3) Architects and engineers shall not include cost in a response to a request for statement of qualifications

R33-15-302. Evaluation of Statement of Qualifications.

The evaluation committee shall evaluate statements of qualifications in accordance with Section 63G-6a-707 to rank (score) architects or engineers.

R33-15-303. Negotiation and Award of Contract.

The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall negotiate a contract with the most qualified firm for the required services at compensation determined to be fair and reasonable.

R33-15-304. Failure to Negotiate Contract With the Highest Ranked Firm.

(1) If fair and reasonable compensation, contract requirements, and contract documents cannot be agreed upon with the highest ranked firm, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall advise the firm in writing of the termination of negotiations.

(2) Upon failure to negotiate a contract with the highest ranked firm, the chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall proceed in accordance with Section 63G-6a-1505 of the Utah Procurement Code.

R33-15-305. Notice of Award.

(1) The chief procurement officer or head of a procurement unit with independent procurement authority shall award a contract to the highest ranked firm with which the fee negotiation was successful.

(2) Notice of the award shall be made available to the public.

R33-15-401. Written Justification Statements.

Executive branch procurement units shall issue a statement justifying the ranking of the firm with which fee negotiation was successful.

KEY: architects, engineers, government purchasing
July 8, 2014 63G-6a

R33. Administrative Services, Division of Purchasing and General Services.
R33-16. Controversies and Protests.
R33-16-101. Conduct.

Controversies and protests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Sections 63G-6a-1601 through 13G-6a-604. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

R33-16-201. Verification of Legal Authority.

A person filing a protest may be asked to verify that the person has legal authority to file a protest on behalf of the public or private corporation, governmental entity, sole proprietorship, partnership, or unincorporated association.

R33-16-301. 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 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, 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.

KEY: conduct, controversies, government purchasing, protests
July 8, 2014 63G-6a

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-17. Procurement Appeals Board.
R33-17-101. Statutory Requirements.

Appeals to a protest decision shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 63G-6a-1701 through 63G-6a-1706, Utah Procurement Code. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

R33-17-102. Verification of Legal Authority.

A person filing an appeal to a protest decision may be asked to verify that the person has legal authority to file an appeal on behalf of the public or private corporation, governmental entity, sole proprietorship, partnership, or unincorporated association.

R33-17-103. Conduct of the Hearing.

The Chair of the panel shall conduct the hearing, including:

(a) establishing time limits;

(b) determining who may address the panel and who may ask a question;

(c) requiring legal memorandum or points and authorities; and

(d) determining other procedural matters.

R33-17-104. Expedited Proceedings.

A proceeding before the panel may be expedited as follows:

(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.

R33-17-105. Electronic Participation.

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.

KEY: hearings, Procurement Appeals Board, verification of legal authority
July 8, 2014 63G-6a

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-18. Appeal to the Utah Court of Appeals.
R33-18-101. Process.

(1) A person who receives an adverse decision, or a procurement unit, may appeal a decision of a procurement appeals panel to the Utah Court of Appeals within seven days after the day on which the decision is issued.

(2) All appeals to the Utah Court of Appeals are subject to the provisions of the requirements set forth in Section 63G-6a-1801 through 63G-6a-1803. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

R33-18-201. Appeals by Procurement Units -- Limitations.

A procurement unit may only appeal a procurement appeals panel decision in accordance with Section 63G-6a-1802(2).

KEY: appeals, protests, Utah Court of Appeals
July 8, 2014 63G-6a

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-19. General Provisions Related to Protest or Appeal.
R33-19-101. Encouraged to Obtain Legal Advice From Legal Counsel.

(1) All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

(2) Part 19 of the Utah Procurement Code, Sections 63G-6a-901 through 63G-6a-1911 contain provisions regarding:

(a) limitations on challenges of:

(i) a procurement;

(ii) a procurement process;

(iii) the award of a contract relating to a procurement;

(iv) a debarment; or

(v) a suspension; and

(b) the effect of a timely protest or appeal;

(c) the costs to or against a protester;

(d) the effect of prior determinations by employees, agents, or other persons appointed by the procurement unit;

(e) the effect of a violation found after award of a contract;

(f) the effect of a violation found prior to the award of a contract;

(g) interest rates; and

(h) a listing of determinations that are final an conclusive unless they are arbitrary and capricious or clearly erroneous.

(3) Due to the complex nature of protests and appeals, any person involved in the procurement process, protest or appeal, is encouraged to seek advice from the person's own legal counsel.

KEY: appeals, protests, general provisions, procurement code
July 8, 2014 63G-6a

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-20. Records.
R33-20-101. General Provisions Related to Records.

General provisions related to records are in Part 20 of the Utah Procurement Code and in Rule R33-12.

KEY: records, general provisions, procurement code
July 8, 2014 63G-6a

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-21. Interaction Between Procurement Units.
R33-21-101. Cooperative Purchasing.

Cooperative purchasing shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 63G-6a-2105. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This Rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Utah Procurement Code.

R33-21-201. State Cooperative Contracts.

(a) An executive branch procurement unit shall obtain procurement items from state cooperative contracts whether statewide or regional unless the chief procurement officer determines, in accordance with Section 63G-6a-408(5)(b)(i), that it is in the best interest of the state to obtain an individual procurement item outside the state contract.

(b) In accordance with Section 63G-6a-2105, public entities, nonprofit organizations, and agencies of the federal government may obtain procurement items from state cooperative contracts awarded by the chief procurement officer.

R33-21-301. Discount Pricing for Large Volume Purchases for Items on State Contract.

(1) Eligible users of state cooperative contracts may seek to obtain additional volume discount pricing for large volume orders provided state cooperative contractors are willing to offer additional discounts for large volume orders.

(a) Eligible users may not coerce, intimidate or in any way compel vendors on state cooperative contracts to offer additional discount pricing.

(b) Eligible users seeking additional pricing discounts for large volume purchases shall issue a "Request for Price Quotations" to each vendor on a state cooperative contract for the procurement item being purchased.

(c) Executive branch procurement units without independent procurement authority shall contact the division to issue the request for price quotations.

(d) The request for price quotations shall include:

(i) a detailed description of the procurement item;

(ii) the estimated number or volume of procurement items that will be purchased;

(iii) the period of time that price quotations will be accepted, including the date and time price quotations will be opened;

(iv) the manner in which price quotations will be accepted;

(v) the place where price quotations shall be submitted; and

(vi) the period of time the price quotation must be guaranteed.

(e) Price quotations shall be kept confidential until the date and time of the opening and may not be disclosed to other vendors on state cooperative contracts until after the date and time of the opening. Email quotations are acceptable.

(f) Price quotations will be opened in the presence of a minimum of two witnesses.

(g) Price quotations will become public at the time of the opening.

(2) All terms and conditions of the state cooperative contract shall remain in effect unless the chief procurement officer approves the modification.

(3) This process may not be used for:

(a) an anti-competitive practice such as:

(i) bid rigging;

(ii) steering a contract to a preferred state cooperative contractor;

(iii) utilizing auction techniques where price quotations are improperly disclosed and contractors bid against each other's price;

(iv) disclosing pricing or other confidential information prior to the date and time of the opening; or

(v) any other practice prohibited by the Utah Procurement Code.

(4) All sales resulting from the quotations received under the process conducted in accordance with Rule R33-21-301 shall be recorded as usage under the existing state cooperative contract, are subject to the administrative fee associated with the state cooperative contract, and shall be reported to the division.

KEY: cooperative purchasing, state contracts, procurement units
July 8, 2014 **63G-6a**

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-22. Reserved.
R33-22-101. Reserved.

Part 22 of Title 63G, Chapter 6a, the Utah Procurement Code, does not exist at this point in time. Rules R33-1 through R33-24 are designed to match the corresponding Part of the Utah Procurement Code. When Part 22 of the Utah Procurement Code contains statutory language, the Board will consider whether to prepare draft rules for rulemaking process.

KEY: government purchasing, reserved
July 8, 2014 63G-6a

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-23. Reserved.
R33-23-101. Reserved.

Part 23 of Title 63G, Chapter 6a, the Utah Procurement Code, does not exist at this point in time. Rules R33-1 through R33-24 are designed to match the corresponding Part of the Utah Procurement Code. When Part 23 of the Utah Procurement Code contains statutory language, the Board will consider whether to prepare draft rules for rulemaking process.

KEY: government purchasing, reserved
July 8, 2014 63G-6a

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-24. Unlawful Conduct.
R33-24-101. Unlawful Conduct.

Unlawful conduct shall be governed in accordance with the requirements set forth in Sections 63G-6a-2401 through 2407. All definitions in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to this Rule unless otherwise specified in this Rule. This administrative rule provides additional requirements and procedures and must be used in conjunction with the Procurement Code.

R33-24-102. Laws and Executive Orders Pertaining to Gifts, Meals, and Gratuities for Executive Branch Procurement Professionals.

(1) Each executive branch employee classified as a "Procurement Professional" shall be governed by:

(a) Part 24 of the Utah Procurement Code, "Unlawful Conduct and Penalties".

(b) Executive Order EO/003/2010 issued by the Governor (http://www.rules.utah.gov/execdocs/2010/ExecDoc149415.htm);

(c) Title 67, Part 16 "Utah Public Officers' and Employees' Ethics Act";

(d) Section 76-8-103, "Bribery or Offering a Bribe"; and

(e) any other applicable law.

R33-24-103. Laws and Executive Orders Pertaining to Gifts, Meals, and Gratuities for Executive Branch Employees.

(1) Each executive branch employee not classified as a "Procurement Professional" shall be governed by:

(a) Executive Order EO/003/2010 issued by the Governor (http://www.rules.utah.gov/execdocs/2010/ExecDoc149415.htm);

(c) Title 67, Part 16 "Utah Public Officers' and Employees' Ethics Act";

(d) Section 76-8-103, "Bribery or Offering a Bribe"; and

(e) any other applicable law.

R33-24-104. Socialization With Vendors and Contractors.

(1) A procurement professional shall not:

(a) participate in social activities with vendors or contractors that may interfere with the proper performance of the procurement professional's duties;

(b) participate in social activities with vendors or contractors that may lead to unreasonably frequent disqualification of the procurement professional from the procurement process; or

(c) participate in social activities with vendors or contractors that would appear to a reasonable person to undermine the procurement professional's independence, integrity, or impartiality.

KEY: executive branch employees, procurement code, procurement professionals, unlawful conduct
July 8, 2014 63G-6a

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-25. Executive Branch Insurance Procurement.
R33-25-101. Applicability and Standard Procurement Method.

(1) This rule only applies to executive branch procurement units.

(2) All new or renewal insurance purchases will be made in accordance with this Rule and the Utah Procurement Code. In addition, the following shall be considered:

(a) financial resources of agent, broker and underwriting company;

(b) quality of prior service rendered to the state;

(c) service facilities available in-state;

(d) service reputation;

(e) experience and expertise in providing similar types of insurance;

(f) coverages and services to be provided;

(g) qualifications of key personnel; and

(h) any other reasonable factor which will provide the best possible coverage and service to the purchasing agency.

R33-25-102. Alternate Multiple Stage Bid Process.

(1) To avoid oversaturation of limited primary or reinsurance markets, a multiple stage bid process may be used at the option of the procurement unit.

(2) All interested agents and brokers must be qualified according to the evaluation criteria described in R33-25-101.

(3) No more than the three highest ranked brokers or agents, as determined by the evaluation committee, will be eligible to proceed to the final stage.

(4) Those who are eligible to proceed to the final stage must submit a list of markets in order of preference to the procurement unit. The procurement unit will, as equitably as practicable, assign no more than five and no less than three markets to each final bidder, based upon their preferences.

(5) Eligible brokers or agents must then submit a responsive and responsible bid for each assigned market.

(6) Upon receipt of the bids, the procurement and contract award shall be conducted in accordance with Part 6 of the Utah Procurement Code.

KEY: alternate multiple stage bid process, executive branch insurance procurement, procurement methods, government purchasing
July 8, 2014 **63G-6a**

R33. Administrative Services, Purchasing and General Services.
R33-26. State Surplus Property.
R33-26-101. State Surplus Property - General.

This rule sets forth policies and procedures which govern the acquisition and disposition of state and federal surplus property, vehicles, and firearms. It applies to all state and local public agencies and eligible non-profit educational and health institutions when dealing with federal surplus property. It also applies to all state agencies unless specifically exempted by law and to the general public when dealing with state surplus property and the state surplus property contractor.

R33-26-102. Requirements.

Under the provisions of Section 63A, Chapter 2, Section 103, the division shall:

(1) Except when a state surplus property contractor administers the state's program for disposition of state surplus property operate, manage, and maintain the state surplus property program;

(2) When a state surplus property contractor administers the state's program for disposition of state surplus property, oversee the state surplus property contractor's administration of the state surplus property program.

(3) Manage the federal surplus property program as the Utah State Agency for Surplus Property and in compliance with 41 CFR 102-37 and Public Law 94-519 through a State Plan of Operation. The standards and procedures governing the contract between the state and the federal government are contained in the Plan of Operation.

(4) Manage the disposition of state owned vehicles.

(5) Control the sale or transfer of firearms from state agencies and participating local agencies, as authorized in Section 63A, Chapter 2, Section 4.

(6) Handheld devices/technology (not transferred from state agencies to public schools).

R33-26-103. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in the Surplus Property Rules are defined in Section 63A-2-101.5.

(2) In addition:

(a) "All-terrain type I vehicle" means any motor vehicle 52 inches or less in width, having an unladen dry weight of 1,500 pounds or less, traveling on three or more low pressure tires, having a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, and designed for or capable of travel over unimproved terrain;

(b) "All-terrain type II vehicle" means any other motor vehicle, not defined in Subsection (2), (11), or (22), designed for or capable of travel over unimproved terrain and includes a class A side-by-side vehicle. "All-terrain type II vehicle" does not include golf carts, any vehicle designed to carry a person with a disability, any vehicle not specifically designed for recreational use, or farm tractors as defined under Section 41-1a-102.

(3) "Aircraft" means any contrivance now known or in the future invented, used, or designed for navigation of or flight in the air.

(4) "Camper" means any structure designed, used, and maintained primarily to be mounted on or affixed to a motor vehicle that contains a floor and is designed to provide a mobile dwelling, sleeping place, commercial space, or facilities for human habitation or for camping.

(5) "Division" means the Division of Purchasing and General Services within the Department of Administrative Services created under Section 63A-2-101.

(6) "Farm tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

(7) "Firearm" means any state owned firearm, including any confiscated or seized firearm over which the state has disposal authority, and any firearm declared to be surplus property by a local subdivision.

(8) "Handgun" means any pistol or revolver.

(9) "Hunting or sporting rifle" means any long barreled shotgun or rifle manufactured for hunting or sporting purposes.

(10) "Licensed firearm dealer" means a firearms dealer licensed by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

(11) "Motorboat" means any vessel propelled by machinery, whether or not the machinery is the principal source of propulsion.

(12) "Motorcycle" means a motor vehicle having a saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground.

(13) "Motor vehicle" means a self-propelled vehicle intended primarily for use and operation on the highways.

(14) "Off-highway vehicle" means any snowmobile, all-terrain type I vehicle, all-terrain type II vehicle, or motorcycle.

(15) As used in this section "Personal handheld electronic device":

(a) means an electronic device that is designed for personal handheld use and permits the user to store or access information, the primary value of which is specific to the user of the device; and,

(b) includes a mobile phone, pocket personal computer, personal digital assistant, wireless, or similar device.

(16) "Personal Watercraft" means a motorboat that is:

(a) less than 16 feet in length;

(b) propelled by a water jet pump; and

(c) designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing or kneeling on the vessel, rather than sitting or standing inside the vessel.

(17)(a) "Pickup truck" means a two-axle motor vehicle with motive power manufactured, remanufactured, or materially altered to provide an open cargo area.

(b) "Pickup truck" includes motor vehicles with the open cargo area covered with a camper, camper shell, tarp, removable tarp, or similar structure.

(18) "Reconstructed vehicle" means every vehicle type required to be registered in this state that is materially altered from its original construction by the removal, addition, or substitution of essential parts, new or used.

(19)(a) "Recreational vehicle" means a vehicular unit other than a mobile home, primarily designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational, or vacation use, that is either self-propelled or pulled by another vehicle.

(b) "Recreational vehicle" includes:

(i) a travel trailer;

(ii) a camping trailer;

(iii) a motor home;

(iv) a fifth wheel trailer; and

(v) a van.

(20) "Road tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and constructed so it does not carry and load either independently or any part of the weight of a vehicle or load this is drawn.

(21) "Sailboat" means any vessel having one or more sails and propelled by wind.

(22) "Semitrailer" means every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and constructed so that some part of its weight and its load rests or is carried by another vehicle.

(23)(a) "Special mobile equipment" means every vehicle:

(i) not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property;

(ii) not designed to operate in traffic; and

(iii) only incidentally operated or moved over the highways.

(b) "special mobile equipment" includes:
(i) farm tractors;
(ii) on or off-road motorized construction or maintenance equipment including backhoes, bulldozers, compactors, graders, loaders, road rollers, tractors, and trenchers;
(iii) ditch-digging apparatus; and
(iv) forklifts, warehouse equipment, golf carts, electric carts, etc.
(24) "Trailer" means a vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and constructed so that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.
(25) "Travel trailer," "camping trailer," or "fifth wheel trailer" means a portable vehicle without motive power, designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational, or vacation use that does not require a special highway movement permit when drawn by a self-propelled motor vehicle.
(26) "Truck tractor" means a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not constructed to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load that is drawn.
(27) "USASP" means Utah State Agency for Surplus Property.
(28) "Vehicle" means the items identified and defined in Rule R33-26-103,except items (5), (7),(8), (9) (15), and (27), and includes all auxiliary equipment and components associated or attached to the vehicle and equipment used by the vehicle for its intended purpose. Examples of auxiliary equipment and components include snow plow blades, spreaders, sanders, vehicle fire extinguishers, emergency equipment, radios, truck bed racks and truck bed covers, generators, mounted welders, non-OEM, lights and light bars, etc.
(29) "Vessel" means every type of watercraft, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

R33-26-201. Non-vehicle Disposition Procedures.
(1) State-owned non-vehicle personal property shall not be destroyed, sold, transferred, traded-in, traded, discarded, donated or otherwise disposed of unless the procedures set forth in this Rule are followed. State-owned non-vehicle personal property shall not be processed by the division.
(2) This rule applies to and includes any residue that may be remaining from agency cannibalization of property.
(3) When a department or agency of state government determines that state-owned non-vehicle personal property is in excess to current needs, it will:
(a) transfer the non-vehicle surplus property directly to another department or agency of the state without involvement of the division; or
(b) notify the state surplus property contractor that the department or agency has surplus property.

R33-26-202. Information Technology Equipment.
(1) State-owned information technology equipment may be transferred directly to public institutions, such as schools and libraries, by the owning agency.
(2) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 63A-2-407, state-owned information technology equipment may be transferred directly to non-profit entities for distribution to, and use by, persons with a disability as defined in Subsection 62A-5-101(9). However, interagency transfers and sales of surplus property to state and local agencies shall have priority over transfers under this subsection.
(3) Prior to submitting information technology equipment to the state surplus property contractor, another department or agency, or donating it directly to public institutions or non-profit entities, agencies shall delete all information from all storage devices. Information shall be deleted in such a manner as to not be retrievable by data recovery technologies.
(4) Except as it relates to a vehicle or federal surplus property, the transfer of surplus property from one agency directly to another does not require approval by the division, the director of the division, or any other person.

R33-26-203. Federal Surplus Property.
(1) Federal Surplus Property is not available for sale to the general public. Donation of federal surplus property shall be administered in accordance with the procedures identified in the State Plan of Operation for the Federal Property Assistance Program.
(2) Public auctions of federal surplus property are authorized under certain circumstances and conditions. The division shall coordinate such auctions when deemed necessary or appropriate. Federal surplus property auctions are primarily conducted online, but are regulated and accomplished by the U.S. General Services Administration.

R33-26-204. Related Party Transactions.
(1) The division has a duty to the public to ensure that State-owned surplus property is disposed of in accordance with Section 63A-2. A conflict of interest may exist or appear to exist when a related party attempts to purchase surplus property.
(2) A related party is defined as someone who may fit into any of the following categories pertaining to the surplus property in question:
(a) has purchasing authority;
(b) has maintenance authority;
(c) has disposition or signature authority;
(d) has authority regarding the disposal price;
(e) has access to restricted information; and
(f) has perceived to be a related party using other criteria which may prohibit independence.

R33-26-205. Priorities.
(1) Public agencies are given priority for the purchase of state-owned surplus property.
(2) Property that is determined by the Division to be unique, in short supply or in high demand by public agencies may be held for a period of up to 30 days before being offered for sale to the general public through the state surplus property contractor.
(3) For this Rule, the entities listed below, in priority order, are considered to be public agencies:
(a) state Agencies;
(b) state Universities, Colleges, and Community Colleges;
(c) other tax supported educational agencies or political subdivisions in the State of Utah including cities, towns, counties and local law enforcement agencies;
(d) other tax supported educational entities; then
(e) non-profit health and educational institutions.
(4) State-owned personal property that is not purchased by or transferred to public agencies may be offered for public sale.
(5) The division shall make the determination as to whether property is subject to hold period. The decision shall consider the following:
(a) the cost to the state;
(b) the potential liability to the state;
(c) the overall best interest of the state.

R33-26-301. Accounting and Reimbursement Procedures.
(1) The division will record and maintain records of all transactions related to the acquisition and sale of all federal surplus property.
(2) The division will require regular and detailed accounting by the state surplus property contractor of:
(a) the receipt and sale of state surplus property;
(b) the receipt and payment of any and all funds; and

(c) ensure public transparency regarding the sale of state surplus property.

(3) The division may maintain a federal working capital reserve not to exceed one year's operating expenses. In the event the division accumulates funds in excess of the allowable working capital reserve, they will reduce the Retained Earnings balance accordingly. The only exception is where the division is accumulating excess funds in anticipation of the purchase of new facilities or capital items. Prior to the accumulation of excess funds, the division must obtain the written approval of the Executive Director of the Department of Administrative Services.

R33-26-302. Reimbursement.

(1) After paying the amount owed to the state surplus property contractor, the division shall transfer the remaining money to the agency that requested the sale of the particular item in accordance with Title 63J, Budgetary Procedures Act.

(2) Vehicle reimbursements to state agencies from the sale of their vehicles will be made through the Division of Finance on interagency transfers or warrant requests. The division is authorized to deduct operating costs from the selling price of all vehicles. In all cases property will be priced to sale for fair market value. Items that are not marketable for whatever reason may be discounted in price or disposed of by abandonment, donation, or sold as scrap.

(3) Payment for vehicles, information technology equipment, federal surplus property, personal handheld devices, and firearms shall be as follows:

(a) payment received from public purchasers may be in the form of cash and/or certified funds, authorized bank credit cards, and personal checks. Personal checks may not be accepted for amounts exceeding $200. Two-party checks shall not be accepted;

(b) payment received from governmental entities, school districts, special districts, and higher education institutions shall be in the form of agency or subdivision check or purchasing card;

(c) payment made by governmental entities, school districts, special districts, and higher education institutions shall be at the time of purchase and prior to removal of the property purchased; or

(d) the division director or designee may make exceptions to the payment provisions of this rule for good cause. A good cause exception requires a weighing of:

(i) the cost to the state;

(ii) the potential liability to the state; and

(iii) the overall best interest of the state.

(4) The division shall initiate formal collection procedures in the event that a check from the general public, state subdivisions, or other agencies is returned to the division for "insufficient funds":

(a) in the event that a check is returned to the division is returned for "insufficient fund," the division may:

(i) prohibit the debtor from making any future purchases from the division until the debt is paid in full; and

(ii) have the division accountant send a certified letter to the debtor stating that the debtor has 15 days to pay the full amount owed with cash or certified funds, including any and all additional fees associated with the collection process, such as returned check fees; and if the balance is not paid within the 15 day period, the matter will be referred to the Office of State Debt Collection for formal collection proceedings.

(b) debts for which payments have not been received in full within the 15 day period referred to above, shall be assigned to the Office of State Debt Collection in accordance with statute.

R33-26-401. Public Sale of State-Owned Vehicles.

(1) State-owned excess vehicles may be purchased at any time by the general public, subject to any holding period that may be assigned by the division and subject to the division's operating days and hours.

(2) Federal surplus property auctions to the general public may be accomplished on occasions and subject to the limitations as indicated previously.

(3) The frequency of public auctions, for either State-owned vehicles or federal surplus property will be regulated by current law as applicable, the volume of items held in inventory by the division, and the profitability of conducting auctions versus other approaches to disposing of surplus property.

(4) State-owned vehicles available for sale may not have any ancillary or component parts or equipment removed, destroyed, or detached, from the vehicle prior to sale without the approval of the division.

(5) State agencies are prohibited from removing ancillary or component parts or equipment from vehicles intended for surplus unless:

(a) the state agency intends on using the ancillary or component parts or equipment on other agency vehicles;

(b) the state agency in possession of the vehicle intends to transfer the ancillary or component parts or equipment to another state agency; or

(c) the state agency has obtained prior approval from the division to remove ancillary or component parts or equipment from the vehicle intended for surplus.

R33-26-501. Surplus Firearms.

This subsection sets forth policies and procedures for disposing of surplus firearms from state agencies and participating local agencies, as authorized in Section 63A-2-4. This rule governs the destruction, sale, transfer, or donation of surplus firearms to any agency or to the general public.

R33-26-502. Procedures.

(1) All state owned firearms shall be disposed of under the general provisions of this Rule.

(a) The sale of firearms directly to the general public by the division is prohibited.

(b) Hunting and sporting rifles meeting Federal Firearms regulations may be sold only to firearms dealers licensed by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

(c) Except as provided in this subsection (c), handguns shall be transferred to the Utah State Public Safety Crime Lab for use or to be destroyed.

(i) The owning agency may trade a handgun into a licensed firearm dealer for credit toward the current purchase of a new handgun.

(ii) The division may authorize the sale of a handgun to a legally constituted law enforcement agency.

(iii) The division may authorize the sale of a handgun to a POST certified individual if the owning agency submits a signed request that includes:

(A) the individual's name;

(B) the serial number of the handgun to be sold; and

(C) the signature of an authorized agent of the owning agency.

(2) All firearms retained by the division shall be in accordance with Federal Firearms regulations pursuant to Sections 921(a)(19) and 922(s) of Title 18, United States Code.

(a) Written certification that surplus firearms meet federal firearms regulations shall be provided by the owning agency or a qualified armorer.

(3) All firearms retained by the division shall be in good working condition.

(a) Written certification specifying the condition of surplus firearms shall be provided by the owning agency or a qualified armorer.

R33-26-601. Utah State Agency for Surplus Property Adjudicative Proceedings.

As required by the Utah Administrative Procedures Act, this Rule provides the procedures for adjudicating disputes brought before the division under the authority granted by Section 63A-2-401 and Section 63G-4, et seq.

R33-26-602. Proceedings to Be Informal.

All matters over which the division has jurisdiction including bid validity determination and sales issues, which are subject to Title 63G, Chapter 4, will be informal in nature for purposes of adjudication. The Director of the Division of Purchasing and General Services or his designee will be the presiding officer.

R33-26-603. Procedures Governing Informal Adjudicatory Proceedings.

(1) No response need be filed to the notice of agency action or request for agency action.

(2) The division may hold a hearing at the discretion of the director of the Division of Purchasing and General Services or his designee unless a hearing is required by statute. A request for hearing must be made within ten days after receipt of the notice of agency action or request for agency action.

(3) Only the parties named in the notice of agency action or request for agency action will be permitted to testify, present evidence and comment on the issues.

(4) A hearing will be held only after timely notice of the hearing has been given.

(5) No discovery, either compulsory or voluntary, will be permitted except that all parties to the action shall have access to information and materials not restricted by law.

(6) No person may intervene in an agency action unless federal statute or rule requires the agency to permit intervention.

(7) Any hearing held under this rule is open to all parties.

(8) Within thirty days after the close of any hearing, the director of the Division of Purchasing and General Services or his designee shall issue a written decision stating the decision, the reasons for the decision, time limits for filing an appeal with the director of the superior agency, notice of right of judicial review, and the time limits for filing an appeal to the appropriate district court.

(9) The decision rendered by the Director of the Division of Purchasing and General Services or his designee shall be based on the facts in the division file and if a hearing is held, the facts based on evidence presented at the hearing.

(10) The agency shall notify the parties of the agency order by promptly mailing a copy thereof to each at the address indicated in the file.

(11) Whether a hearing is held or not, an order issued under the provisions of this rule shall be the final order and then may be appealed to the appropriate district court.

R33-26-701. State Surplus Property Contractor.

(1) The state surplus contractor must be selected through a Request for Proposals that results in a term contract.

(2) The contractor may sell state surplus property by auction, bid or other manner designed to get the best price available for the state surplus property.

(3) The contractor may not engage in the sale of state surplus property in a manner that would constitute a conflict of interest.

(4) The contractor must submit regular and detailed accounting to the division of:

(a) the receipt and sale of state surplus property; and,

(b) the receipt and payment of funds by the contractor.

(5) The contractor must ensure public transparency regarding the sale of state surplus property and is required to:

(a) post online information related to a sale or attempted sale of state surplus property that includes:

(i) a detailed description of the item or items;

(ii) the name of the state agency that requested the sale;

(iii) the price at which the state surplus property was sold; and,

(iv) post the information within a period of time established by the division.

(6) The division may, through the contract with the state surplus contractor, require the state surplus contractor:

(a) to store the state surplus property; or,

(b) charge for the storage of state surplus property.

R33-26-801. Donation, Disposal, or Destruction of State Surplus Property.

(1) A state agency or department may donate to a charitable organization, destroy, or dispose of as waste any state surplus property that is worth less than $30.00 without involvement of the division or state surplus property contractor if:

(a) the state surplus property fails to sell at auction;

(b) the cost of selling the state surplus property is greater or equal to the value of the state surplus property;

(c) the state surplus property is no longer usable;

(d) the state surplus property is damaged and either cannot be repaired or the cost of repair is greater than or equal to the value of the state surplus property in a repaired state; or

(e) the state surplus property can be replaced for less than the cost of repairing the state surplus property.

KEY: state surplus property, federal surplus property, procurement procedures, public sales
July 8, 2014 63G-2

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

Pursuant to Section 4-18-105, this rule establishes general operating practices by which the Agriculture Resource Development Loan (ARDL) program shall function.

R64-1-2. Definitions.

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

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

(3) "C.D. Board" means a Conservation district Board, a five-member group within each of 39 soil conservation districts in the state created by Section 4-18-105, to coordinate the ARDL program at the district level.

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

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

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

(7) "Application" means a project proposal which is prepared by an individual seeking ARDL loan funds through the process established by the commission and in accordance with Section 4-18-105.

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

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

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

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

(3) Loans will be awarded in accordance with contracts; which will generally consist of promissory notes or other documents that are agreed to and signed by applicant clients to perfect such liens on collateral.

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

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

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

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

KEY: loans
January 16, 1996 4-18-105
Notice of Continuation July 23, 2014

R70. Agriculture and Food, Regulatory Services.
R70-310. Grade A Pasteurized Milk.
R70-310-1. Authority.

A. Promulgated Under the Authority of Subsection 4-2-2(1)(j).

B. Scope - this rule shall apply to all Grade A pasteurized milk products sold, bought, processed, manufactured or distributed within the State of Utah.

R70-310-2. Adoption of USPHS Ordinance.

"The Grade A Pasteurized Milk Ordinance, 2013 Recommendations of the United States Public Health Service/Food and Drug Administration", "Procedures Governing the Cooperative State-Public Health Service/Food and Drug Administration Program of the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments," and the 2011 Revision of "Methods of Making Sanitation Ratings of Milk Shippers," are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference within this rule. These documents are available for public inspection, during normal working hours, and may be reviewed at the main office of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, 350 No. Redwood Road, SLC, UT 84116.

R70-310-3. Regulatory Agency Defined.

The definition of "regulatory agency" as given in section 1(LL) of the Grade A Pasteurized Milk Ordinance shall mean the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food of the State of Utah or his authorized representative(s).

R70-310-4. Penalty.

Violation of any portion of the Grade A Pasteurized Milk Ordinance 2011 recommendation may result in civil or criminal action, pursuant to Section 4-2-15.

KEY: dairy inspections
January 29, 2013 4-2-2
Notice of Continuation June 24, 2014

R131. Capitol Preservation Board (State), Administration.
R131-4. Capitol Preservation Board General Procurement Rule.
R131-4-101. Compliance With Utah Procurement Code, as Amended by Senate Bill 179 of the 2014 Utah Legislative Session.

(1) All provisions of this Rule R131-4-101 shall supersede any conflicting provisions or any provisions related to protests or appeals of this Rule R131-4, Capitol Preservation Board General Procurement Rule, as well any conflicting provisions or any provisions related to protests or appeals of Rule R131-1, Procurement of Architectural and Engineering Services.

(2) The purpose of the Utah Procurement Code in Section 63G-6a-102 is incorporated as part of this Rule R131-4 and Rule R131-1.

(3) The definitions of the Utah Procurement Code in Sections 63G-6a-103 and 63G-6a-104 shall apply to Rules R131-4 and R131-1 and in the case of conflict, shall supersede any other definitions in Rules R131-4 and R131-1.

(4) Procurements performed by the Division of Facilities Construction and Management or the Division of Purchasing, on behalf of the Capitol Preservation Board, shall be performed in accordance with the applicable Utah Procurement Code, Title 63G, Chapter 6a, provisions as well as the applicable administrative rules of the agency that is managing the procurement for the Capitol Preservation Board.

(5) Any exemption allowed under Section 63G-6a-107 shall be allowed notwithstanding any other provision in Rules R131-4 or R131-1.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision in Rules R131-4 or R131-1, there shall be compliance with the federal contract prohibition provisions of the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007 (Pub. L. No. 110-174) that prohibit contracting with a person doing business in Sudan.

(7) The prequalification process of Section 63G-6a-403 may be used and there is no cost amount threshold under Section 63G-6a-404 for use of any approved vendor list.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision in Rules R131-4 or R131-1, public notice shall comply with Section 63G-6a-406.

(9) There shall be compliance with 63G-6a-408, Small Purchases, and Rule R131-4-409 sets the thresholds for purchases for the Capitol Preservation Board.

(10) A Request for Information under Part 5 of the Utah Procurement Code, Sections 63G-6a-5-1 through 63G-6a-505 may be used.

(11) Part 6 of the Utah Procurement Code, Bidding, Sections 63G-6a-601 through 63G-6a 612 shall apply to the Capital Preservation Board and supersede any conflicting provision in Rule R131-4.

(12) Part 7 of the Utah Procurement Code, Requests for Proposals, Sections 63G-6a-701 through 63G-6a-711 shall apply and supersede any conflicting provision in Rule 131-4.

(13) Section 63G-6a-802, regarding sole sources, shall apply to the Capitol Preservation Board and replace Rule R131-4-410. There shall be a publication of notice for a sole source procurement in accordance with Section 63G-6a-406, if the cost of the procurement exceeds $50,000 except that no publication of notice is required if any of the following apply:

(a) the procurement of public utility services pursuant to a sole source contract; or

(b) any other procurement in which the specifications, in the reasonable discretion of the Executive Director, can only be met by one source.

(14) Section 63G-6a-803, Emergency Procurement, shall apply to the Capitol Preservation Board, and to the extent allowed by law, Rule R131-4-411 shall also apply.

(15) Part 9 of the Utah Procurement Code, Cancellations, Rejections, and Debarment, Sections 63G-6a-901 through 63G-6a-905, shall apply to the Capitol Preservation Board and supersede any conflicting provisions in Rules R131-4 or R131-1.

(16) Part 10 of the Utah Procurement Code, Preferences, Sections 63G-6a-1001 through 1004, shall apply to the Capitol Preservation Board and supersede any conflicting provisions in Rules R131-4 or R131-1.

(17) Part 11 of the Utah Procurement Code, Bonds, Sections 63G-6a-1101 through 63G-6a-1105, shall apply to the Capitol Preservation Board and supersede and conflicting provisions in Rules R131-4 or R131-1.

(18) Part 12 of the Utah Procurement Code, Contracts and Change Orders, Sections 63G-6a-1201 through 63G-6a-1210, shall apply to the Capitol Preservation Board and supersede any conflicting provisions in Rules R131-4 and R131-1.

(19) Part 13 of the Utah Procurement Code, General Construction Provisions, Sections 63G-6a-1301 through 63G-6a-1303, shall apply to the Capitol Preservation Board and supersede any conflicting provisions in Rules R131-4 or R131-1.

(20) Part 15 of the Utah Procurement Code, Architect-Engineer Services, Sections 63G-6a-1501 through 63G-61-1506, shall apply to the Capitol Preservation Board and supersede any conflicting provisions in Rules R131-4 or Rule R131-1. An evaluation committee shall consist of at least three people who meet the same ethical requirements as an evaluation committee in a Request for Proposals process.

(21) The following statutes in the Utah Procurement Code shall apply to the Capitol Preservation Board and supersede any conflicting provisions in Rules R131-4-801 through R131-4-1001 as well as Rule 131-1:

(a) Part 16 of the Utah Procurement Code, Controversies and Protests, Sections 63G-6a-1601 through 63G-6a-1604. Intervention shall be allowed under identical procedures as specified in administrative rules enacted by the Procurement Policy Board in Title R33, Utah Administrative Code, of the State of Utah;

(b) Part 17 of the Utah Procurement Code, Procurement Appeals Board, Sections 63G-6a-1701 through 63G-6a-1706;

(c) Part 18 of the Utah Procurement Code, Appeals to Court and Court Proceedings, Sections 63G-6a-1801 through 63G-6a-1802;

(d) Part 19 of the Utah Procurement Code, General Provisions Related to Protest or Appeal, Sections 63G-6a-1901 through 63G-6a-1911;

(e) Part 20 of the Utah Procurement Code, Records, Sections 63G-6a-2001 through 63G-6a-2004;

(f) Part 21 of the Utah Procurement Code, Interaction Between Procurement Units, Sections 63G-6a-2101 through 63G-6a-2105; and

(g) Part 24 of the Utah Procurement Code, Unlawful Conduct and Penalties, Sections 63G-6a-2401 through 63G-6a-2407.

R131-4-102. Application of this Rule.

(1) R131-4 applies only to contracts solicited or entered into after the effective date of this rule unless the parties agree to its application to a contract solicited or entered into prior to the effective date.

(2) Except as provided in R131-4-103, this rule shall apply to every expenditure of public funds irrespective of their source, including federal assistance, by the Capitol Preservation Board under any contract.

(3) Unless otherwise provided by statute, R131-4 does not apply to procurement of real property.

R131-4-103. Exemptions from this Rule.

(1) R131-4 is not applicable to funds administered under the Percent-for-Art Program of the Utah Percent-for-Art Act.

(2) R131-4 is not applicable to grants awarded by the state

or contracts between the state and local public procurement units except as provided in R131-4-901, Intergovernmental Relations.

(3) R131-4 shall not prevent the Capitol Preservation Board from complying with the terms and conditions of any grant, gift, or bequest that is otherwise consistent with law.

(4) When a procurement involves the expenditure of federal assistance or contract funds, the chief procurement officer, executive director of the Capitol Preservation Board, shall comply with mandatory applicable federal law and regulations not reflected in R131-4.

(5) R131-4 may not supersede the requirements for retention or withholding of construction proceeds and release of construction proceeds as provided in Section 13-8-5.

R131-4-104. Records.

(1) All procurement records shall be retained and disposed of in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

(2) Written determinations required by R131-4 shall also be retained in the appropriate official contract file of the Division of Purchasing and General Services or the Capitol Preservation Board.

R131-4-105. Definitions.

As used in R131-4:

(1) "Acceptable bid security" means a bid bond which meets the requirements of this rule.

(2) "Architect-engineer services" are those professional services within the scope of the practice of architecture as defined in Section 58-3a-102, or professional engineering as defined in Section 58-22-102.

(3) "Business" means any corporation, partnership, individual, sole proprietorship, joint stock company, joint venture, or any other private legal entity.

(4) "Board" means the state of Utah Capitol Preservation Board created under Title 63C, Chapter 9.

(5) "Change order" means a written order signed by the executive director or duly appointed designee, directing the contractor to suspend work or make changes, which the appropriate clauses of the contract authorize the executive director to order without the consent of the contractor or any written alteration in specifications, delivery point, rate of delivery, period of performance, price, quantity, or other provisions of any contract accomplished by mutual action of the parties to the contract. The executive director or duly appointed designee may also issue a construction change directive changing the scope and/or time of the contract which shall become a change order once either agreed to by the contractor or not objected to by the contractor by submission to the executive director of such objection in writing within 21 days of the delivery of the construction change directive to the contractor.

(6)(a) "Construction" means the process of building, renovation, alteration, improvement, or repair of any public building or public work.

(b) "Construction" does not mean the routine operation, routine repair, or routine maintenance of existing structures, buildings, or real property.

(7)(a) "Construction manager/general contractor" means any contractor who enters into a contract for the management of a construction project when that contract allows the contractor to subcontract for additional labor and materials that were not included in the contractor's cost proposal submitted at the time of the procurement of the construction manager/general contractor's services.

(b) "Construction manager/general contractor" does not mean a contractor whose only subcontract work not included in the contractor's cost proposal submitted as part of the procurement of construction is to meet subcontracted portions of change orders approved within the scope of the project.

(8) "Contract" means any state agreement for the procurement or disposal of supplies, services, or construction.

(9) "Cooperative purchasing" means procurement conducted by, or on behalf of, more than one public procurement unit, or by a public procurement unit with an external procurement unit.

(10) "Cost data" means factual information concerning details; including expected monetary values for labor, material, overhead, and other pricing components which the contractor has included, or will include as part of performing the contract.

(11) "Cost-reimbursement contract" means a contract under which a contractor is reimbursed for costs which are allowed and allocated in accordance with the contract terms and the provisions of this rule, and a fee, if any.

(12)(a) "Design-build" means the procurement of architect-engineer services and construction by the use of a single contract with the design-build provider.

(b) This method of design and construction can include the design-build provider supplying the site as part of the contract.

(13) "Established catalogue price" means the price included in a catalogue, price list, schedule, or other form that:

(a) is regularly maintained by a manufacturer or contractor;

(b) is either published or otherwise available for inspection by customers; and

(c) states prices at which sales are currently or were last made to a significant number of any category of buyers or buyers constituting the general buying public for the supplies or services involved.

(14) "Executive director" means the executive director of the board.

(15) "External procurement unit" means any buying organization not located in this state which, if located in this state, would qualify as a public procurement unit. An agency of the United States is an external procurement unit.

(16) "Grant" means the furnishing by the state or by any other public or private source assistance, whether financial or otherwise, to any person to support a program authorized by law. It does not include an award whose primary purpose is to procure an end product, whether in the form of supplies, services, or construction. A contract resulting from the award is not a grant but a procurement contract.

(17) "Invitation for bids" means all documents, whether attached or incorporated by reference, utilized for soliciting bids.

(18) "Local public procurement unit" means any political subdivision or institution of higher education of the state or public agency of any subdivision, public authority, educational, health, or other institution, and to the extent provided by law, any other entity which expends public funds for the procurement of supplies, services, and construction, but not counties, municipalities, political subdivisions created by counties or municipalities under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, the Utah Housing Corporation, or the Legislature and its staff offices. It includes two or more local public procurement units acting under legislation which authorizes intergovernmental cooperation.

(19) "Person" means any business, individual, union, committee, club, other organization, or group of individuals, not including a state agency or a local public procurement unit.

(20) "Policy board" means the Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee of the board to act as the procurement policy board as referred to in the Utah Procurement Code, Title 63G, Chapter 6.

(21) "Preferred bidder" means a bidder that is entitled to receive a reciprocal preference under the requirements of this rule.

(22) "Price data" means factual information concerning prices for supplies, services, or construction substantially identical to those being procured. Prices in this definition refer to offered or proposed selling prices and includes data relevant to both prime and subcontract prices.

(23) "Procurement" means buying, purchasing, renting, leasing, leasing with an option to purchase, or otherwise acquiring any supplies, services, or construction. It also includes all functions that pertain to the obtaining of any supply, service, or construction, including description of requirements, selection, and solicitation of sources, preparation, and award of a contract, and all phases of contract administration.

(24) "Procurement officer" means the executive director duly authorized to enter into and administer contracts and make written determinations with respect thereto. It also includes an authorized representative acting within the limits of authority as provided by the board or designated by the executive director.

(25) "Procuring agencies" means, individually or collectively, the state, the board, the owner and a using agency, if any.

(26) "Products" means and includes materials, systems and equipment that are components of a construction project.

(27) "Proprietary specification" means a specification which uses a brand name to describe the standard of quality, performance, and other characteristics needed to meet the procuring agencies' requirements.

(28) "Public procurement unit" means either a local public procurement unit or a state public procurement unit.

(29) "Purchase description" means the words used in a solicitation to describe the supplies, services, or construction to be purchased, and includes specifications attached to or made a part of the solicitation.

(30) "Purchasing agency" means any state agency other than the board that is authorized by R131-4, or by delegation from the executive director, to enter into contracts.

(31) "Record" shall have the meaning defined in Section 63G-2-103 of the Governmental Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA).

(32) "Request for proposals" means all documents, whether attached or incorporated by reference, used for soliciting proposals.

(33) "Responsible bidder or offeror" means a person who has the capability in all respects to perform fully the contract requirements and who has the integrity and reliability which will assure good faith performance.

(34) "Responsive bidder" means a person who has submitted a bid which conforms in all material respects to the invitation for bids.

(35) "Sealed" does not preclude acceptance of electronically sealed and submitted bids or proposals in addition to bids or proposals manually sealed and submitted.

(36) "Services" means the furnishing of labor, time, or effort by a contractor, not involving the delivery of a specific end product other than reports which are merely incidental to the required performance. It does not include employment agreements or collective bargaining agreements.

(37) "Specification" means any description of the physical or functional characteristics, or of the nature of a supply, service, or construction item. It may include a description of any requirement for inspecting, testing, or preparing a supply, service, or construction item for delivery.

(38) "State" means the state of Utah.

(39) "State agency" or "the state" means any department, division, commission, council, board, bureau, committee, institution, government corporation, or other establishment, official or employee of this state.

(40) "State public procurement unit" means the board, Division of Purchasing and General Services and any other purchasing agency of this state.

(41) "Subcontractor" means any person who has a contract with any person other than the procuring agency (board or executive director) to perform any portion of the work on a project.

(42) "Supplies" means all property, including equipment, materials, and printing.

(43) "Using agency" means any state agency which utilizes any supplies, services, or construction procured under this rule.

(44) "Work" means the furnishing of labor or materials, or both.

R131-4-201. Procurement Policy.

Procurement policy powers and duties under R131-4-202 below shall be performed by the Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee of the board as created in Title 63C, Chapter 9. Any procurement policy determinations of the subcommittee shall be brought to the board for final approval.

R131-4-202. Powers and Duties of the Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee in Regard to Procurement Policies.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in R131-4-102, the Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee shall:

(a) make procurement rule recommendations to the board that are substantially similar to the requirements of Title 63G, Chapter 6, Utah Procurement Code or facilitate the implementation of such requirements, governing the procurement, management, and control of any and all supplies, services, and construction to be procured by the board; and

(b) consider and recommend to the board, matters of policy within the provisions of R131-4, including those referred to it by the executive director.

(2)(a) The subcommittee may:

(i) audit and monitor the implementation of the board's rules and the requirements of the Utah Procurement Code and R131-4;

(ii) approve the use of innovative procurement methods proposed by the executive director.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this rule or as duly authorized by the board, the subcommittee may not exercise authority over the award or administration of

(i) any particular contact; or

(ii) over any dispute, claim, or litigation pertaining to any particular contract.

(3) After receiving the recommendations from the Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee, the board shall review the recommendations, and shall make a determination on the recommendations, including the commencement of the rulemaking process.

R131-4-203. Chief Procurement Officer.

The executive director of the board shall be the chief procurement officer.

R131-4-204. Duties of Chief Procurement Officer.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in R131-4, the chief procurement officer serves as the central procurement officer for the board and shall:

(1) adopt office policies governing the internal functions of the staff for the board;

(2) procure or supervise the procurement of all supplies, services, and construction needed by the board;

(3) exercise general supervision and control over all inventories or supplies belonging to the board;

(4) establish and maintain programs for the inspection, testing, and acceptance of supplies, services, and construction; and

(5) prepare statistical data concerning the procurement and

usage of all supplies, services, and construction.

R131-4-205. Delegation of Authority.

The executive director may delegate authority to a designated staff person(s) of the board.

R131-4-206. Specific Statutory Authority.

As stated in Section 63G-6-207:

(1) The authority to procure certain supplies, services, and construction given the public procurement units governed by the following provisions shall be retained:

(a) Title 53B, State System of Higher Education;

(b) Title 63A, Chapter 5, State Building Board - Division of Facilities Construction and Management;

(c) Title 67, Chapter 5, Attorney General;

(d) Title 72, Transportation; and

(e) Title 78A, Chapter 5, District Courts.

(2) This authority extends only to supplies, services, and construction to the extent provided in the cited chapters.

(3)(a) The Department of Transportation may make rules governing the procurement of highway construction or improvement.

(b) This Subsection (3) supersedes Subsections (1) and (2) above.

(4) The legislature may procure supplies and services for its own needs.

R131-4-301. Rules and Regulations for Specifications of Supplies.

R131-4 shall govern the preparation, maintenance, and content of specifications for supplies, services, and construction required by the board. R131-4 shall determine the extent to which a nonemployee who has prepared specifications for use by the board may participate in any board procurement using such specifications.

R131-4-302. Duty of Executive Director in Maintaining Specifications.

The executive director shall prepare, issue, revise, maintain, and monitor the use of specifications for supplies, services, and construction required by the board.

R131-4-303. Purpose of Specifications.

All specifications shall seek to promote overall best quality economy and best use for the purposes intended and encourage competition in satisfying the state's needs, and shall not be unduly restrictive. The requirements of R131-4-301 through R131-4-304 regarding the purposes and nonrestrictiveness of specifications shall apply to all specifications, including, but not limited to, those prepared by architects, engineers, designers, and draftsmen for public contracts.

R131-4-304. Additional Specification Requirements.

(1) General provisions.

(a) Preference for Commercially Available Products. Recognized, commercially-available products shall be procured wherever practicable. In developing specifications, accepted commercial standards shall be used and unique products shall be avoided where practicable.

(b) Nonrestrictiveness Requirements. All specifications shall describe the requirements to be met, without having the effect of exclusively requiring a proprietary supply, or construction item, or procurement from a sole source, unless no other manner of description will meet the need. If needed, a written determination shall justify the use of restrictive specifications over non-restrictive specifications.

(2) Executive Director's Responsibilities.

(a) The executive director shall prepare all project specifications, or

(b) The board may enter into contracts with others to prepare construction specifications when there will not be a substantial conflict of interest. In the latter instance, the executive director shall retain the authority to approve all specifications.

(c) Whenever specifications are prepared by persons other than the board and executive director's staff, the contract for the preparation of specifications shall adhere to the requirements of this rule.

(3) Types of Specifications. The executive director may use any method of specifying construction items, including:

(a) a performance specification stating the results to be achieved with the contractor choosing the means; or

(b) a prescriptive specification describing a means for achieving desired, but normally unstated, ends. Prescriptive specifications shall include the following:

(i) Descriptive specifications, providing detailed written descriptions of the required properties of products, or the workmanship required to fabricate, erect and install without using trade names; or

(ii) Proprietary specifications, identifying desired products by using manufacturers, brand names, model or type designation or important characteristics. This shall consist of:

(A) Base bid, where a rigid standard is specified and there are no allowed substitutions due to the nature of the conditions to be met. This may only be used when very restrictive standards are necessary and there are only definite proprietary products known that will meet the rigid standards needed; and

(B) Or equal, which allows substitutions if properly approved;

(c) a reference standard specification where documents or publications are incorporated by reference as though they were included in their entirety; or

(d) a nonrestrictive specification which may describe elements of prescriptive or performance specifications, or both, in order to describe the end result, thereby giving the contractor latitude in methods, materials, delivery, conditions, cost or other characteristics or considerations to be satisfied.

(4) Procedures for the Development of Specifications.

(a) Specifications may designate alternate supplies or construction items where two or more design, functional, or proprietary performance criteria will satisfactorily meet the procuring agencies' requirements.

(b) Specifications shall contain a nontechnical section to include any solicitation or contract terms or conditions such as requirements for the time and place of bid opening, time of delivery, payment, liquidated damages, and similar contract matters.

(c) Use of Proprietary Specifications.

(i) The executive director shall designate one or more brands as a standard reference and shall state that substantially equivalent products will be considered for award, with particular conditions of approval being described in the specification.

(ii) Unless the executive director determines that the essential characteristics of the brand names included in the proprietary specifications are commonly known in the industry or trade, proprietary specifications shall include a description of the particular design, functional, or performance characteristics which are required.

(iii) Where a proprietary specification is used, the solicitation shall contain explanatory language that the use of a brand name is for the purpose of describing the standard of quality, performance, and characteristics desired and is not intended to limit or restrict competition.

(iv) The board shall solicit sources to achieve whatever degree of competition is practicable. If only one source can supply the requirement, the procurement shall be made in accordance with this rule.

R131-4-401. Contracts Awarded by Sealed Bidding - Procedure.

(1) In General. Competitive sealed bidding, which includes multi-step sealed bidding, shall be an allowable method for the procurement of construction when a single prime contractor is used. Other methods may be considered for procurement of construction when the executive director determines that it best meets the needs for the project. For all other goods, supplies and services, contracts shall be awarded by competitive sealed bidding expect as otherwise provided in R131-4. An invitation for bids shall be issued when a contract is to be awarded by competitive sealed bidding. The invitation shall include a purchase description and all contractual terms and conditions applicable to the procurement.

(2) Public Notice of Invitations for Bids.

(a) Public notice of invitations for bids shall be publicized electronically on the Internet, and may be publicized in any or all of the following as determined appropriate:

(i) In a newspaper having general circulation in the area in which the project is located;

(ii) In appropriate trade publications;

(iii) In a newspaper having general circulation in the state; or

(iv) By any other method determined appropriate.

(b) A copy of the public notice shall be available for public inspection at the principal office of the board in Salt Lake City, Utah.

(3) Content of the Public Notice to Contractors for Invitation For Bids. The public notice to contractors for invitation for bids (herein referred to as the "Notice") shall include the following:

(a) The closing time and date for the submission of bids;

(b) The location to which bids are to be delivered;

(c) Directions for obtaining the bidding documents;

(d) A brief description of the project; and

(e) Notice of any mandatory pre-bid meetings.

(4) Bidding Time. Bidding time is the period of time between the date of the first publication of the public notice and the final date and time set for the receipt of bids by the executive director. Bidding time shall be set to provide bidders with reasonable time to prepare their bids and shall be not less than ten calendar days, unless a shorter time is deemed necessary for a particular project as determined in writing by the executive director.

(5) Bid Prices. The bidding documents for an invitation for bids shall include a bid price form having a space in which the bid prices shall be inserted and which the bidder shall sign and submit along with all other required documents and materials and may include qualification requirements as appropriate.

(6) Addenda to the Bidding Documents.

(a) Addenda shall be distributed or otherwise made available to all entities known to have obtained bidding documents for a project.

(b) Addenda shall be distributed within a reasonable time to allow all prospective bidders to consider them in preparing bids. If the time set for the final receipt of bids will not permit appropriate consideration, the bidding time shall be extended to allow proper consideration of the addenda. The person responsible for the issuance of bidding documents shall confirm in writing, any addenda communicated to bidders by telephone.

(7) Pre-Opening Modification or Withdrawal of Bids.

(a) Bids may be modified or withdrawn by the bidder by written notice delivered to the place designated in the notice when bids are to be delivered prior to the time set for the opening of bids.

(b) Bid security, if any, shall be returned to the bidder when withdrawal of the bid is permitted.

(c) All documents relating to the modification or withdrawal of bids shall be made a part of the appropriate project file.

(8) Late Bids, Late Withdrawals, and Late Modifications. Any bid, withdrawal of bid, or modification of bid received after the time and date set for the submission of bids at the place designated in the notice shall be deemed to be late and shall not be considered, unless it is the only bid received in which case it may be considered.

(9) Receipt, Opening, and Recording of Bids.

(a) Upon receipt, all bids and modifications shall be stored in a secure place until the time for bid opening.

(b) Bids and modifications shall be opened publicly, in the presence of one or more witnesses, at the time and place designated in the invitation for bids. The names of the bidders, the bid price, and other information deemed appropriate by the executive director shall be read aloud or otherwise made available to the public. After the bid opening, the bids shall be tabulated or a bid abstract made, including the amount of each bid. The record (bid tabulation) and opened bids shall be available for public inspection.

(10) Mistakes in Bids.

(a) If a mistake is attributable to an error in judgment, the bid may not be corrected. Bid correction or withdrawal by reason of an inadvertent, nonjudgmental mistake is permissible but only at the discretion of the executive director and only to the extent it is not contrary to the interest of the board or the fair treatment of other bidders.

(b) When it appears from a review of the bid that a mistake may have been made, the executive director may request the bidder to confirm the bid in writing. Situations in which confirmation may be requested include obvious, apparent errors on the face of the bid or a bid lower than the other bids submitted that appears to have neglected some part of the project.

(c) Mistakes at Bid Opening. The executive director shall weigh the types of factors described below in which mistakes in bids are discovered after opening but before award. After the bid opening, no changes in the bid prices or other provisions of bids prejudicial to the interest of the board or fair competition may be permitted. These include:

(i) Minor formalities are matters which, in the discretion of the board or executive director, are found to be of form rather than substance evident from the bid document, or are insignificant mistakes that can be waived or corrected without prejudice to other bidders and with respect to which, in the executive director's discretion, the effect on price, quantity, quality, delivery, or contractual conditions is not or will not be significant. The executive director, in the executive director's sole discretion, may waive minor formalities or allow the bidder to correct them depending on which is in the best interest of the board. Examples include the failure of a bidder to:

(A) Sign the bid, but only if the unsigned bid is accompanied by other material indicating the bidder's intent to be bound;

(B) Acknowledge receipt of any addenda to the invitation for bids, but only if it is clear from the bid that the bidder received the addenda and intended to be bound by its terms; the addenda involved had a negligible effect on price, quantity, quality, or delivery; or the bidder acknowledged receipt of the addenda at the bid opening.

(ii) A determination by the executive director that the mistake and the intended bid are clearly evident on the face of the bid document. The bid shall be corrected to reflect the intent of the bidder, and may not be withdrawn. Examples of mistakes that may be clearly evident on the face of the bid document are typographical errors, errors in extending unit prices, transposition errors, and arithmetical errors.

(iii) Approval to withdraw a low bid if the executive director determines a mistake is clearly evident on the face of

the bid document but the intended amount of the bid is not similarly evident, or if the bidder submits to the executive director proof of evidentiary value which, in the executive director's best judgment, demonstrates that a mistake in calculation or estimation was made.

(d) No bidder shall be allowed to correct a mistake or withdraw a bid because of a mistake discovered after award of the contract; provided, that mistakes of the types described in R131-4-401 may be corrected or the award of the contract canceled if the executive director determines that correction or cancellation will not prejudice the interests of the board or fair competition.

(e) The executive director shall approve or deny in writing all requests to correct or withdraw a bid.

(11) Bid Evaluation and Award. Except as provided below, the contract may be awarded to the lowest qualified responsible and responsive bidder whose bid meets the requirements and criteria set forth in the invitation for bids and no bid shall be evaluated for any requirements or criteria that are not disclosed in the bidding documents. A reciprocal preference shall be granted to a resident contractor if the provisions of Section 63G-6-405 are met. Bids shall be evaluated based on the requirements set forth in the invitation for bids, which may include criteria to determine acceptability such as inspection, testing, quality, workmanship, delivery, and suitability for a particular purpose. Those criteria that will affect the bid price and be considered in evaluation for award shall be objectively measurable. The criteria may include discounts, transportation costs, and total or life cycle costs.

(12) Cancellation of Invitations For Bids; Rejection Of Bids in Whole or In Part.

(a) Although issuance of an invitation for bids does not compel award of a contract, the executive director may cancel an invitation for bids or reject bids received in whole or in part only when the executive director determines that it is in the best interests of the board to do so.

(b) The reasons for cancellation or rejection shall be documented and made a part of the project file and available for public inspection.

(c) Any determination of nonresponsibility of a bidder shall be made by the executive director in writing. An unreasonable failure of the bidder to promptly supply information regarding responsibility may be grounds for a determination of nonresponsibility. Any bidder determined to be nonresponsible shall be provided with a copy of the written determination within a reasonable time. The board finds that it would impair governmental procurement proceedings by creating a disincentive for bidders to respond to inquiries of nonresponsibility, therefore information furnished by a bidder or pursuant to any inquiry concerning responsibility shall be classified as a protected record pursuant to Section 63G-2-305 and may be disclosed only as provided for in R131-4-411A.

(13)(a) All bids for a construction project exceed available funds as certified by the appropriate fiscal officer, and the low responsive and responsible bid does not exceed those funds by more than 5%, the executive director may, in situations where time or economic considerations preclude resolicitation of work of a reduced scope, negotiate an adjustment of the bid price, including changes in the bid requirements, with the low responsive and responsible bidder in order to bring the bid within the amount of available funds.

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (13)(a), if all bids exceed the construction budget by any amount, the executive director may take any action allowed by this rule to award the contract to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder that will complete the construction project within the amount of available funds.

(c) This rule does not restrict in any way, the right of the executive director to use any emergency or sole source procurement provisions, or any other applicable provisions of State law or rule which may be used to award the construction project.

(14) Tie Bids. Tie bids shall be resolved in accordance with Section 63G-6-426.

(15) Subcontractor Lists. The executive director may provide for subcontractor list requirements in the invitation for bids.

(a) Pursuant to Section 63G-2-305, information contained in the subcontractor list submitted to the board or executive director shall be classified public except for the amount of subcontractor bids which shall be classified as protected until a contract has been awarded to the bidder at which time the subcontractor bid amounts shall be classified as public. During the time that the subcontractor bids are classified protected, they may only be made available to procurement and other officials involved with the review and approval of bids.

(b) Change of Listed Subcontractors. If the executive director requires the submission of a subcontractor list with a deadline, the contractor may change his submitted listed subcontractors only after receiving written permission from the executive director based on complying with all of the following:

(i) The contractor has established in writing that the change is in the best interest of the state and that the contractor establishes an appropriate reason for the change, which may include, but is not limited to, the following reasons: the original subcontractor has failed to perform, or is not qualified or capable of performing, or the subcontractor has requested in writing to be released;

(ii) The circumstances related to the request for the change do not indicate any bad faith in the original listing of the subcontractors;

(iii) Any requirement set forth by the executive director to ensure that the process used to select a new subcontractor does not give rise to bid shopping;

(iv) Any increase in the cost of the subject subcontractor work shall be borne by the contractor; and

(v) Any decrease in the cost of the subject subcontractor work shall result in a deductive change order being issued for the contract for such decreased amount.

R131-4-401A. Multi-Step Sealed Bidding.

(1) When it is considered impractical to prepare initially a purchase description to support an award based on price, an invitation for bids may be issued requesting the submission of unpriced offers (statement of qualifications) to be followed by an invitation for bids limited to those bidders whose offers have been qualified under the criteria set forth in the first solicitation.

(2) Description. Multi-step sealed bidding is a two-phase process. In the first phase, bidders shall submit a statement of qualifications to be evaluated. In the second phase, bidders whose statement of qualifications are determined to be acceptable during the first phase shall be invited to submit price bids.

(3) Use. Multi-step sealed bidding may be used when the executive director deems it to be in the interest of the state.

(4) Procedure for First Phase. The first phase shall be processed in accordance with the notice, substance and procedural requirements of a request for proposal under R131-4-408.

(5) The second phase shall be processed in accordance with the applicable substance and procedural requirements of a competitive sealed bid under R131-4-401. No public notice will be provided for this invitation.

R131-4-402. Contracts Awarded by Reverse Auction.

(1) As used in this Section, "reverse auction" means a process where:

(a) contracts are awarded in an open and interactive

environment, which may include the use of electronic media; and

(b) bids are opened and made public immediately, and bidders given opportunity to submit revised, lower bids, until the bidding process is complete.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of this rule, contracts may be awarded through a reverse auction.

(3) Reverse auction is a two-phase process consisting of a technical first phase composed of one or more steps in which bidders submit a statement of qualifications to be evaluated against the established criteria by the executive director, and a second phase in which those bidders whose statement of qualifications are determined to be acceptable during the first phase submit their price bids through a reverse auction.

(4) Use. The reverse auction method will be used when the executive director deems it to the advantage of the board.

(5) Pre-Bid Conferences in Reverse Auctions. Prior to the submission of a statement of qualifications, a pre-bid conference may be conducted by the executive director. The executive director may also hold a conference of all bidders at any time during the evaluation of the statement of qualifications, or to explain the reverse auction process.

(6) Procedure for Phase One of Reverse Auctions.

(a) Form. A reverse auction shall be initiated by the issuance of an invitation for bids in the form required by R131-4-401. In addition to those requirements, the reverse auction invitation for bids shall state:

(i) that a statement of qualifications are requested;

(ii) that it is a reverse auction procurement, and priced bids will be considered only in the second phase and only from those bidders whose statement of qualifications are found acceptable in the first phase;

(iii) the criteria to be used in the evaluation of the statement of qualifications;

(iv) that the board or executive director, to the extent the executive director finds necessary, may conduct oral or written discussions of the statement of qualifications;

(v) that bidders may designate those portions of the statement of qualifications which contain trade secrets or other proprietary data which are to remain confidential to the extent provided by law; and

(vi) the manner in which the second phase reverse auction will be conducted.

(7) Amendments to the Invitation for Bids. After receipt of the statement of qualifications, amendments to the invitation for bids shall be distributed only to bidders who submitted a statement of qualifications and they shall be allowed to submit new statements of qualifications or to amend those submitted. If, in the opinion of the executive director, a contemplated amendment will significantly change the nature of the procurement, the invitation for bids shall be canceled in accordance with R131-4-401 and a new invitation for bids issued.

(8) Receipt and Handling of Statement of Qualifications. Statement of qualifications shall be opened publicly identifying only the names of the bidders. Technical offers and modifications shall be time stamped upon receipt and held in a secure place until the established due date. After the date established for receipt of bids, a register of bids shall be open to public inspection and shall include the name of each bidder, and a description sufficient to identify the supply, service, or construction offered. Prior to the selection of the lowest bid of a responsive and responsible bidder following phase two, statement of qualifications shall remain confidential and shall be available only to board personnel and those involved in the selection process having a legitimate interest in them.

(9) Non-Disclosure of Proprietary Data. Bidders may request protection of records in accordance with R131-4-411A.

(10)(a) Evaluation of Statement of Qualifications. The statement of qualifications submitted by bidders shall be evaluated solely in accordance with the criteria set forth in the invitation for bids. The statement of qualifications shall be categorized as:

(i) acceptable;

(ii) potentially acceptable, that is, reasonably susceptible of being made acceptable; or

(iii) unacceptable.

(b) The executive director shall record in writing the basis for finding an offer unacceptable and make it part of the procurement file.

(c) The executive director may initiate phase two of the procedure if, in the executive director's opinion, there are sufficient acceptable statements of qualifications to assure effective price competition in the second phase without modification or alteration of the offers. If the executive director finds that this is not the case, the executive director shall issue an amendment to the invitation for bids or engage in technical discussions as set forth in R131-4-402(11) below.

(11) Discussion of Statement of Qualifications. Discussion of the statement of qualifications may be conducted by the executive director with any bidder who submits an acceptable or potentially acceptable statement of qualifications. During the course of these discussions, the executive director shall not disclose any information derived from one statement of qualifications offer to any other bidder. Once discussions are begun, any bidder who has not been notified that its statement of qualifications has been finally found unacceptable may submit supplemental information modifying or otherwise amending its statement of qualifications offer at any time until the closing date established by the executive director. This submission may be made at the request of the executive director or upon the bidder's own initiative.

(12) Notice of Unacceptable Statement of Qualifications. When the executive director determines a bidder's statement of qualifications is unacceptable, the executive director shall notify the bidder. After this notification, the bidder shall not be afforded an additional opportunity to modify their statement of qualifications.

(13) Carrying Out Phase Two of Reverse Auctions.

(a) Upon the completion of phase one, the executive director shall invite those qualified bidders to participate in phase two of the reverse auction which is an open and interactive process where pricing is submitted, made public immediately, and bidders are given the opportunity to submit revised, lower bids, until the bidding process is closed.

(b) The invitation for bids shall:

(i) establish a date and time for the beginning of phase two;

(ii) establish a closing date and time. The closing date and time need not be a fixed point in time, but may remain dependent on a variable specified in the invitation for bids.

(c) Following receipt of the first bid after the beginning of phase two, the lowest bid price shall be posted, either manually or electronically, and updated as other bidders submit their bids.

(i) At any time before the closing date and time a bidder may submit a lower bid, provided that the price is below the then lowest bid.

(ii) Bid prices may not be increased after the beginning of phase two.

(14) Mistakes During Reverse Auctions.

(a) Mistakes may be corrected or bids may be withdrawn during phase one:

(i) before statements of qualifications are considered;

(ii) after any discussions have commenced under the procedure for phase one of reverse auctions, discussion of statement of qualifications; or

(iii) when responding to any amendment of the invitation for bids. Otherwise, mistakes may be corrected or withdrawal

permitted in accordance with R131-4-401(10).

(15) A phase two bid may be withdrawn only in accordance with R131-4-401(10). If a bid is withdrawn, a later bid submitted by the same bidder may not be for a higher price. If the lowest responsive bid is withdrawn after the closing date and time, the executive director may cancel the solicitation or reopen phase two bidding to all bidders deemed qualified through phase one by giving notice to those bidders of the new date and time for the beginning of phase two and the new closing date and time.

R131-4-403. Procurement - Use of Recycled Goods.

The executive director shall:

(1) comply with Section 63G-6-406 regarding recycled paper and paper products; and

(2)(a) use for reference, the current listing of recycled items available on state contract as issued by the State Division of Purchasing and General Services under Section 63G-6-204; and

(b) give recycled items consideration when inviting bids and purchasing supplies.

R131-4-404. Preference for Providers of State Products.

(1)(a) All board procurement shall, in all purchases of goods, supplies, equipment, materials, and printing, give a reciprocal preference to those bidders offering goods, supplies, equipment, materials, or printing produced, manufactured, mined, grown, or performed in Utah as against those bidders offering goods, supplies, equipment, materials, or printing produced, manufactured, mined, grown, or performed in any state that gives or requires a preference to goods, supplies, equipment, materials, or printing produced, manufactured, mined, grown, or performed in that state.

(b) The amount of reciprocal preference shall be equal to the amount of the preference applied by the other state for that particular good, supply, equipment, material, or printing.

(c)(i) The bidder shall certify on the bid that the goods, supplies, equipment, materials, or printing offered are produced, manufactured, mined, grown, or performed in Utah.

(ii) The reciprocal preference is waived if that certification does not appear on the bid or the product, quality or services is not available from within the state of Utah.

(2)(a) If the bidder submitting the lowest responsive and responsible bid offers goods, supplies, equipment, materials, or printing produced, manufactured, mined, grown, or performed in a state that gives or requires a preference, and if another bidder has submitted a responsive and responsible bid offering goods, supplies, equipment, materials, or printing produced, manufactured, mined, grown, or performed in Utah, and with the benefit of the reciprocal preference, his bid is equal to or less than the original lowest bid, the executive director shall:

(i) give notice to the bidder offering goods, supplies, equipment, materials, or printing produced, manufactured, mined, grown, or performed in Utah that he qualifies as a preferred bidder; and

(ii) make the purchase from the preferred bidder if, within 72 hours after notification to him that he is a preferred bidder, he agrees, in writing, to meet the low bid.

(b) The executive director shall include the exact price submitted by the lowest bidder in the notice he submits to the preferred bidder.

(c) The executive director may not enter into a contract with any other bidder for the purchase until 72 hours have elapsed after notification to the preferred bidder.

(3)(a) If there is more than one preferred bidder, the executive director shall award the contract to the willing preferred bidder who was the lowest preferred bidder originally.

(b) If there were two or more equally low preferred bidders, the executive director shall resolve the tie in accordance with Section 63G-6-426.

(4) The provisions of R131-4-404 do not apply if such application might jeopardize the receipt of federal funds.

R131-4-405. Preference for Resident Contractors.

(1) As used in this Section, "resident contractor" means a person, partnership, corporation, or other business entity that:

(a) either has its principal place of business in Utah or that employs workers who are residents of this state when available; and

(b) was transacting business on the date when bids for the public contract were first solicited.

(2)(a) When awarding contracts for construction, the board shall grant a resident contractor a reciprocal preference as against a nonresident contractor from any state that gives or requires a preference to contractors from that state.

(b) The amount of the reciprocal preference shall be equal to the amount of the preference applied by the state of the nonresident contractor.

(3)(a) The bidder shall certify on the bid that the bidder qualifies as a resident contractor.

(b) The reciprocal preference is waived if that certification does not appear on the bid or if the resident contractor is not qualified to perform the work as stipulated in the pre-proposal or pre-bid documents.

(4)(a) If the contractor submitting the lowest responsive and responsible bid is not a resident contractor and has its principal place of business in any state that gives or requires a preference to contractors from that state, and if a resident contractor has also submitted a responsive and responsible bid, and, with the benefit of the reciprocal preference, the resident contractor's bid is equal to or less than the original lowest bid, the executive director shall:

(i) give notice to the resident contractor that the contractor qualifies as a preferred resident contractor; and

(ii) issue the contract to the resident contractor if, within 72 hours after notification to the contractor that such contractor is a preferred resident contractor, the contractor agrees, in writing, to meet the low bid.

(b) The executive director shall include the exact price submitted by the lowest bidder in the notice submitted to the preferred resident contractor.

(c) The executive director may not enter into a contract with any other bidder for the construction until 72 hours have elapsed after notification to the preferred resident contractor.

(5)(a) If there is more than one preferred resident contractor, the executive director shall award the contract to the willing preferred resident contractor who was the lowest preferred resident contractor originally.

(b) If there were two or more equally low preferred resident contractors, the executive director shall resolve the tie in accordance with Section 63G-6-426.

(6) The provisions of R131-4-405 do not apply if such application might jeopardize the receipt of federal funds.

R131-4-407. Use of Alkaline Paper.

The Board and executive director shall comply with Section 63G-6-407 regarding the use of Alkaline Paper.

R131-4-408. Use of Competitive Sealed Proposals in lieu of Bids - Procedure.

(1) Considerations for Use. Competitive sealed proposals, which shall be solicited through a request for proposals, may be used, if:

(a) there may be a need for price and service negotiation;

(b) there may be a need for negotiation during performance of the contract;

(c) the relative skills or expertise of the offerors should be evaluated;

(d) characteristics of the product or service sought is important; or

(e) the conditions of the service, product or delivery conditions are unable to be sufficiently described in the invitation for bids.

(2) Determinations.

(a) Before a contract may be entered into by competitive sealed proposals, the executive director shall determine in writing that the use of competitive sealed proposals is more advantageous for state purposes than competitive sealed bidding.

(b) Determinations may be by category of service or construction items. The executive director may modify or revoke a determination and may review previous determinations for current applicability at any time. Competitive sealed proposals may be used for the procurement of services of consultants, professionals, contractors and any other entity sought for procurement by the executive director or the board.

(3) Public Notice. Public notice of the request for proposals shall be given in the same manner provided for giving public notice of an invitation for bids, as provided by R131-4-401.

(4) Proposal Preparation Time. Proposal preparation time is the period of time between the date of first publication of the notice and the date and time set for the receipt of proposals by the board or executive director. For each project, a proposal preparation time-frame shall be included to provide offerors a reasonable time to prepare their proposals, not less than ten calendar days, unless a shorter time is deemed necessary.

(5) Form of Proposal. The request for proposals may state the manner in which proposals are to be submitted, including any forms for that purpose.

(6) Addenda to Requests for Proposals. Addenda to the requests for proposals may be made in the same manner provided for addenda to the bidding documents in connection with invitations for bids by this rule. Addenda may also be issued to qualified proposers after the deadline for proposals and prior to the deadline for best and final offers.

(7) Modification or Withdrawal of Proposals. Proposals may be modified or withdrawn prior to the established due date. For the purposes of this rule, the established due date will be either the date and time announced for receipt of proposals or receipt of modifications to proposals, if any; or if discussions have begun, it is the date and time by which best and final offers must be submitted, provided that only offerors who submitted proposals by the time announced for receipt of proposals may submit best and final offers.

(8) Late Proposals, Late Withdrawals, or Late Modifications: Except for modifications allowed pursuant to negotiation, any proposal, withdrawal, or modification received at the place designated for receipt of proposals after the established due date as defined in this rule shall be deemed to be late and shall not be considered unless there are no other offerors.

(9) Receipt and Registration of Proposals.

(a) Proposals shall be opened publicly, and shall only identify the names of the offerors in public. Proposals shall be opened so as to avoid disclosure of contents to competing offerors during the process of negotiation. Proposals and modifications shall be held in a secure place until the established due date.

(b) After the date established for receipt of proposals, a register of proposals shall be open to public inspection and shall include for all proposals the name of each offeror, the number of addenda received, if any, and a description sufficient to identify the supply, service, or construction item offered. Prior to award, proposals and modifications shall be shown only to procurement and other officials involved with the review and selection of proposals who shall adhere to the requirements of GRAMA and this rule.

(10) Evaluation of Proposals.

(a) Evaluation Factors in the Request for Proposals. The request for proposals shall be prepared in a manner to assure maximum practicable competition, state all of the evaluation factors as well as the relative importance of price and other evaluating factors.

(b) Evaluation. The evaluation shall be based on the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposals. Numerical rating systems may be used but are not required.

(c) Classifying Proposals. Proposals shall be initially classified as:

(i) Acceptable;

(ii) Potentially acceptable, that is, having the possibility of being made acceptable; or

(iii) Unacceptable. Offerors whose proposals are unacceptable shall be so notified.

(11) Proposal Discussions with Individual Offerors.

(a) "Offerors" means only those responsible persons submitting proposals that are acceptable or potentially acceptable, the number of which may be limited to no less than the two best proposals. This shall not include persons who submitted unacceptable proposals.

(b) Purposes of Discussions. Discussions may be held in order to:

(i) review the board's requirements and the offerors' proposals; and

(ii) facilitate the development of a contract that will be most advantageous to the board, taking into consideration price and other evaluation factors listed in the request for proposals.

(c) Conduct of Discussions. Offerors shall be accorded fair and equal treatment with respect to any opportunity for discussions and revisions of proposals. Discussions may be conducted for the purpose of assuring full understanding of, and responsiveness to, solicitation requirements. Offerors shall be accorded fair and equal treatment with respect to any opportunity for discussion and revision of proposals, and revisions may be permitted after submissions and before the contract is awarded for the purpose of obtaining best and final offers. There shall be no disclosure of any information derived from proposals submitted by competing offerors except as otherwise provided by this rule or law. Any oral clarification or change of a proposal shall be reduced to writing by the offeror.

(12) Best and Final Offers. The executive director shall establish a common time and date to submit best and final offers. These shall be submitted only once unless the executive director makes a written determination before each subsequent round of best and final offers that another round is in the best interest of the state, and additional discussions will be conducted or the requirements may be changed. Otherwise, no discussion of, or changes in the best and final offers shall be allowed prior to award. If offerors do not submit a notice of withdrawal or another best and final offer, their immediate previous offer will be construed as their best and final offer.

(13) Mistakes in Proposals.

(a) Mistakes discovered before the established due date. An offeror may correct mistakes discovered before the time and date established for receipt of proposals by withdrawing or correcting the proposal as provided in R131-4-408.

(b) Confirmation of proposal. When it appears from a review of the proposal before an award is made, that a mistake has been made, the offeror shall be asked to confirm the proposal. If the offeror alleges that a mistake occurred, the proposal may be corrected or withdrawn during any discussions that are held or the conditions listed below, by this rule, are met.

(c) Mistakes discovered after receipt but before award. This Subsection defines procedures to be applied in four situations in which mistakes in proposals may be discovered after receipt of proposals but before award.

(i) During discussions; prior to best and final offers. Once discussions are commenced with any offeror or after best and final offers are requested, any offeror may freely correct any mistake by modifying or withdrawing the proposal until the time and date set for receipt of best and final offers.

(ii) Minor formalities. Minor formalities, unless otherwise corrected by an offeror as provided in this Section, shall be treated in accordance with this rule.

(iii) Corrections of mistakes. If discussions are not held or if the best and final offers upon which award will be made have been received, mistakes may be corrected and the correct offer considered only if:

(A) the mistakes and the correct offer are clearly evident on the face of the proposal in which event the proposal may not be withdrawn;

(B) the mistake is not clearly evident on the face of the proposal, but the offeror submits proof of evidentiary value which clearly and convincingly demonstrates both the existence of a mistake and the correct offer, and the correction of the mistake would not be contrary to the fair and equal treatment of other offerors.

(iv) Withdrawals of proposals. If discussions are not held, or if the best and final offers upon which award will be made have been received, offeror may be permitted to withdraw a proposal if:

(A) a mistake was made that is clearly evident on the face of the proposal and the intended amount of the offer is not evident; or

(B) the offeror submits proof of evidentiary value which clearly and convincingly demonstrates that a mistake was made that it does not demonstrate the correct offer or, if the correct offer is also demonstrated, to allow correction on the basis the proof provided would not be contrary to the fair and equal treatment of other offerors.

(d) Mistakes discovered after award. An offeror shall be bound to all terms, conditions and statements in offeror's proposal after award of the contract.

(14) Award.

(a) Award Documentation. A written determination shall be made showing the basis on which the award was found to be most advantageous to the state based on the factors set forth in the request for proposals. No other factors or criteria shall be used in the evaluation. The contract file shall contain the basis on which the award is made.

(b) One proposal received. If only one proposal is received in response to a request for proposals, the executive director may make an award or, if time permits, resolicit for the purpose of obtaining additional competitive sealed proposals.

(15) Publicizing Awards.

(a) Notice. After the selection of the successful offeror, notice of award shall be available in the executive director's office in Salt Lake City, Utah and may be available on the Internet.

(b) Information Disclosed. The following shall be disclosed with the notice of award:

(i) the rankings of the proposals;

(ii) the names of the selection committee members;

(iii) the amount of each offeror's cost proposal;

(iv) the final scores used by the selection committee to make the selection, except that the names of the individual scorers shall not be associated with their individual scores; and

(v) the written justification statement supporting the selection.

(c) Information Classified as Protected. After due consideration and public input, the following has been determined by the board to impair governmental procurement proceedings or give an unfair advantage to any person proposing to enter into a contract with the board and shall be classified as protected records:

(i) the names of individual selection committee scorers in relation to their individual scores or rankings; and

(ii) non-public financial statements.

(16) Confidentiality of Performance Evaluations and Reference Information. The board finds that it is necessary to maintain the confidentiality of performance evaluations and reference information in order to avoid competitive injury and to encourage those persons providing the information to respond in an open and honest manner without fear of retribution. Accordingly, records containing performance evaluations and reference information are classified as protected records under the provisions of Subsections 63G-2-305 and shall be disclosed only to those persons involved with the performance evaluation, the contractor that the information addresses and procurement and other officials involved with the review and selection of proposals. The executive director may, however, provide reference information to other governmental entities for use in their procurement activities and to other parties when requested by the contractor that is the subject of the information. Any other disclosure of such performance evaluations and reference information shall only be as required by applicable law.

R131-4-409. Small Purchases.

(1) Procurements of $200,000 or Less.

(a) The executive director may make procurements estimated to cost $200,000 or less by soliciting at least two firms to submit written quotations.

(b) The names of the persons submitting quotations and the date and amount of each quotation shall be recorded and maintained as a public record by the board.

(c) If the executive director determines that other factors in addition to cost should be considered in the procurement, the executive director shall solicit proposals from at least two firms. The award shall be made to the firm offering the best proposal as determined through application of the procedures provided for in R131-4-408 except that a public notice is not required and only invited firms may submit proposals.

(2) Procurements of $50,000 or Less. The executive director may make small purchases of $50,000 or less in any manner that he shall deem to be adequate and reasonable.

(3) Division of Procurements. Procurements shall not be divided in order to qualify for the procedures outlined in this rule.

R131-4-411. Emergency Procurements.

(1) Application. This Section shall apply to every procurement made under emergency conditions that will not permit other source selection methods to be used.

(2) Definition of Emergency Conditions. An emergency condition is a situation which creates a threat to public health, welfare, or safety such as may arise by reason of floods, epidemics, riots, natural disasters, wars, destruction of property, building or equipment failures, or any emergency proclaimed by governmental authorities.

(3) Scope of Emergency Procurements. Emergency procurements shall be limited to only those items necessary to meet the emergency.

(4) Authority to Make Emergency Procurements.

(a) The executive director may make an emergency procurement when, in the executive director's determination, an emergency condition exists or will exist and the need cannot be met through other procurement methods.

(b) The procurement process shall be considered unsuccessful when all bids or proposals received pursuant to an invitation for bids or request for proposals are nonresponsive, unreasonable, noncompetitive, or exceed available funds as certified by the appropriate fiscal officer, and time or other circumstances will not permit the delay required to resolicit competitive sealed bids or proposals. If emergency conditions

exist after or are brought about by an unsuccessful procurement process, an emergency procurement may be made.

(5) Source Selection Methods. The source selection method used for emergency procurement shall be selected by the executive director with a view to assuring that the required items are procured in time to meet the emergency. Given this constraint, as much competition as the executive director determines to be practicable shall be obtained.

(6) Specifications. The executive director may use any appropriate specifications without being subject to the requirements of R131-4-301 through R131-4-304.

(7) Required Construction Contract Clauses. The executive director may modify or not use the construction contract clauses otherwise required by R131-4-601.

(8) Written Determination. The executive director shall make a written determination stating the basis for each emergency procurement and for the selection of the particular source. This determination shall be included in the project file.

R131-4-411A. Protected Records.

(1) General Classification. Records submitted to the board or the executive director in a procurement process are classified as public unless a different classification is determined in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

(2) Protected Records. Records meeting the requirements of Section 63G-2-305 will be treated as protected records if the procedural requirements of GRAMA are met. Examples of protected records include the following:

(a) trade secrets, as defined in Section 13-24-2, if the requirements of R131-4-411A(3) are met;

(b) commercial information or nonindividual financial information if the requirements of Subsection 63G-2-305(2) and R131-4-411A(3) are met; and

(c) records the disclosure of which would impair governmental procurement proceedings or give an unfair advantage to any person proposing to enter into a contract with the board, including, but not limited to, those records for which such a determination is made in R131-4 or R131-1.

(3) Requests for Protected Status. Persons who believe that a submitted record, or portion thereof, should be protected under the classifications listed in R131-4-411A(2)(a) and R131-4-411A(2)(b) shall provide with the record a written claim of business confidentiality and a concise statement of reasons supporting the claim of business confidentiality. Such statements must address each portion of a document for which protected status is requested.

(4) Notification. A person who complies with R131-4-411A shall be notified by the executive director prior to the executive director's public release of any information for which business confidentiality has been asserted.

(5) Disclosure of Records and Appeal. The records access determination and any further appeal of such determination shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Sections 63G-2-309 and 63G-2-401 et seq., GRAMA.

(6) Not Limit Rights. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the right of the board or executive director to protect a record from public disclosure where such protection is allowed by law.

R131-4-412. Cancellation and Rejection of Bids.

An invitation for bids, a request for proposals, or other solicitation may be cancelled, or any or all bids or proposals may be rejected, in whole or in part, as may be specified in the solicitation, when it is in the best interests of the state as determined by the board or executive director in writing. The reasons shall be made part of the contract file.

R131-4-413. Determination of Nonresponsibility of Bidder or Offeror.

A written determination of nonresponsibility of a bidder or offeror shall be made by the executive director when information of such nonresponsibility is provided to the executive director. The unreasonable failure of a bidder or offeror to promptly supply information in connection with an inquiry with respect to responsibility may be grounds for a determination of nonresponsibility with respect to the bidder or offeror. Information furnished by a bidder or offeror pursuant to R131-4-413 shall not be disclosed outside of the board or executive director's office without prior written consent by the bidder or offeror.

R131-4-414. Prequalification of Suppliers.

Prospective suppliers may be prequalified for particular types of supplies, services, and construction. Solicitation mailing lists of potential contractors shall include but shall not be limited to prequalified suppliers.

R131-4-415. Rules and Regulations to Determine Allowable Incurred Costs - Required Information - Auditing of Books.

(1) Applicability. Cost or pricing data shall be required when negotiating contracts and adjustments to contracts if:

(a) adequate price competition is not obtained as provided in this rule; and

(b) the amounts listed in Subsection (3) below are exceeded.

(2) Adequate Price Competition. Adequate price competition for portions of, or entire contracts, occurs when:

(a) a contract is awarded based on competitive sealed bidding;

(b) a contractor is selected from competitive sealed proposals and cost was one of the selection criteria;

(c) a portion of a contract is awarded for a lump sum amount or a fixed percentage of other costs, and the cost of the lump sum or percentage amount is one of the selection criteria, and when contractor selection is made from competitive sealed proposals;

(d) a portion of a contract is awarded for which adequate price competition that was not otherwise obtained when competitive bids were obtained and documented by either the board, executive director, or the contractor;

(e) costs are based upon established catalogue prices or market prices;

(f) costs are set by law or rule; or

(g) the executive director makes a written determination that other circumstances have resulted in adequate price competition.

(3) Amounts. R131-4-415 does not apply to:

(a) Contracts or portions of contracts costing less than $200,000, and

(b) Change orders or other price adjustments of less than $50,000.

(4) Other Applications: R131-4-415 may apply to any contract or price adjustment when it is found by the executive director to be in the best interest of the state and any contract may require cost or pricing data and certifications by the contractor as to the accuracy of such cost or pricing data.

(5) Submission of Cost or Pricing Data and Certification. When cost or pricing data is required, the data shall be submitted prior to beginning price negotiation. The offeror or contractor shall keep the data current throughout the negotiations and certify as soon as practicable after agreement is reached on price that the cost or pricing data submitted are accurate, complete, and current as of a mutually determined date.

(6) Refusal to Submit. If the offeror fails to submit the required data, the executive director may disqualify the noncomplying offeror, to defer award pending further

investigation, or to enter into the contract. If the matter involves a price adjustment, the executive director may further investigate the price adjustment, disallow any price adjustment, or set the amount of the price adjustment.

(7) Defective Cost or Pricing Data. If certified cost or pricing data are subsequently found to have been inaccurate, incomplete, or noncurrent as of the date stated in the certificate, the Board shall be entitled to an adjustment of the contract price to exclude any significant sum, including profit or fee, to the extent the contract sum was increased because of the defective data. It shall be assumed that overstated cost or pricing data resulted in an increase of the contract price in the amount of the defect plus any related overhead and profit or fee; therefore, unless documentation can show that the defective data were not used or relied upon, the price may be reduced by a requisite amount. In establishing that defective data caused an increase in the contract price, the executive director shall not be required to reconstruct the negotiation or speculate on the mental attitudes of the negotiating parties if correct data had been submitted at the time of agreement on price.

(8) Audit. The state, board or executive director may, in its discretion, and at reasonable times and places, audit or cause to be audited the books and records of any person who has submitted cost or pricing data pursuing to this rule or any contractor, prospective contractor, subcontractor, or prospective subcontractor which are related to the cost or pricing data submitted.

(9) Retention of Books and Records. Any contractor who receives a contract or price adjustment for which cost or pricing data is required shall maintain all books and records that relate to the cost or pricing data for three years following the end of the fiscal year in which final payment is made under the prime contract and by the subcontractor for three years following the end of the fiscal year in which final payment is made under the subcontract.

R131-4-416. Cost-Plus-a-Percentage-of-Cost Contract.

(1) Subject to the limitations of R131-4-416, any type of contract which will promote the best interests of the state or the Board may be used; provided that the use of a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost contract is only allowed as approved by the board, otherwise it is prohibited. A cost-reimbursement contract with a guaranteed maximum price may be used only when a determination is made in writing by the board that such contract is likely to be less costly to the state than any other type or that it is impracticable to obtain the supplies, services, or construction required except under such a contract.

(2) Except with respect to firm fixed-price contracts, no contract type shall be used unless it has been determined in writing by the executive director or the board that:

(a) the proposed contractor's accounting system will permit timely development of all necessary cost data in the form required by the specific contract type contemplated; and

(b) the proposed contractor's accounting system is adequate to allocate costs in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

R131-4-417. Period of Time for Contract of Supplies.

(1) Unless otherwise provided by law, a contract for supplies or services may be entered into for any period of time deemed to be in the best interests of the state or the board; provided that the term of the contract and conditions of renewal or extension, if any, are included in the solicitation and funds are available for the first fiscal period at the time of contracting. Payment and performance obligations for succeeding fiscal periods shall be subject to the availability and appropriation of funds.

(2) Prior to the utilization of a multi-year contract, it shall be determined in writing by the executive director or the board that estimated requirements cover the period of the contract and are reasonably firm and continuing and that such a contract will serve the best interests of the state or the board by encouraging effective competition or otherwise promoting economies in state procurement.

(3) When funds are not appropriated or otherwise made available to support continuation of performance in a subsequent fiscal period, the contract shall be cancelled and the contractor shall be reimbursed for the reasonable value of any nonrecurring costs incurred but not amortized in the price of the supplies or services delivered under the contract. The cost of cancellation may be paid from any appropriations available for that purpose.

R131-4-418. Right to Inspect Place of Business of Contractor or Subcontractor.

The state, board or the executive director may, at reasonable times, inspect the part of the plant or place of business of a contractor or any subcontractor which is related to the performance of any contract awarded or to be awarded by the board or the executive director.

R131-4-419. Determinations Final Except when Arbitrary and Capricious.

The determinations required by R131-4-401, R131-4-408, R131-4-410, R131-4-411, R131-4-413, R131-4-415, R131-3-416, and R131-4-417 are final and conclusive unless they are arbitrary and capricious or clearly erroneous.

R131-4-420. Factual Information to Attorney General if Collusion Suspected.

When for any reason collusion or other anticompetitive practices are suspected among bidders or offerors, a notice of the relevant facts shall be transmitted to the attorney general.

R131-4-421. Records of Contracts Made.

The executive director shall maintain a record listing all contracts made under R131-4-410 or R131-4-111 and shall maintain the record in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act. The record shall contain each contractor's name, the amount and type of each contract, and a listing of the supplies, services, or construction procured under each contract.

R131-4-423. Purchase of Prison Industry Goods.

(1) The board shall purchase goods and services produced by the Utah Correctional Industries Division as provided by R131-4-423, which is an exemption from other provisions of R131-4, when in the opinion of the board or executive director such purchase is feasible.

(2) The board or executive director may not purchase any goods or services provided by the Utah Correctional Industries Division from any other source unless it has been determined in writing by the director of the Utah Correctional Industries and the board or executive director, that purchase from the Utah Correctional Industries Division is not feasible due to one of the following circumstances:

(a) the good or service offered by the Utah Correction Industries Division does not meet the reasonable requirements of the executive director or board, including the compatibility with the unique design requirements of the Capitol Hill facilities and grounds;

(b) the good or service cannot be supplied within a reasonable time by the Utah Corrections Industries Division; or

(c) the cost of the good or service, including basic price, transportation costs, and other expenses of acquisition, is not competitive with the cost of procuring the item from another source.

(3) In cases of disagreement, the decision may be appealed

to a board consisting of the director of the Department of Corrections, the executive director, and a neutral third party agreed upon by the other two members.

R131-4-425. Purchase from Community Rehabilitation Programs.

(1) Except as provided under R131-4-425(3) below, notwithstanding any provision in R131-4 to the contrary, the board or executive director shall purchase goods and services produced by a community rehabilitation program using the preferred procurement contract list approved under Section 63G-6-425(2)(b)(iii) if:

(a) the good or service offered for sale by a community rehabilitation program reasonably conforms to the needs and specifications of the board;

(b) the community rehabilitation program can supply the good or service within a reasonable time; and

(c) the price of the good or service is reasonably competitive with the cost of procuring the good or service from another source.

(2) In accordance with Section 63G-6-425, each community rehabilitation program:

(a) may submit a bid to the Persons with Disabilities Advisory Board at any time and not necessarily in response to a request for bids; and

(b) shall certify on any bid it submits to the Persons with Disabilities Advisory Board, the Board or executive director that it is claiming a preference under Section 63G-6-425.

(3) During a fiscal year, the requirement for the board or executive director to purchase goods and services produced by a community rehabilitation program under the preferred procurement list under Section 63G-6-425(4) does not apply if the Division of Purchasing and General Services determines that the total amount of procurement contracts with community rehabilitation programs has reached $5 million for that fiscal year.

(4) In the case of conflict between a purchase under R131-4-425 and a purchase under R131-4-423, R131-4-425 prevails.

R131-4-501. Alternative Methods of Construction Contracting Management.

(1) Application. This Section contains provisions applicable to the selection of the appropriate type of construction contract management.

(2) Flexibility. The executive director may devise an appropriate construction contract management method for a particular project that will best meet the needs of the board. The methods outlined in this rule are not an exclusive list.

(3) Selection. The executive director shall be expected to consider the results achieved on similar projects in the past and the methods used, other appropriate and effective methods, and how a method could be adapted or combined to meet the needs of the state.

(4) Criteria. Before choosing the construction contracting method, some factors that may be considered include:

(a) when the facility must be ready for occupancy;

(b) the type of project, for example, housing, offices, labs, heavy or specialized construction;

(c) the extent to which the requirements of the occupants are known;

(d) the location of the project;

(e) the size, scope, complexity, and economics of the project;

(f) the amount and type of financing available for the project, including whether the budget is fixed, the source of funding, general or special appropriation, federal assistance moneys, general obligation bonds or revenue bonds;

(g) the availability, qualification, experience, and available time of assigned State personnel to the project;

(h) the availability, experience and qualifications of outside consultants and contractors.

(5) General Descriptions.

(a) Application of Descriptions. The following descriptions are provided for the more common contracting methods. The methods described are not mutually exclusive and may be combined on a project. These descriptions are not intended to be fixed for all construction projects of the state. In each project, these descriptions may be adapted to fit the circumstances of that project.

(b) Single Prime Contractor. The single prime contractor method is typified by one business entity acting as a general contractor with the state to complete an entire construction project in accordance with drawings and specifications provided by the state within a defined time period. Generally, the drawings and specifications are prepared by an architectural or engineering firm under contract with the state. Further, while the general contractor may take responsibility for successful completion of the project, much of the work may be performed by specialty contractors with whom the prime contractor has entered into subcontracts.

(c) Multiple Prime Contractors. Under this method, the board or the board's agent shall contract directly with a number of specialty contractors to complete portions of the project in accordance with the board's drawings and specifications. The board or its agent may have primary responsibility for successful completion of the entire project, or the contracts may provide that one of the multiple prime contractors shall have this responsibility.

(d) Design-Build. The use of a design build provider is authorized if determined to be used in accordance with this rule. In a design-build project, a business entity shall contract directly with the board to meet requirements described in a set of performance specifications. Both the design and construction responsibilities are assumed by the design-build contractor. This method can include instances where the design-build contractor supplies the site as part of the package.

(e) Construction Manager. The use of a construction manager, including a construction manager/general contractor, is authorized if determined to be used in accordance with this rule and shall be selected in accordance with R131-4. A construction manager shall be experienced in construction, have the ability to evaluate and to implement drawings and specifications as they affect time, cost, and quality of construction and the ability to coordinate the construction of the project, including the addition of change orders. A contract with a construction manager may be issued early in a project to assist in the development of a cost effective design. The construction manager may be appointed the single prime contractor, or may be required to guarantee that the project will be completed by a specified time, and not to exceed a specified maximum price. The procurement of a construction manager may be based, among other criteria, on proposals for a management fee which is either a lump sum or a percentage of construction costs with a guaranteed maximum cost or, on proposals for a lump sum or guaranteed maximum cost for the construction of the project. The contract with the construction manager may also provide for a sharing of any savings which are achieved below the guaranteed maximum cost. When entering into any subcontract that was not specifically included in the construction manager/general contractor's cost proposal, the construction manager/general contractor shall procure that subcontractor in accordance with R131-4 in the same manner as if the subcontract work was procured directly by the board.

(f) Sequential Design and Construction. Sequential design and construction is a method whereby design of substantially the entire structure is completed prior to beginning the construction process.

(g) Phased Design and Construction. Phased design and

construction is a method whereby construction is begun when appropriate portions have been designed but before design of the entire structure has been completed. This method is also known as fast track construction.

(h) Design Assist Contracting. Design assist contacting may be used when it is determined by the executive director that a contractor (including a particular subcontractor trade) is needed subject to the following:

(i) it is determined that the design assist contractor (DAC) has a unique knowledge of a material or product that warrants the interaction of the DAC early on with the designer;

(ii) the DAC will be providing construction estimates, details and documents as well as the construction or installation of materials or products into the project;

(iii) the DAC is selected through a competitive sealed proposal process where qualifications are the main criteria for selection;

(iv) the DAC will provide information to the executive director and the designer of the project as needed to define the scope of the work for a fee; and

(v) a contract may be entered with a DAC only when the proposed cost for the work is equal to or less than the budget established by the board for the project, provided that the board may increase the budget, the board/executive director may use the information provided by the DAC and initiate a procurement process for the construction or installation; or the board/executive director may reduce the scope of the work.

R131-4-502. Procurement of Design-Build Highway Project Contracts.

The board may contract with the Department of Transportation as needed for procurement of design-build transportation project contracts surrounding Capitol Hill.

R131-4-503. Bid Security Requirements.

(1) Bid security in amount equal to at least 5% of the amount of the bid shall be required for all competitive sealed bidding for construction contracts with an amount over $50,000. The board finds that requiring a bid bond for construction contracts of $50,000 or less is presumed not necessary to protect the state or the board, though the executive director or the board has the right on an individual contract to so require the bonds. Bid security shall be a bond in a form and from a surety company that meets the requirements of R131-4-504.

(2) When a bidder fails to comply with the requirement for bid security set forth in the invitation for bids, the bid shall be rejected unless, pursuant to R131-4, it is determined by the executive director that the failure to comply with the security requirements is nonsubstantial.

(3) After the bids are opened, they shall be irrevocable for the period specified in the invitation for bids, except as provided in R131-4-401. If a bidder is permitted to withdraw a bid before award, no action shall be taken against the bidder or the bid security. Failure to submit an acceptable bid security in connection with an invitation for bids shall be deemed nonsubstantial where only one bid is received, and there is not sufficient time to rebid the contract.

(4) When issuing an invitation for bid under R131-4, the executive director may not require a person or entity who is bidding for a contract to obtain a bond of the type referred to in Subsection (1) from a specific insurance or surety company, producer, agent, or broker.

R131-4-504. Bonds Necessary When Contract is Awarded - Waiver - Action - Attorneys' Fees.

(1) When a construction contract for an amount over $50,000, is awarded under R131-4, the contractor to whom the contract is awarded shall deliver the following bonds or security to the executive director, which shall become binding on the parties upon the execution of the contract:

(a) a performance bond satisfactory to the executive director that is in an amount equal to 100% of the price specified in the contract and is executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state or any other form satisfactory to the state; and

(b) a payment bond satisfactory to the executive director that is in an amount equal to 100% of the price specified in the contract and is executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state or any other form satisfactory to the state, which is for the protection of each person supplying labor, service, equipment, or material for the performance of the work provided for in the contract.

(2) The board finds that requiring a performance or payment bond for construction contracts of $50,000 or less is presumed not necessary to protect the state or the board, though the executive director or the board has the right on an individual contract to so require the bonds.

(3) If a contractor fails to deliver the required bonds, the contractor's bid shall be found nonresponsive and its bid security shall be forfeited.

(4) Forms of Bonds. Bid bonds, payment bonds and performance bonds must be from sureties meeting the requirements of this rule and must be on the exact bond forms most recently adopted by the board and on file with the board.

(5) Surety firm requirements. All surety firms must be authorized to do business in the state of Utah and be listed in the U.S. Department of the Treasury Circular 570, Companies Holding Certificates of Authority as Acceptable Securities on Federal Bonds and as Acceptable Reinsuring Companies for an amount not less than the amount of the bond to be issued. A co-surety may be utilized to satisfy this requirement.

(6) Waiver. The executive director may waive the bonding requirement if the executive director finds that bonds cannot be reasonably obtained for the work involved and, after seeking advice from the attorney general, that such bonds are not necessary to protect the board or the state, which finding shall be documented in the project files.

(7) A person shall have a right of action on a payment bond in accordance with Section 63G-6-505.

R131-4-505. Preliminary Notice Requirement.

(1) Any person furnishing labor, service, equipment, or material for which a payment bond claim may be made under R131-4, shall provide preliminary notice to the designated agent as prescribed by Section 38-1-32, except that this preliminary notice requirement shall not apply:

(a) to a person performing labor for wages; or

(b) if a notice of commencement is not filed as prescribed in Section 38-1-31 for the project or improvement for which labor, service, equipment or material is furnished.

(2) Any person who fails to provide the preliminary notice required by Subsection (1) may not make a payment bond claim under the Utah Procurement Code or R131-4.

(3) The preliminary notice required by Subsection (1) must be provided prior to commencement of any action on the payment bond.

R131-4-506. Form of Bonds - Effect of Certified Copy.

The form of the bonds shall be as required in R131-4-503 and R131-4-504 above. Any person may obtain from the executive director a certified copy of a bond upon payment of the cost of reproduction of the bond and postage, if any. A certified copy of a bond shall be prima facie evidence of the contents, execution, and delivery of the original.

R131-4-507. Qualifications of Contractors.

(1) Pre-Bidding Requirements. The following documents must be on file with the board before the bidding documents for

a project may be issued to prospective bidders.

(a) If the type of work involved with the project requires a contractor's license, a photocopy of the bidder's current Utah contractor's license showing date issued, expiration date, bid limit amount or similar restriction, and the class of work for which licensed;(b) A statement from the bidder's surety stating that it will bond the bidder for an amount at least equal to the estimated cost of the contract as determined by the executive director. This requirement can be met by having the surety file an annual statement with the board showing the bonding limit it has established for the bidder.

(2) A form of surety statement and, when applicable, a form for prequalification, are available at the principal office of the board.

(3) Project Specific Requirements. The board may include additional qualification requirements in the solicitation documents as may be appropriate for a specific project.

R131-4-601. Construction Contract Clauses.

(1) Required Contract Clauses. Pursuant to Section 63G-6-601, the document entitled "Required Construction Contract Clauses", dated March 28, 2001 and on file with the executive director, is hereby incorporated by reference. Except as provided in this rule, the executive director shall include some or all of these clauses in all construction contracts for more than $50,000.

(2) Revisions to Contract Clauses. The executive director may modify the clauses for inclusion in any particular contract. The clauses required by this Section may be modified for use in any particular contract when, pursuant to this rule, the executive director makes a written determination describing the circumstances justifying the variation or variations. Notice of any material variations from the contract clauses required by this Section shall be included in any invitation for bids or request for proposals. Any variations shall be supported by a written determination by the executive director that describes the circumstances justifying the variations, and notice of any material variation shall be included in the invitation for bids or request for proposals.

R131-4-602. Certification of Change Order.

Under a construction contract, any change order which increases the contract amount shall be subject to prior written certification that the change order is within the determined project or contract budget. The certification shall be made by the executive director. If the certification discloses a resulting increase in the total project or contract budget, the executive director shall not execute or make the change order unless sufficient funds are available or the scope of the project or contract is adjusted to permit the degree of completion feasible within the total project or contract budget as it existed prior to the change order under consideration. However, with respect to the validity, as to the contractor, of any executed change order upon which the contractor has reasonably relied, it shall be presumed that there has been compliance with the provisions of this rule.

R131-4-701. Procured in Accordance with R131-1.

Architectural and engineering services shall be procured in accordance with R131-1.

R131-4-703. Selection as Part of Design-Build or Lease.

Notwithstanding any other provision of R131-4, architect-engineer services may be procured by the board as part of the services obtained in a design-build contract or as part of the services obtained in a lease contract for real property, provided that the qualifications of those providing the architect-engineer services are part of the consideration in the selection process.

R131-4-801. In General.

While the board is exempt from the requirements of Title 63G, Chapter 6, Utah Procurement Code and is required to adopt procurement rules substantially similar to the requirements of that chapter, the board recognizes that the provisions of Title 63G, Chapter 6, Utah Procurement Code Section 63G-6-801 through 63G-6-820 shall apply to the procurement processes of the board and the executive director. The following R131-801A through R131-4-820 shall be operative, whether through the Utah Procurement Code or through the rules themselves.

R131-4-801A. Protest to Executive Director - Time - Authority to Resolve Protest.

(1) Any actual or prospective bidder, offeror, or contractor who is aggrieved in connection with the solicitation or award of a contract may protest to the executive director. A protest with respect to an invitation for bids or a request for proposals shall be submitted in writing prior to the opening of bids or the closing date for proposals, unless the aggrieved person did not know and should not have known of the facts giving rise to the protest prior to bid opening or the closing date for proposals. The protest shall be submitted in writing within five working days after the aggrieved person knows or should have known of the facts giving rise thereto.

(2) The executive director shall have the authority, prior to the commencement of an action in court concerning the controversy, to settle and resolve the protest.

R131-4-802. Effect of Timely Protest.

In the event of a timely protest under R131-4-801A(1), Section 63G-6-810 or R131-4-815(1), the board shall not proceed further with the solicitation or with the award of the contract until all administrative and judicial remedies have been exhausted or until the executive director after consultation with the head of any applicable using agency or the head of any applicable purchasing agency, makes a written determination that the award of the contract without delay is necessary to protect substantial interests of the state.

R131-4-803. Costs to or Against Protestor.

(1) When a protest is sustained administratively or upon administrative or judicial review and the protesting bidder or offeror should have been awarded the contract under the solicitation but is not, the protestor shall be entitled to the following relief as a claim against the state:

(a) the reasonable costs incurred in connection with the solicitation, including bid preparation and appeal costs; and

(b) any equitable relief determined to be appropriate by the reviewing administrative or judicial body.

(2) When a protest is not sustained by the procurement appeals board, the protestor shall reimburse the board or the Division of Purchasing and General Services, in accordance with which agency incurred the expense, for the per diem and expenses paid to witnesses or appeals board members and any additional expenses incurred by the state agency staff who have provided materials and administrative services to the procurement appeals board for that case.

R131-4-804. Debarment from Consideration for Award of Contracts - Causes for Debarment.

(1) After reasonable notice to the person involved and reasonable opportunity for that person to be heard, the executive director after consultation with the attorney general and any applicable using agency, shall have authority to debar a person for cause from consideration for award of contracts. The debarment shall not be for a period exceeding three years. The executive director, after consultation with the attorney general and any applicable using agency, shall have authority to suspend

a person from consideration for award of contracts if there is probable cause to believe that the person has engaged in any activity which might lead to debarment. The suspension shall not be for a period exceeding three months unless an indictment has been issued for an offense which would be a cause for debarment under Subsection (2) of R131-4-804, in which case the suspension shall, at the request of the attorney general, remain in effect until after the trial of the suspended person.

(2) The causes for debarment include the following:

(a) conviction of a criminal offense as an incident to obtaining or attempting to obtain a public or private contract or subcontract or in the performance of such contract or subcontract;

(b) conviction under state or federal statutes of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, receiving stolen property, or any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty which currently, seriously, and directly affects responsibility as a state contractor;

(c) conviction under state or federal antitrust statutes;

(d) failure without good cause to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract; or

(e) any other cause the executive director determines to be so serious and compelling as to affect responsibility as a state contractor, including debarment by another governmental entity for any cause listed in rules and regulations.

R131-4-805. Authority to Resolve Controversy Between Capitol Preservation Board and Contractor.

The board/executive director is authorized, prior to commencement of an action in court concerning the controversy, to settle and resolve a controversy which arises between the board/executive director and a contractor under or by virtue of a contract between them. This includes, without limitation, controversies based upon breach of contract, mistakes, misrepresentation, or other cause for contract modification or rescission.

R131-4-806. Decisions of Executive Director to be in Writing - Effect of no Writing.

(1) The executive director, or board if determined by the board, shall promptly issue a written decision regarding any protest, debarment or suspension, or contract controversy if it is not settled by a mutual agreement. The decision shall state the reasons for the action taken and inform the protestor, contractor, or prospective contractor of the right to judicial or administrative review as provided in the Utah Procurement Code and R131-4.

(2) A decision shall be effective until stayed or reversed on appeal, except to the extent provided in R131-4-802. A copy of the decision under Subsection (1) above shall be mailed or otherwise furnished immediately to the protestor, prospective contractor, or contractor. The decision shall be final and conclusive unless the protestor, prospective contractor, or contractor appeals administratively to the procurement appeals board in accordance with Subsection 63G-6-810(2) or the protestor, prospective contractor, or contractor commences an action in district court in accordance with R131-4-815 (Section 63G-6-815).

(3) If the executive director or board, depending who is considering the matter, does not issue the written decision regarding a contract controversy within 60 calendar days after written request for a final decision, or within such longer period as may be agreed upon by the parties, then the contractor may proceed as if an adverse decision had been received.

R131-4-807. Procurement Appeals Board.

The board recognizes the provisions of Sections 63G-6-807 through 63G-6-813, related to the procurement appeals board, as being applicable to the procurement processes of the board and the executive director.

R131-4-814. Right to Appeal to Court of Appeals.

In accordance with Section 63G-6-814, any person receiving an adverse decision of the board may appeal a decision of the procurement appeals board to the court of appeals. However, no appeal may be made by the board unless recommended by the executive director and approved by the attorney general.

R131-4-815. Jurisdiction of District Court.

The board recognizes the jurisdictional provisions of Section 63G-6-815 regarding the district court.

R131-4-816. Effect of Prior Determination by Agents of State.

The board recognizes the provisions of Section 63G-6-816 as being applicable in that in any judicial action under R131-4-815, determinations by employees, agents, or other persons appointed by the state shall be final and conclusive only as provided in R131-4-419, R131-4-806, and R131-4-807.

R131-4-817. Statutes of Limitations.

(1) The board recognizes the statute or limitation requirements of Section 63G-6-817 as being applicable and therefore:

(a) Any action under R131-4-815(1)(a) shall be initiated as follows:

(i) within 20 calendar days after the aggrieved person knows or should have known of the facts giving rise to the action; provided, however, that an action with respect to an invitation for bids or request for proposals shall be initiated prior to the opening of bids or the closing date for proposals unless the aggrieved person did not know and should not have known of the facts giving rise to the action prior to bid opening or the closing date for proposals; or

(ii) within 14 calendar days after receipt of a final administrative decision pursuant to either R131-4-806 or R131-4-807, whichever is applicable.

(b) Any action under R131-4-815(1)(b) shall be commenced within six months after receipt of a final administrative decision pursuant to R131-4-806 or R131-4-807, whichever is applicable.

(c) The statutory limitations on an action between private persons on a contract or for breach of contract shall apply to any action commenced pursuant to R131-4-815(1)(c), except notice of appeals from the procurement appeals board pursuant to R131-4-807 concerning actions on a contract or for breach of contract shall be filed within one year after the date of the procurement appeals board decision.

R131-4-818. Effect of Violation Prior to Award of Contract.

The board recognizes Section 63G-6-818 as being applicable and therefore, if prior to award it is determined administratively or upon administrative or judicial review that a solicitation or proposed award of a contract is in violation of law, the solicitation or proposed award shall be cancelled or revised to comply with the law.

R131-4-819. Effect of Violation after Award of Contract.

The board recognizes Section 63G-6-819 as being applicable and therefore, if after an award it is determined administratively or upon administrative or judicial review that a solicitation or award of a contract is in violation of law:

(1) If the person awarded the contract has not acted fraudulently or in bad faith:

(a) The contract may be ratified and affirmed if it is determined that doing so is in the best interests of the state; or

(b) The contract may be terminated and the person awarded the contract shall be compensated for the actual expenses reasonably incurred under the contract prior to termination, plus a reasonable profit;

(2) If the person awarded the contract has acted fraudulently or in bad faith:

(a) The contract may be declared null and void; or

(b) The contract may be ratified and affirmed if such action is in the best interests of the state, without prejudice to the board's and the state's rights to any appropriate damages.

R131-4-820. Interest Rate.

The board recognizes Section 63G-6-820 as being applicable and therefore:

(1) Except as provided in (2) below, in controversies between the board, including the executive director, and contractors under R131-4-801 through R131-4-820, interest on amounts ultimately determined to be due to a contractor or to the board and the state are payable at the rate applicable to judgments from the date the claim arose through the date of decision or judgment, whichever is later.

(2) This rule does not apply to public assistance benefits programs.

R131-4-901. Public Procurement Units.

The board recognizes the applicability of Sections 63G-6-901 through 63G-6-907 and the board is authorized to enter into agreements under those Sections and those Sections shall be operative in regard to such agreements.

R131-4-1001. Accepting or Offering Emolument.

To the extent allowed by law, the provisions of Sections 63G-6-1001 and 63G-6-1002 restricting the acceptance or offering of emolument shall apply.

KEY: contracts, public buildings, procurement
July 22, 2014 63C-9-301
Notice of Continuation April 11, 2011

R131. Capitol Preservation Board (State), Administration.
R131-13. Health Reform -- Health Insurance Coverage in State Contracts -- Implementation.
R131-13-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to comply with the provisions of Section 63C-9-403.

R131-13-2. Authority.

This rule is authorized under Subsection 63C-9-301(3)(a) whereby the Capitol Preservation Board may make rules to govern, administer, and regulate the capitol hill complex, capitol hill facilities, and capitol hill grounds by following the procedures and requirements of Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, as well as Section 63C-9-403 that requires this rule related to health insurance provisions in certain design and construction contracts.

R131-13-3. Definitions.

(1) Except as otherwise stated in this rule, terms used in this rule are defined in Section 63C-9-403.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Board" means the Capitol Preservation Board established pursuant to Section 63C-9-201.

(b) "Executive Director" means the executive director of the Capitol Preservation Board including, unless otherwise stated, the executive director's duly authorized designee.

(c) "Employee(s)" means an "employee," "worker," or "operative" as defined in Section 34A-2-104 who:

(i) works at least 30 hours per calendar week; and

(ii) meets employer eligibility waiting requirements for health care insurance which may not exceed the first day of the calendar month following 60 days from the date of hire.

(d) "State" means the state of Utah.

R131-13-4. Applicability of Rule.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection R131-13-4(2) below, R131-13 applies to all design or construction contracts entered into by the Board or the executive director, or on behalf of the Board, on or after July 1, 2009, and

(a) applies to a prime contractor if the prime contract is in the amount of $1,500,000 or greater; and

(b) applies to a subcontractor if the subcontract, at any tier, is in the amount of $750,000 or greater.

(2) Rule R131-13 does not apply if:

(a) the application of this Rule R131-13 jeopardizes the receipt of federal funds;

(b) the contract is a sole source contract; or

(c) the contract is an emergency procurement.

(3) This Rule R131-13 does not apply to a change order as defined in Section 63G-6a-103, or a modification to a contract, when the contract does not meet the initial threshold required by Subsection R131-13-4(1).

(4) A person who intentionally uses change orders or contract modifications to circumvent the requirements of Subsection R131-13-4(1) is guilty of an infraction.

R131-13-5. Contractor to Comply with Section 63C-9-403.

All contractors and subcontractors that are subject to the requirements of Section 63C-9-403 shall comply with all the requirements, penalties and liabilities of Section 63C-9-403.

R131-13-6. Not Basis for Protest or Suspend, Disrupt, or Terminate Design or Construction.

(1) The failure of a contractor or subcontractor to provide qualified health insurance coverage as required by this Rule R131-13 or Section 63C-9-403:

(a) may not be the basis for a protest or other action from a prospective bidder, offeror, or contractor under Section 63G-6a-801 or any other provision in Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code; and

(b) may not be used by the procurement entity or a prospective bidder, offeror, or contractor as a basis for any action or suit that would suspend, disrupt or terminate the design or construction.

R131-13-7. Requirements and Procedures a Contractor Must Follow.

A contractor, including consultants and designers, must comply with the following requirements and procedures in order to demonstrate compliance with Section 63C-9-403.

(1) Demonstrating Compliance with Health Insurance Requirements. The following requirements must be met by a contractor, including consultants, designers and others under contract with the Board or the executive director that is subject to the requirements of Rule R131-13 no later than the time the contract is entered into or renewed:

(a) demonstrate compliance by a written certification to the executive director that the contractor has and will maintain for the duration of the contract an offer of qualified health insurance coverage for the contractor's employees and the employees' dependents; and

(b) the contractor shall also provide such written certification prior to the execution of the contract, in regard to all subcontractors, including subconsultants, at any tier that are subject to the requirements of Rule R131-13.

(2) Recertification. The executive director shall have the right to request a recertification by the contractor by submitting a written request to the contractor, and the contractor shall so comply with the written request within ten working days of receipt of the written request; however, in no case may the contractor be required to demonstrate such compliance more than twice in any 12-month period.

(3) Demonstrating Compliance with Actuarially Equivalent Determination. The actuarially equivalent determination required by Subsection 63C-9-403(1)(c) and defined in Section 26-40-115 is met by the contractor if the contractor provides the executive director with a written statement of actuarial equivalency from either the Utah Insurance Department; an actuary selected by the contractor; or the contractor's insurer; or an underwriter who is responsible for developing the employer group's premium rates.

For purposes of this Rule R131-13-7(3), actuarially equivalency is achieved by meeting or exceeding the requirements of Section 26-40-115 which are also delineated on the DFCM website at http://dfcm.utah.gov/downloads/1const/Health_Insurance_Benchmark.pdf.

(4) The health insurance must be available upon the first day of the calendar month following sixty days from the date of hire.

(5) Architect and Engineer Compliance Process. Architects and engineers that are subject to Rule R131-13 must demonstrate compliance with Rule R131-13 in any annual submittal. During the procurement process and no later than the execution of the contract with the architect or engineer, the architect or engineer shall confirm that their applicable subcontractors or subconsultants meet the requirements of Rule R131-13.

(6) General (Prime) Contractors Compliance Process. Contractors that are subject to Rule R131-13 must demonstrate compliance with Rule R131-13 for their own firm and any applicable subcontractors, in any pre-qualification process that may be used for the procurement. At the time of execution of the contract, the contractor shall confirm that their applicable subcontractors or subconsultants meet the requirements of Rule R131-13.

(7) Notwithstanding any prequalification process, any contract subject to Rule R131-13 shall contain a provision

requiring compliance with Rule R131-13 from the time of execution and throughout the duration of the contract.

(8) Hearing and Penalties.

(a) Hearing. Any hearing for any penalty under Rule R131-13 conducted by the Board or executive director shall be conducted in the same manner as any hearing required for a suspension or debarment.

(b) Penalties that may be imposed by the Board or Executive Director. The penalties that may be imposed by the Board or executive director if a contractor, consultant, subcontractor or subconsultant, at any tier, intentionally violates the provisions of Rule R131-13 may include:

(i) a three-month suspension of the contractor or subcontractor from entering into future contracts with the State upon the first violation, regardless of which tier the contractor or subcontractor is involved with the future design and/or construction contract;

(ii) a six-month suspension of the contractor or subcontractor from entering into future contracts with the State upon the second violation, regardless of which tier the contractor or subcontractor is involved with the future design and/or construction contract;

(iii) an action for debarment of the contractor or subcontractor in accordance with Section 63G-6a-904 upon the third or subsequent violation; and

(iv) monetary penalties which may not exceed 50% of the amount necessary to purchase qualified health insurance coverage for an employee and dependents of an employee of the contractor or subcontractor who was not offered qualified health insurance coverage during the duration of the contract.

(c)(i) In addition to the penalties imposed above, a contractor, consultant, subcontractor or subconsultant who intentionally violates the provisions of this Rule R131-13 shall be liable to the employee for health care costs that would have been covered by qualified health insurance coverage.

(ii) An employer has an affirmative defense to a cause of action under Subsection R131-13-7(8)(c)(i) as provided in Subsection 63C-9-403(7)(a)(ii).

R131-13-8. Not Create any Contractual Relationship with any Subcontractor or Subconsultant.

Nothing in Rule R131-13 shall be construed as to create any contractual relationship whatsoever between the State, the Board, or the executive director with any subcontractor or subconsultant at any tier.

KEY: health insurance, contractors, contracts
July 8, 2014 63C-9-403
Notice of Continuation May 1, 2014 63C-9-301(3)(a)

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

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

R156-15A-102. Definitions.

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

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

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

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

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

R156-15A-103. Authority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R156-15A-202. Code Amendment Process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Appropriate funding expenditure categories include:

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

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

(ii) professional associations or organizations; and

(iii) governmental agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) A Request for Reimbursement of an approved funding grant shall be submitted to the Division within 60 days following the approved event, class, or seminar unless an extenuating circumstance occurs. Written notice must be given to the Division of such an extenuating circumstance. Failure to submit a Request for Reimbursement within 60 days shall result in non-payment of approved funds, unless an extenuating circumstance has been reviewed and accepted by the Division.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) whether the subject matter taught was appropriate;

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

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

(c) costs of the facility including:

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

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

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

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

(d) the estimated cost for instructor fees including:

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

(ii) the quality of training based upon events, seminars or

classes that have been previously taught by the instructor;

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

(iv) travel expenses; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) Joint function.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) In Section 101.5 the exception is deleted.

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

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

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

"unless undergoing a change of occupancy classification."

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

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

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Group R-3 and U occupancies.

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

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

907.3.1 Compliance with the International Building Code. When a building or portion thereof is subject to a change of occupancy such that a change in the nature of the occupancy results in a higher seismic occupancy based on Table 1604.5 of the International Building Code; or where such change of

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

Exceptions 1-4 remain unchanged.

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

(6) In Section 912.7.3 exception 2 is deleted.

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

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

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

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

None.

KEY: contractors, building codes, building inspections, licensing

July 22, 2014 **58-1-106(1)(a)**
58-1-202(1)(a)
15A-1-204(6)
15A-1-205

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-40. Recreational Therapy Practice Act Rule.
R156-40-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "Recreational Therapy Practice Act Rule".

R156-40-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 40, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 40 or this rule:

(1) "Approved graduate degree", as used in Subsection 58-40-302(2)(a), means an earned graduate (Masters, Ed.D., or Ph.D.) degree in recreational therapy or a graduate degree with an approved emphasis in recreational therapy, which includes:

(a) a minimum of nine semester hours or 12 quarter hours of upper division or graduate level course work in therapeutic recreation and/or recreational therapy;

(b) a minimum of 18 semester hours or 24 quarter hours of supportive coursework as outlined by the January 2014 NCTRC Certification Standards, Part I, which are incorporated by reference; and

(c) an approved practicum that:

(i) includes field placement experience in recreational therapy services that:

(A) uses the therapeutic recreation process as defined in the January 2011 NCTRC National Job Analysis, which is incorporated by reference; and

(B) is under the supervision of an onsite field placement supervisor who:

(I) is licensed in Utah as a TRS or MTRS; and

(II) is nationally certified by NCTRC as a CTRS; and

(ii) if the practicum is conducted outside Utah, is verified on an official university transcript.

(2) "Approved emphasis, option, or concentration in therapeutic recreation or recreational therapy", as used in Subsection 58-40-302(3)(a)(ii), means an emphasis, option or concentration posted on the transcript that meets the January 2014 NCTRC Certification Standards, Part I, which are incorporated by reference, including:

(a) a minimum of 18 semester or 24 quarter hours of therapeutic recreation and general recreation content coursework with no less than a minimum of 12 semester or 16 quarter hours in therapeutic recreation, consisting of a minimum of four three-credit hour courses;

(b) a total of 18 semester or 24 quarter hours of support coursework with a minimum of:

(i) three semester hours or three quarter hours coursework in the content area of anatomy and physiology;

(ii) three semester hours or three quarter hours coursework in the content area of abnormal psychology; and

(iii) three semester hours or three quarter hours coursework in the content area of human growth and development across the lifespan. The remaining semester hours or quarter hours of coursework must be fulfilled in the content area of "human service" as defined by the NCTRC; and

(c) field placement experience in therapeutic recreation services that:

(i) uses the therapeutic recreation process as defined in the January 2011 NCTRC National Job Analysis, which is incorporated by reference;

(ii) is under the supervision of an academic supervisor and an onsite field placement supervisor, each of whom:

(A) is state licensed as a TRS or MTRS;

(B) is nationally certified by NCTRC as a CTRS; and

(C) meets the standards for field placement supervision; and

(iii) if the practicum is conducted outside Utah, is verified on an official university transcript.

(3) "Consultation", as used in Subsection 58-40-601(3)(a)(ii), is defined in Subsection R156-40-302f.

(4) "CTRS" means a person certified as a Certified Therapeutic Recreation Specialist by the NCTRC.

(5) "Full-time, on-site", as used in Subsections 58-40-601(3)(a) and (b), means an individual who is employed on the premises with the hiring agency for a minimum of 30 hours per week.

(6) "Maintain the ongoing documentation", as used in Subsection 58-40-601(3)(b), means:

(a) documenting the ongoing treatment or intervention provided to clients according to the treatment plan; and

(b) providing review of patient status according to federal, state, and agency regulations.

(7) "MTRS" means a person licensed as a master therapeutic recreation specialist.

(8) "NCTRC" means the National Council for Therapeutic Recreation Certification.

(9) "Supervision", as used in Section 58-40-601, means that a person who is employed full-time and on-site as a TRS or MTRS by a recreational therapy services provider is responsible to ensure that the supervised TRT implements the treatment plan as established by the supervisor.

(10) "Supervision of a temporary TRS", as used in Subsection R156-40-302f(1)(d), means that the TRS or MTRS supervisor:

(a) is responsible for the recreational therapy interventions performed by the temporary TRS; and

(b) will be required to review and approve the treatment plans as well as any modifications to the treatment plans as evidenced by the signature of the TRS or MTRS in the treatment plan.

(11) "TRS" means a person licensed as a therapeutic recreation specialist.

(12) "TRT" means a person licensed as a therapeutic recreation technician.

(13) "Written plan of operation", as used in Subsection 58-40-102(6)(b)(viii), means a comprehensive management plan that outlines recreational therapy services that, at a minimum, includes:

(a) vision and mission statement;
(b) policy and procedures;
(c) assessment protocol;
(d) treatment and/or intervention plan;
(e) scope of care; and
(f) personnel management.

(14) "Unprofessional conduct" is defined in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 40.

R156-40-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the division to administer Title 58, Chapter 40.

R156-40-104. Organization - Relationship to Rule R156-1.

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

R156-40-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Education Requirements.

In accordance with Section 58-40-302, the educational requirements for licensure include:

(1) An MTRS applicant shall:

(a) complete an approved graduate degree as defined in R156-40-102(1);

(b) have a current NCTRC certification as a CTRS or a current license as a TRS; and

(c) document completion of the education and 4000 hours of paid experience while nationally certified as a CTRS or licensed as a TRS.

(2) A TRS applicant shall:

(a) have a current NCTRC certification as a CTRS; and

(b) document completion of the education and practicum requirements for licensure as a TRS on an official university transcript.

(3) A TRT applicant shall:

(a) have an approved educational course in therapeutic recreation taught by an MTRS, as required by Subsection 58-40-302(4)(b)(i), which shall consist of 90 hours of structured education under the instruction and direction of a licensed MTRS, or if completed out of state, under the direction of a nationally certified CTRS, which includes:

(i) theories and concepts of recreational therapy;

(ii) the therapeutic recreation process;

(iii) characteristics of illness and disability and their effects on leisure;

(iv) medical and psychiatric terminology including psychiatric, pharmacology, gerontology, and abbreviations;

(v) ethics;

(vi) role and function of other health and human service professionals, including: agencies, medical specialists and allied health professionals; and

(vii) health and safety.

R156-40-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Experience Requirements.

In accordance with Section 58-40-302, the experience requirements for licensure include:

(1) An MTRS is required to complete 4000 hours of paid experience, as required by Subsection 58-40-302(2)(b), which means an individual must either work as a TRS in Utah in a paid position practicing recreational therapy or work outside of Utah as a CTRS in a paid position practicing recreational therapy.

(2) A TRS is required to complete an approved practicum, as required by Subsection 58-40-302(3)(b), which means a practicum verified on the degree transcript.

(3) A TRT is required to complete an approved practicum, as required by Subsection 58-40-302(4)(c), which means 125 hours of field work experience to be completed over a duration of not more than nine months under the direction of a licensed TRS or MTRS supervisor or consultant, that includes:

(a) a minimum of 20 hours of direct face to face supervision of programming, documentation and treatment intervention by the TRS or MTRS supervisor or consultant;

(b) training in recreational therapy or therapeutic recreation process as defined in Subsection 58-40-102(5) and (6);

(c) interdisciplinary contact;

(d) administration contact; and

(e) community relations.

R156-40-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-40-302(2)(c), (3)(c) and (4)(d), applicants for licensure shall pass the following examinations:

(1) Applicants for licensure as a TRS or MTRS shall pass the NCTRC certification examination as evidenced by a current NCTRC certification as an CTRS.

(2) Applicants for licensure as a TRT shall pass the Therapeutic Recreation Technician Theory Examination with a minimum score of 70%.

(3) Applicants for licensure as a TRT who fail the Therapeutic Recreation Technician Theory Examination three consecutive times must repeat the educational coursework.

R156-40-302d. Time Limitation for TRT applicants.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-40-302(4) and Sections R156-40-302a, R156-40-302b and R156-40-302c, a TRT applicant shall pass the examinations and apply for licensure after completion of the 125 practicum hours required under Subsection R156-40-302b(3) and must do so within the same nine month period referred to in that Subsection.

(2) A TRT applicant who does not complete the education, practicum and examinations within nine months is not eligible to be employed as a TRT in a therapeutic recreation department.

(3) A TRT student who does not seek licensure within two years after completion of the education course shall retake the education, practicum and pass the examination prior to applying for licensure.

R156-40-302e. Qualifications for Supervision.

"Supervision of a therapeutic recreation technician", as used in Subsection 58-40-601(3)(a)(i), means that the TRS or MTRS supervisor is employed full-time and onsite in the same hospital, clinic, or facility as the person being supervised and is responsible for:

(1) providing "general supervision" as defined by Subsection R156-1-102(4)(c);

(2) ensuring that recreation therapy services are provided according to the Recreational Therapy Practice Act, standards of the profession, administrative and governing regulations;

(3) providing training, clinical guidance and evaluation; and

(4) demonstrating, as evidenced by the signature of the TRS or MTRS in the patient chart, review and evaluation of ongoing documentation.

R156-40-302f. Qualifications for Consultation.

"Consultation of a therapeutic recreation technician", as used in Subsection 58-40-601(3)(a)(ii) means that the MTRS consultant, contracted by the agency is responsible for:

(1) providing "general supervision" as defined in Subsection R156-1-102(4)(c);

(2) performing the assessment as described in Subsection 58-40-102(2)(a)(ii);

(3) prescribing, creating or modifying the treatment or intervention plans to be performed by the TRT as determined by the assessment;

(4) observing, evaluating and documenting that the recreation therapy services are being conducted according to administrative and governing regulations;

(5) observing, evaluating and documenting adherence to the standards of practice of the recreational therapy profession; and

(6) demonstrating adherence, as evidenced by the signature of the MTRS in the patient chart, reviews and evaluation of ongoing regulatory documentation.

R156-40-302g. Qualifications for Temporary License as a TRS - Supervision Required.

(1) In accordance with Section 58-1-303, an applicant for temporary licensure as a TRS shall:

(a) submit an application for temporary license in the form prescribed by the division which includes a verification that the applicant has registered and been approved to take the next available NCTRC examination;

(b) pay a fee determined by the department under Section 63J-1-504;

(c) meet all the requirements for licensure, except passing the NCTRC examination; and

(d) practice recreational therapy under the supervision of a Utah licensed TRS or MTRS as defined in Subsection R156-40-102(8).

(2) The temporary license shall be issued for a period not to exceed 120 days to allow the applicant to pass the NCTRC examination.

(3) The temporary license will not be renewed or extended for any purpose.

R156-40-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle applicable to licenses under Title 58, Chapter 40 is established by rule in Section R156-1-308a(1).

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

R156-40-304. Continuing Education.

In accordance with Section 58-40-304, qualified continuing education requirements are established as follows:

(1) All licensed MTRS, TRS, and TRT's shall complete 20 hours of qualified continuing education or provide a current CTRS certification during each two-year period of licensure.

(2) Qualified continuing education hours for licensees who have not been licensed for the entire two-year period will be prorated from the date of licensure.

(3) Continuing education under this section shall:

(a) be relevant to the licensee's professional practice;

(b) be prepared and presented by individuals who are qualified by education, training and experience to provide recreational therapy continuing education; and

(c) have a method of verification of attendance and completion.

(4) Credit for continuing education shall be recognized in accordance with the following:

(a) unlimited hours shall be recognized for continuing education completed in blocks of time of not less than 50 minutes in formally established classroom courses, seminars, lectures, conferences or training sessions which meet the criteria listed in Subsection (3) above, and which are approved by, conducted by, or under the sponsorship of:

(i) the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing;

(ii) recognized universities and colleges; or

(iii) professional associations, societies and organizations representing a licensed profession whose program objectives relate to the practice of recreational therapy;

(b) a maximum of ten hours per two-year period may be recognized for teaching continuing education courses relevant to recreational therapy;

(c) a maximum of 12 hours per two-year period may be recognized for continuing education that is provided via the internet and/or webinar which provides a certificate of completion;

(d) a maximum of six hours per two-year period may be recognized for continuing education provided by the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing;

(e) a maximum of four hours per two-year period may be recognized for CPR and first aid certification through a live course, not online; and

(f) a maximum of six hours per two-year period may be recognized for publications in an article, journal, newsletter or other professional publications.

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

(6) A licensee shall be responsible for maintaining competent records of completed qualified continuing education for a period of six years and if requested, demonstrate the licensee meets requirements under this section.

R156-40-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

Unprofessional conduct includes:

(1) failing to establish and maintain professional boundaries with a patient or former patient;

(2) exploiting a current and/or former patient for personal gain;

(3) failing as a TRS/MTRS to ensure the student TRT completes the minimum required education and experience prior to working with patients;

(4) failing as a TRS/MTRS to ensure the student TRT is competent to provide recreational therapy services when signing the education and experience verification; and

(5) failing to abide by the provisions of the American Therapeutic Recreation Association (ATRA) Code of Ethics, November 2009, which is incorporated by reference.

KEY: licensing, recreational therapy, recreation therapy

July 8, 2014	**58-40-101**
Notice of Continuation August 15, 2011	**58-1-106(1)(a)**
	58-1-202(1)(a)

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-40a. Athletic Trainer Licensing Act Rule.
R156-40a-101. Title.

This rule is known as the Athletic Trainer Licensing Act Rule.

R156-40a-102. Definitions.

In accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(e), the definition of unprofessional conduct in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 40 is further defined in Section R156-40a-502.

R156-40a-104. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the Division to administer Title 58, Chapter 40a.

R156-40a-105. Organization - Relationship to Rule R156-1.

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

R156-40a-302a. Qualifications for Licensure.

In accordance with Subsection 58-40a-302(1), the "athletic training curriculum requirement" shall be:

(1) the curriculum program standard for accreditation set forth in the Standards for the Accreditation of Entry-Level Athletic Training Education Programs, revised June 8, 2006, published by the Commission on Accreditation of Athletic Training Education (CAATE), which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference; or

(2) a program of education, training and experience approved by the Board of Certification, Inc. (BOC), or its successor.

R156-40a-304. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle applicable to licensees under Title 58, Chapter 40a is established by rule in Subsection R156-1-308a(1).

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

R156-40a-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes violating any provision of the Board of Certification Standards of Professional Practice, implemented January 1, 2006, which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

KEY: licensing, occupational licensing, athletic trainers
July 22, 2014 58-40a-101
Notice of Continuation November 21, 2011 58-1-106(1)(a)
58-1-202(1)(a)

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-68. Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act Rule.
R156-68-101. Title.

This rule shall be known as the "Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act Rule."

R156-68-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 68, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 68 or this rule:

(1) "AAPS" means American Association of Physician Specialists.

(2) "ABMS" means American Board of Medical Specialties.

(3) "ACCME" means Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education.

(4) "Alternate medical practices" as used in Section R156-68-603, means treatment or therapy which is determined in an adjudicative proceeding conducted in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, to be:

(a) not generally recognized as standard in the practice of medicine;

(b) not shown by current generally accepted medical evidence to present a greater risk to the health, safety or welfare of the patient than does prevailing treatment considered to be the standard in the profession of medicine; and

(c) supported by a body of current generally accepted written documentation demonstrating the treatment or therapy has reasonable potential to be of benefit to the patient to whom the therapy or treatment is to be given.

(5) "AMA" means the American Medical Association.

(6) "AOA" means American Osteopathic Association.

(7) "COMLEX" means the Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensing Examination.

(8) "FLEX" means the Federation of State Medical Boards Licensure Examination.

(9) "FMGEMS" means the Foreign Medical Graduate Examination in Medical Science.

(10) "FSMB" means the Federation of State Medical Boards.

(11) "Homeopathic medicine" means a system of medicine employing and limited to substances prepared and prescribed in accordance with the principles of homeopathic pharmacology as described in the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, its compendia, addenda, and supplements, as officially recognized by the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, Public Law 717.21 U.S. Code Sec. 331 et seq., as well as the state of Utah's food and drug laws and Controlled Substances Act.

(12) "LMCC" means the Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada.

(13) "NBME" means the National Board of Medical Examiners.

(14) "NBOME" means the National Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners.

(15) "NPDB" means the National Practitioner Data Bank.

(16) "Unprofessional conduct" as defined in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 68, is further defined, in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(e), in Section R156-68-502.

(17) "USMLE" means the United States Medical Licensing Examination.

R156-68-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the Division to administer Title 58, Chapter 68.

R156-68-104. Organization - Relationship to Rule R156-1.

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

R156-68-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Application Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-68-301(1)(a)(i), submissions by the applicant of information maintained by practitioner data banks shall include the following:

(1) American Osteopathic Association Profile or American Medical Association Profile;

(2) Federation of State Medical Boards Disciplinary Inquiry form; and

(3) National Practitioner Data Bank Report of Action.

R156-68-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-68-302(1)(g), the required licensing examination sequence is the following:

(a) the NBOME parts I, II and III;

(b) the NBOME parts I, II and the NBOME COMPLEX Level III;

(c) the NBOME part I and the NBOME COMLEX Level II and III;

(d) the NBOME COMLEX Level I, II and III;

(e) the FLEX components I and II on which the applicant shall achieve a score of not less than 75 on each component;

(f) the NBME examination parts I, II and III on which the applicant shall achieve a score of not less than 75 on each part;

(g) the USMLE, steps 1, 2 and 3 on which the applicant shall achieve a score of not less than 75 on each step;

(h) the LMCC examination, Parts 1 and 2;

(i) the NBME part I or the USMLE step 1 and the NBME part II or the USMLE step 2 and the NBME part III or the USMLE step 3;

(j) the FLEX component 1 and the USMLE step 3; or

(k) the NBME part I or the USMLE step 1 and the NBME part II or the USMLE step 2 and the FLEX component 2.

(l) A candidate who fails any combination of the USMLE, FLEX, NBME and NBOME three times shall provide a narrative regarding the failure and may be requested to meet with the Board and Division.

(2) In accordance with Subsections 58-68-302(1)(g), (2)(c) and (3)(d), an applicant may be required to take the SPEX examination if the applicant:

(a) has not practiced in the past five years;

(b) has had disciplinary action within the past five years; or

(c) has had a substance use disorder, physical or mental impairment within the past five years which may affect the applicant's ability to safely practice.

(3) In accordance with Subsection (2) above, the passing score on the SPEX examination is 75.

(4) In accordance with Subsection 58-68-302(2)(c), the medical specialty certification shall be current certification in an AOA, ABMS, or AAPS member specialty board.

R156-68-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Requirements for Admission to the Examinations.

(1) Admission to the NBOME examination shall be in accordance with policies and procedures of the NBOME. The division and the board have no responsibility for or ability to facilitate an individual's admission to the NBOME examination.

(2) Admission to the USMLE steps 1 and 2 shall be in accordance with policies and procedures of the FSMB and the NBME. The division and the board have no responsibility for or ability to facilitate an individual's admission to steps 1 and 2 of the USMLE.

(3) Requirements for admission to the USMLE step 3 are:

(a) completion of the education requirements as set forth in Subsection 58-68-302(1)(d) and (e);

(b) passing scores on USMLE steps 1 and 2, or the FLEX component I, or the NBME parts I and II;

(c) have passed the first USMLE step taken, either 1 or 2, within seven years; and

(d) have not failed a combination of USMLE step 3, FLEX component II and NBME part III, three times.

R156-68-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle applicable to licensees under Title 58, Chapter 68, is established by rule in Section R156-1-308a.

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

R156-68-304. Qualified Continuing Professional Education.

(1) The qualified continuing professional education set forth in Subsection 58-68-304(1) shall consist of 40 hours in each preceding two year licensure cycle.

(a) A minimum of 34 hours shall be in category 1 offerings as established by the AOA or ACCME.

(b) A maximum of 6 hours of continuing education may come from the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing.

(c) Participation in an AOA or ACGME approved residency program shall be considered to meet the continuing education requirement in a pro-rata amount equal to any part of that two year period.

(2) Continuing education under this section shall:

(a) be relevant to the licensee's professional practice;

(b) be prepared and presented by individuals who are qualified by education, training and experience to provide medical continuing education; and

(c) have a method of verification of attendance and completion which may include a "CME Self Reporting Log".

(3) Credit for continuing education shall be recognized in 50 minute hour blocks of time for education completed in formally established classroom courses, seminars, lectures, conferences or training sessions which meet the criteria listed in Subsection (2) above.

(4) A licensee must be able to document completion of the continuing professional education upon the request of the Division. Such documentation shall be retained until the next renewal cycle.

R156-68-306. Exemptions From Licensure.

In accordance with Subsection 58-1-307(1), exemptions from licensure as an osteopathic physician include the following:

(1) any physician exempted from licensure, who engages in prescribing, dispensing, or administering a controlled substance outside of a hospital, shall be required to apply for and obtain a Utah Controlled Substance License as a condition precedent to them administering, dispensing or prescribing a controlled substance;

(2) any person engaged in a competent public screening program making measures of physiologic conditions including serum cholesterol, blood sugar and blood pressure, shall be exempt from licensure and shall not be considered to be engaged in the practice of osteopathic medicine conditioned upon compliance with all of the following:

(a) all instruments or devices used in making measures are approved by the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health, to the extent approval is required, and the instruments and devices are used in accordance with those approvals;

(b) the facilities and testing protocol meet any standards or personnel training requirements of the Utah Department of Health;

(c) unlicensed personnel shall not interpret results of measures or tests nor shall they make any recommendation with respect to treatment or the purchase of any product;

(d) licensed personnel shall act within the lawful scope of practice of their license classification;

(e) unlicensed personnel shall conform to the referral and follow-up protocol approved by the Utah Department of Health for each measure or test;

(f) information provided to those persons measured or tested for the purpose of permitting them to interpret their own test results shall be only that approved by the Utah Department of Health.

(3) non-licensed public officials not having emergency medical technician (EMT) certification who are designated by appropriate county officials as first responders may be issued and allowed to carry the Mark I automatic antidote injector kits and may administer the antidote to himself or his designated first response "buddy". Prior to being issued the kits, the certified first responders would successfully complete the Army/FEMA course on the "Use of Auto-Injectors by Civilian Emergency Medical Personnel". The kits would be issued to the responder only by his employing government agency and procured through the Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management. No other individuals, whether licensed or not, shall prescribe or issue these antidote kits; and

(4) In accordance with Section 58-68-305, a medical assistant, while working under the indirect supervision of a licensed osteopathic physician and surgeon, may not additionally engage in:

(a) diagnosing; or

(b) establishing a treatment plan.

R156-68-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(1) the prescribing for oneself any Schedule II or III controlled substance; however, nothing in this rule shall be interpreted by the division or the board to prevent a licensee from using, possessing, or administering to himself a Schedule II or III controlled substance which was legally prescribed for him by a licensed practitioner acting within his scope of licensure when it is used in accordance with the prescription order and for the use for which it was intended;

(2) knowingly, prescribing, selling, giving away or administering, directly or indirectly, or offering to prescribe, sell, furnish, give away or administer any scheduled controlled substance as defined in Title 58, Chapter 37 to a drug dependent person, as defined in Subsection 58-37-2(14) unless permitted by law and when it is prescribed, dispensed, or administered according to a proper medical diagnosis and for a condition indicating the use of that controlled substance is appropriate;

(3) knowingly engaging in billing practices which are abusive and represent charges which are grossly excessive for services rendered;

(4) directly or indirectly giving or receiving any fee, commission, rebate or other compensation for professional services not actually and personally rendered or supervised; however, nothing in this section shall preclude the legal relationships within lawful professional partnerships, corporations, or associations or the relationship between an approved supervising physician and physician assistants or advanced practice nurses supervised by them;

(5) knowingly failing to transfer a copy of pertinent and necessary medical records or a summary thereof to another physician when requested to do so by the subject patient or by his legally designated representative;

(6) failing to furnish to the board information requested by the board which is known by a licensee with respect to the quality and adequacy of medical care rendered to patients by osteopathic physicians licensed under the Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act;

(7) failing as an operating surgeon to perform adequate

pre-operative and primary post-operative care of the surgical condition for a patient in accordance with the standards and ethics of the profession or to arrange for competent primary post-operative care of the surgical condition by a licensed physician and surgeon or osteopathic physician who is equally qualified to provide that care;

(8) billing a global fee for a procedure without providing the requisite care;

(9) supervising the providing of breast screening by diagnostic mammography services or interpreting the results of breast screening by diagnostic mammography to or for the benefit of any patient without having current certification or current eligibility for certification by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology or the American Board of Radiology. However, nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted to prevent a licensed physician from reviewing the results of any breast screening by diagnostic mammography procedure upon a patient for the purpose of considering those results in determining appropriate care and treatment of that patient if the results are interpreted by a physician qualified under this subsection and a timely written report is prepared by the interpreting physician in accordance with the standards and ethics of the profession;

(10) failing of a licensee under Title 58, Chapter 68, without just cause to repay as agreed any loan or other repayment obligation legally incurred by the licensee to fund the licensee's education or training as an osteopathic physician;

(11) failing of a licensee under Title 58, Chapter 68, without just cause to comply with the terms of any written agreement in which the licensee's education or training as an osteopathic physician is funded in consideration for the licensee's agreement to practice in a certain locality or type of locality or to comply with other conditions of practice following licensure;

(12) a physician providing services to a department of health by participating in a system under which the physician provides the department with completed and signed prescriptions without the name and address of the patient, or date the prescription is provided to the patient when the prescription form is to be completed by authorized registered nurses employed by the department of health which services are not in accordance with the provisions of Section 58-17a-620;

(13) engaging in alternative medical practice except as provided in Section R156-68-603; and

(14) violation of any provision of the American Medical Association's (AMA) "Code of Medical Ethics", 2012-2013 edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

R156-68-503. Administrative Penalties.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-68-503, unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, the following fine and citation schedule shall apply:

(a) buying, selling, aiding or abetting or fraudulently obtaining, any medical diploma, license, certificate, or registration in violation of Subsection 58-68-501(1):

First Offense: $1,000-$5,000

Second Offense: $10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(b) substantially interfering with a licensee's lawful and competent practice of medicine in violation of Subsections 58-68-501(1)(c)(i) or (ii):

First Offense: $1,000-$5,000

Second Offense: $10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(c) entering into a contract that limits the licensee's ability to advise the licensee's patients fully about treatment options or other issues that affect the health care of the licensee's patients in violation of Subsection 58-68-501(1)(d):

First Offense: $1,000-$5,000

Second Offense: $10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(d) using or employing the services of any individual to assist a licensee in any manner not in accordance with the generally recognized practices, standards, or ethics of the profession, state law, or division rule, or making a material misrepresentation regarding the qualifications for licensure in violation of Section 58-68-502:

First Offense: $1,000-$5,000

Second Offense: $10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(e) prescribing for oneself any Schedule II or III controlled substance in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(1):

First Offense: $5,000-$10,000

Second Offense: $10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(f) knowingly prescribing, selling, giving away or administering, directly or indirectly, or offering to prescribe, sell, furnish, give away or administer any scheduled controlled substance as defined in Title 58, Chapter 37 to a drug dependent person, as defined in Subsection 58-37-2(1)(s) unless permitted by law and when it is prescribed, dispensed or administered according to a proper medical diagnosis and for a condition indicating the use of that controlled substance is appropriate in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(2):

First Offense: $5,000-$10,000

Second Offense: $10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(g) knowingly engaging in billing practices which are abusive and represent charges which are grossly excessive for services rendered in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(3):

First Offense: $1,000-$5,000

Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(h) directly or indirectly giving or receiving any fee, commission, rebate or other compensation for professional services not actually and personally rendered or supervised; however, nothing in this section shall preclude the legal relationships within lawful professional partnerships, corporations or associations or the relationship between an approved supervising physician and physician assistants or advanced practice nurses supervised by them in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(4):

First Offense: $500-$5,000

Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(i) knowingly failing to transfer a copy of pertinent and necessary medical records or a summary thereof to another physician when requested to do so by the subject patient or by his legally designated representative in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(5):

First Offense: $500-$5,000

Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(j) failing to furnish to the board information requested by the board which is known by a licensee with respect to the quality and adequacy of medical care rendered to patients by physicians licensed under the Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(6):

First Offense: $500-$5,000

Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(k) failing as an operating surgeon to perform adequate pre-operative and primary post-operative care of the surgical condition for a patient in accordance with the standards and ethics of the profession or to arrange for competent primary post-operative care of the surgical condition by a licensed osteopathic physician and surgeon who is equally qualified to provide that care in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(7):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(l) billing a global fee for a procedure without providing the requisite care in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(8):
First Offense: $500-$5,000
Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(m) supervising the providing of breast screening by diagnostic mammography services or interpreting the results of breast screening by diagnostic mammography to or for the benefit of any patient without having current certification or current eligibility for certification by the American Board of Radiology in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(9):
First Offense: $500-$5,000
Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(n) failing of a licensee without just cause to repay as agreed any loan or other repayment obligation legally incurred by the licensee to fund the licensee's education or training as a medical doctor in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(10):
First Offense: $500-$5,000
Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(o) failing of a licensee without just cause to comply with the terms of any written agreement in which the licensee's education or training as a medical doctor is funded in consideration for the licensee's agreement to practice in a certain locality or type of locality or to comply with other conditions of practice following licensure in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(11):
First Offense: $500-$5,000
Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(p) failing to keep the division informed of a current address and telephone number in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(a) and Section 58-1-301.7:
First Offense: $100-$500
Second Offense: $500-$3,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(q) engaging in alternate medical practice except as provided in Section R156-68-603 in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(13):
First Offense: $500-$5,000
Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(r) violation of any provision of the American Medical Association (AMA) "Code of Medical Ethics", 2008-2009 edition, in violation of Subsection R156-68-502(14):
First Offense: $100-$5,000
Second Offense: $500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(s) failing to maintain medical records according to applicable laws, regulations, rules and code of ethics in violation of Section R156-68-602:
First Offense: $500-$5,000
Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(t) practicing or engaging in, representing oneself to be practicing or engaging in, or attempting to practice or engage in any occupation or profession requiring licensure under this title in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(1):
First Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Second Offense: $10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(u) violating, or aiding or abetting any other person to violate, any statute, rule, or order regulating an occupation or profession under this title in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(a):
First Offense: $500-$5,000
Second Offense: $1,500-10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(v) violating, or aiding or abetting any other person to violate, any generally accepted professional or ethical standard applicable to an occupation or profession regulated under this title in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(b):
First Offense: $500-$5,000
Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(w) engaging in conduct that results in conviction, a plea of nolo contendere, or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere which is held in abeyance pending the successful completion of probation with respect to a crime of moral turpitude or any other crime that, when considered with the functions and duties of the occupation or profession for which the license was issued or is to be issued, bears a reasonable relationship to the licensee's or applicant's ability to safely or competently practice the occupation or profession in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(c):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(x) engaging in conduct that results in disciplinary action, including reprimand, censure, diversion, probation, suspension, or revocation, by any other licensing or regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the licensee or applicant in the same occupation or profession if the conduct would, in this state, constitute grounds for denial of licensure or disciplinary proceedings under Section 58-1-401 in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(d):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(y) engaging in conduct, including the use of intoxicants, drugs, narcotics, or similar chemicals, to the extent that the conduct does, or might reasonably be considered to, impair the ability of the licensee or applicant to safely engage in the occupation or profession in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(e):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(z) practicing or attempting to practice an occupation or

profession regulated under this title despite being physically or mentally unfit to do so in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(f):
First Offense: $500-$5,000
Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(aa) practicing or attempting to practice an occupation or profession regulated under this title through gross incompetence, gross negligence, or a pattern of incompetency or negligence in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(g):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(bb) practicing or attempting to practice an occupation or profession requiring licensure under this title by any form of action or communication which is false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(h):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(cc) practicing or attempting to practice an occupation or profession regulated under this title beyond the scope of the licensee's competency, abilities, or education in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(i):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(dd) practicing or attempting to practice an occupation or profession regulated under this title beyond the scope of the licensee's license in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(j):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(ee) verbally, physically, mentally, or sexually abusing or exploiting any person through conduct connected with the licensee's practice under this title or otherwise facilitated by the licensee's license in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(k):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(ff) acting as a supervisor without meeting the qualification requirements for that position that are defined by statute or rule in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(l):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(gg) issuing, or aiding and abetting in the issuance of, an order or prescription for a drug or device in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(m):
First Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Second Offense: $10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(hh) violating a provision of Section 58-1-501.5 in violation of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(n):
First Offense: $500-$5,000
Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(ii) 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 in violation of Subsection R156-1-501(1):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(jj) 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 in violation of Subsection R156-1-501(2):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(kk) 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 in violation of Subsection R156-1-501(3):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(ll) 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 in violation of Subsection R156-1-501(4):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(mm) 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 in violation of Subsection R156-1-501(5):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(nn) failing, as a prescribing practitioner, to follow the "Model Policy for the Use of Controlled Substances for the Treatment of Pain", May 2004, established by the Federation of State Medical Boards in violation of Subsection R156-1-501(6):
First Offense: $500-$5,000
Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(oo) prescribing or administering to oneself any Schedule II or III controlled substance which is not lawfully prescribed by another licensed practitioner having authority to prescribe the drug in violation of Subsection R156-37-502(1)(a):
First Offense: $5000-$10,000
Second Offense: $10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(pp) prescribing or administering a controlled substance for a condition he/she is not licensed or competent to treat in violation of Subsection R156-37-502(1)(b):
First Offense: $1,000-$5,000
Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000
Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(qq) violating any federal or state law relating to

controlled substances in violation of Subsection R156-37-502(2):

First Offense: $500-$5,000

Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(rr) failing to deliver to the Division all controlled substance license certificates issued by the Division to the Division upon an action which revokes, suspends or limits the license in violation of Subsection R156-37-502(3):

First Offense: $1,000-$5,000

Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(ss) failing to maintain controls over controlled substances which would be considered by a prudent practitioner to be effective against diversion, theft, or shortage of controlled substances in violation of Subsection R156-37-502(4):

First Offense: $1,000-$5,000

Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(tt) being unable to account for shortages of controlled substances any controlled substance inventory for which the licensee has responsibility in violation of Subsection R156-37-502(5):

First Offense: $1,000-$5,000

Second Offense: $5,000-$10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(uu) knowingly prescribing, selling, giving away, or administering, directly or indirectly, or offering to prescribe, sell, furnish, give away, or administer any controlled substance to a drug dependent person, as defined in Subsection 58-37-2(1)(s), except for legitimate medical purposes as permitted by law in violation of Subsection R156-37-502(6):

First Offense: $5,000-$10,000

Second Offense: $10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(vv) refusing to make available for inspection controlled substance stock, inventory, and records as required under this rule or other law regulating controlled substances and controlled substance records in violation of Subsection R156-37-502(7):

First Offense: $5,000-$10,000

Second Offense: $10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(ww) violating any other provision of Section 58-37-8 "Prohibited Acts" not listed herein:

First Offense: $500-$5,000

Second Offense: $1,500-$10,000

Ongoing Offense(s): $2,000 per day but not less than the second offense

(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.

R156-68-602. Medical Records.

In accordance with Subsection 58-68-803(1), medical records shall be maintained to be consistent with the following:

(1) all applicable laws, regulations, and rules; and

(2) the AMA "Code of Medical Ethics", 2012-2013 edition, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

R156-68-603. Alternate Medical Practice.

(1) A licensed osteopathic physician may engage in alternate medical practices as defined in Subsection R156-68-102(4) and shall not be considered to be engaged in unprofessional conduct on the basis that it is not in accordance with generally accepted professional or ethical standards as unprofessional conduct defined in Subsection 58-1-501(2)(b), if the licensed osteopathic physician:

(a) possesses current generally accepted written documentation, which in the opinion of the board, demonstrates the treatment or therapy has reasonable potential to be of benefit to the patient to whom the therapy or treatment is to be given;

(b) possesses the education, training, and experience to competently and safely administer the alternate medical treatment or therapy;

(c) has advised the patient with respect to the alternate medical treatment or therapy, in writing, including:

(i) that the treatment or therapy is not in accordance with generally recognized standards of the profession;

(ii) that on the basis of current generally accepted medical evidence, the physician and surgeon finds that the treatment or therapy presents no greater threat to the health, safety, or welfare of the patient than prevailing generally recognized standard medical practice; and

(iii) that the prevailing generally recognized standard medical treatment or therapy for the patient's condition has been offered to be provided, or that the physician and surgeon will refer the patient to another physician and surgeon who can provide the standard medical treatment or therapy; and

(d) has obtained from the patient a voluntary informed consent consistent with generally recognized current medical and legal standards for informed consent in the practice of medicine, including:

(i) evidence of advice to the patient in accordance with Subsection (c); and

(ii) whether the patient elects to receive generally recognized standard treatment or therapy combined with alternate medical treatment or therapy, or elects to receive alternate medical treatment or therapy only.

(2) Alternate medical practice includes the practice of homeopathic medicine.

KEY: osteopaths, licensing, osteopathic physician

July 28, 2014 **58-1-106(1)(a)**

Notice of Continuation February 7, 2013 **58-1-202(1)(a)**

58-68-101

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

A. "Approving Entity" means the school district, University, or other legally authorized entity that approves or rejects plans for a district or charter school.

B. "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.

C. "Chartering Entity" means the school district, Board, university, or other entity authorized to charter a charter school.

D. "Charter trust land council" means a council comprised of a two person majority of elected parents or guardians of students attending the charter school and may include other members, as determined by the board of the charter school. The governing board of a charter school may serve as a charter trust land council if the board membership includes at least two more parents or guardians of students currently enrolled at the school than all other members combined consistent with Section 53A-16-101.5. If not, the board of the charter school shall develop a school policy governing the election of a charter trust land council. R277-491 does not apply to charter trust land councils.

E. "Councils" means school community councils and charter trust lands councils.

F. "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.

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

H. "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. The USOE distributes funds to school districts, charter schools and the USDB through the School LAND Trust Program at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

I. "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 which approves School LAND Trust plans for schools under the local board's authority.

J. "Most critical academic needs" for purposes of this rule means academic needs identified in an individual school's improvement plan developed consistent with Section 53A-1a-108.5 or identified in the school charter.

K. "Principal" means an administrator licensed as a principal in the state of Utah and employed in that capacity at a school. For the purposes of this rule, "principal" includes the director of a charter school. "Principal" also includes a specific designee of the principal.

L. "School Children's Trust Director" means the Director appointed by the Board under Section 53A-16-101.6 to assist the Board in fulfilling its duties as primary beneficiary representative for trust lands and funds.

M. "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.

N. "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.

O. "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.

P. "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.

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

R. "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 financial resources to public schools to enhance or improve student academic achievement and implement an academic component of the school improvement plan;

(2) involve parents and guardians of a school's students in decision making regarding the expenditure of School LAND Trust Program money allocated to the school;

(3) provide direction in the distribution from the Interest and Dividends Account created in Section 53A-16-101 and funded in Section 53A-16-101.5(2);

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

(5) provide for:

(a) appropriate and timely distribution of School LAND Trust funds;

(b) accountability of councils for notice to school community members and appropriate use of funds;

(c) independent oversight of the agencies managing school trust lands and the permanent State School Fund to ensure those trust assets are managed prudently, profitably, and in the best interest of the beneficiaries;

(d) representation, advocacy, and information on school trust lands and permanent State School Fund issues to all interested parties including: the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, the School and Institutional Trust Lands Board of Trustees, the School and Institutional Trust Fund Office, the School and Institutional Trust Fund Board of Trustees, the Legislature, the Utah Attorney General's office, school community councils, and the general public;

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

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

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

R277-477-3. Distribution of Funds - Local Board or Local Charter Board Approval of School LAND Trust Plans.

A. All public schools receiving School LAND Trust Program funds shall have a council as required by Sections 53A-1a-108 and R277-491, a charter school trust lands council as required in 53A-16-101.5(7), or have a local board approved exemption under R277-491-3E. District public schools and charter schools shall submit a Principal Assurance Form, as described in R277-491-5A.

B. All charter schools that elect to receive School LAND

Trust funds shall have a charter trust lands council, develop an academic plan in accordance with the school charter, and report the date when the charter trust lands council and charter board approved the plan. The principal for each charter school that elects to receive School LAND Trust funds shall submit a plan on the School LAND Trust Program website no later than May 1; newly opening charter schools shall submit plans on the School LAND Trust Program website no later than October 1 in the school's first year.

C. An approving entity shall consider plans annually and may approve or disapprove a school plan. If the approving entity does not approve a plan, the approving entity shall provide a written explanation explaining why the plan was not approved and request that the school revise the plan, consistent with Section 53A-16-101.5.

D. The principal for each public school shall provide information on each school's plan to address most critical academic needs and complete the USOE-provided form via the School LAND Trust website.

(1) Along with each plan, the principal shall submit a record of the vote by the school community council or charter trust land council approving the school plan.

(2) The approval shall include the date of the vote, votes for, against, and absent, consistent with Section 53A-16-101.5.

E. To facilitate schools' submission of information, each local board of education shall establish a school district submission date for the school district schools not later than May 1 of each year. Timelines shall allow for school community council reconsideration and amendment of the school plans if the approving entity rejects a plan.

F. The USOE shall only distribute funds to schools with plans approved by the approving entity.

G. Approving entity responsibilities:

(1) Principals shall show at least one of the training DVDs available on the School LAND Trust website in at least one school faculty meeting annually. In the same meeting, the principal shall explain how the school is spending its School LAND Trust funds.

(2) Prior to approval of school plans, the approving entity shall ensure that plans include academic goals, specific steps to meet those goals, measurements to assess improvement and specific expenditures focused on student academic improvement.

(3) The USOE shall not distribute funds until a school has an approved plan to use funds to enhance or improve a school's academic excellence consistent with Section 53A-16-101.5 and R277-477.

(4) The School Children's Trust Director shall review and approve all charter school plans on behalf of the SCSB. The School Children's Trust Director shall also provide notice as necessary to the SCSB of changes required of charter schools for compliance with state law and Board rule.

R277-477-4. Appropriate Use of School LAND Trust Program Funds.

A. Examples of successful plans using School LAND Trust Program monies include programs focused on:

(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 or books;

(6) teachers, teacher aides, and student tutors;

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

(8) student focused educational technology, including hardware and software, computer carts and work stations;

(9) books, textbooks, workbooks, library books, bookcases, and audio-visual materials;

(10) student planners; and

(11) nominal student incentives that are academic in nature or of marginal total cost.

B. Examples of plans ineligible for School LAND Trust Program funding include:

(1) security;

(2) phone, cell phone, electric, and other utility costs;

(3) sports and playground equipment;

(4) athletic or intermural programs;

(5) extra-curricular non-academic expenditures;

(6) audio-visual systems in non-classroom locations;

(7) non-academic field trips;

(8) food and drink for council meetings or parent nights;

(9) printing and mailing costs for notices to parents;

(10) accreditation, administrative, clerical, or secretarial costs;

(11) cash or cash equivalent incentives for students;

(12) other furniture;

(13) staff bonuses; and

(14) similar non-instructional items or programs.

C. Each school plan may budget and spend no more than the lesser of $5,000 or 20 percent of the annual allocation of School LAND Trust funds for in-school civic and character education including student leadership skills training and positive behavior intervention. A school may designate funds for these programs/activities only if the plan clearly describes how these activities/programs directly affect student academic achievement.

D. Schools that are specifically designated to serve students with disabilities may use funds as needed to directly influence and improve student performance according to the students' Individual Education Plans (IEPs).

E. The school trust is intended to benefit all of Utah's school children. The Board encourages councils to design and implement plans in a way that benefits all children at each school.

F. School districts and charter schools choosing to submit information to the School LAND Trust website through a comprehensive electronic plan shall satisfy standards 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 chartering entity 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.

G. Principals shall ensure that all council members have the opportunity to sign the form indicating their involvement in implementing the current School LAND Trust plan and developing the school plan for the upcoming year. A principal shall upload the form to the database.

H. Prior to approval of the School LAND Trust plans, the president or chair of an approving entity shall ensure that the members of the approving entity receive annual training on the requirements of Section 53A-16-101.5.

I. When approving school plans on the School LAND Trust Program website, the approving entity shall report the meeting date(s) when the approving entity approved the plans.

R277-477-5. Distribution of Funds - Determination of Proportionate Share.

A. A designated amount appropriated by the Legislature from the Interest and Dividends Account shall fund the School Children's Trust Section, the administration of the program and other duties outlined in this rule and Sections 53A-16-101.5 and 53A-16-101.6. The USOE shall deposit any unused balance initially allocated for School LAND Trust Program administration in the Interest and Dividends Account for future distribution to schools through the School LAND Trust

Program.

B. The USOE, through the School LAND Trust Program, shall distribute funds to school districts and charter schools as provided under Section 53A-16-101.5(3)(a). The USOE shall base the distribution on the state's total fall enrollment as reflected in the audited October 1 Fall Enrollment Report from the previous school year.

C. Each school district shall distribute funds received under R277-477-3A to each school within each school district on an equal per student basis.

D. Local boards of education shall 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.

E. The USOE shall fund charter schools on a per pupil basis, provided that each charter school, including newly opening charter schools, receives at least 0.4 percent of the total available to charter schools as a group. A newly opening charter school shall receive the greater of 0.4 percent of the total available to charter schools as a group or the per pupil amount based on the school's estimated enrollment. The USOE shall allocate the remainder of the distribution to charter schools on a per pupil basis to all charter schools that receive an amount greater than the base 0.4 percent amount. The USOE shall increase or decrease a newly opening charter school's enrollment in the school's second year to reflect the school's actual initial October 1 enrollment.

F. If a school chooses not to apply for School LAND Trust Program funds or does not meet the requirements for receiving funds, the USOE shall retain the funds allocated for that school and include those funds in the statewide distribution for the following school year.

G. Local boards of education and school districts shall ensure timely notification to chairs and principals of the availability of the funds to schools with approved plans.

H. The School Children's Trust Director shall review and approve all plans submitted by the USDB governing board as necessary.

R277-477-6. School LAND Trust Program: Implementation of Plans and Required Reporting.

A. Schools shall make full good faith efforts to implement plans as approved.

B. The school community council or charter school trust land council may amend a current year plan when necessary. The council shall amend the plan by a majority vote of a quorum of the council. The principal shall amend the school plan on the School LAND Trust website. The approving entity shall consider the amendment for approval, and approve amendments before funds are spent according to the amendment.

C. A school may carryover funds not used in the school approved plan to the next school year and add those funds to the School LAND Trust Program funds available for expenditure in the school the following year.

D. Schools shall provide an explanation for any carry over that exceeds one-tenth of the school's allocation in a single year in the school plan or report. The USOE shall consider districts and schools with consistently large carryover balances over multiple years as not making adequate and appropriate progress on their approved plans. The USOE may direct compliance reviews and corrective action.

E. Approval of school plans on the School LAND Trust website affirms that the approving entity has reviewed the plans and that the plans meet the requirements of Section 53A-1a-105 and R277-477.

F. District and charter school business officials shall enter prior year audited expenditures by category on the School LAND Trust website on or before October 15th. The expenditure data shall appear in the final reports submitted online by principals for reporting to parents as required in Section 53A-1a-108.

G. Principals shall submit final reports on the School LAND Trust website by October 20 annually.

R277-477-7. School LAND Trust Program - School Children's Trust to Review Compliance.

A. The School Children's Trust Section staff shall review each school final report for consistency with the approved school plan.

B. The School Children's Trust Section staff shall create a list of all schools whose final reports indicate that funds from the School LAND Trust Program were expended inconsistent with the requirements and academic intent of the law, inconsistent with R277-477 or R277-491, or inconsistent with the local board of education/charter board approved plan. The School Children's Trust Section staff shall report this list of schools to the district contact, district superintendent, and local board of education or charter board president annually.

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

D. The School Children's Trust Director shall supervise annual compliance reviews to review expenditure of funds relative to the approved plan and allowable expenses.

E. The School Children's Trust Director shall report annually to the Board Audit Committee on compliance review findings and other compliance issues. The Board Audit Committee shall make determinations regarding questioned costs and corrective action, following review and consideration of compliance and financial reviews conducted by the School Children's Trust Section staff.

F. The Board Audit Committee may recommend to the Board that the Board reduce or eliminate funds if a school fails to comply with Utah law or Board rule. The Board may require that the school reimburse the School LAND Trust Program for any inappropriate expenditures.

R277-477-8. School Children's Trust Director - Other Provisions.

A. The Director shall have professional qualifications and expertise in the areas generating revenue to the trust, including economics, energy development, finance, investments, public education, real estate, renewable resources, risk management, and trust law, as provided in 53A-16-101.6(3)(b).

B. The Director shall report to the Board Audit Committee monthly. The Director shall report day to day to the Superintendent or Superintendent's designee and has responsibilities as outlined in Sections 53A-16-101.5 and 53A-16-101.6.

C. The employees of the section report to the Director, who shall carry out the policy direction of the Board under law and faithfully adhere to the Board-approved budget.

D. The School Children's Trust Director shall submit a draft section budget to the Board Audit Committee annually, consistent with Section 53A-16-101.6(5)(a).

E. The School Children's Trust Director shall include in the draft budget a proposed School LAND Trust Program and school community council training schedule, as described in Section 53A-16-101.6(11).

F. The Board Audit Committee may discuss or approve, or both, the School Children's Trust budget in an open portion of the Board Audit Committee meeting.

G. The Board, consistent with Section 53A-16-101.6(5)(b), shall propose an approved budget to the Legislature.

KEY: schools, trust lands funds
July 8, 2014 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation June 10, 2013 **53A-16-101.5(3)(c)**
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-491. School Community Councils.
R277-491-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Candidate" means a parent or school employee who has filed for election to the school community council.

C. "Contested race" means the election of members to a school community council when there are more candidates than open positions.

D. "Days" means calendar days unless otherwise specifically designated.

E. "Educator" means a person employed by the school district where the person's child attends school and who holds a current educator license.

F. "Parent" means the parent or legal guardian of a student attending a school district public school.

G. "Parent or legal guardian member":

(1) means a member of a school community council who is a parent of a student who will be enrolled at the school at any time during the parent's or legal guardian's term of office; and

(2) may not include an educator that the school employs.

H. "School principal" means the principal of the school or designee as assigned by the principal.

I. "School community" means the geographic area the school district designates as the attendance area, with reasonable inclusion of the parents and legal guardians of additional students who currently attend the school.

J. "School community council" means the council organized at each school district public school consistent with Section 53A-1a-108 and R277-491. The council includes the principal, school employee members and parent members. Each council shall have at least a two parent member majority.

K. "School employee member" means a member of a school community council that the school or school district employs at a school, including the principal.

L. "Student" means a child in public school grades kindergarten through twelve counted on the audited October 1 Fall Enrollment Report.

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

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

R277-491-2. 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, and by Section 53A-1-401(3) which permits the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. Local boards of education are responsible for school community council operations, plan approval, oversight, and training.

C. The purpose of this rule is to:

(1) provide procedures and clarifying information to school community councils to assist them in fulfilling school community council responsibilities consistent with Section 53A-1a-108(3);

(2) provide direction to school districts and schools in establishing and maintaining school community councils whose primary focus is to develop, approve, and assist in implementing school plans, and advising school/school district administrators consistent with Sections 53A-1a-108(3) and 53A-16-101.5;

(3) provide a framework and support for improved academic achievement of students that is locally driven from within individual schools, through critical review of assessments and other indicators of student success, by establishing meaningful, measurable goals and implementing research-based programs and processes to reach the goals;

(4) encourage increased participation of the parents, school employees and others that support the purposes of the school community councils;

(5) encourage compliance with the law; and

(6) increase public awareness of:

(a) school trust lands and related land policies;

(b) management of the permanent State School Fund established in Utah Constitution Article X, Section 5; and

(c) educational excellence.

R277-491-3. School Community Council Member Election Provisions.

A. Each school shall establish a timeline for the election of parent or legal guardian members of a school community council; the timeline shall remain consistent for at least a four-year period.

B. A school shall hold the election for the parent or legal guardian members of a school community council near the beginning of the school year or in the spring and completed before the last week of school.

C. If a school holds the election in the spring, the school community council shall attempt to notify parents of incoming students about the opportunity to run for the council, and provide those parents with the opportunity to vote in the election.

D. A school community council member's term lasts two years. A school community council shall stagger terms so that approximately half of the council positions are elected each year.

E. A public school that is a secure facility, juvenile detention facility, hospital program school, or other small special program may receive School LAND Trust Program funds without having a school community council if the school demonstrates and documents a good faith effort to recruit members, have meetings and publicize results. The local board of education shall make this determination.

F. Each school community council shall determine the size of the council by a majority vote of a quorum of council members, provided that the resulting council has at least one employee member, the principal, and a two person majority of parents.

G. The principal shall provide notice of the school community council elections to the school community at least 10 days prior to the elections. The principal shall include in the notice the dates, times, and location of the election, the positions up for election, and information about becoming a candidate.

H. Parents and guardians may stand for election as parent or guardian members of a school community council at a school consistent with the definition of parent member in R277-491-1G.

I. The USOE encourages school community councils to establish clear and written timelines and procedures for school community council elections that may include receiving information from applicants in a timely manner.

J. A school need only conduct an election if the school community council position(s) are contested.

K. Parents may vote for the school community council parent members if their child(ren) are enrolled at the school, or to the extent possible consistent with R277-491-3C.

L. School community councils may establish procedures that allow for ballots to be clearly marked and mailed to the school in the case of distances that would otherwise discourage parent participation. Hand-delivered or mailed ballots shall meet the same timelines for voters voting in person.

M. Entire school districts or schools may allow parents to vote by electronic ballot. The school district or school shall clearly explain on its website the opportunity to vote by electronic means, if allowed by the school district or school.

N. Following the election, if those taking part in the election elect to the council more parent members who are

educators in that district than parents who are not educators in that district, the parents on that council shall appoint additional parent members until the number of parent members who are not educators exceeds the number of parent educators in that district.

O. School community council members who were duly elected or appointed prior to a subsequent change in law or Board rule may complete the term for which they were elected. All school community council members shall satisfy requirements of Utah law and Board rule in subsequent terms.

R277-491-4. Local School Board and School District Responsibilities Relating to School Community Councils.

A. Local boards of education may ask school community councils to address local issues at the school community council level for discussion before bringing the issues to local boards of education. Local boards of education may ask school community councils for information to inform local board decisions.

B. A local school board, in compliance with Section 53A-1a-108, shall ensure that all council members receive annual training, including training for the chair and vice chair about their specific responsibilities, and about the school community council requirements of Sections 53A-1a-108, 53A-1a-108.1, 53A-16-108.5, and 53A-16-101.5.

C. A school or school district administrator shall not prohibit or discourage a school community council from discussing any issue or concern not prohibited by law and raised by any school community council member.

R277-491-5. School Community Council Principal Responsibilities.

A. Following the election, the principal shall enter and electronically sign on the School LAND Trust website a Principal's Assurance Form affirming the school community council's election, that vacancies were filled after the elections, as necessary, and that the school community council's bylaws or procedures comply with Section 53A-1a-108 and R277-477 and R277-491.

B. A principal may not serve as chair or vice-chair of the school community council.

C. Annually, on or before October 20, the principal shall provide the following information on the school website, in the school office, and if needed, through a method that the council decides is best for the parents at the school who do not have internet access, and as provided in Section 53A-1a-108 and 53A-1a-108.1:

(1) A list of the members of the school community council and each member's direct email or phone number, or both;

(2) The school community council meeting schedule; and

(3) A summary of the annual report describing how the school used the School LAND Trust Program funds consistent with Section 53A-1a-108.1(5)(b) and R277-477-4C.

D. Principals shall ensure that school websites fully communicate the opportunities provided to parents to serve on the school community council and how parents can directly influence the expenditure of the School LAND Trust Program funds. Principals shall include on the website each school's dollar amount received each year through the program.

R277-491-6. School Community Council Chair Responsibilities.

A. After the council is seated each year, the council shall elect a chair from the parent members and a vice-chair from the parent or school employee members.

B. The school community council chair or designee shall:

(1) post the school community council meeting information (time, place and date of meeting; meeting agenda; and previous meeting draft minutes) on the school's website at least one week prior to each meeting;

(2) set the agenda for every meeting;

(3) conduct every meeting;

(4) assure that written minutes are kept consistent with Section 53A-1a-108.1(8);

(5) inform council members on resources available on the School LAND Trust website;

(6) assure that the council adopts a set of rules of order and procedures, including procedures for electing the chair and vice-chair, that the chair follows to conduct each meeting. The principal shall post these rules on the school website and make them available at each meeting; and

(7) welcome and encourage public participation.

C. School community council responsibilities do not allow for closed meetings, consistent with Section 53A-1a-108.1.

R277-491-7. School Community Council Business.

A. School community councils shall report on plans, programs, and expenditures at least annually to local boards of education and cooperate with USOE monitoring and audits.

B. School community councils shall encourage participation on the school community council and may recruit potential applicants to apply for open positions on the council.

C. The USOE encourages:

(1) school community councils to establish clear and written procedures governing the removal from office of a member who moves away or consistently does not attend meetings, and additional clarifications to assist in the efficient operation of school community councils, consistent with the law and Board rules; and

(2) school principals to attend all school community council meetings.

R277-491-8. Development of Plans.

A. School community council members shall participate fully in the development of various school plans described in Section 53A-1a-108(3) including, at a minimum:

(1) The School Improvement Plan;

(2) The School LAND Trust Plan;

(3) The Reading Achievement Plan (for elementary schools); and

(4) The Professional Development Plan.

B. The USOE encourages school community councils to advise and inform elected local school board members and other interested community members regarding the uses of these funds.

R277-491-9. Failure to Comply with Rule.

A. If a school district, school, or school community council fails to comply with the provisions of this rule, the School Children's Trust Director appointed under Section 53A-16-101.6 may report such failure to the Audit Committee of the Utah State Board of Education.

B. The Audit Committee of the Utah State Board of Education may recommend to the Board a reduction or elimination of School LAND Trust funds for a school district or school if the Audit Committee finds that the school district, school, or school community council has failed to comply with Utah law or Board rule.

KEY: school community councils
July 8, 2014 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation May 15, 2013 **53A-1-401(3)**

R280. Education, Rehabilitation.
R280-150. Adjudicative Proceedings Under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.
R280-150-1. Definitions.

"Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

R280-150-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by 53A-24-103 which places the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation under the policy direction of the Board and under the direction and general supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify standards and procedures for adjudication of disputes under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

R280-150-3. Standards and Procedures.

A. As its rules for adjudicative proceedings under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, the Board adopts and hereby incorporates by reference: 34 C.F.R. 361.57, 2001 edition, which adopts, defines, and publishes procedures for review of state rehabilitation service decisions, including alternative dispute resolution through mediation; and

B. The Board shall act in accordance with:

(1) Subsection V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C.A. 794; and

(2) The Utah State Office of Rehabilitation Case Service Manual, Chapter 21, approved on May 1, 2012.

KEY: administrative procedures, rules and procedures
July 8, 2014 53A-24-103
Notice of Continuation May 15, 2014 53A-1-401(3)

R305. Environmental Quality, Administration.
R305-4. Clean Fuels and Vehicle Technology Fund Grant and Loan Program.
R305-4-1. Authorization and Purpose.

(1) As authorized by Section 19-1-404, this rule establishes procedures for:

(a) providing loans and grants to government agencies and private sector businesses to convert vehicles to run on a clean fuel or purchase OEM vehicles to provide air pollution reduction benefits; and

(b) providing loans and grants for the purchase of clean fuel refueling equipment for a private sector business vehicle or government vehicle as provided under Section 19-1-403.

(2) As authorized by Section 19-1-404, this rule establishes criteria and conditions for:

(a) awarding grant and loan program monies; and

(b) loan repayment and the collection of loans.

R305-4-2. Definitions.

"Clean fuel" means clean fuel as defined in Subsection 19-1-402(1).

"Clean-fuel vehicle" means clean-fuel vehicle as defined in Subsection 19-1-402(2).

"Department" means the Utah Department of Environmental Quality.

"Fund" means fund as defined in Subsection 19-1-403.

"Government vehicle" means government vehicle as defined in Subsection 19-1-402(5).

"Grant" means monies awarded to an applicant from the fund that do not have to be repaid.

"Electric-hybrid vehicle" means electric-hybrid vehicle as defined in Subsection 19-1-402(3).

"OEM vehicle" means OEM vehicle as defined in Subsection 19-1-402(7).

"Private sector business vehicle" means private sector business vehicle as defined in Subsection 19-1-402(8).

"Refueling equipment" means refueling equipment as defined in Subsection 19-1-402(9).

R305-4-3. Grant and Loan Eligibility.

Eligibility for grants and loans from the fund is limited to projects for government vehicles and private sector business vehicles that meet the eligibility requirements set forth in R307-123, and for refueling equipment dispensing a clean fuel as provided for in Subsection 19-1-403-2(d) within the state of Utah.

R305-4-4. Preliminary Approval Application Procedure.

(1) All grant and loan applicants shall apply on forms provided by the Department as required by Subsection 19-1-404(1)(b)(vii)(A), and shall provide additional project information as requested by the Department.

(2) All private sector businesses applying for a grant or loan shall also complete a financial application that includes the following information:

(a) a current credit report from a reporting bureau authorized by the Department;

(b) a completed balance sheet of the personal or real property that will be used to secure the loan;

(c) copies of federal and state income tax returns for the last two years for the corporation and the applicant; and

(d) additional information as requested by the Department.

(3) All Applicants:

(a) may be charged an application fee of $140 for vehicle loans, $280 for grants, and $350 for infrastructure loans as authorized in Subsection 19-1-403(3)(a);

(b) shall sign a statement acknowledging that:

(i) approved projects must meet all the eligibility requirements listed in R307-123; and

(ii) applicants that are pre-approved are not guaranteed project reimbursement by the Department; and

(c) shall agree in writing to the provisions in Subsections 19-1-404(1)(b)(vii)(B) through (E), and

(d) shall, in the event that a vehicle converted or purchased using loan or grant proceeds becomes inoperable through mechanical failure or accident:

(i) continue to repay the loan whether or not the vehicle is repairable; or

(ii) appeal to the Department for a resolution as provided for in Subsection 19-1-404(1)(b)(vii)(C).

(A) Applicants that wish to appeal to the Department shall:

1. provide reasonable documentation that the vehicle converted or purchased is inoperable through mechanical failure or accident; and

2. propose a course of action that may include adjusting the loan repayment schedule or terms of the loan or grant.

(B) Any remedy pursued by the Department will be handled on a case-by-case basis and at the discretion of the Department.

(4) Once the Department has deemed that the application is complete and the proposed project complies with this rule, the application shall be reviewed by a committee consisting of at least the following:

(a) the DAQ Grant and Loan Program Coordinator or designee;

(b) the DAQ Mobile Section Manager or designee;

(c) two DAQ technical specialists chosen by the Department; and

(d) other members as designated at the discretion of the Department.

(5) The committee will evaluate each application according to the criteria provided in Sections R305-4-6 and 7.

(6) When considering grant and loan applications, the Department may modify the dollar amount or project scope for which a grant or loan is awarded.

(7) Submission of an application under this program and this rule constitutes the applicant's acceptance of the criteria and procedures of this rule.

R305-4-5. Final Approval Procedure and Payment Process.

(1) Once an applicant's project has been pre-approved to receive a grant or loan, the applicant shall provide:

(a) for vehicles, the demonstration of eligibility requirements in R307-123-3 through 5; and

(b) for refueling equipment, the following documentation:

(i) the name of the facility (including facility and/or unit number, if applicable) where refueling equipment will be installed and used;

(ii) the address of the facility where refueling equipment will be installed and used;

(iii) the government-issued building permit for the site at which the refueling equipment will be installed and used;

(iv) an original or copy of the bill of sale or sales contract from the purchase of the refueling equipment;

(2) Once an applicant has obtained final approval to receive a grant or loan, including signed contract documents, monies from the fund will be issued as reimbursements for the applicant's project costs.

(3) The approved applicant shall continue to comply with the provisions of this rule.

R305-4-6. Prioritization of Awards for Grant Applications.

As required by Subsection 19-1-404(1)(b)(iv), the Department will consider the following criteria in prioritizing and awarding grants:

(1) The feasibility and practicality of the project;

(2) The financial need of the applicant including its financial condition and the availability of other grants, rebates,

or low-interest loans for the project; and

(3) Whether and to what extent the project is leveraged; and

(4) The environmental and other benefits to the state and local community attributable to the project.

(5) When determining feasibility, the committee established in Subsection R305-4-4(4) may consider but are not limited to the following criteria:

(a) the cost of the project relative to market cost information; and

(b) the length of time proposed to complete the project.

(6) When determining practicality, the committee established in Subsection R305-4-4(4) may consider but are not limited to the following criteria:

(i) the technology selected for the project; and

(ii) the location of the project.

(7) When determining the environmental and other benefits to the state and local community attributable to the project, the committee established in Subsection R305-4-4(4) may consider but is not limited to the following criteria:

(a) the pollution reduction benefits attributable to the project;

(b) the location of the project;

(c) the ratio of the total project cost to the environmental and other benefits attributable to the project; and

(d) the accessibility and openness of any refueling equipment to the public, if applicable.

R305-4-7. Prioritization of Awards for Loan Applications.

As required by Subsection 19-1-404(1)(b)(iv), the Department will consider the following criteria in prioritizing and awarding loans:

(1) The feasibility and practicality of the project;

(2) The financial need of applicant including its financial condition and the availability of other grants, rebates, or low-interest loans for the project;

(3) Whether and to what extent the project is leveraged;

(4) The environmental and other benefits to the state and local community attributable to the project; and

(5) The applicant's creditworthiness.

(6) When determining feasibility, the committee established in Subsection R305-4-4(4) may consider but are not limited to the following criteria:

(a) the cost of the project relative to market cost information; and

(b) the length of time proposed to complete the project.

(7) When determining practicality, the committee established in Subsection R305-4-4(4) may consider but are not limited to the following criteria:

(a) the technology selected for the project; and

(b) the location of the project.

(8) When determining the environmental and other benefits to the state and local community attributable to the project, the committee established in Subsection R305-4-4(4) may consider but are not limited to the following criteria:

(a) pollution reduction benefits attributable to the project;

(b) the location of the project;

(c) the accessibility and openness of any refueling equipment to the public, if applicable; and

(d) the ratio of the total project cost to the environmental and other benefits attributable to the project.

R305-4-8. Grant Program Limitations.

(1) Grant applications shall not be approved if:

(a) awarding a grant to an applicant would result in the Department's inability to fulfill its obligations under this program or this rule;

(b) the applicant does not meet the approval requirements of Sections R305-4-4 and 5, and the project eligibility requirements of R307-123;

(c) the fund balance is zero;

(d) awarding a grant to an applicant would result in the fund balance being less than zero;

(e) the OEM vehicle purchased with the grant funds has previously been titled, registered, or driven more than 7,500 miles by a person or entity other than the applicant.

(f) the amount of a grant for any vehicle will exceed the provisions in Subsections 19-1-403(2)(c); or

(g) the total amount awarded for the purchase of vehicle refueling equipment will exceed the actual cost of the refueling equipment.

(2) The annual combined total for all grants approved shall not exceed a maximum of $500,000 as authorized by Subsection 19-1-404(1)(b)(i).

(3) The maximum number of vehicles purchased, converted, or retrofitted using grant funds by any fleet operator shall not exceed 100 vehicles, as authorized by Subsection 19-1-404(1)(b)(iii).

(4) The maximum amount that may be approved by the Department for a grant is $100,000; the minimum amount that may be approved is $5,000.

(5) Awards for applicants for both a grant and loan will not exceed the actual cost of the approved project, minus the amount of any tax credit claimed under Sections 59-7-605 or 59-10-1009.

R305-4-9. Loan Program Limitations.

(1) Loan application shall not be approved if:

(a) awarding a loan to an applicant would result in the Department's inability to fulfill its obligations under this program or this rule;

(b) the applicant does not meet the approval requirements of Sections R305-4-4 and 5, and the project eligibility requirements of R307-123;

(c) the fund balance is zero;

(d) awarding a loan to an applicant would result in the fund balance being less than zero;

(e) the OEM vehicle purchased with the loan funds has previously been titled, registered, or driven more than 7,500 miles by a person or entity other than the applicant;

(f) the amount of a loan for any vehicle will exceed the provisions in 19-1-403(2)(b) minus the amount of any tax credit claimed under Sections 59-7-605 or 59-10-1009; or

(g) the amount to be loaned for the purchase of vehicle refueling equipment will exceed the provisions in Subsection 19-1-403(2)(d)(ii).

(2) The maximum amount that may be approved by the Department for a loan is $200,000; the minimum amount that may be approved is $5,000.

(3) Awards for applicants applying for both a grant and loan will not exceed the actual cost of the approved project, minus the amount of any tax credit claimed under Sections 59-7-605 or 59-10-1009.

R305-4-10. Servicing the Loans and Loan Repayment.

(1) Loan repayment schedules shall:

(a) not exceed ten years, as required by Subsection 19-1-404(2)(b);

(b) be based on the financial situation and income circumstances of each borrower;

(c) be amortized with equal payment amounts;

(d) be of such amount to pay all interest and principal in full; and

(e) consider projected savings from use of the clean fuel vehicle as required by Subsection 19-1-404(2)(a). In determining projected savings, the Department may use all current and relevant market cost information.

(2) The initial installment payment is due on a date

established by the Department.

(3) Subsequent installment payments are due:

(a) on the first day of each month for private sector businesses; or

(b) as determined by the Department for government entities.

(4) A notice of payment and due date shall be sent for each subsequent payment. Non-receipt of the statement of account or notice of payment shall not be a defense for non-payment or late payment.

(5) Loans made from the fund for a government vehicle shall be made with no interest rate as required by Subsection 19-1-404(2)(d).

(6) Loans made from the fund for a private sector vehicle shall be made at an interest rate provided by Subsection 19-1-404(2)(c).

(7) Any changes in interest rates, re-negotiation of contract terms or elimination of debt must receive approval by the Department.

(8) Loan payments received shall be applied first to penalty, next to interest, and then to principal.

(9) Loan payments may be made in advance or the remaining principal balance of the loan may be paid in full at any time without penalty.

(10) Penalties for late loan payments shall be:

(a) ten percent of the payment due;

(b) assessed and payable on payments received by the Department more than 15 days after the due date;

(c) assessed only once per scheduled payment; and

(d) noticed to the borrower with the amounts of penalty and the total payment due.

(11) Payments shall be considered received the day of the U.S. Postal Service post mark date or receipted date for payments delivered to the Department by methods other than the U.S. Postal Service.

(12) If a loan payment check is returned due to insufficient funds, a service charge in the amount allowed by law shall be added to the payment amount due.

(13) Notice of loans paid in full shall be sent after all penalties, interest, and principal have been paid.

R305-4-11. Recovering on Defaulted Loans.

(1) Loans may be considered in default when three consecutive payments are past due by 30 days or more.

(2) If the loan is determined to be in default under R305-4-11(1), the Department or Division of Finance may declare the full amount of the defaulted loan, penalty, and interest immediately due.

(3) The Department or Division of Finance need not give notice of default prior to declaring the full amount due and payable.

(4) The borrower shall be liable for attorney's fees and collection costs for defaulted loans, whether incurred before or after court action.

R305-4-12. Review.

The Department reserves the right to review all data and applicants for continued compliance with this rule during the period the approved applicant has an outstanding loan obligation. The Department further reserves the right to request supplemental information it may deem necessary from an applicant in order to effectively administer the program and this rule.

R305-4-13. Indemnification.

The state government of Utah, any subdivision, or any agent of state government with responsibility for or obligation to the program cannot be held liable for injury or damage to persons, vehicles or other property caused by or involved with any equipment or vehicle purchased or converted to use a clean fuel or retrofitted in this program.

KEY: air pollution, alternative fuels, grants and loans, motor vehicles
July 8, 2014 19-1-401
Notice of Continuation July 15, 2013

R317. Environmental Quality, Water Quality.
R317-1. Definitions and General Requirements.
R317-1-1. Definitions.

"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.

"Biological assessment" means an evaluation of the biological condition of a water body using biological surveys and other direct measurements of composition or condition of the resident living organisms.

"Biological criteria" means numeric values or narrative descriptions that are established to protect the biological condition of the aquatic life inhabiting waters that have been given a certain designated aquatic life use.

"Board" means the Utah Water Quality Board.

"BOD" means 5-day, 20 degrees C. biochemical oxygen demand.

"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.

"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".

"CBOD" means 5-day, 20 degrees C., carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.

"COD" means chemical oxygen demand.

"Deep well" means a drinking water supply source which complies with all the applicable provisions of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water rules.

"Digested sludge" means sludge in which the volatile solids content has been reduced to about 50% by a suitable biological treatment process.

"Director" means the Director of the Division of Water Quality.

"Division" means the Utah State Division of Water Quality.

"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".

"Effluent" means the liquid discharge from any unit of a wastewater treatment works, including a septic tank.

"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.

"Human-induced stressor" means perturbations directly or indirectly caused by humans that alter the components, patterns, and/or processes of an ecosystem.

"Human pathogens" means specific causative agents of disease in humans such as bacteria or viruses.

"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".

"Influent" means the total wastewater flow entering a wastewater treatment works.

"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.

"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 Division controls the installation of such systems.

"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.

"Operating Permit" is a State issued permit issued to any wastewater treatment works covered under Rules 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.

"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).

"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.

"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.

"Sewage" is synonymous with the term "domestic wastewater".

"Shallow well" means a well providing a source of drinking water which does not meet the requirements of a "deep well".

"Sludge" means the accumulation of solids which have settled from wastewater. As initially accumulated, and prior to treatment, it is known as "raw sludge".

"SS" means suspended solids.

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.

"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).

"TSS" means total suspended solids.

"Underground Wastewater Disposal System" means a system for underground disposal of domestic wastewater. It includes onsite wastewater systems and large underground wastewater disposal systems.

"Use Attainability Analysis" means a structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the uses specified in R317-2-6. The factors to be considered in such an analysis include the physical, chemical, biological, and economic use removal criteria as described in 40 CFR 131.10(g) (1-6).

"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).

"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.

"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 Director 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 Director 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 Director 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 Director.

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 Director 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 Director 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 Director 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 Director 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 Director 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 rules 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 Director 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 Director 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
7.61 Colorado River -- December 5, 2013
7.62 Echo Reservoir -- March 26, 2014
7.63 Rockport Reservoir -- March 26, 2014

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 Director 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
August 1, 2014 19-5
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 Director 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 Director will incorporate appropriate changes and return to the Water Quality Board to petition for formal adoption of the proposed changes following the requirements of the Utah Rulemaking Act, Title 63G, Chapter 3.

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 Director, 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 rules 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 Director 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 discharge permits, CWA Section 404 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. 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 Director 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 Director 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 Director 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. 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.

4. 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 Director to authorize proposed activities that would otherwise not be authorized.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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 Director 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 Director 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 Director 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 Director 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. When possible, public notice on the antidegradation review conclusions will be combined with the public notice on the proposed permitting or certifying 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 may 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 Director 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 Director 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 rules 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 rules 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 standards 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 criteria as prescribed in Subsections R317-2-7.2, and R317-2-7.3, and Section R317-2-14.

7.2 Narrative Standards

It shall be unlawful, and a violation of these rules, 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; or determined by biological assessments in Subsection R317-2-7.3.

7.3 Biological Water Quality Assessment and Criteria

Waters of the State shall be free from human-induced stressors which will degrade the beneficial uses as prescribed by the biological assessment processes and biological criteria set forth below:

a. Quantitative biological assessments may be used to assess whether the purposes and designated uses identified in R317-2-6 are supported.

b. The results of the quantitative biological assessments may be used for purposes of water quality assessment, including, but not limited to, those assessments required by 303(d) and 305(b) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1313(d) and 1315(b)).

c. Quantitative biological assessments shall use documented methods that have been subject to technical review and produce consistent, objective and repeatable results that account for methodological uncertainty and natural environmental variability.

d. If biological assessments reveal a biologically degraded water body, specific pollutants responsible for the degradation will not be formally published (i.e., Biennial Integrated Report, TMDL) until a thorough evaluation of potential causes, including nonchemical stressors (e.g., habitat degradation or hydrological modification or criteria described in 40 CFR 131.10 (g)(1 - 6) as defined by the Use Attainability Analysis process), has been conducted.

R317-2-8. Protection of Downstream Uses.

All actions to control waste discharges under these rules 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 Director 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 rules 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 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 Lake to 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
Currant 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	Recreation and Aesthetics		Agri-culture
	1C	2A	2B	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 5	Radium 226, 228		
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)

Blue Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County, from Gunnison Bay to Blue Creek Reservoir: maximum 6,300 mg/l and an average of 3,900 mg/l

Blue Creek Reservoir and tributaries, Box Elder County, maximum 2,200 mg/l

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 Director 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 Director 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 Director, 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 Director will consult with the Division of Wildlife Resources in making such determinations. The Division will maintain information regarding the waterbodies and time periods where application of 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
Thallium	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	1,900
2-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
PhenanthrenePyrene	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
July 2, 2014 **19-5**
Notice of Continuation October 2, 2012

R317. Environmental Quality, Water Quality.
R317-550. Rules for Liquid Waste Operations.
R317-550-1. Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this rule. The word "shall" as used herein indicates a mandatory requirement. The term "should" is intended to mean a recommended or desirable standard.

"Chemical Toilet" means a nonflush device wherein the waste is deposited directly into a receptacle containing a solution of water and chemical. It may be housed in a permanent or portable structure.

"Collection Vehicle" means any vehicle, tank, trailer, or combination thereof, which provides commercial collection, transportation, storage, or disposal of any waste defined as liquid waste.

"Division" means the Utah Division of Water Quality.

"Liquid Waste Operation" means any business activity or solicitation by which liquid wastes are collected, transported, stored, or disposed of by a collection vehicle. This shall include, but not be limited to, the cleaning out of septic tanks, wastewater holding tanks, chemical toilets, and vault privies.

"Liquid Waste Operator" means any person who conducts the business of a liquid waste operation.

"Liquid Waste" means, for the purpose of this rule, domestic wastewater or sewage.

"Local Health Department" means a county or multicounty local health department established under Title 26A.

"Person" means an individual, trust, firm, estate, company, corporation, partnership, association, state, state or federal agency or entity, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state as defined in Section 19-1-103.

"Public Health Hazard" means, for the purpose of this rule, a condition whereby there are sufficient types and amounts of biological, chemical, or physical agents relating to wastes that are likely to cause human illness, disorders, or disability. These include, but are not limited to, pathogenic viruses and bacteria, parasites, and toxic chemicals.

"Regulatory Authority" means either the Utah Division of Water Quality or the local health department having jurisdiction.

"Septic Tank" means a watertight receptacle which receives the discharge of a drainage system or part thereof, designed and constructed so as to retain solids, digest organic matter through a period of detention, and allow the liquids to discharge into soil outside of the tank through an underground absorption system.

"Tank" means any container that when placed on a vehicle is used to transport wastes removed from a septic tank, wastewater holding tank, chemical toilet. or vault privy.

"Vault Privy" means any facility wherein the waste is deposited without flushing, into a permanently-installed, watertight, vault or receptacle, which is usually installed below ground.

"Wastewater Holding Tank" means a watertight receptacle designed to receive and store liquid wastes to facilitate treatment at another location.

R317-550-2. Authority, Purpose and Scope of Rule.

2.1. These rules are administered by the division authorized by Title 19 Chapter 5.

2.2. The collection, storage, transportation, and disposal of all liquid wastes by liquid waste operators shall be accomplished in a sanitary manner which does not create a public health hazard or nuisance, or adversely affect the quality of the waters of the State.

2.3. A liquid waste operator shall have a current permit issued by the local health department having jurisdiction prior to initiating a liquid waste operation.

R317-550-3. Permitting Requirements.

3.1. Prior to initiating a liquid waste operation, the liquid waste operator shall make application to the local health department having jurisdiction for a permit to operate. The application shall include:

A. Name, address, and telephone number of applicant. If applicant is a partnership, the names and addresses of the partners; and if a corporation, the name and address of the corporation.

B. Name and address of the places of business if different from above.

C. Applicant shall state the number of collection vehicles to be used, description of vehicles (make, model, year, and license number), tank capacity, and any other related information required by the local health department.

D. A list of all sites shall be provided that are used for disposal of wastes resulting from the liquid waste operation. Applicants may be required by the regulatory authority to provide proof of permission to dispose of wastes at such sites.

3.2. To protect all persons damaged by faulty workmanship resulting from liquid waste operations, and to guarantee payment of monies owing incident to these regulations, the regulatory authority may require a surety bond and proof of general liability insurance as part of the application.

3.3. The operating permit shall be renewed at least every 3 years.

R317-550-4. Inspection of Liquid Waste Operations.

4.1. The regulatory authority may inspect all equipment and, if necessary, disposal sites to be used in connection with the liquid waste operation.

R317-550-5. Collection Vehicle Requirements.

5.1. Collection vehicle identification requirements shall be determined by the local health department having jurisdiction.

5.2. Each collection vehicle shall conform to the following minimum specification:

A. Tanks shall be of watertight construction, fully enclosed, durable, and shall be provided with suitable covers to prevent spillage during transport. The capacity of the tank in U.S. gallons shall be determined accurately by calculation, metering, or as specified by the manufacturer, and shall be plainly, legibly, and permanently marked or stamped on the exterior of the tank.

B. The collection vehicle shall be equipped with either a positive displacement pump or other type of pump which will not allow any spillage and will be self-priming.

C. The discharge connection of the tank shall be provided with a valve and with a threaded screw cap or other acceptable sealing device. When not in use, the valve shall be closed and the threaded screw cap or sealing device shall be in place to prevent accidental leakage or discharge.

5.3. When in use, pumping equipment shall be so operated that a public health hazard or nuisance will not be created. Each collection vehicle should at all times be supplied with a pressurized wash water tank, disinfectant, and implements needed for cleanup purposes in the event of accidental spillage of waste on the ground. The operator shall ensure that such spills are cleaned and disinfected in such a manner to render them harmless to human and animals.

5.4. Sewage hoses on collection vehicles shall be thoroughly drained, capped, and stored in such a manner that they will not create a public health hazard or nuisance.

5.5. Tanks used for collection, transportation, and storage of wastes shall be so constructed that the exterior can be easily cleaned.

5.6. All collection vehicles, when parked and not in use, shall be protected and maintained in such a manner that they will not promote an odor nuisance, the breeding of insects, the attraction of rodents, or create any other public health hazard or

nuisance.

R317-550-6. Conduct of Liquid Waste Operations, Including Submission of Reports.

6.1. All services rendered by the liquid waste operation shall be conducted in a sanitary manner that does not create a public health hazard or nuisance. After the services are rendered, the liquid waste operator shall furnish the customer with a written receipt that carries the business name and address of the liquid waste operation.

6.2. All wastewater components, consisting of scum, sludge, and liquid waste, shall be removed from septic tanks, wastewater holding tanks, chemical toilets, and vault privies. See Subsection R317-4-14 Appendix E for septic tank operation and maintenance.

6.3. The liquid waste operation shall submit summary data of their business activity to the regulatory authority as often as required by that agency. Summary data information shall include:

A. Source of all waste pumped on each occurrence, including name and address of source. If necessary, this information may be provided in code and made available for inspection at the business address of the liquid waste operation.

B. Specific type of waste disposal; system services on each occurrence.

C. Quantity of wastes pumped on each occurrence.

D. Name and location of authorized disposal site where liquid wastes were deposited for disposal.

R317-550-7. Disposal of Wastes at Approved Locations.

7.1. All wastes collected shall be disposed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Division and the local health department having jurisdiction. Disposal shall be accomplished by one of the following methods:

A. Into a public sewer system at the place and point in the system designated and approved by the appropriate authority.

B. Into a landfill which has been approved by the Director of the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste for disposal of such wastes and in accordance with Rules R315-301 through R315-320, and with concurrence by the local health department.

C. Land disposal, in accordance with the provisions of Subsection R317-8-1.10(10), if approved by the Director and with the concurrence of the local health department.

7.2. No waste shall be deposited into a sewerage system or treatment works that will have a detrimental effect on the overall operation.

7.3. Under no circumstances shall dumping of wastes be permitted into any public or private lake, pond, stream, river, watercourse, or any other body of water, or onto any public or private land which has not been designated as an approved disposal site.

7.4. It shall be unlawful for any liquid waste operation to transport, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes as defined by 19-6-102(7) without complying with all provisions of Rules R315-1 through R315-301.

R317-550-8. Failure to Comply With Rules.

Any person failing to comply with these rules shall be subject to action as specified in Section 19-5-115.

KEY: dumping of wastes, liquid waste, pollution
July 30, 2014 19-5-104
Notice of Continuation June 18, 2012

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-1. Utah Medicaid Program.
R414-1-1. Introduction and Authority.

(1) This rule generally characterizes the scope of the Medicaid Program in Utah, and defines all of the provisions necessary to administer the program.

(2) The rule is authorized by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, and Sections 26-1-5, 26-18-2.1, 26-18-2.3, UCA.

R414-1-2. Definitions.

The following definitions are used throughout the rules of the Division:

(1) "Act" means the federal Social Security Act.

(2) "Applicant" means any person who requests assistance under the medical programs available through the Division.

(3) "Categorically needy" means aged, blind or disabled individuals or families and children:

(a) who are otherwise eligible for Medicaid; and

(i) who meet the financial eligibility requirements for AFDC as in effect in the Utah State Plan on July 16, 1996; or

(ii) who meet the financial eligibility requirements for SSI or an optional State supplement, or are considered under section 1619(b) of the federal Social Security Act to be SSI recipients; or

(iii) who is a pregnant woman whose household income does not exceed 133% of the federal poverty guideline; or

(iv) is under age six and whose household income does not exceed 133% of the federal poverty guideline; or

(v) who is a child under age one born to a woman who was receiving Medicaid on the date of the child's birth and the child remains with the mother; or

(vi) who is least age six but not yet age 18, or is at least age six but not yet age 19 and was born after September 30, 1983, and whose household income does not exceed 100% of the federal poverty guideline; or

(vii) who is aged or disabled and whose household income does not exceed 100% of the federal poverty guideline; or

(viii) who is a child for whom an adoption assistance agreement with the state is in effect.

(b) whose categorical eligibility is protected by statute.

(4) "Code of Federal Regulations" (CFR) means the publication by the Office of the Federal Register, specifically Title 42, used to govern the administration of the Medicaid Program.

(5) "Client" means a person the Division or its duly constituted agent has determined to be eligible for assistance under the Medicaid program.

(6) "CMS" means The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, a Federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Programs for which CMS is responsible include Medicare, Medicaid, and the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

(7) "Department" means the Department of Health.

(8) "Director" means the director of the Division.

(9) "Division" means the Division of Health Care Financing within the Department.

(10) "Emergency medical condition" means a medical condition showing acute symptoms of sufficient severity that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in:

(a) placing the patient's health in serious jeopardy;

(b) serious impairment to bodily functions;

(c) serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part; or

(d) death.

(11) "Emergency service" means immediate medical attention and service performed to treat an emergency medical condition. Immediate medical attention is treatment rendered within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms or within 24 hours of diagnosis.

(12) "Emergency Services Only Program" means a health program designed to cover a specific range of emergency services.

(13) "Executive Director" means the executive director of the Department.

(14) "InterQual" means the McKesson Criteria for Inpatient Reviews, a comprehensive, clinically based, patient focused medical review criteria and system developed by McKesson Corporation.

(15) "Medicaid agency" means the Department of Health.

(16) "Medical assistance program" or "Medicaid program" means the state program for medical assistance for persons who are eligible under the state plan adopted pursuant to Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act; as implemented by Title 26, Chapter 18.

(17) "Medical or hospital assistance" means services furnished or payments made to or on behalf of recipients under medical programs available through the Division.

(18) "Medically necessary service" means that:

(a) it is reasonably calculated to prevent, diagnose, or cure conditions in the recipient that endanger life, cause suffering or pain, cause physical deformity or malfunction, or threaten to cause a handicap; and

(b) there is no other equally effective course of treatment available or suitable for the recipient requesting the service that is more conservative or substantially less costly.

(19) "Medically needy" means aged, blind, or disabled individuals or families and children who are otherwise eligible for Medicaid, who are not categorically needy, and whose income and resources are within limits set under the Medicaid State Plan.

(20) "Medical standards," as applied in this rule, means that an individual may receive reasonable and necessary medical services up until the time a physician makes an official determination of death.

(21) "Prior authorization" means the required approval for provision of a service that the provider must obtain from the Department before providing the service. Details for obtaining prior authorization are found in Section I of the Utah Medicaid Provider Manual.

(22) "Provider" means any person, individual or corporation, institution or organization that provides medical, behavioral or dental care services under the Medicaid program and who has entered into a written contract with the Medicaid program.

(23) "Recipient" means a person who has received medical or hospital assistance under the Medicaid program, or has had a premium paid to a managed care entity.

(24) "Undocumented alien" means an alien who is not recognized by Immigration and Naturalization Services as being lawfully present in the United States.

(25) "Utilization review" means the Department provides for review and evaluation of the utilization of inpatient Medicaid services provided in acute care general hospitals to patients entitled to benefits under the Medicaid plan.

(26) "Utilization Control" means the Department has implemented a statewide program of surveillance and utilization control that safeguards against unnecessary or inappropriate use of Medicaid services, safeguards against excess payments, and assesses the quality of services available under the plan. The program meets the requirements of 42 CFR, Part 456.

R414-1-3. Single State Agency.

The Utah Department of Health is the Single State Agency designated to administer or supervise the administration of the Medicaid program under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act.

R414-1-4. Medical Assistance Unit.

Within the Utah Department of Health, the Division of Health Care Financing has been designated as the medical assistance unit.

R414-1-5. Incorporations by Reference.

The Department incorporates the April 1, 2014 versions of the following by reference:

(1) Utah Medicaid State Plan, including any approved amendments, under Title XIX of the Social Security Act Medical Assistance Program;

(2) Medical Supplies Utah Medicaid Provider Manual, Section 2, Medical Supplies, as applied in Rule R414-70;

(3) Hospital Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual with its attachments;

(4) Home Health Agencies Utah Medicaid Provider Manual, and the manual's attachment for the Private Duty Nursing Acuity Grid;

(5) Speech-Language Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(6) Audiology Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(7) Hospice Care Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(8) Long Term Care Services in Nursing Facilities Utah Medicaid Provider Manual with its attachments;

(9) Personal Care Utah Medicaid Provider Manual with its attachments;

(10) Utah Home and Community-Based Waiver Services for Individuals 65 or Older Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(11) Utah Home and Community-Based Waiver Services for Individuals with Acquired Brain Injury Age 18 and Older Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(12) Utah Home and Community-Based Waiver for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities or Other Related Conditions Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(13) Utah Home and Community-Based Waiver Services for Individuals with Physical Disabilities Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(14) Utah Home and Community-Based Waiver Services New Choices Waiver Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(15) Utah Home and Community-Based Waiver Services for Technology Dependent, Medically Fragile Individuals Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(16) Utah Home and Community-Based Waiver Services Autism Waiver Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(17) Office of Inspector General Administrative Hearings Procedures Manual;

(18) Pharmacy Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual with its attachments;

(19) Coverage and Reimbursement Code Look-up Tool found at http://health.utah.gov/medicaid/stplan/lookup/CoverageLookup.php;

(20) Certified Nurse - Midwife Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(21) CHEC Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual with its attachments;

(22) Chiropractic Medicine Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(23) Dental, Oral Maxillofacial, and Orthodontia Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(24) General Attachments for the Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(25) Indian Health Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(26) Laboratory Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual with its attachments;

(27) Medical Transportation Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(28) Mental Health Centers/Prepaid Mental Health Plans Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(29) Non-Traditional Medicaid Health Plan Utah Medicaid Provider Manual with its attachments;

(30) Certified Family Nurse Practitioner and Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(31) Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(32) Physician Services and Anesthesiology Utah Medicaid Provider Manual with its attachments;

(33) Podiatric Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(34) Primary Care Network Utah Medicaid Provider Manual with its attachments;

(35) Psychology Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(36) Rehabilitative Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(37) Rehabilitative Mental Health Services for Children Under Authority of Department of Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services or Division of Juvenile Justice Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(38) Rural Health Clinic Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual with its attachments;

(39) School-Based Skills Development Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(40) Section I: General Information of the Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(41) Services for Pregnant Women Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(42) Substance Abuse Treatment Services and Targeted Case Management Services for Substance Abuse Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(43) Targeted Case Management for CHEC Medicaid Eligible Children Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(44) Targeted Case Management for the Chronically Mentally Ill Utah Medicaid Provider Manual;

(45) Targeted Case Management for Early Childhood (Ages 0-4) Utah Medicaid Provider Manual; and

(46) Vision Care Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual.

R414-1-6. Services Available.

(1) Medical or hospital services available under the Medical Assistance Program are generally limited by federal guidelines as set forth under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act and Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

(2) The following services provided in the State Plan are available to both the categorically needy and medically needy:

(a) inpatient hospital services, with the exception of those services provided in an institution for mental diseases;

(b) outpatient hospital services and rural health clinic services;

(c) other laboratory and x-ray services;

(d) skilled nursing facility services, other than services in an institution for mental diseases, for individuals 21 years of age or older;

(e) early and periodic screening and diagnoses of individuals under 21 years of age, and treatment of conditions found, are provided in accordance with federal requirements;

(f) family planning services and supplies for individuals of child-bearing age;

(g) physician's services, whether furnished in the office, the patient's home, a hospital, a skilled nursing facility, or elsewhere;

(h) podiatrist's services;

(i) optometrist's services;

(j) psychologist's services;

(k) interpreter's services;

(l) home health services:

(i) intermittent or part-time nursing services provided by

a home health agency;

(ii) home health aide services by a home health agency; and

(iii) medical supplies, equipment, and appliances suitable for use in the home;

(m) private duty nursing services for children under age 21;

(n) clinic services;

(o) dental services;

(p) physical therapy and related services;

(q) services for individuals with speech, hearing, and language disorders furnished by or under the supervision of a speech pathologist or audiologist;

(r) prescribed drugs, dentures, and prosthetic devices and eyeglasses prescribed by a physician skilled in diseases of the eye or by an optometrist;

(s) other diagnostic, screening, preventive, and rehabilitative services other than those provided elsewhere in the State Plan;

(t) services for individuals age 65 or older in institutions for mental diseases:

(i) inpatient hospital services for individuals age 65 or older in institutions for mental diseases;

(ii) skilled nursing services for individuals age 65 or older in institutions for mental diseases; and

(iii) intermediate care facility services for individuals age 65 or older in institutions for mental diseases;

(u) intermediate care facility services, other than services in an institution for mental diseases. These services are for individuals determined, in accordance with section 1902(a)(31)(A) of the Social Security Act, to be in need of this care, including those services furnished in a public institution for the mentally retarded or for individuals with related conditions;

(v) inpatient psychiatric facility services for individuals under 22 years of age;

(w) nurse-midwife services;

(x) family or pediatric nurse practitioner services;

(y) hospice care in accordance with section 1905(o) of the Social Security Act;

(z) case management services in accordance with section 1905(a)(19) or section 1915(g) of the Social Security Act;

(aa) extended services to pregnant women, pregnancy-related services, postpartum services for 60 days, and additional services for any other medical conditions that may complicate pregnancy;

(bb) ambulatory prenatal care for pregnant women furnished during a presumptive eligibility period by a qualified provider in accordance with section 1920 of the Social Security Act; and

(cc) other medical care and other types of remedial care recognized under state law, specified by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, pursuant to 42 CFR 440.60 and 440.170, including:

(i) medical or remedial services provided by licensed practitioners, other than physician's services, within the scope of practice as defined by state law;

(ii) transportation services;

(iii) skilled nursing facility services for patients under 21 years of age;

(iv) emergency hospital services; and

(v) personal care services in the recipient's home, prescribed in a plan of treatment and provided by a qualified person, under the supervision of a registered nurse.

(dd) other medical care, medical supplies, and medical equipment not otherwise a Medicaid service if the Division determines that it meets both of the following criteria:

(i) it is medically necessary and more appropriate than any Medicaid covered service; and

(ii) it is more cost effective than any Medicaid covered service.

R414-1-7. Aliens.

(1) Certain qualified aliens described in Title IV of Pub. L. No. 104 193, 110 Stat. 2105, may be eligible for the Medicaid program. All other aliens are prohibited from receiving non-emergency services as described in Section 1903(v) of the Social Security Act.

(2) An alien who is prohibited from receiving non-emergency services will have "Emergency Services Only Program" printed on his Medical Identification Card, as noted in Rule R414-3A.

R414-1-8. Statewide Basis.

The medical assistance program is state-administered and operates on a statewide basis in accordance with 42 CFR 431.50.

R414-1-9. Medical Care Advisory Committee.

There is a Medical Care Advisory Committee that advises the Medicaid agency director on health and medical care services. The committee is established in accordance with 42 CFR 431.12.

R414-1-10. Discrimination Prohibited.

In accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 70b), and the regulations at 45 CFR Parts 80 and 84, the Medicaid agency assures that no individual shall be subjected to discrimination under the plan on the grounds of race, color, gender, national origin, or handicap.

R414-1-11. Administrative Hearings.

The Department has a system of administrative hearings for medical providers and dissatisfied applicants, clients, and recipients that meets all the requirements of 42 CFR, Part 431, Subpart E.

R414-1-12. Utilization Review.

(1) The Department conducts hospital utilization review as outlined in the Superior System Waiver in effect at the time service was rendered.

(2) The Department shall determine medical necessity and appropriateness of inpatient admissions during utilization review by use of InterQual Criteria, published by McKesson Corporation.

(3) The standards in the InterQual Criteria shall not apply to services in which a determination has been made to utilize criteria customized by the Department or that are:

(a) excluded as a Medicaid benefit by rule or contract;

(b) provided in an intensive physical rehabilitation center as described in Rule R414-2B; or

(c) organ transplant services as described in Rule R414-10A.

In these exceptions, or where InterQual is silent, the Department shall approve or deny services based upon appropriate administrative rules or its own criteria as incorporated in the Medicaid provider manuals.

R414-1-13. Provider and Client Agreements.

(1) To meet the requirements of 42 CFR 431.107, the Department contracts with each provider who furnishes services under the Utah Medicaid Program.

(2) By signing a provider agreement with the Department, the provider agrees to follow the terms incorporated into the provider agreements, including policies and procedures, provider manuals, Medicaid Information Bulletins, and provider letters.

(3) By signing an application for Medicaid coverage, the client agrees that the Department's obligation to reimburse for services is governed by contract between the Department and the provider.

R414-1-14. Utilization Control.

(1) In order to control utilization, and in accordance with 42 CFR 440, Subpart B, services, equipment, or supplies not specifically identified by the Department as covered services under the Medicaid program are not a covered benefit. In addition, the Department will also use prior authorization for utilization control. All necessary and appropriate medical record documentation for prior approvals must be submitted with the request. If the provider has not obtained prior authorization for a service as outlined in the Medicaid provider manual, the Department shall deny coverage of the service.

(2) The Department may request records that support provider claims for payment under programs funded through the Department. These requests must be in writing and identify the records to be reviewed. Responses to requests must be returned within 30 days of the date of the request. Responses must include the complete record of all services for which reimbursement is claimed and all supporting services. If there is no response within the 30 day period, the Department will close the record and will evaluate the payment based on the records available.

(3)(a) If the Department pays for a service which is later determined not to be a benefit of the Utah Medicaid program or does not comply with state or federal policies and regulations, the provider shall refund the payment upon written request from the Department.

(b) If services cannot be properly verified or when a provider refuses to provide or grant access to records, the provider shall refund to the Department all funds for services rendered. Otherwise, the Department may deduct an equal amount from future reimbursements.

(c) Unless appealed, the refund must be made to Medicaid within 30 days of written notification. An appeal of this determination must be filed within 30 days of written notification as specified in Rule R410-14.

(d) A provider shall reimburse the Department for all overpayments regardless of the reason for the overpayment.

(e) Provider appeals of action for recovery or withholding of money initiated by the Office of Inspector General of Medicaid Services (OIG) shall be governed by the OIG Administrative Hearings Procedures Manual incorporated by reference in Section R414-1-5.

R414-1-15. Medicaid Fraud.

The Department has established and will maintain methods, criteria, and procedures that meet all requirements of 42 CFR 455.13 through 455.21 for prevention and control of program fraud and abuse.

R414-1-16. Confidentiality.

State statute, Title 63G, Chapter 2, and Section 26-1-17.5, impose legal sanctions and provide safeguards that restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants, clients, and recipients to purposes directly connected with the administration of the plan.

All other requirements of 42 CFR Part 431, Subpart F are met.

R414-1-17. Eligibility Determinations.

Determinations of eligibility for Medicaid under the plan are made by the Division of Health Care Financing, the Utah Department of Workforce Services, and the Utah Department of Human Services. There is a written agreement among the Utah Department of Health, the Utah Department of Workforce Services, and the Utah Department of Human Services. The agreement defines the relationships and respective responsibilities of the agencies.

R414-1-18. Professional Standards Review Organization.

All other provisions of the State Plan shall be administered by the Medicaid agency or its agents according to written contract, except for those functions for which final authority has been granted to a Professional Standards Review Organization under Title XI of the Act.

R414-1-19. Timeliness in Eligibility Determinations.

The Medicaid agency shall adhere to all timeliness requirements of 42 CFR 435.911, for processing applications, determining eligibility, and approving Medicaid requests. If these requirements are not completed within the defined time limits, clients may notify the Division of Health Care Financing at 288 North, 1460 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2906.

R414-1-20. Residency.

Medicaid is furnished to eligible individuals who are residents of the State under 42 CFR 435.403.

R414-1-21. Out-of-state Services.

Medicaid services shall be made available to eligible residents of the state who are temporarily in another state. Reimbursement for out-of-state services shall be provided in accordance with 42 CFR 431.52.

R414-1-22. Retroactive Coverage.

Individuals are entitled to Medicaid services under the plan during the 90 days preceding the month of application if they were, or would have been, eligible at that time.

R414-1-23. Freedom of Choice of Provider.

Unless an exception under 42 CFR 431.55 applies, any individual eligible under the plan may obtain Medicaid services from any institution, pharmacy, person, or organization that is qualified to perform the services and has entered into a Medicaid provider contract, including an organization that provides these services or arranges for their availability on a prepayment basis.

R414-1-24. Availability of Program Manuals and Policy Issuances.

In accordance with 42 CFR 431.18, the state office, local offices, and all district offices of the Department maintain program manuals and other policy issuances that affect recipients, providers, and the public. These offices also maintain the Medicaid agency's rules governing eligibility, need, amount of assistance, recipient rights and responsibilities, and services. These manuals, policy issuances, and rules are available for examination and, upon request, are available to individuals for review, study, or reproduction.

R414-1-25. Billing Codes.

In submitting claims to the Department, every provider shall use billing codes compliant with Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) requirements as found in 45 CFR Part 162.

R414-1-26. General Rule Format.

The following format is used generally throughout the rules of the Division. Section headings as indicated and the following general definitions are for guidance only. The section headings are not part of the rule content itself. In certain instances, this format may not be appropriate and will not be implemented due to the nature of the subject matter of a specific rule.

(1) Introduction and Authority. A concise statement as to

what Medicaid service is covered by the rule, and a listing of specific federal statutes and regulations and state statutes that authorize or require the rule.

(2) Definitions. Definitions that have special meaning to the particular rule.

(3) Client Eligibility. Categories of Medicaid clients eligible for the service covered by the rule: Categorically Needy or Medically Needy or both. Conditions precedent to the client's obtaining coverage such as age limitations or otherwise.

(4) Program Access Requirements. Conditions precedent external to the client's obtaining service, such as type of certification needed from attending physician, whether available only in an inpatient setting or otherwise.

(5) Service Coverage. Detail of specific services available under the rule, including limitations, such as number of procedures in a given period of time or otherwise.

(6) Prior Authorization. As necessary, a description of the procedures for obtaining prior authorization for services available under the particular rule. However, prior authorization must not be used as a substitute for regulatory practice that should be in rule.

(7) Other Sections. As necessary under the particular rule, additional sections may be indicated. Other sections include regulatory language that does not fit into sections (1) through (5).

R414-1-27. Determination of Death.

(1) In accordance with the provisions of Section 26-34-2, the fiduciary responsibility for medically necessary care on behalf of the client ceases upon the determination of death.

(2) Reimbursement for the determination of death by acceptable medical standards must be in accordance with Medicaid coverage and billing policies that are in place on the date the physician renders services.

R414-1-28. Cost Sharing.

(1) An enrollee is responsible to pay the:

(a) hospital a $220 coinsurance per year;

(b) hospital a $6 copayment for each non-emergency use of hospital emergency services;

(c) provider a $3 copayment for outpatient office visits for physician and physician-related mental health services except that no copayment is due for preventive services, immunizations, health education, family planning, and related pharmacy costs; and

(d) pharmacy a $3 copayment per prescription up to a maximum of $15 per month;

(2) The out-of-pocket maximum payment for copayments for physician and outpatient services is $100 per year.

(3) The provider shall collect the copayment amount from the Medicaid client. Medicaid shall deduct that amount from the reimbursement it pays to the provider.

(4) Medicaid clients in the following categories are exempt from copayment and coinsurance requirements;

(a) children;

(b) pregnant women;

(c) institutionalized individuals;

(d) American Indians; and

(e) individuals whose total gross income, before exclusions and deductions, is below the temporary assistance to needy families (TANF) standard payment allowance. These individuals must indicate their income status to their eligibility caseworker on a monthly basis to maintain their exemption from the copayment requirements.

R414-1-29. Provider-Preventable Conditions.

(1) In accordance with 42 CFR 447.26, October 1, 2011 ed., which is incorporated by reference, Medicaid will not reimburse providers or contractors for provider-preventable conditions as noted therein. Please see Utah Medicaid State Plan Attachments 4.19-A and 4.19-B for detail.

(2) Medicaid providers who treat Medicaid eligible patients must report all provider-preventable conditions whether or not reimbursement for the services is sought. Medicaid providers shall meet this requirement by complying with existing state reporting requirements (rules and legislation) of these events that include:

(a) Rule R380-200;

(b) Rule R380-210;

(c) Rule R386-705;

(d) Rule R428-10; and

(e) Section 26-6-31.

(3) Utilizing the reporting mechanism from one of the rules noted above shall not impact confidentiality and privacy protections for reporting entities as noted in Title 26, Chapter 25, Confidential Information Release.

KEY: Medicaid

July 28, 2014	**26-1-5**
Notice of Continuation March 2, 2012	**26-18-3**
	26-34-2

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-9. Federally Qualified Health Centers and Rural Health Clinics.
R414-9-1. Introduction.

Federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics provide a scope of services for Medicaid recipients in accordance with the Rural Health Clinics and Federally Qualified Health Centers Services Utah Medicaid Provider Manual and Attachment 4.19-B of the Medicaid State Plan, as incorporated into Section R414-1-5.

KEY: Medicaid, facility, reimbursement
July 11, 2014 26-1-5
Notice of Continuation December 2, 2013 26-18-3

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-99. Chiropractic Services.
R414-99-1. Introduction.

The Chiropractic Services program provides a scope of services for Medicaid recipients in accordance with the Chiropractic Medicine Utah Medicaid Provider Manual and Attachment 4.19-B of the Medicaid State Plan, as incorporated into Section R414-1-5.

KEY: Medicaid, chiropractic services
July 11, 2014 26-18
Notice of Continuation December 2, 2013

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.

(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) 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.

(2) "Slot" refers to the funding available for one individual to participate in the ICF/ID Transition Program.

(3) "Representative" means a parent or guardian who assists a potential Transition Program participant.

R414-510-3. Client Eligibility Requirements.

Waiver services are potentially available to an individual who:

(1) receives ICF/ID benefits under the 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 state funding eligibility criteria for the Division of Services for People with Disabilities (DSPD) 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 Transition Program if funds are available.

(2) Based on funds dedicated to the Transition 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) At its discretion, the Department may reserve a number of slots for individuals:

(a) who meet the eligibility requirements of Section R414-510-3;

(b) who receive a discharge notice from the ICF/ID in which they reside;

(c) who have no viable option for alternative ICF/ID placement; and

(d) who DSPD accepts for ICF/ID placement.

(4) the Department shall place the names of all ICF/ID residents who meet the eligibility requirements in Section R414-510-3 on both a longevity list and a random list. On the longevity list, the Department ranks each individual according to length of consecutive stay in an ICF/ID in Utah. On the random list, the Department ranks each individual based on a computerized random selection.

(5) The Department will then select individuals evenly from the top of the longevity list and then the random list for notification regarding voluntary participation in the Transition Program.

(6) The Department shall notify individuals selected for voluntary participation in the Transition Program by providing a letter to each representative that describes:

(a) the purpose and operation of the Transition Program, including availability of funding;

(b) the selection process used to identify the individual as a potential participant;

(c) how participation in the program is optional;

(d) how Department staff will contact the individual or representative by phone or in- person, for the purpose of answering questions to allow the individual or representative to make an informed choice about participation in the Transition Program; and

(e) contact information for an individual or representative who has additional questions.

(7) The Department shall make follow-up phone calls or in-person visits to each individual or representative to provide information that describes:

(a) the purpose and operation of the Transition Program, including availability of funding;

(b) the selection process used to identify the individual as a potential participant;

(c) how participation in the program is optional;

(d) how Department staff will contact the individual or representative by phone or in- person, for the purpose of answering questions to allow the individual or representative to make an informed choice about participation in the Transition Program; and

(e) how in cases where a selected individual does not have or require a representative, a DSPD Transition Program coordinator will visit the selected individual in-person at the ICF/ID to verify if program participation is desired.

(8) When an individual or representative voluntarily confirms his desire to participate in the Transition Program, the Department shall provide a letter to the ICF/ID administrator to inform the administrator of the choice of the individual or representative to participate in the Transition Program.

(9) If an individual is selected for the Transition Program 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.

(10) Based on available funding, the Department shall continue to select eligible individuals through the aforementioned process until the Department exhausts the amount of funds committed to the program.

(11) The Department shall keep the longevity list and random lists open for the sole purpose of filling slots vacated through Transition Program attrition. If a waiver client who is admitted through the Transition Program leaves the program for any reason, the Department shall contact and enroll the next person on the list who is interested in moving into the Transition Program.

(12) The Department shall create new lists in accordance with Subsection R414-510-4(4) when there is funding available to open new Transition Program slots.

R414-510-5. Service Coverage.

Services and limitations within the Transition Program are found in the Community Supports Waiver for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities and Other Related Conditions.

R414-510-6. Reimbursement Methodology.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) contracts with

the Department to set 1915(c) Home and Community-Based Services Waiver (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
July 15, 2014 26-1-5
Notice of Continuation January 9, 2012 26-18-3

R426. Health, Family Health and Preparedness, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-5. Emergency Medical Services Training and Certification Standards.
R426-5-100. Authority and Purpose.

(1) This rule is established under Title 26, Chapter 8a to provide uniform minimum standards to be met by those providing emergency medical services in the State of Utah; and for the training, certification, and recertification of individuals who provide emergency medical service and for those providing instructions and training to pre-hospital emergency medical care providers.

(2) The definitions in Title 26, Chapter 8a are adopted and incorporated by reference into this rule.

R426-5-200. Scope of Practice.

(1) The Department may certify as an EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA Paramedic, or EMD an individual who meets the initial certification requirements in this rule.

(2) The Committee adopts as the standard for EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, or Paramedic training and competency in the state, the following United States Department of Transportation's National Emergency Medical Services Education Standards.

(3) An EMR, EMT, AEMT, or Paramedic may perform the skills as described in the EMS National Education Standards, to their level of certification, as adopted in this section.

(4) Per Utah Code section 41-6a-523 persons authorized to draw blood/immunity from liability and section 53-10-405 DNA specimen analysis -- Saliva sample to be obtained -- Blood sample to be drawn by a professional. Acting at the request of a peace officer a paramedic may draw field blood samples to determine alcohol or drug content and for DNA analysis. Acting at the request of a peace officer an AEMT may draw field blood samples to determine alcohol or drug content and for DNA analysis if they have received certification pursuant to administrative rule R438-12. A person authorized by this section to draw blood samples may not be held criminally or civilly liable if drawn in a medically acceptable manner.

R426-5-300. Certification.

(1) The Department may certify an EMR, EMT, EMT-IA, AEMT, Paramedic, or EMD for a four-year period.

(2) An individual who wishes to become certified as a EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD must:

(a) successfully complete a Department-approved EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD course as described in this rule;

(b) be able to perform the functions listed in the National EMS Education Standards adopted in this rule as verified by personal attestation and successful accomplishment by certified EMS Instructors during the course;

(c) achieve a favorable recommendation from the course coordinator and course medical director stating technical competence during field and clinical training and successful completion of all training requirements for an EMR, EMT, AEMT, Paramedic, or EMD certification;

(d) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(e) submit to and pass a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if the applicant has not resided in Utah for the past consecutive five years;

(f) maintain and submit documentation of having completed a Department approved CPR course within the prior two years that is consistent with the most current version of the American Heart Association Guidelines for the level of Healthcare Provider Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Emergency Cardiac Care (ECC); and

(g) submit TB test results as per R426-5-700.

(3) Age requirements:

(a) EMR may certify at 16 years of age or older; and

(b) EMT, AEMT, and Paramedic may certify at 18 years of age or older.

(4) Within 120 days after the official course end date the applicant must successfully complete the Department written and practical EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary.

(5) Test development, the Department shall:

(a) develop or approve written and practical tests for each certification;

(b) establish the passing score for certification and recertification written and practical tests;

(c) the Department may administer the tests or delegate the administration of any test to another entity; and

(d) the Department may release only to the individual who took the test and to persons who have a signed release from the individual who took the test:

(i) whether the individual passed or failed a written or practical test; and

(ii) the subject areas where items were missed on a written or practical test.

(6) An individual who fails any part of the EMR, EMT, AEMT, Paramedic, or EMD certification or recertification written or practical examination may retake the examination twice without further course work.

(7) If the individual fails both re-examinations, he must take a complete EMR, EMT, AEMT, Paramedic, or EMD training course respective to the certification level sought to be eligible for further examination.

(8) The individual may retake the course as many times as he desires, but may only take the examinations three times for each completed course. If an individual retakes the course because of failure to pass the examinations, the individual must pass both the practical and written test administered after completion of the new course.

(9) An individual who wishes to enroll in an AEMT or Paramedic course must have as a minimum a Utah EMT certification. This Certification must remain current until new certification level is obtained.

(10) The Department may extend the time limits for an individual who demonstrates that the inability to meet the requirements within the 120 days was due to circumstances beyond the applicant's control, such as for documented medical circumstances that prevent completion of testing, military deployment out of the state, extreme illness in the immediate family, or the like.

R426-5-400. Certification at a Lower Level.

(1) An individual who has taken a Paramedic course, but has not been recommended for certification, may request to become certified at the AEMT levels if:

(a) the paramedic course coordinator submits to the Department a favorable letter of recommendation stating that the individual has successfully obtained the knowledge and skills of the AEMT level as required by this rule; and

(b) the individual successfully completes all requirements for an AEMT.

R426-5-500. Certification Challenges.

(1) The Department may certify as an EMT or AEMT; a registered nurse licensed in Utah, a nurse practitioner licensed in Utah, a physician assistant licensed in Utah, or a physician licensed in Utah who:

(a) is able to demonstrate knowledge, proficiency and competency to perform all the functions listed in the National EMS Education Standards as verified by personal attestation and successful demonstration to a currently certified course

coordinator and an off-line medical director of all cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills listed in the National EMS Education Standards;

(b) has a knowledge of:

(i) medical control protocols;

(ii) state and local protocols; and

(iii) the role and responsibilities of an EMT or AEMT respectively.

(c) maintain and submit documentation of having completed a CPR course within the prior two years that is consistent with the most current version of the American Heart Association Guidelines for adult and pediatric healthcare provider CPR and ECC; and

(d) is 18 years of age or older.

(e) each level must be challenged sequentially and individually

(2) To become certified, the applicant must:

(a) submit three letters of recommendation from health care providers attesting to the applicant's patient care skills and abilities;

(b) submit a favorable recommendation from a currently certified course coordinator attesting to competency of all knowledge and skills contained within the National EMS Education Standards;

(c) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number, signature, and, proof of current Utah license as a Registered Nurse, a Physician Assistant, or a Medical Doctor;

(d) within 120 days after submitting the challenge application, successfully complete the Department written and practical EMT examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary;

(e) the Department may extend the time limit for an individual who demonstrates that the inability to meet the requirements within 120 days was due to circumstances beyond the applicant's control;

(f) submit to and pass a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if the applicant has not resided in Utah for the past consecutive five years; and

(g) submit a statement from a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination conducted within one year prior to submitting the application.

R426-5-600. Recertification Requirements.

(1) The Department may recertify an individual for a four-year period or for a shorter period as modified by the Department to standardize recertification cycles.

(2) An individual seeking recertification must:

(a) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(b) submit to and pass a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if the applicant has not resided in Utah for the past consecutive five years;

(c) maintain and submit documentation of having completed a CPR course within the prior two years that is consistent with the most current version of the American Heart Association Guidelines for the level of Adult and Pediatric Healthcare Provider CPR and ECC. CPR must be kept current during certification;

(d) submit TB test results as per R426-5-700;

(e) successfully complete the Department applicable written and practical recertification examinations, or reexaminations if necessary, within one year prior to expiration; and

(f) provide documentation of completion of Department-approved CME requirements.

(3) The EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA and Paramedic must complete the required CME hours, as outlined in the department's Recertification Protocol for EMS Personnel manual and in accordance with the National EMS Education Standards. The hours must be completed throughout the prior four years.

(4) As well as requirements in (2)(c) The following course completion documentation is required for the specific certification level and may be included in the CME required hours:

(a) EMR 52 hours of CME.

(b) EMT 98 hours of CME.

(c) AEMT 108 hours of CME.

(d) EMT-IA 108 hours of CME.

(e) Paramedic 144 hours of CME; and,

(f) EMD 48 hours of CME.

(5) An EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD may complete CME hours through various methodologies, but 30 percent of the CME hours must be practical hands-on training.

(6) All CME must be related to the required skills and knowledge of the EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD's level of certification.

(7) The CME Instructors need not be certified EMS instructors, but must be knowledgeable in the subject matter.

(8) The EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD must complete and provide documentation of demonstrating the psychomotor skills listed in the current National EMS Education Standards at their level of certification.

(9) An EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD who is affiliated with an EMS organization should have the organization's designated training officer submit a letter verifying the completion of the recertification requirements. An EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD who is not affiliated with an agency must submit verification of all recertification requirements directly to the Department.

(10) An AEMT, EMT-IA or Paramedic must submit a letter from a certified off-line medical director recommending the individual for recertification and verifying the individual has demonstrated proficiency in the psychomotor skills listed in the current National EMS Education Standards at their level of certification.

(11) Each EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD is individually responsible to complete and submit all required recertification material to the Department at one time, no later than 30 days and no earlier than one year prior to the individual's current certification expiration date. If the Department receives incomplete or late recertification materials, the Department may not be able to process the recertification before the certification expires. The Department processes recertification material in the order received.

(12) An EMS agency, designated or non-designated, or a Department approved entity that provides CME may compile and submit recertification materials on behalf of an EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD; however, the individual EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD remains responsible for a timely and complete submission.

(13) The Department may shorten recertification periods. An EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD whose recertification period is shortened must meet the CME requirements in each of the required and elective subdivisions on a prorated basis by the expiration of the shortened period.

(14) The Department may not lengthen certification periods more than the four-year certification, unless the individual is a member of the National Guard or reserve component of the armed forces and is on active duty when certification expired. If this happens, the individual shall recertify in accordance with Utah Code 39-1-64.

R426-5-700. TB Test Requirements.

(1) All levels of certification and recertification except

EMD must submit a statement from a physician or other health care provider, confirming the applicant's negative results of a Tuberculin Skin Test or equivalent (TB test) examination conducted within the prior year, or complete the following requirements:

(a) if the test is positive, and there is no documented history of prior Latent TB Infection (LTBI) treatment, the applicant must see his primary care physician for a chest x-ray (CXR) in accordance with current Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines and further evaluation; and

(b) Results of CXR and medical history must be submitted to the Bureau.

(2) If the CXR is negative, the applicant's medical history will be reviewed by the State EMS Medical Director. For individuals at high risk for developing active TB, treatment will be strongly recommended.

(3) If the CXR is positive, the applicant is considered to be suspect Active TB. Should the diagnosis be confirmed:

(a) Completion of treatment or release by an appropriate physician will be required prior to certification; and

(b) each such case will be reviewed by the State EMS Medical Director.

(4) In the event that an applicant who is required to get treatment refuses the treatment, BEMS may deny certification.

(5) A TB test should not be performed on a person who has a documented history of either a prior positive TB test or prior treatment for tuberculosis. The applicant must instead have a CXR in accordance with current CDC guidelines and provide documentation of negative CXR results to the department.

(6) If the applicant has had prior treatment for active TB or LTBI, the applicant must provide documentation of this treatment prior to certification. Documentation of this treatment will be maintained by the Bureau, and needs only to be provided once.

(7) Each such case will be reviewed by the State EMS Medical Director.

R426-5-800. Reciprocity.

(1) The Department may certify an individual as an EMR, EMT, AEMT, Paramedic, or EMD an individual certified outside of the State of Utah if the applicant can demonstrate the applicant's out-of-state training and experience requirements are equivalent to or greater than what is required in Utah.

(2) An individual seeking reciprocity for certification in Utah based on out-of-state training and experience must:

(a) Submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department and complete all of the following within 120 days of submitting the application;

(b) submit to and pass a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if the applicant has not resided in Utah for the past consecutive five years;

(c) maintain and submit documentation of having completed a CPR course within the prior two years that is consistent with the most current version of the American Heart Association Guidelines for the level of Healthcare Provider CPR and ECC;

(d) submit TB test results as per R426-5-700;

(e) successfully complete the Department written and practical EMR, EMT, AEMT, Paramedic, or EMD examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary;

(f) submit a current certification from one of the states of the United States or its possessions, or current registration and the name of the training institution if registered with the National Registry of EMTs; and

(g) provide documentation of completion of 25 hours of continuing medical education (CME) within the prior year. EMDs must provide documentation of completion of 12 hours of CME within the prior year

(3) The Department may certify as an EMD an individual certified by the National Academy of Emergency Medical Dispatch (NAEMD) or equivalent. An individual seeking reciprocity for certification in Utah based on NAEMD or equivalent certification must:

(a) Submit documentation of current NAEMD or equivalent certification.

(b) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years;

(i) a Department approved CPR course that is consistent with the most current version of the American Heart Association Guidelines for CPR and ECC; and

(ii) a minimum of a two-hour course in critical incident stress management (CISM).

(4) An individual who fails the written or practical EMR, EMT, or AEMT examination three times will be required to complete a Department approved EMR, EMT, or AEMT, course respective to the certification level sought.

(5) A candidate for paramedic reciprocity who fails the written or practical examinations three times can request further consideration of reciprocity after five years if the candidate has worked for an out of state EMS provider and can verify steady employment as a paramedic for at least three of the five years.

R426-5-900. Lapsed Certification.

(1) An individual whose EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD certification has expired for less than one year may, within one year after expiration, complete all recertification requirements, pay a late recertification fee, and successfully pass the written certification examination to become certified. The individual's new expiration date will be four years from the previous expiration date.

(2) An individual whose certification has expired for more than one year must:

(a) submit a letter of recommendation including results of an oral examination, from a certified off-line medical director, verifying proficiency in patient care skills at the certification level;

(b) successfully complete the applicable Department written and practical examinations;

(c) complete all recertification requirements; and

(d) the individual's new expiration date will be four years from the completion of all recertification materials.

(3) An individual whose certification has lapsed, is not authorized to provide care as an EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD until the individual completes the recertification process.

R426-5-1000. Transition to 2009 National EMS Education Standards.

(1) The Department adopts the 2009 National Education Standards as noted in this rule resulting in a need for specific dates for a transition period. These dates shall be as follows:

(a) EMT Basic to EMT January 1, 2012 to January 1, 2016; and

(b) EMT Intermediate to Advanced EMT, October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2013.

(2) Transition for EMT-B to EMT will be accomplished through the Department's written examination as part of the Individual's recertification process during the transition period.

(3) Transition for EMT-I and EMT-IA to AEMT will be accomplished through the Department's written AEMT transition examination during the transition period.

(4) Transition will not change the Individual's recertification date.

(5) During the transition period:

(a) EMT-I and EMT-IA will be deemed equivalent to AEMT certification, in accordance with the respective agency's

waivers; and

(b) EMT-B will be deemed equivalent to EMT certification.

(c) EMT-IA may maintain level of certification as long as employed by a licensed EMT-IA agency.

(6) After the deadline of September 31, 2013 of the AEMT transition period:

(a) an EMT-I who has not yet transitioned will be deemed an EMT and may only function as an EMT, and;

(b) an EMT-IA who is not working for a licensed EMT-IA agency must have transitioned to an AEMT or shall be deemed an EMT.

R426-5-1100. Emergency Medical Care During Clinical Training.

A student enrolled in a Department-approved training program may, under the direct supervision of the course coordinator, an instructor in the course, or a preceptor for the course, perform activities delineated within the training curriculum that otherwise require certification to perform.

R426-5-1200. Instructor Requirements.

(1) The Department may certify as an EMS Instructor an individual who:

(a) meets the initial certification requirements in R426-5-1300; and

(b) is currently certified in Utah as an EMR, EMT, AEMT,EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD.

(2) The Committee adopts the United States Department of Transportation's "EMS Instructor Training Program as the standard for EMS Instructor training and competency in the state, which is adopted and incorporated by reference.

(3) An EMS instructor may only teach up to the certification level to which the instructor is certified. An EMS instructor who is only certified as an EMD may only teach EMD courses.

(4) An EMS instructor must comply with the teaching standards and procedures in the EMS Instructor Manual.

(5) An EMS instructor must maintain the EMS certification for the level that the instructor is certified to teach. If an individual's EMS certification lapses, the instructor certification is invalid until EMS certification is renewed.

(6) The Department may waive a particular instructor certification requirement if the applicant can demonstrate that the applicant's training and experience requirements are equivalent or greater to what are required in Utah.

R426-5-1300. Instructor Certification.

(1) The Department may certify an individual who is an EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD as an EMS Instructor for a two-year period.

(2) An individual who wishes to become certified as an EMS Instructor must:

(a) Submit an application and pay all applicable fees;

(b) submit three letters of recommendation regarding EMS skills and teaching abilities;

(c) submit documentation of 15 hours of teaching experience;

(d) successfully complete all required examinations; and

(e) successfully complete the Department-sponsored initial EMS instructor training course.

(3) An individual who wishes to become certified as an EMS Instructor to teach EMR, EMT, AEMT, or paramedic courses must also:

(a) Provide documentation of 30 hours of patient care within the prior year.

(4) The Department may waive portions of the initial EMS instructor training courses for previously completed Department-approved instructor programs.

R426-5-1400. Instructor Recertification.

(1) An EMS instructor who wishes to recertify as an instructor must:

(a) maintain current EMS certification; and

(b) attend the required Department-approved recertification training at least once in the two year recertification cycle;

(2) Submit an application and pay all applicable fees.

R426-5-1500. Instructor Lapsed Certification.

(1) An EMS instructor whose instructor certification has expired for less than two years may again become certified by completing the recertification requirements.

(2) An EMS instructor whose instructor certification has expired for more than two years must complete all initial instructor certification requirements and reapply as if there were no prior certification.

R426-5-1600. Training Officer Certification.

(1) The Department may certify an individual who is a certified EMS instructor as a training officer for a two-year period.

(2) An individual who wishes to become certified as an EMS Training officer must:

(a) Be currently certified as an EMS instructor;

(b) successfully complete the Department's course for new training officers;

(c) submit an application and pay all applicable fees; and

(d) submit biennially a completed and signed "Training Officer Contract" to the Department agreeing to abide by the standards and procedures in the then current Training Officer Manual.

(3) A training officer must maintain EMS instructor certification to retain training officer certification.

(4) An EMS training officer must abide by the terms of the Training Officer Contract, and comply with the standards and procedures in the Training Officer Manual as incorporated into the respective Training Officer Contract.

R426-5-1700. Training Officer Recertification.

(1) A training officer who wishes to recertify as a training officer must:

(a) Attend a training officer seminar at least once in the two year recertification cycle;

(b) maintain current EMS instructor and EMS certification;

(c) submit an application and pay all applicable fees;

(d) successfully complete any Department-examination requirements; and

(e) submit biennially a completed and signed new "Training Officer Contract" to the Department agreeing to abide by the standards and procedures in the current training officer manual.

R426-5-1800. Training Officer Lapsed Certification.

(1) An individual whose training officer certification has expired for less than two years may again become certified by completing the recertification requirements. The individual's new expiration date will be two years from the old expiration date.

(2) An individual whose training officer certification has expired for more than two year must complete all initial training officer certification requirements and reapply as if there were no prior certification.

R426-5-1900. Course Coordinator Certification.

(1) The Department may certify an individual as an EMS course coordinator for a two-year period.

(2) An individual who wishes to certify as a course

coordinator must:

(a) Be certified as an EMS instructor;

(b) be a co-coordinator of record for one Department-approved course with a certified course coordinator;

(c) submit a written evaluation and recommendation from the course coordinator in the co-coordinated course;

(d) complete certification requirements within one year of completion of the Department's course for new course coordinators;

(e) submit an application and pay all applicable fees;

(f) complete the Department's course for new course coordinators;

(g) sign and submit annually the "Course Coordinator Contract" to the Department agreeing to abide to the standards and procedures in the then current Course Coordinator Manual; and

(h) maintain EMS instructor certification.

(3) A Course Coordinator may only coordinate courses up to the certification level to which the course coordinator is certified. A course coordinator, who is only certified as an EMD, may only coordinate EMD courses.

(4) A course coordinator must abide by the terms of the "Course Coordinator Contract" and comply with the standards and procedures in the Course Coordinator Manual as incorporated into the "Course Coordinator Contract."

(5) A Course Coordinator must maintain an EMS Instructor certification and the EMS certification for the level that the course coordinator is certified to coordinate. If an individual's EMS certification lapses, the Course Coordinator certification is invalid until EMS certification is renewed.

R426-5-2000. Course Coordinator Recertification.

(1) A course coordinator who wishes to recertify as a course coordinator must:

(a) Maintain current EMS instructor and EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD certification;

(b) coordinate or co-coordinate at least one Department-approved course every two years;

(c) attend a course coordinator seminar at least once in the two year recertification cycle;

(d) submit an application and pay all applicable fees; and

(e) sign and submit biannually a Course Coordinator Contract to the Department agreeing to abide by the policies and procedures in the then current Course Coordinator Manual.

R426-5-2100. Course Coordinator Lapsed Certification.

(1) An individual whose course coordinator certification has expired for less than two year may again become certified by completing the recertification requirements. The individual's new expiration date will be two years from the recertification date.

(2) An individual whose course coordinator certification has expired for more than two year

must complete all initial course coordinator certification requirements and reapply as if there were no prior certification.

R426-5-2200. Course Approvals.

(1) A course coordinator offering EMS training to individuals who wish to become certified as an EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD must obtain Department approval prior to initiating an EMS training course. The Department shall approve a course if:

(a) The applicant submits the course application and fees no earlier than 90 days and no later than 30 days prior to commencing the course;

(b) the applicant has sufficient equipment available for the training or if the equipment is available for rental from the Department;

(c) the Department finds that the course meets all the Department rules and contracts governing training;

(d) the course coordinators and instructors hold current respective course coordinator and EMS instructor certifications; and

(e) the Department has the capacity to offer the applicable examinations in a timely manner after the conclusion of the course.

R426-5-2300. Paramedic Training Institutions Standards Compliance.

(1) A person must be authorized by the Department to provide training leading to the certification of a paramedic.

(2) To become authorized and maintain authorization to provide paramedic training, a person must:

(a) Enter into the Department's standard paramedic training contract; and

(b) adhere to the terms of the contract, including the requirement to provide training in compliance with the Course Coordinator Manual and the Utah Paramedic Training Program Accreditation Standards Manual.

R426-5-2400. Off-line Medical Director Requirements.

(1) The Department may certify an off-line medical director for a four-year period.

(2) An off-line medical director must be:

(a) a physician actively engaged in the provision of emergency medical care;

(b) familiar with the Utah EMS Systems Act, Title 26, Chapter 8a, and applicable state rules; and

(c) familiar with medical equipment and medications required.

R426-5-2500. Off-line Medical Director Certification.

(1) An individual who wishes to certify as an off-line medical director must:

(a) have completed an American College of Emergency Physicians or National Association of Emergency Medical Services Physicians medical director training course or the Department's medical director training course within twelve months of becoming a medical director;

(b) submit an application and;

(c) pay all applicable fees.

(2) An individual who wishes to recertify as an off-line medical director must:

(a) attend the medical directors annual workshop at least once every four years

(b) submit an application; and

(c) pay all applicable fees.

R426-5-2600. Refusal, Suspension, or Revocation of Certification.

(1) The Department shall exclude from EMS certification an individual who may pose an unacceptable risk to public health and safety, as indicated by his criminal history. The Department shall conduct a background check on each individual who seeks to certify or recertify as an EMR, EMT, AEMT, EMT-IA, Paramedic, or EMD, including an FBI background investigation if the individual has resided outside of Utah within the past consecutive five years.

(2) An individual convicted of certain crimes presents an unreasonable risk and the Department shall deny all applications for certification or recertification from individuals convicted of any of the following crimes:

(a) Sexual misconduct if the victim's failure to affirmatively consent is an element of the crime, such as forcible rape;

(b) sexual or physical abuse of children, the elderly or infirm, such as sexual misconduct with a child, making or distributing child pornography or using a child in a sexual

display, incest involving a child, assault on an elderly or infirm person;

(c) abuse, neglect, theft from, or financial exploitation of a person entrusted to the care or protection of the applicant, if the victim is an out-of-hospital patient or a patient or resident of a health care facility; and

(d) crimes of violence against persons, such as aggravated assault, murder or attempted murder, manslaughter except involuntary manslaughter, kidnapping, robbery of any degree; or arson; or attempts to commit such crimes.

(3) Except in extraordinary circumstances, established by clear and convincing evidence that certification or recertification will not jeopardize public health and safety, the Department shall deny applicants for certification or recertification in the following categories:

(a) Persons who are convicted of any crime not listed in (2) and who are currently incarcerated, on work release, on probation or on parole;

(b) conviction of crimes in the following categories, unless at least three years have passed since the conviction or at least three years have passed since release from custodial confinement, whichever occurs later:

(i) crimes of violence against persons, such as assault;

(ii) crimes defined as domestic violence under Section 77-36-1;

(iii) crimes involving controlled substances or synthetics, or counterfeit drugs, including unlawful possession or distribution, or intent to distribute unlawfully, Schedule I through V drugs as defined by the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act; and

(iv) crimes against property, such as grand larceny, burglary, embezzlement or insurance fraud.

(c) The Department may deny certification or recertification to individuals convicted of crimes, including DUIs, but not including minor traffic violations chargeable as infractions after consideration of the following factors:

(i) the seriousness of the crime;

(ii) whether the crime relates directly to the skills of pre-hospital care service and the delivery of patient care;

(iii) the amount of time that has elapsed since the crime was committed;

(iv) whether the crime involved violence to or abuse of another person;

(v) whether the crime involved a minor or a person of diminished capacity as a victim;

(vi) whether the applicant's actions and conduct since the crime occurred are consistent with the holding of a position of public trust;

(vii) the total number of arrests and convictions; and

(viii) whether the applicant was truthful regarding the crime on his or her application.

(4) Certified EMS personnel must notify the Department of any arrest, charge, or conviction within seven days of the arrest, charge or conviction. If the person works for a licensed or designated EMS agency, the agency is also responsible to inform the Bureau of the arrest, charge or conviction.

(5) An official EMS agency representative verified by the supervisor of the agency may receive information pertaining to Department actions about an employee or a potential employee of the agency if a Criminal History Non-Disclosure Agreement is signed by the EMS agency representative.

(6) The Department may require EMS personnel to submit to a background examination or a drug test upon Department request.

(7) The Department may refuse to issue a certification or recertification, or suspend or revoke a certification, or place a certification on probation, for any of the following causes:

(a) Any of the reasons for exclusion listed in Subsection (2 and 3);

(b) a violation of Subsection (4);

(c) a refusal to submit to a background examination pursuant to Subsection (6);

(d) habitual or excessive use or addiction to narcotics or dangerous drugs;

(e) refusal to submit to a drug test administered by the individual's EMS provider organization or the Department;

(f) habitual abuse of alcoholic beverages or being under the influence of alcoholic beverages while on call or on duty as an EMS personnel or while driving any Department-permitted vehicle;

(g) failure to comply with the training, certification, or recertification requirements for the certification;

(h) failure to comply with a contractual agreement as an EMS instructor, a training officer, or a course coordinator;

(i) fraud or deceit in applying for or obtaining a certification;

(j) fraud, deceit, incompetence, patient abuse, theft, or dishonesty in the performance of duties and practice as a certified individual;

(k) unauthorized use or removal of narcotics, drugs, supplies or equipment from any emergency vehicle or health care facility;

(l) performing procedures or skills beyond the level of certification or agency licensure;

(m) violation of laws pertaining to medical practice, drugs, or controlled substances;

(n) conviction of a felony, misdemeanor, or a crime involving moral turpitude, excluding minor traffic violations chargeable as infractions;

(o) mental incompetence as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(p) demonstrated inability and failure to perform adequate patient care;

(q) inability to provide emergency medical services with reasonable skill and safety because of illness, under the influence of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other type of material, or as a result of any other mental or physical condition, when the individual's condition demonstrates a clear and unjustifiable threat or potential threat to oneself, coworkers, or the public health, safety, or welfare that cannot be reasonably mitigated; and

(r) misrepresentation of an individual's level of certification;

(s) failure to display a state-approved emblem with level of certification during an EMS response, and

(t) other or good cause, including conduct which is unethical, immoral, or dishonorable to the extent that the conduct reflects negatively on the EMS profession or might cause the public to lose confidence in the EMS system.

(8) The Department may suspend an individual for a felony, misdemeanor arrest, or charges pending the resolution of the charge if the nature of the charge is one that, if true, the Department could:

(a) revoke the certification under subsection (1); and

(b) the Department may order EMS personnel not to practice when an active criminal or administrative investigation is being conducted.

R426-5-2700. Penalties.

As required by Subsection 63G-3-201(5): Any person that violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a civil money penalty as provided in Section 26-23-6 and/or suspension or revocation of certification(s).

KEY: emergency medical services
July 31, 2014 **26-8a-302**
Notice of Continuation April 26, 2012

R436. Health, Center for Health Data, Vital Records and Statistics.
R436-55. Hemp Extract Registration.
R436-55-1. Legal Authority.

This rule is promulgated under authority granted in Utah Code Title 26, Chapter 55.

R436-55-2. Purpose.

This rule establishes the general procedures and requirements that an individual must follow to obtain and maintain a hemp extract registration card.

R436-55-3. Definitions.

For purposes of this rule, the definitions in Section 26-55-102 apply, in addition:

(1) "Applicant" means any individual applying for a hemp extract registration card.

(2) "Evaluation record" means the neurologist's clinical evaluation and observation records as described in Subsection 26-55-103(7).

(3) "Higher education institute" as defined in 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1001.

(4) "Institutional Review Board" or "IRB" means a multi-disciplinary committee which reviews proposed research involving human subjects.

(5) "Qualifying patient" means an individual who has been diagnosed by a neurologist as having intractable epilepsy.

(6) "Written certification" means a non-prescription statement signed by a neurologist that indicates the qualifying patient suffers from intractable epilepsy and may benefit from the use of hemp extract. The statement may be on a form prescribed by the department or in another format.

R436-55-4. Application for a Hemp Extract Registration Card.

(1) For an applicant who is a qualifying patient and is at least 18 years of age, the applicant shall submit the following to the department:

(a) an application on a form prescribed by the department that includes:

(i) the applicant's name, date of birth, and address; and

(ii) the name, address, and telephone number of the neurologist providing the written certification;

(b) a copy of the applicant's photographic identification;

(c) proof of Utah residency;

(d) a written certification; and

(e) the applicable fee.

(2) To apply for a hemp extract registration card for a qualifying patient who is under 18 years of age, the qualifying patient's parent shall submit the following to the department:

(a) an application on a form prescribed by the department that includes:

(i) the qualifying patient's name, date of birth, and address;

(ii) the parent's name and address;

(iii) the name, address, and telephone number of the neurologist providing the written certification;

(b) a copy of the parent's photographic identification;

(c) proof of the parent's Utah residency;

(d) an attestation that the parent is responsible for health care decisions for the qualifying patient;

(e) a written certification; and

(f) the applicable fee.

R436-55-5. Submission of an Evaluation Record.

(1) The neurologist shall transmit the evaluation record to the department by first class mail or through secure electronic transmission within five business days after signing a written certification or upon request by the department.

(2) The evaluation record must include at least the following:

(a) the qualifying patient's name and date of birth;

(b) date of clinic office visit;

(c) the neurologist's name, Department of Professional Licensing number and expiration date;

(d) diagnosis of epilepsy; and

(e) if evaluation record is submitted for the initial registration, an indication that qualifying patient currently suffers from intractable epilepsy; or

(f) if evaluation record is submitted after registration of a hemp extract registration card:

(i) the hemp extract's effect on seizure control; and

(ii) any adverse effects or other effects that may be attributed to use of the hemp extract.

(3) In addition to the requirements listed in subsection (2), the department recommends the evaluation record include, which may be based on self-reporting to the neurologist by the qualified patient, the following:

(a) hemp extract information, such as the supplier, product description, dosage, frequency of use, and duration of use by the qualifying patient;

(b) frequency of seizures before and after use of hemp extract;

(c) evidence supporting the diagnosis of intractable epilepsy; and

(d) information about other treatments or medications, including dosage, frequency and dates of use, used to treat or control qualifying patient's epilepsy.

(4) For an evaluation record, a neurologist may either complete the evaluation record on a form prescribed by the department or may provide it in another format.

R436-55-6. Issuance, Expiration, and Renewal of Hemp Extraction Registration Card.

(1) If an application is approved, the department shall issue a hemp extract registration card to the applicant. The hemp extract registration card must include the following:

(a) the registrant's name, date of birth, and address;

(b) the qualifying patient's name, date of birth, and address, if the qualifying patient is under 18 years of age;

(c) an issuance date and expiration date;

(d) the neurologist's name, Department of Professional Licensing number and expiration date; and

(e) a department-issued registry identification number.

(2) A hemp extract registration card issued to a registrant is valid for one year after the issuance date unless revoked or surrendered.

(3) To maintain a valid hemp extract registration card, a registrant shall submit at least fifteen business days prior to the expiration date on the hemp extract registration card the following to the department:

(a) a renewal application on a form prescribed by the department;

(b) a new written certification; and

(c) the renewal fee.

R436-55-7. Application Denial; Revocation of Hemp Extract Registration Card.

(1) The Department shall deny an application for a hemp extract registration card that:

(a) contains false information, including a false name, address, written certification, date of birth, or photo identification; or

(b) fails to provide an evaluation record or any of the information required by Section R436-55-4.

(2) The Department shall return the denied application to the applicant, accompanied by an explanation of the reason for its return.

(3) The Department shall revoke a hemp extract

registration card upon finding that a registrant or neurologist submitted false information to the department.

R436-55-8. Interim Changes.

(1) When there has been a change in the qualifying patient's name, address, or neurologist, the registrant must notify the department within ten business days by submitting a form as prescribed by the department.

(2) A registrant shall report to the department upon discovery that the registrant's hemp extract registration card is lost, stolen, or damaged. The registrant may request a replacement card.

(3) If the department issues a new hemp extract registration card to a registrant based on a request for a replacement card or an application to update information on the hemp extract registration card, the replacement card shall have the same expiration date as the hemp extract registration card being replaced or updated.

R436-55-9. Verification of Registry to Law Enforcement.

The department may verify to a law enforcement agency whether an individual is a lawful possessor of a hemp extract registration card, without disclosing more information than is reasonably necessary to verify the authenticity of the hemp extract registration card.

R436-55-10. Review and Approval of Research Requests.

(1) If the researcher requests statistical information, the department shall provide the higher education institution with the requested statistical information upon receipt of the written request and payment of the associated costs.

(2) If the research involves the use of identifiable health data, the request must be in writing and must be signed by the researcher of the higher education institution. In addition:

(a) The request must outline the research protocol to be used. Approval by an Institutional Review Board must be included with the request.

(b) If the research involves a follow-back or follow-up study, the request must describe who is to be contacted, how, by whom, and what questions will be asked. If a survey is planned, a copy of the survey must be submitted.

(c) If the research involves linking data files, the variables to be used to determine the match must be identified.

(d) The researcher and all persons who may have access to the identifying health data in the evaluation records shall sign a confidentiality agreement, which is available from the department.

(e) The researcher may not use or allow other persons to use the evaluation records for any purpose other than the approved research.

(f) The department shall review each research request and notify the requestor one of the following:

(i) The request is approved and the researcher is notified in writing of the approval and of the associated costs.

(ii) The request is given tentative approval and the researcher:

(A) is notified in writing of the approval and associated costs; and

(B) discusses and resolves concerns identified by the department.

(iii) The request is not approved and the researcher is:

(A) notified in writing the reasons for the disapproval;

(B) notified of the areas of concern with the request;

(C) allowed to address the areas of concern and resubmit the request; and

(D) notified that the decision to deny may be appealed to the Executive Director of the Department of Health.

KEY: hemp extract registration

R455. Heritage and Arts, History.
R455-14. Procedures for Electronic Meetings.
R455-14-1. Purpose.

The Board of State History recognizes that there may be times when, due to the necessity of considering matters of an emergency or urgent nature, members of the Board may need to appear telephonically or electronically pursuant to Utah Code 52-4-207.

R455-14-2. Authority.

This rule is enacted under the authority of Section 52-4-207.

R455-14-3. Procedure.

The following procedure shall govern any electronic meeting:

A. If one or more members of the Board of State History may participate electronically or telephonically, public notices of the meeting shall so indicate. In addition, the notice shall specify the anchor location where the members of the Board not participating electronically or telephonically will be meeting 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. Written or electronic notice shall also be provided in accordance with Section 52-4-202(3). These notices shall be provided at least 24 hours before the meetings.

C. Notice of the possibility of an electronic meeting shall be given to the members of the Board of State History that may be allowed to appear electronically at least 24 hours before the meeting. In addition, the notice shall describe how the members of the Board of State History authorized to participate electronically may participate in the meeting electronically or telephonically.

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

E. The anchor location shall be designated in the notice. The anchor location is the physical location from which the electronic meeting originates or from which the participants are connected. In addition, the anchor location has space and facilities so that interested persons and the public may attend, monitor, and participate in the open portions of the meeting.

KEY: administrative procedures
July 21, 2014 **52-4-207**

R455. Heritage and Arts, History.
R455-15. Procedures for Emergency Meetings.
R455-15-1. Purpose.

The Board of State History recognizes that there may be times when, due to the necessity of considering matters of an emergency or urgent nature, the public notice provisions of Utah Code Sections 52-4-202 cannot be met. Pursuant to Utah Code Section 52-4-202(5), under such circumstances those notice requirements need not be followed but rather the "best notice practicable" shall be given.

R455-15-2. Authority.

This rule is enacted under the authority of Utah Code 52-4-202(5).

R455-15-3. Procedure.

The following procedure shall govern any emergency meeting:

A. No emergency meeting shall be held unless an attempt has been made to notify all of the members of the Board of State History of the proposed meeting and a majority of the convened Board of State History votes in the affirmative to hold such an emergency meeting.

B. Public notice of the emergency meeting shall be provided as soon as practicable and shall include at a minimum the following:

(i) Written posting of the agenda and notice at the offices of the auditor;

(ii) If members of the Board of State History may appear electronically or telephonically:

C. All such notices shall specify the anchor location for the meeting at which interested persons and members of the public may attend, monitor, and participate in the open portions of the meeting;

D. Notice to the members of the Board of State History shall advise how they may participate telephonically or electronically and be counted as present for all purposes, including the determination of a quorum.

E. Written, electronic or telephonic notice shall be provided to at least one newspaper of general circulation within the state and at least one local media correspondent.

F. If one or more members of the Board of State History appear electronically or telephonically, the procedures governing electronic meetings shall be followed, except for the notice requirements which shall be governed by these provisions.

G. In convening the meeting and voting in the affirmative to hold such an emergency meeting, the Board of State History shall affirmatively state and find what unforeseen circumstances have rendered it necessary for the Board to hold an emergency meeting to consider matters of an emergency or urgent nature such that the ordinary public notice of meetings provisions of Utah Code Section 52-4-202.

KEY: administrative procedures
July 21, 2014 **52-4-202**

R460. Housing Corporation, Administration.
R460-6. Adjudicative Proceedings.
R460-6-1. Nature of Proceeding.

(1) An adjudicative proceeding conducted by UHC, shall generally be conducted as an informal adjudicative proceeding, as provided for in Section 63G-4-203; however at the election of the president of UHC, the proceeding may be conducted as a formal adjudicative proceeding, as provided for in Sections 63G-4-204 through 63G-4-209. The president of UHC will appoint the presiding officer of an adjudicative proceeding who may be the chair, vice chair, acting chair or president of UHC pursuant to Section 35A-8-704 and 35A-8-706.

(2) All requests for formal or informal adjudication proceedings shall be made in writing and signed by the person invoking the jurisdiction of UHC (the "affected party"), or by that person's representative, shall only be addressed to the president, shall be delivered to the offices of UHC, and shall include:

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

(b) UHC's file number or other reference number, if known;

(c) the date that the request for UHC action was mailed;

(d) a statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which UHC action is requested;

(e) a statement of the relief or action sought from UHC; and

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

(3) If the affected party knows of other persons who have a direct interest in the UHC action requested, then the affected party shall mail a copy of his or her request to each such person.

(4) The presiding officer may conduct a single adjudicative proceeding for similar requests for UHC action.

(5) The presiding officer may restrict the submission of additional pleadings and amendment of pleadings after a response has been made by UHC to a request for UHC action.

R460-6-2. Notice of Adjudicative Proceeding.

Whether an adjudicative proceeding is commenced by UHC or requested by an affected party, UHC shall file and serve notice of the adjudicative proceeding upon the affected parties, which notice shall be in writing, shall be mailed postage paid by first-class mail, shall designate the presiding officer, shall be signed by the president of UHC, shall include a statement of whether the adjudicative proceeding is to be conducted informally or formally and otherwise shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 63G-4-201. For informal adjudication, such notice shall be sent not less than 20 calendar days prior to the proceeding. For formal adjudication, such notice shall be sent not less than 60 calendar days prior to the proceeding (subject to any extensions pursuant to R460-6-4) and shall comply with the requirements set forth in R460-6-4(1) and R460-6-4(2), as applicable.

R460-6-3. Procedures for Informal Adjudicative Proceeding.

(1) No answer or pleading responsive to the notice of adjudicative proceeding need be filed by the affected party.

(2) No hearing shall be held unless the affected party requests a hearing in writing or the presiding officer elects to hold a hearing. The written request for a hearing must be received by UHC no more than 10 calendar days after the service of the notice of adjudicative proceeding.

(3) If a hearing is requested by the affected party, the presiding officer shall elect whether to conduct a hearing given the nature of the dispute. If the presiding officer does elect to conduct a hearing, it will be held no sooner than 10 calendar days after notice of the hearing is mailed to the affected party. The affected party shall be permitted to testify, present evidence, and comment on UHC's proposed action. Prior to the hearing, the affected party may have access to information contained in UHC's files and to materials and information gathered by UHC in its investigation relevant to the adjudicative proceeding, but discovery is prohibited. Access to such information, files and materials is subject to any disclosure exemption afforded under UHC's Governmental Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA) rules. The presiding officer may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence.

(4) Intervention is prohibited.

R460-6-4. Procedures for Formal Adjudicative Proceeding.

(1) If UHC denies an affected party's request for a formal adjudicative proceeding, UHC shall send notice to the affected party of the denial stating the proceeding will not be a formal adjudicative proceeding, and stating whether the request for a formal proceeding is denied or whether the proceeding will be held as an informal proceeding, and stating that the affected party may request a hearing before UHC to challenge the denial.

(2) If UHC's proceeding is to be conducted as a formal proceeding, UHC shall send notice to all known interested parties stating that a written response must be filed with UHC by the affected party within 30 calendar days of when the notice was mailed.

(3) The presiding officer may elect to hold a pre-hearing conference with all affected parties or their representatives to review the issues of the dispute and the procedure to be followed.

(4) A hearing shall be held no more than 60 calendar days after the service of the notice of formal adjudicative proceeding. However, in unusual circumstances, the presiding officer may elect to extend the date of the hearing for good cause.

(5) The affected parties shall be permitted to testify, present evidence, and comment on UHC's proposed action. In addition to access to the information available in connection with an informal adjudicative proceeding pursuant to R460-6-3(3), the presiding officer may permit additional discovery as is reasonable given the nature of the dispute. The presiding officer may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence.

(6) Intervention determinations will be made by and subject to conditions established by the presiding officer.

(7) UHC shall record the audio of all formal adjudicative proceedings. Any party, at its sole expense, can have such audio recordings transcribed.

R460-6-5. Decision of UHC.

(1) Within 30 calendar days after any hearing requested by an affected party, or after the party's failure to request a hearing within the time prescribed under R460-6-3, UHC shall issue a signed order in writing stating UHC's decision and such other information as is required by Section 63G-4-203. An order of default may be issued by UHC if circumstances described in Section 63G-4-209(1) shall occur.

(2) Requests for reconsideration of determinations made by the presiding officer in an adjudicative proceeding shall be submitted in the same manner as a request for UHC action as specified in R460-6-1(2), and must be submitted within 20 calendar days of UHC's issuance of a determination or signed order.

(3) Requests for reconsiderations of determinations will be evaluated by the presiding officer who may be the chair, vice chair, acting chair or president of UHC pursuant to Section 35A-8-704 and 35A-8-706. The presiding officer will issue an order granting or denying such request within 20 calendar days of its receipt by the presiding officer. If the presiding officer does not issue an order within such 20 calendar day period, the request shall be considered to be denied.

(4) No separate hearings will be conducted, and no oral

arguments will be heard in connection with a request for reconsideration, unless requested by the presiding officer.

KEY: housing finance
July 10, 2014 63G-4
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2012

R510. Human Services, Aging and Adult Services.
R510-104. Nutrition Programs for the Elderly (NPE).
R510-104-1. Purpose.

This Rule explains and clarifies the senior nutrition programs administered in Utah.

R510-104-2. Authority.

This Rule is authorized by 62A-3-104; 42 USC Section 3001

R510-104-3. Nutrition Services Principles.

(1) The Division shall develop a comprehensive and coordinated nutrition service system statewide. The Division shall encourage and assist the AAAs in utilization of resources to develop greater capacity in their nutrition programs and services. The Division will approve a nutrition screening tool that will be used to identify nutritional risk or malnutrition. All seniors participating in the Nutrition Program For The Elderly, Congregate and Home Delivered Meals, are strongly encouraged to complete the nutrition screen. If an individual does not want to fill out the screening form, he or she will not be denied a meal. A nutrition screen may be required by a AAA for a client to receive liquid meals.

(2) The Division shall monitor, coordinate, and assist in the planning of nutritional services with the advice of a registered dietitian or an individual with comparable expertise. The nutrition service system shall provide older Utahns, particularly those in the greatest economic and social need categories, with particular attention to low-income and low-income minorities, access and outreach to nutrition services, nutrition education and nutritionally sound meals, to promote better health through improved diet.

(3) Policy and Procedures approved by the Utah State Board of Aging and Adult Services shall be used by the Division and its contractors/grantees in the conduct of all functions and responsibilities required in carrying out services and funding categories of the Title III Part C Nutrition Program, including Congregate Meals (Part C-1), Home-Delivered Meals (Part C-2), Nutrition Education and Nutrition Outreach, and the Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP).

R510-104-4. Definitions.

(1) Congregate Meals -- Meals provided five or more days a week (except in a rural area where such frequency is not feasible (as defined by the Assistant Secretary by regulation) and a lesser frequency is approved by the State agency), provide at least one hot or other appropriate meal per day and any additional meals which the recipient of a grant or contract under this subpart may elect to provide; which shall be provided in congregate settings, including adult day care facilities and multigenerational meal sites; and which may include nutrition education services and other appropriate nutrition services for older individuals.

(2) NSIP -- Nutrition Services Incentive Program. The NSIP Program authorizes cash payments to State Units on Aging (SUA) as a proportional share of the Federal fiscal year allocation. The allocation is based on the number of meals served by a single SUA in the previous year in proportion to the total number of meals served by all SUAs that year. Meals counted for purposes of NSIP reporting are those that satisfy the requirements of Title III-C of the OAA.

(3) Provisional Meals -- Meals delivered to a congregate meals participant who is unable to personally visit the congregate meals site for a limited period of time (to be determined by the AAA). The AAA has the discretion to determine what circumstances would make provisional meals appropriate.

(4) NPE -- Nutrition Programs for the Elderly. The term primarily refers to Congregate Meals and Meals on wheels which utilize state and federal funding to provide services to seniors, although Food Stamps may also be considered as a NPE.

(5) Division -- Utah State Division of Aging and Adult Services.

(6) AAA -- Area Agency on Aging.

(7) Dietary Guidelines for Americans -- The "Dietary Guidelines for Americans" has been published jointly every 5 years since 1980 by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Guidelines provide authoritative advice for people two years and older about how good dietary habits can promote health and reduce risk for major chronic diseases. They serve as the basis for Federal food and nutrition education programs. The Guidelines also clarify the Daily Reference Intake (DRI), which replaces the Recommended Daily Amounts (RDA) previously used to determine the nutritional values of the meals served under the nutrition programs. The complete document can be accessed at http://www.health.gov/dietaryguidelines/dga2005/document/default.htm

(8) Modified diets -- Now referred to as Medical Nutritional Therapy by the American Dietician Association, this refers to meals that have been altered to make them compatible with a particular client's nutritional needs. Examples include limiting sodium for a client with high blood pressure or restructuring the portions or components of a meal to accommodate a client with diabetes.

(9) NAPIS -- National Aging Program Information Systems. This system allows the Utah Division of Aging and Adult Services to report the services provided under Titles III and VII of the Older Americans Act. RTZ's GetCare system is the vehicle the Division uses to interface with the federal NAPIS system.

(10) Nutrition Case Manager -- the AAA staff person who evaluates a potential client's situation and recommends an appropriate nutrition plan (i.e., Meals on Wheels), as well as other services where appropriate.

(11) OAA -- The Older American's Act. Originally signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson the act created the Administration on Aging and authorizes grants to States for community planning and services programs, as well as for research, demonstration and training projects in the field of aging. Later amendments to the Act added grants to Area Agencies on Aging for local needs identification, planning, and funding of services, including but not limited to nutrition programs in the community as well as for those who are homebound; programs which serve Native American elders; services targeted at low-income minority elders; health promotion and disease prevention activities; in-home services for frail elders, and those services which protect the rights of older persons such as the long term care ombudsman program.

R510-104-5. General Provisions.

(1) Nutritional Requirements:

(a) Food Requirements: AAAs shall ensure that the meals provided through their nutrition projects comply with the DRI Guidelines for Americans. Compliance shall be documented for each meal served by the nutrition provider.

(i) Handbook 8 of USDA (located at http://www.nal.usda.gov/ref/USDApubs/aghandbk.htm#sortnbr)

(ii) Computer analysis based upon an acceptable software program approved by the Division.

(iii) Computation of food values for portions of food commonly used.

(b) Menu Cycles and Analysis:

(i) Nutrition providers shall send an approved copy of the menus to be used to the appropriate nutrition site(s) and to the AAA.

(c) A registered dietitian and/or nutritionist shall sign off on the menus and recipes used under the nutrition programs to ensure meals served meet DRI guidelines.) Any substitutions (deviations) from the approved menu(s) shall be documented and reported by the nutrition project director.

(ii) Service providers contracting with a third party shall stipulate in the contract that menus must be received by the service provider at least one week prior to use for analysis and approval.

(iii) Any substitutions to the original menus must be documented and kept on file. For audit purposes, menus shall be maintained for a minimum of 3 years, or until disposition is authorized by the grantor agency.

(d) Modified Diets:

(i) Modified diets shall be available to program participants. Each project will provide modified menus where the AAA director feels they are feasible and appropriate to meet the particular dietary needs arising from the health requirements, religious requirements, or ethnic backgrounds of eligible individuals. The AAA shall be responsible for the method of obtaining orders for modified diets, maintaining such orders on file and reviewing them.

(e) Utensils for the Blind and Disabled: Upon request, the AAA may provide the appropriate food containers and utensils for the blind and the disabled. The provider is required to submit nutrition program data to the National Aging Program Information System (NAPIS).

(f) A cold "sack lunch" that meets the DRI requirements may be offered to eligible participants.

(g) A written copy of the appeal process shall be made available to those denied this service.

R510-104-6. Eligibility for Nutrition and Nutrition Support Services.

(1) All persons aged 60 and older and their spouses, regardless of his/her age, are eligible for OAA nutrition services. If sufficient resources are not available to serve all eligible individuals who request a service, the AAA shall ensure that preference is given to those of greatest social or economic need, with particular attention to low-income, limited English speaking individuals and low-income minorities.

(2) Other Individuals who may receive congregate and home-delivered meals at the election of the AAA include those listed below. These individuals do not need to pay for the meal, but are encouraged to make the recommended donation as a qualified senior would:

(a) Individuals with disabilities (who has not attained the age of 60), if they reside in a housing facility primarily occupied by elderly persons that has a congregate meal site funded by the OAA on the premises.

(b) Clients of Home and Community-Based Alternatives program who are under 60 may be allowed to participate in the nutrition program as capacity allows. To be eligible to receive meals through nutrition programs, the client's case manager must include nutrition services in the care plan. If the participant is under 60, the Alternatives program shall pay the actual cost of the meal as determined by the AAA, rather than the suggested donation.

(c) Individuals with disabilities who reside at home with and accompany to a congregate meal site an older individual who may be eligible under the Act.

(d) Volunteers who are specifically assist with the nutrition program may be given a meal regardless of age.

R510-104-7. Providers Selection.

(1) The AAA shall make awards for congregate and home-delivered nutrition services to providers that furnish either or both types of service. Each AAA shall assure that each service provider selected meets all applicable Federal, State and Local regulations.

(2) Each AAA, when feasible, shall give preference in making awards for home-delivered meal services to providers that meet the following:

(a) Organizations that have demonstrated an ability to provide home-delivered meals efficiently and reasonably, andthat furnish assurances to the AAA that they will maintain efforts to solicit voluntary support and that OAA funds made available will not be used to supplant funds from non-federal sources.

(b) Food service certification in applied food service sanitation by nationally recognized industry programs and approved by the Utah State Department of Health, shall be required for one person per shift where food is prepared and cooked for NPE meals.

(3) Each AAA shall provide a mechanism that will assure the review of need for home-delivered meals for absent participants at the Congregate Sites. Each AAA shall develop a policy, to be reviewed and approved by DAAS regarding regular attendees who cannot attend the congregate site due to illness or other reasons, which determines whether and how often a client may receive provisional meals delivered to them from the congregate site by a spouse, friend or volunteer. If provisional meals are needed, AAA staff must document the client's needs and should consider the appropriateness of encouraging the client to participate in the home delivered meal program.

R510-104-8. Additional Meal Policy.

(1) Nutrition providers may serve a second meal or third meal if planned as an objective in the Area Plan. When two meals are served per day, they shall provide 66 2/3% of the DRI. When three meals are served per day, they shall provide 100% of the DRI. Provision of more than one meal qualifies for NSIP reimbursement if each meal meets the 33 1/3% DRI. Second helpings of the same meal that do not constitute a complete meal (i.e., a second serving of mashed potatoes) do not qualify for NSIP reimbursement. A second complete meal complying with the DRI, provided to a senior as a second meal, does qualify for NSIP reimbursement.

(2) To qualify second meals in the local meal county reports for USDA reimbursement, AAAs will be allowed to serve up to 1.5% of the total meals per quarter in second meals without formally developing a local second meal policy. If second meals claimed in the local meal count reports are equal to or greater than 1.5% of total first meals per quarter, a second meal policy shall be developed by each local AAA for USDA reimbursement.

(3) Nutrition services providers may serve a second meal to Senior Citizens who have been identified through nutrition screening to be at nutritional risk and/or socially or economically in need. The AAA shall have written program objectives which are specific, verifiable, and achievable for nutrition service provider(s), including the number and frequency of meals to be served at each designated congregates site or center, and to individual recipients in the home delivered meal program, if providing more than 1.5% of total meals as second meals.

(a) Second meals should be packaged so that the food will more likely be kept at proper storage temperatures for a reasonable length of time.

(b) The participants who receive a second meal shall be given the opportunity to make a second confidential contribution for that meal.

(c) Records will be maintained by the nutrition provider(s) on all additional meals served to eligible participants.

R510-104-9. Emergency Meals.

(1) AAAs shall develop written procedures to be followed

by the service providers for the provision of emergency meals in the event of weather related emergencies, disasters, or situations which may interrupt meal service or the transportation of participants to the nutrition site. Through the intake, assessment, and re-evaluation process, clients will be identified who do not have food within their home, or through nearby support networks to provide the nutrition they need to last through short term emergencies.

R510-104-10. Outreach.

(1) Each nutrition provider shall establish outreach activities which encourage the maximum number of eligible clients to participate. Nutrition Education: Each project shall provide nutrition education on at least a semi-annual basis.

R510-104-11. Medical Meals.

(1) In situations where nutritional considerations make solid foods inappropriate, the need for nutrient supplements to include medical meals (meeting the required RDI Guidelines) may be part of medical nutrition therapy recommended by a registered dietitian, registered nurse or physician, primarily when the participant cannot tolerate or digest regular meals.

(2) Only seniors are eligible for medical meals purchased through the Nutrition Program for the Elderly (NPE) funding. Exceptions can be made for Alternatives clients under 60. Additionally, AAAs always have the discretion to use county dollars in any way they see fit.

(3) A medical or secondary meal shall only be offered in place of regular food as the first meal. In order to receive medical meals through the Nutrition Programs for the Elderly (NPS), the following requirements must be met:

(i) A demographic questionnaire must be completed (for the AAA records).

(ii) A physician must issue a prescription, or a clinically based assessment must be completed by a dietician or nurse.

(4) A medical meal distributed through the AAAs' NPE Programs must meet the 33 1/3 DRI nutrient requirements. If the medical meal is picked up by the client or client representative at a senior center, the meal will count as a congregate meal (C1) and if the medical meal is delivered to the client's home by the AAA staff, the meal will be considered a home delivered meal (C2).

(5) The Participant may not be provided more than a one month supply of medical liquid supplement at one time.

(6) A confidential contribution system shall be in place with a suggested donation in order to qualify the medical meal for the USDA cash-in-lieu reimbursement.

R510-104-12. Food Service Management.

(1) Food Service Management: All AAAs shall ensure the following:

(a) Each meal project shall comply with applicable State and local laws regarding the safe and sanitary handling of food, equipment, and supplies used in storage, preparation, service, and delivery of meals to older adults. Compliance with current Serv-Safe guidelines (http://www.servsafe.com/) ensures proper compliance to the State and local requirements. All food used by the nutrition service provider(s) must meet standards of quality, sanitation, and safety applying to foods that are processed commercially and purchased by the project. No food prepared or canned in a home or any other non-licensed facility may be used in meals provided by a project financed through the nutrition service provider(s) award.

(b) Inventories: Each AAA shall require that accurate inventory records for consumable goods be maintained for four years by nutrition projects funded in whole or in part by the Older Americans Act funds. Either the periodic or perpetual system of inventory shall be acceptable, if conducted consistent with generally accepted inventory control principles.

(c) Training: The provider shall plan and provide training and supervision in sanitation, food preparation, and portion control by qualified personnel for all paid and volunteer staff who prepare, handle and serve food. Each of these individuals must have a current Food Handlers Permit.

(d) Refrigerated Storage: The refrigeration cooling period for hot food brought below 40 degrees Fahrenheit shall not exceed 4 hours.

(i) All prepared foods that are frozen in a nutrition project kitchen shall be chilled in a rapid chills system which reduces the temperature of foods to 70 degrees within 2 hours and shall be cooled to an internal product temperature of 41 degrees F or below within the following 2 hours.

(e) Frozen Food Requirements: All packaged frozen meals and freezing methods used to freeze meals utilized by the nutrition project, must meet the requirements of the State of Utah Health Department regulations.

(f) Hot Food Requirements:

(i) Beef products including hamburger shall be cooked to an internal temperature of 155 degrees F, poultry shall be cooked to an internal temperature of 165 degrees F and pork shall be cooked to an internal temperature of 165 degrees F.

(ii) All hot foods shall be maintained at 140 degrees F or above, from the time of final food preparation to completion of service.

(g) Cold Food Requirements: Cold foods shall be maintained at 41 degrees F or below from time of initial service to completion of service.

(h) The nutrition project shall make temperature checks of all prepared, received and transported meals.

(i) Staffing: The nutrition service provider shall:

(i) Be encouraged by the AAA to give preference to employing those qualified persons age sixty (60) and over, including those of greatest economic or social need;

(ii) Designate a person responsible for the conduct of the project who has the necessary authority to conduct day-to-day management functions of the provider;

(iii) Use a registered dietitian or nutritionist to provide necessary nutrition services.

(j) If serving a meal to staff under 60 deprives elderly target population individuals with reservations from securing a meal, other arrangements should be made for staff.

R510-104-13. Contribution Policy.

(1) The actual cost, as defined by the AAA and reported to the State, of a congregate meal shall be posted at the nutrition site. Suggested contribution and actual cost shall be posted in a prominent conspicuous location.

(2) Each eligible participant shall have an opportunity to voluntarily and anonymously contribute toward the cost of a provided meal service.

(3) Persons under the age of 60 shall pay the full cost of the meal, which shall be collected and accounted for separately. Exceptions can be made for the individuals previously listed (spouses of seniors regardless of age, individuals with disabilities who reside with seniors, individuals providing volunteer service, and underage individuals residing in senior housing sites in which congregate meals are served) who are encouraged to make the standard meal donation.

(4) Each AAA shall establish and implement procedures which will protect the privacy of the client's decision to contribute or not contribute toward the meal service rendered.

(a) There shall be locked contribution boxes in a place where anonymous donations can be made, which shall not be monitored for contributions, in order to assure the confidentiality of the donation.

(5) Participant contributions shall be counted by two persons, and both individuals shall sign a form attesting to the correct count. A copy of such signed documentation shall be

kept on file.

(6) Under no circumstances may an eligible client be denied service(s) by a provider who received funds from the AAA (for that service) because of the client's decision not to contribute for services rendered.

R510-104-14. Congregate Meals.

Requirements for Congregate Meal Providers:

(1) Each AAA and AAA Advisory Council, or local equivalent, shall determine the number of congregate sites to be established and their days of operation.

(2) Local AAA's must provide congregate meals a minimum of five days per week except in a rural area where such frequency is not feasible and a lesser frequency has been approved by the division).

(3) Leftover Food:

(a) All food transported to sites which becomes "leftover," except unopened prepackaged food, must be properly disposed of at the meal site or the main food preparation site in compliance with State Health Department regulations.

(b) AAAs shall develop policies and procedures to minimize leftover meals. Use of a reservation system for participation in the congregate meal program is recommended.

(c) Leftovers shall be offered to all participants as second helpings at those congregate settings which do not have on-site methods to preserve leftover food to meet the nutritional standards for later consumption which are approved by the State Health Department). If a complete meal is provided to a client as a second meal, the client shall be given an opportunity to make another confidential donation.

(d) Each nutrition site, in a location that is easily visible to patrons, shall have a disclaimer which states: "For Your Safety: Food removed from the center must be kept hot or refrigerated promptly. We cannot be responsible for illness or problems caused by improperly handled food."

(e) No food shall be taken from the site by staff.

(f) Leftover foods at on-site cooking facilities shall be properly refrigerated and incorporated into subsequent meals whenever possible.

(4) Food being served shall be protected from consumer contamination by the use of packaging or by the use of an easily cleanable counter, serving line, or salad bar protector devices, display cases, or by other means which minimize human contact with the food being served. Enough hot or cold food serving containers shall be available to maintain the required temperature of potentially hazardous food.

R510-104-15. Home Delivered Meals.

All individuals requesting home-delivered meals shall be assessed and only those individuals who have been determined to be homebound, as defined below, shall be eligible for a home-delivered meal.

(1) Homebound Status:

(a) A person shall be determined to be homebound if he/she is unable to leave home without assistance because of a disabling physical, emotional or environmental condition.

(b) Homebound status shall be documented. The Division shall approve the method of assessment to ensure standard measurable criteria.

(c) Written documentation of eligibility shall be maintained by the AAA.

(d) Homebound status shall be reviewed or re-evaluated on a regular basis, but not less frequently than annually.

(i) A waiver of the full annual assessment may be approved by the AAA director or designee. A written statement of waiver shall be placed in the client's file and shall be reviewed annually.

(e) Top priority may be given to emergency requests. Home-delivered meals for an emergency may start as soon as possible after the determination of urgent need has been made. A full assessment will be made within 14 calendar days from the date of request to determine continued eligibility.

(2) Requirements for Home-Delivered Meal Providers:

(a) Home-delivered meal service within a Planning and Service Area (PSA) shall be available 5 or more days per week.

(b) Division approval must be obtained for Home-delivered meal plans that provide meals 4 days/week or less in rural areas.

(3) A home-delivered meal, intended for a meal client that cannot be delivered, may be given to another home-delivered meal client as a second meal. This second meal would qualify for NSIP reimbursement, provided the recipient meets the eligibility criteria.

R510-104-16. Financial Policies.

Project income generated by Title III-C can only be used to:

(1) expand the number of meals provided or to facilitate access to such meals (transportation and outreach);

(2) integrate systematic nutrition screening for nutrition/malnutrition and food insecurity; or

(3) to provide other supportive services directly related to nutrition services, such as outreach, information and referral, transportation, access to grocery shopping, help with food stamp procurement, social activities in conjunction with a meal, and nutrition education.

R510-104-17. Restriction on Use of Funds.

(1) Program income generated by OAA Title III Part C-1 and Part C-2 may be used as the additional alternative (to expand the number of meals provided, or to facilitate access to such meals or to provide other supportive services directly related to expanding nutrition services) or the cost sharing alternatives as stated in 45 CFR 92.259(g)(2) (to match federal and/or state funds) or, a combination of the two alternatives.

(2) To defray program costs, a AAA which serves as the nutrition provider may also perform Nutrition Services for other groups and programs outside the parameters of the Nutrition Program for the Elderly under the OAA, providing such services will not interfere with the project or programs for which the contract was originally granted. These extra nutrition activities shall be managed in a manner that does not impede the preparation or delivery of nutrition services to the elderly, and shall charge the full cost of preparation and delivery of the nutrition services as set forth by the provider. When persons 60 years of age and older participate in these "special events," they assume the identity of the activity and are obligated to pay the requested fee for participation. This shall not be confused with the donation policy of the Title III Nutrition Programs. A nutrition provider who contracts with a AAA is obviously free to serve other clients as it wishes.

R510-104-18. Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP) Participation (Commodities and Cash-In-Lieu of Commodities).

Currently, the NSIP program is used by the federal government to provide reimbursement for meals served under nutrition programs that meet the reporting criteria for federally funded meals. The NSIP reimbursements have, for the most part, replaced the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) practice of presenting nutrition service providers with either food commodities or cash-in-lieu of commodities to supplement the nutrition providers' resources. However, the USDA reserves the right to provide cash or commodities in the future.

(1) Donated Food Standard Agreement: The AAA or nutrition service provider may enter into a written agreement with the Department of Human Services Federal Food Program of the State of Utah and shall follow all procedures of the

"Agreement for Commodities Donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture."

(2) USDA cash-in-lieu of commodities payments or revenue earned, depending on whether the accounting for the USDA program is on a cash or accrual basis, shall be used to offset the cost of raw food and the cost of purchased meals.

(3) Cash-In-Lieu of Commodities:

(a) AAAs shall promptly disburse all USDA cash-in-lieu of commodities to nutrition providers in their planning and service area that are funded with Title III Part C-1 and Part C-2 funds.

(b) AAAs shall ensure that payments received by providers in lieu of commodities shall be used solely for the purchase of:

(i) United States agricultural commodities and other foods produced in the United States; or

(ii) Meals furnished to them under contractual arrangements with food service management companies, caterers, restaurants, or institutions, have provided that each meal contains United States produce commodities or foods at least equal in value to the per meal cash payment which the nutrition service providers have received.

(4) Monitoring, Withholding or Recovering Cash Payments:

(a) The Division and the AAAs shall monitor and assess use of payments received in lieu of commodities. Such monitoring shall include periodic on site examination of all pertinent records maintained by service providers, as well as, all such records maintained by suppliers of meals purchased under contractual arrangements.

(b) The Division will withhold or recover cash payments in lieu of commodities from an AAA if it determines, through a review of such AAA's reports, program monitoring, financial review or audit, that the AAA has failed to comply with the provisions of this section, or otherwise have failed to adequately document the basis for payments received during the fiscal year.

(c) AAAs which do not expend the Cash-In-Lieu within a maximum of two quarters after it has been allocated by the Division shall be evaluated for need and other available resources at the local AAA. Their rate of entitlement may be reduced in succeeding allocation periods.

(5) USDA Documentation:

(a) AAAs shall ensure that the cost of the U.S. grown food purchased during the project year is at least equal to the amount of the USDA reimbursement under the cash in lieu of commodities program. This documentation shall be based on paid invoices.

(b) In the case of meals served under contractual arrangements with food service management companies, caterers, restaurants or institutions, copies of menus and invoices of food purchases that demonstrate that each meal served contained United States produced commodities or food at least equal in value to the per meal cash payments, constitutes adequate documentation.

R510-104-19. Transfer of Funds.

Statewide transfers between OAA Title III B and C awards shall not exceed 20%. Transfers between Part C-1 and Part C-2 awards shall not exceed 40% of any one funding category unless the Division requests and receives written approval from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Assistant Secretary for Aging.

R510-104-20. Documentation and Record Keeping Requirements.

(1) AAAs shall document and maintain all records and forms required to meet state and/or federal requires of the OAA and the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) for three years.

(2) The number of participants participating in Title III C-1, C-1 and their names shall be kept on file in the Planning and Service Area for three years.

(3) AAAs shall work with the Division to complete the annual federal NAPIS (see definitions) reporting requirements by use of the current data management system or by other means as agreed to by the Division.

KEY: elderly, nutrition, home-delivered meals, congregate meals
April 15, 2013 62A-3-104
Notice of Continuation July 2, 2014 42 USC Section 3001

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-254. Annual Financial Reporting Rule.
R590-254-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated by the Insurance Commissioner pursuant to Utah Insurance Code Sections:

(1) 31A-2-201, which authorizes the commissioner to make rules to implement the provisions of Title 31A; and

(2) 31A-2-203(6)(b)(ii)and 31A-5-412(2)(f), which authorize the commissioner to make rules pertaining to annual financial reporting requirements.

R590-254-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to improve the commissioner's surveillance of the financial condition of insurers by requiring the submission of the following reports and documents:

(a) an annual audit of financial statements reporting the financial position and the results of operations of insurers by independent certified public accountants,

(b) communication of internal control related matters noted in an audit; and

(c) management's Report of Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

(2) This rule applies to every insurer, as defined in R590-254-3.

(3) An insurer shall be exempt from this rule for the calendar year if an insurer:

(a) has direct written premium of less than $1,000,000 written in this state in any calendar year; and

(b) less than 1,000 policyholders or certificate holders of direct written policies nationwide at the end of the calendar year.

(4) The exemption under R590-254-2(3)(a) and (b) shall apply unless:

(a) the commissioner makes a specific finding that compliance is necessary for the commissioner to carry out statutory responsibilities; or

(b) the insurer has assumed premiums pursuant to contracts and treaties, or both, of reinsurance of $1,000,000 or more.

(5) A foreign or alien insurer filing an audited financial report in another state, pursuant to that state's requirement for filing of audited financial reports, which has been found by the commissioner to be substantially similar to the requirements in this rule, is exempt from R590-254 Sections 4 through 13 if:

(a) a copy of the audited financial report, Communication of Internal Control Related Matters Noted in an Audit, and the Accountant's Letter of Qualifications that are filed with the other state are filed with the commissioner in accordance with the filing dates specified in R590-254 Sections 4, 11 and 12, respectively; or

(b) a Canadian insurer may submit accountants' reports as filed with the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Canada; and

(c) a copy of any Notification of Adverse Financial Condition Report filed with the other state is filed with the commissioner within the time specified in R590-254-10.

(6) A foreign or alien insurer required to file a Management's Report of Internal Control over Financial Reporting in another state is exempt from filing the Report in this state provided the other state has:

(a) substantially similar reporting requirements; and

(b) the report is filed with the commissioner of the other state within the time specified.

(7) This rule shall not prohibit, preclude or in any way limit the commissioner from ordering or conducting or performing examinations of insurers under the rules, practices and procedures of the department.

R590-254-3. Definitions.

The terms and definitions contained in this rule are intended to provide definitional guidance as the terms are used within this rule. In addition to the definitions in Sections 31A-1-301, the following definitions shall apply for the purpose of this rule:

(1) "Accountant" or "independent certified public accountant" means an independent certified public accountant or accounting firm in good standing:

(a) with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA); and

(b) in all states in which he or she is licensed to practice;

(c) for Canadian and British companies, it means a Canadian-chartered or British-chartered accountant.

(2) An "affiliate" of, or person "affiliated" with, a specific person, is a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified.

(3) "Audit committee" means a committee, or equivalent body, established by the board of directors of an entity for the purpose of overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of an insurer or group of insurers, and audits of financial statements of the insurer or group of insurers.

(a) The audit committee of any entity that controls a group of insurers may be deemed to be the audit committee for one or more of these controlled insurers solely for the purposes of this rule at the election of the controlling person pursuant to R590-254-14(6).

(b) If an audit committee is not designated by the insurer, the insurer's entire board of directors shall constitute the audit committee.

(4) "Audited financial report" means and includes those items specified in R590-254-5.

(5) "Indemnification" means an agreement of indemnity or a release from liability where the intent or effect is to shift or limit in any manner the potential liability of the person or firm for failure to adhere to applicable auditing or professional standards, whether or not resulting in part from knowing of other misrepresentations made by the insurer or its representatives.

(6) "Independent board member" has the same meaning as described in R590-254-14(4).

(7) "Insurer" means a licensed insurer as defined in Subsections 31A-1-301(90)(a) and 31A-1-301(98) or an authorized insurer as defined in Subsection 31A-1-301(163)(b).

(8) "Group of insurers" means those licensed insurers:

(a) included in the reporting requirements of Chapter 31A-16, Insurance Holding Companies; or

(b) a set of insurers as identified by management, for the purpose of assessing the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

(9) "Internal control over financial reporting" means a process effected by an entity's board of directors, management and other personnel designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the financial statements, i.e., those items specified in R590-254-5(2)(b) through (g) and includes those policies and procedures that:

(a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of assets;

(b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the financial statements, i.e., those items specified in R590-254-5(2)(b) through (g) and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors; and

(c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements, i.e., those items specified in R590-254-5(2)(b)

through (g).

(10) "SEC" means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

(11) "Section 404" means Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the SEC's rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(12) "Section 404 Report" means management's report on "internal control over financial reporting" as defined by the SEC and the related attestation report of the independent certified public accountant as described in R590-254-3(1).

(13) "SOX compliant entity" means an entity that either is required to be compliant with, or voluntarily is compliant with, all of the following provisions:

(a) the preapproval requirements of Section 201 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, under Section 10A(i) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,

(b) the audit committee independence requirements of Section 301 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, under Section 10A(m)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(c) the internal control over financial reporting requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, under Item 308 of SEC Regulation S-K.

R590-254-4. General Requirements Related to Filing and Extensions for Filing of an Annual Audited Financial Report and Audit Committee Appointment.

(1) All insurers shall have an annual audit by an independent certified public accountant and shall file an audited financial report with the commissioner on or before June 1 for the year ended December 31 immediately preceding. The commissioner may require an insurer to file an audited financial report earlier than June 1 with 90 days advance notice to the insurer.

(2) Extensions of the June 1 filing date may be granted by the commissioner for 30 day periods upon a showing by the insurer and its independent certified public accountant of the reasons for requesting an extension and determination by the commissioner of good cause for an extension. The request for extension must be submitted in writing not less than 10 days prior to the due date in sufficient detail to permit the commissioner to make an informed decision with respect to the requested extension.

(3) If an extension is granted in accordance with the provisions in R590-254-4(2), a similar extension of 30 days is granted to the filing of Management's Report of Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

(4) Every insurer required to file an annual audited financial report pursuant to this rule shall designate a group of individuals as constituting its audit committee, as defined in R590-254-3. The audit committee of an entity that controls an insurer may be deemed to be the insurer's audit committee for purposes of this rule at the election of the controlling person.

R590-254-5. Contents of an Annual Audited Financial Report.

(1) An annual audited financial report shall report the financial position of the insurer as of the end of the most recent calendar year and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in capital and surplus for the year then ended in conformity with statutory accounting practices prescribed, or otherwise permitted, by the department of insurance of the state of domicile.

(2) The annual audited financial report shall include the following:

(a) report of independent certified public accountant;

(b) balance sheet reporting admitted assets, liabilities, capital and surplus;

(c) statement of operations;

(d) statement of cash flow;

(e) statement of changes in capital and surplus;

(f) notes to financial statements:

(i) these notes shall be those required by the appropriate NAIC Annual Statement Instructions and the NAIC Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual;

(ii) the notes shall include a reconciliation of differences, if any, between the audited statutory financial statements and the annual statement filed pursuant to Sections 31A-4-113 and 31A-4-113.5 with a written description of the nature of these differences;

(g) the financial statements included in the audited financial report;

(i) shall be prepared in a form and using language and groupings substantially the same as the relevant sections of the annual statement of the insurer filed with the commissioner; and

(ii) shall be comparative, presenting the amounts as of December 31 of the current year and the amounts as of the immediately preceding December 31:

(A) the comparative data may be omitted in the first year in which an insurer is required to file an audited financial report.

R590-254-6. Designation of Independent Certified Public Accountant.

(1) Each insurer required by this rule to file an annual audited financial report must within 60 days after becoming subject to the requirement, register with the commissioner in writing the name and address of the independent certified public accountant or accounting firm retained to conduct the annual audit set forth in this rule.

(2) Insurers not retaining an independent certified public accountant on the effective date of this rule shall register the name and address of their retained independent certified public accountant not less than six months before the date when the first audited financial report is to be filed.

(3) The insurer shall obtain a letter from the accountant, and file a copy with the commissioner stating that the accountant is aware of the provisions of the insurance code and the rules of the insurance department of the state of domicile that relate to accounting and financial matters and affirming that the accountant will express his or her opinion on the financial statements in terms of their conformity to the statutory accounting practices prescribed or otherwise permitted by that insurance department, specifying such exceptions as he or she may believe appropriate.

(4) If an accountant who was the accountant for the immediately preceding filed audited financial report is dismissed or resigns, the insurer shall:

(a) within five business days notify the commissioner of this event;

(b) furnish the commissioner with a separate letter within 10 business days of the above notification stating whether in the 24 months preceding such event there were any disagreements with the former accountant on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure; which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of the former accountant, would have caused him or her to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in connection with his or her opinion:

(i) the disagreements required to be reported in response to this section include both those resolved to the former accountant's satisfaction and those not resolved to the former accountant's satisfaction.

(ii) disagreements contemplated by this section are those that occur at the decision-making level, i.e., between personnel of the insurer responsible for presentation of its financial statements and personnel of the accounting firm responsible for rendering its report.

(c) in writing request the former accountant to furnish a letter addressed to the insurer stating whether the accountant

agrees with the statements contained in the insurer's letter and, if not, stating the reasons for which he or she does not agree; and the insurer shall furnish the response letter from the former accountant to the commissioner together with its own.

R590-254-7. Qualifications of Independent Certified Public Accountant.

(1) The commissioner shall not recognize a person or firm as a qualified independent certified public accountant if the person or firm:

(a) is not in good standing with the AICPA and in all states in which the accountant is licensed to practice, or, for a Canadian or British company, that is not a chartered accountant; or

(b) has either directly or indirectly entered into an agreement of indemnity or release from liability, collectively referred to as indemnification, with respect to the audit of the insurer.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, the commissioner shall recognize an independent certified public accountant as qualified as long as he or she conforms to the standards of his or her profession, as contained in the Code of Professional Ethics of the AICPA and Rules and Regulations and Code of Ethics and Rules of Professional Conduct of the Utah Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing for Accountancy, or similar code.

(3) A qualified independent certified public accountant may enter into an agreement with an insurer to have disputes relating to an audit resolved by mediation or arbitration. However, in the event of a delinquency proceeding commenced against the insurer under Chapter 31A-27a, the mediation or arbitration provisions shall operate at the option of the statutory successor.

(4)(a) The lead, or coordinating, audit partner, having primary responsibility for the audit, may not act in that capacity for more than five consecutive years.

(i) The person shall be disqualified from acting in that or a similar capacity for the same company or its insurance subsidiaries or affiliates for a period of five consecutive years.

(ii) An insurer may make application to the commissioner for relief from the above rotation requirement on the basis of unusual circumstances.

(iii) This application should be made at least 30 days before the end of the calendar year. The commissioner may consider the following factors in determining if the relief should be granted:

(A) number of partners, expertise of the partners or the number of insurance clients in the currently registered firm;

(B) premium volume of the insurer; or

(C) number of jurisdictions in which the insurer transacts business.

(b)(i) The insurer shall file, with its annual statement filing, the approval for relief from R590-254-7(4)(a) with the states that it is licensed in or doing business in and with the NAIC.

(ii) If the nondomestic state accepts electronic filing with the NAIC, the insurer shall file the approval in an electronic format acceptable to the NAIC.

(5) The commissioner shall neither recognize as a qualified independent certified public accountant, nor accept an annual audited financial report, prepared in whole or in part by, a natural person who:

(a) has been convicted of fraud, bribery, a violation of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. Sections 1961 to 1968, or any dishonest conduct or practices under federal or state law;

(b) has been found to have violated the insurance laws of this state with respect to any previous reports submitted under this rule; or

(c) has demonstrated a pattern or practice of failing to detect or disclose material information in previous reports filed under the provisions of this rule.

(6) The commissioner, as provided in Subsection 31A-2-201(4), may, as provided in Subsection 31A-2-201(5), hold a hearing to determine whether an independent certified public accountant is qualified and, considering the evidence presented, may rule that the accountant is not qualified for purposes of expressing his or her opinion on the financial statements in the annual audited financial report made pursuant to this rule and require the insurer to replace the accountant with another whose relationship with the insurer is qualified within the meaning of this rule.

(7)(a) The commissioner shall not recognize as a qualified independent certified public accountant, nor accept an annual audited financial report, prepared in whole or in part by an accountant who provides to an insurer, contemporaneously with the audit, the following non-audit services:

(i) bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements of the insurer;

(ii) financial information systems design and implementation;

(iii) appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinions, or contribution-in-kind reports;

(iv) actuarially-oriented advisory services involving the determination of amounts recorded in the financial statements;

(A) The accountant may assist an insurer in understanding the methods, assumptions and inputs used in the determination of amounts recorded in the financial statement only if it is reasonable to conclude that the services provided will not be subject to audit procedures during an audit of the insurer's financial statements.

(B) An accountant's actuary may also issue an actuarial opinion or certification "opinion" on an insurer's reserves if the following conditions have been met:

(I) neither the accountant nor the accountant's actuary has performed any management functions or made any management decisions;

(II) the insurer has competent personnel, or engages a third party actuary, to estimate the reserves for which management takes responsibility; and

(III) the accountant's actuary tests the reasonableness of the reserves after the insurer's management has determined the amount of the reserves;

(v) internal audit outsourcing services;

(vi) management functions or human resources;

(vii) broker or dealer, investment adviser, or investment banking services;

(viii) legal services or expert services unrelated to the audit; or

(ix) any other services that the commissioner determines, by rule, are impermissible.

(b) In general, the principles of independence with respect to services provided by the qualified independent certified public accountant are largely predicated on three basic principles, violations of which would impair the accountant's independence. The accountant:

(i) cannot function in the role of management,

(ii) cannot audit his or her own work; and

(iii) cannot serve in an advocacy role for the insurer.

(8) Insurers having direct written and assumed premiums of less than $100,000,000 in any calendar year may request an exemption from R590-254-7(7)(a).

(a) The insurer shall file with the commissioner a written statement discussing the reasons why the insurer should be exempt from these provisions.

(b) If the commissioner finds, upon review of this statement, that compliance with this rule would constitute a financial or organizational hardship upon the insurer, an

exemption may be granted.

(9) A qualified independent certified public accountant who performs the audit may engage in other non-audit services, including tax services, that are not described in R590-254-7(7)(a) or that do not conflict with R590-254-7(7)(b), only if the activity is approved in advance by the audit committee, in accordance with R590-254-7(10).

(10)(a) All auditing services and non-audit services provided to an insurer by the qualified independent certified public accountant of the insurer shall be preapproved by the audit committee.

(b) The preapproval requirement is waived with respect to non-audit services if the insurer is a SOX Compliant Entity or a direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of a SOX Compliant Entity or:

(i) the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to the insurer constitutes not more than 5% of the total amount of fees paid by the insurer to its qualified independent certified public accountant during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided;

(ii) the services were not recognized by the insurer at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services; and

(iii) the services are promptly brought to the attention of the audit committee and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the audit committee or by one or more members of the audit committee who are the members of the board of directors to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the audit committee.

(11)(a) The audit committee may delegate to one or more designated members of the audit committee the authority to grant the preapprovals required by R590-254-7(10).

(b) The decisions of any member to whom this authority is delegated shall be presented to the full audit committee at each of its scheduled meetings.

(12)(a)(i) The commissioner shall not recognize an independent certified public accountant as qualified for a particular insurer if a member of the board, president, chief executive officer, controller, chief financial officer, chief accounting officer, or any person serving in an equivalent position for that insurer, was employed by the independent certified public accountant and participated in the audit of that insurer during the one-year period preceding the date that the most current statutory opinion is due.

(ii) This section shall only apply to partners and senior managers involved in the audit.

(iii) An insurer may make application to the commissioner for relief from the above requirement on the basis of unusual circumstances.

(b)(i) The insurer shall file, with its annual statement filing, the approval for relief from R590-254-7(12)(a) with the states that it is licensed in or doing business in and the NAIC.

(ii) If the nondomestic state accepts electronic filing with the NAIC, the insurer shall file the approval in an electronic format acceptable to the NAIC.

R590-254-8. Consolidated or Combined Audits.

An insurer may make written application to the commissioner for approval to file audited consolidated or combined financial statements in lieu of separate annual audited financial statements if the insurer is part of a group of insurance companies that utilizes a pooling or 100% reinsurance agreement that affects the solvency and integrity of the insurer's reserves and the insurer cedes all of its direct and assumed business to the pool. In such cases, a columnar consolidating or combining worksheet shall be filed with the report, as follows:

(1) amounts shown on the consolidated or combined audited financial report shall be shown on the worksheet;

(2) amounts for each insurer subject to this section shall be stated separately;

(3) noninsurance operations may be shown on the worksheet on a combined or individual basis;

(4) explanations of consolidating and eliminating entries shall be included; and

(5) a reconciliation shall be included of any differences between the amounts shown in the individual insurer columns of the worksheet and comparable amounts shown on the annual statements of the insurers.

R590-254-9. Scope of Audit and Report of Independent Certified Public Accountant.

(1) Financial statements furnished pursuant to R590-254-5 shall be examined by the independent certified public accountant.

(2) The audit of the insurer's financial statements shall be conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

(3) In accordance with AU Section 319 of the Professional Standards of the AICPA, Consideration of Internal Control in a Financial Statement Audit, the independent certified public accountant should obtain an understanding of internal control sufficient to plan the audit.

(4) To the extent required by AU 319, for those insurers required to file a Management's Report of Internal Control over Financial Reporting pursuant to R590-254-16, the independent certified public accountant should consider, as that term is defined in Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 102, Defining Professional Requirements in Statements on Auditing Standards or its replacement, the most recently available report in planning and performing the audit of the statutory financial statements.

(5) Consideration shall be given to the procedures illustrated in the Financial Condition Examiners Handbook promulgated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners as the independent certified public accountant deems necessary.

R590-254-10. Notification of Adverse Financial Condition.

(1) The insurer required to furnish the annual audited financial report shall require the independent certified public accountant to report, in writing, within five business days to the board of directors or its audit committee any determination by the independent certified public accountant that the insurer has materially misstated its financial condition as reported to the commissioner as of the balance sheet date currently under audit or that the insurer does not meet the minimum capital and surplus requirement of the Utah insurance code as of that date.

(a) An insurer that has received a report pursuant to this paragraph shall forward a copy of the report to the commissioner within five business days of receipt of the report and shall provide the independent certified public accountant making the report with evidence of the report being furnished to the commissioner.

(b) If the independent certified public accountant fails to receive the evidence within the required five business day period, the independent certified public accountant shall furnish to the commissioner a copy of its report within the next five business days.

(2) No independent certified public accountant shall be liable in any manner to any person for any statement made in connection with the above paragraph if the statement is made in good faith in compliance with R590-254-10(1).

(3) If the accountant, subsequent to the date of the audited financial report filed pursuant to this rule, becomes aware of facts that might have affected his or her report, the commissioner notes the obligation of the accountant to take such action as prescribed in Volume 1, Section AU 561 of the Professional Standards of the AICPA.

R590-254-11. Communication of Internal Control Related Matters Noted in an Audit.

(1) In addition to the annual audited financial report, each insurer shall furnish the commissioner with a written communication as to any unremediated material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting noted during the audit.

(a) Such communication shall be prepared by the accountant within 60 days after the filing of the annual audited financial report, and shall contain a description of any unremediated material weakness, as the term material weakness is defined by Statement on Auditing Standard 60, Communication of Internal Control Related Matters Noted in an Audit, or its replacement, as of December 31 immediately preceding, so as to coincide with the audited financial report discussed in R590-254-4(1), in the insurer's internal control over financial reporting noted by the accountant during the course of their audit of the financial statements.

(b) If no unremediated material weaknesses were noted, the communication should so state.

(2) The insurer is required to provide a description of remedial actions taken or proposed to correct unremediated material weaknesses, if the actions are not described in the accountant's communication.

R590-254-12. Accountant's Letter of Qualifications.

The accountant shall furnish the insurer in connection with, and for inclusion in, the filing of the annual audited financial report, a letter stating:

(1) that the accountant is independent with respect to the insurer and conforms to the standards of his or her profession as contained in the Code of Professional Ethics and pronouncements of the AICPA and the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Utah Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing for Accountancy, or similar code;

(2)(a) the background and experience in general, and the experience in audits of insurers of the staff assigned to the engagement and whether each is an independent certified public accountant.

(b) Nothing within this rule shall be construed as prohibiting the accountant from utilizing such staff as he or she deems appropriate where use is consistent with the standards prescribed by generally accepted auditing standards;

(3) that the accountant understands the annual audited financial report and his opinion thereon will be filed in compliance with this rule and that the commissioner will be relying on this information in the monitoring and regulation of the financial position of insurers;

(4) that the accountant consents to the requirements of R590-254-13 of this rule and that the accountant consents and agrees to make available for review by the commissioner, or the commissioner's designee or appointed agent, the workpapers, as defined in R590-254-13;

(5) a representation that the accountant is properly licensed by an appropriate state licensing authority and is a member in good standing in the AICPA; and

(6) a representation that the accountant is in compliance with the requirements of R590-254-7 of this rule.

R590-254-13. Definition, Availability and Maintenance of Independent Certified Public Accountants Workpapers.

(1)(a) Workpapers are the records kept by the independent certified public accountant of the procedures followed, the tests performed, the information obtained, and the conclusions reached pertinent to the accountant's audit of the financial statements of an insurer.

(b) Workpapers, may include audit planning documentation, work programs, analyses, memoranda, letters of confirmation and representation, abstracts of company documents and schedules or commentaries prepared or obtained by the independent certified public accountant in the course of his or her audit of the financial statements of an insurer and which support the accountant's opinion.

(2)(a) Every insurer required to file an audited financial report pursuant to this rule, shall require the accountant to make available for review by insurance department examiners, all workpapers prepared in the conduct of the accountant's audit and any communications related to the audit between the accountant and the insurer, at the offices of the insurer, at the insurance department or at any other reasonable place designated by the commissioner.

(b) The insurer shall require that the accountant retain the audit workpapers and communications until the insurance department has filed a report on examination covering the period of the audit but no longer than seven years from the date of the audit report.

(3)(a) In the conduct of the aforementioned periodic review by the insurance department examiners, it shall be agreed that photocopies of pertinent audit workpapers may be made and retained by the department.

(b) Such reviews by the department examiners shall be considered investigations and all working papers and communications obtained during the course of such investigations shall be afforded the same confidentiality as other examination workpapers generated by the department.

R590-254-14. Requirements for Audit Committees.

(1) This section shall not apply to foreign or alien insurers licensed in this state or an insurer that is a SOX Compliant Entity or a direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of a SOX Compliant Entity.

(2) The audit committee shall be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of any accountant, including resolution of disagreements between management and the accountant regarding financial reporting, for the purpose of preparing or issuing the audited financial report or related work pursuant to this rule. Each accountant shall report directly to the audit committee.

(3) Each member of the audit committee shall be a member of the board of directors of the insurer or a member of the board of directors of an entity elected pursuant to R590-254-14(6) and R590-254-3(3).

(4) In order to be considered independent for purposes of this section, a member of the audit committee:

(a) may not, other than in his or her capacity as a member of the audit committee, the board of directors, or any other board committee, accept any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the entity or be an affiliated person of the entity or any subsidiary of the entity; or

(b) if law requires board participation by otherwise non-independent members, that law shall prevail and such members may participate in the audit committee and be designated as independent for audit committee purposes, unless they are an officer or employee of the insurer or one of its affiliates.

(5) If a member of the audit committee ceases to be independent for reasons outside the member's reasonable control, that person, with notice by the responsible entity to the state, may remain an audit committee member of the responsible entity until the earlier of the next annual meeting of the responsible entity or one year from the occurrence of the event that caused the member to be no longer independent.

(6) To exercise the election of the controlling person to designate the audit committee for purposes of this rule, the ultimate controlling person shall provide written notice to the commissioners of the affected insurers.

(a) Notification shall be made timely prior to the issuance of the statutory audit report and include a description of the basis for the election.

(b) The election can be changed through notice to the commissioner by the insurer, which shall include a description of the basis for the change.

(c) The election shall remain in effect for perpetuity, until rescinded.

(7)(a) The audit committee shall require the accountant that performs for an insurer any audit required by this rule to timely report to the audit committee in accordance with the requirements of SAS 61, Communication with Audit Committees, or its replacement, including:

(i) all significant accounting policies and material permitted practices;

(ii) all material alternative treatments of financial information within statutory accounting principles that have been discussed with management officials of the insurer, ramifications of the use of the alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the accountant; and

(iii) other material written communications between the accountant and the management of the insurer, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.

(b) If an insurer is a member of an insurance holding company system, the reports required by R590-254-14(7)(a) may be provided to the audit committee on an aggregate basis for insurers in the holding company system, provided that any substantial differences among insurers in the system are identified to the audit committee.

(8) The proportion of independent audit committee members shall meet or exceed the following criteria:

TABLE
Prior Calendar Year Direct Written and Assumed Premiums

$0 - $300,000,000
No minimum Requirements. See also Note A and B.

Over $300,000,000 - $500,000,000
Majority (50% or more) of members shall be independent. See also Note A and B.

Over $500,000,000
Super majority of members (75% or more) shall be independent. See also Note A.

Note A: The commissioner has authority afforded by state law to require the entity's board to enact improvements to the independence of the audit committee membership if the insurer is in an RBC action level event, meets one or more of the standards of an insurer deemed to be in hazardous financial condition, or otherwise exhibits qualities of a troubled insurer.
Note B: All insurers with less than $500,000,000 in prior year direct written and assumed premiums are encouraged to structure their audit committees with at least a supermajority of independent audit committee members.
Note C: Prior calendar year direct written and assumed premiums shall be the combined total of direct premiums and assumed premiums from non-affiliates for the reporting entities.

(9)(a) An insurer with direct written and assumed premium, excluding premiums reinsured with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and Federal Flood Program, less than $500,000,000 may make application to the commissioner for a waiver from the R590-254-14 requirements based upon hardship.

(b) The insurer shall file, with its annual statement filing, the approval for relief from R590-254-14 with the states that it is licensed in or doing business in and the NAIC. If the nondomestic state accepts electronic filing with the NAIC, the insurer shall file the approval in an electronic format acceptable to the NAIC.

R590-254-15. Conduct of Insurer in Connection with the Preparation of Required Reports and Documents.

(1) No director or officer of an insurer shall, directly or indirectly:

(a) make or cause to be made a materially false or misleading statement to an accountant in connection with any audit, review or communication required under this rule; or

(b) omit to state, or cause another person to omit to state, any material fact necessary in order to make statements made, in light of the circumstances under which the statements were made, not misleading to an accountant in connection with any audit, review or communication required under this rule.

(2) No officer or director of an insurer, or any other person acting under the direction thereof, shall directly or indirectly take any action to coerce, manipulate, mislead or fraudulently influence any accountant engaged in the performance of an audit pursuant to this rule if that person knew or should have known that the action, if successful, could result in rendering the insurer's financial statements materially misleading.

(3) For purposes of R590-254-15(2), actions that, "if successful, could result in rendering the insurer's financial statements materially misleading" include, but are not limited to, actions taken at any time with respect to the professional engagement period to coerce, manipulate, mislead or fraudulently influence an accountant:

(a) to issue or reissue a report on an insurer's financial statements that is not warranted in the circumstances, due to material violations of statutory accounting principles prescribed by the commissioner, generally accepted auditing standards, or other professional or regulatory standards;

(b) not to perform audit, review or other procedures required by generally accepted auditing standards or other professional standards;

(c) not to withdraw an issued report; or

(d) not to communicate matters to an insurer's audit committee.

R590-254-16. Management's Report of Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

(1)(a) Every insurer required to file an audited financial report pursuant to this rule that has annual direct written and assumed premiums, excluding premiums reinsured with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and Federal Flood Program, of $500,000,000 or more shall prepare a report of the insurer's or "group of insurers," "internal control" over financial reporting, as these terms are defined in R590-254-3.

(b) The report shall be filed with the commissioner along with the Communication of Internal Control Related Matters Noted in an audit described under R590-254-11.

(c) Management's Report of Internal Control over Financial Reporting shall be as of December 31 immediately preceding.

(2) Notwithstanding the premium threshold in R590-254-16(1)(a), the commissioner may require an insurer to file Management's Report of Internal Control over Financial Reporting if the insurer is in any RBC level event, or meets any one or more of the standards of an insurer deemed to be in hazardous financial condition as defined in 31A-27a-207 and the NAIC Model Regulation to Define Standards and Commissioner's Authority for Companies Deemed to be in Hazardous Financial Condition.

(3)(a) An insurer or a group of insurers that is:

(i) directly subject to Section 404;

(ii) part of a holding company system whose parent is directly subject to Section 404;

(iii) not directly subject to Section 404 but is a SOX Compliant Entity; or

(iv) a member of a holding company system whose parent is not directly subject to Section 404 but is a SOX Compliant Entity;

(b) may file its or its parent's Section 404 Report and an addendum in satisfaction of R590-254-16(1), provided that those internal controls of the insurer or group of insurers having a material impact on the preparation of the insurer's or group of

insurers' audited statutory financial statements, as included in R590-254-5(2)(b) through (g), were included in the scope of the Section 404 Report.

(i) The addendum shall be a positive statement by management that there are no material processes with respect to the preparation of the insurer's or group of insurers' audited statutory financial statements, as included in R590-254-5(2)(b) through (g), excluded from the Section 404 Report.

(ii) If there are internal controls of the insurer or group of insurers that have a material impact on the preparation of the insurer's or group of insurers' audited statutory financial statements and those internal controls were not included in the scope of the Section 404 Report, the insurer or group of insurers may either file:

(A) a R590-254-16 report:, or

(B) the Section 404 Report: and

(I) a R590-254-16 report for those internal controls that have a material impact on the preparation of the insurer's or group of insurers' audited statutory financial statements not covered by the Section 404 Report.

(4) Management's Report of Internal Control over Financial Reporting shall include:

(a) a statement that management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting;

(b) a statement that management has established internal control over financial reporting and an assertion, to the best of management's knowledge and belief, after diligent inquiry, as to whether its internal control over financial reporting is effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial statements in accordance with statutory accounting principles;

(c) a statement that briefly describes the approach or processes by which management evaluated the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting;

(d) a statement that briefly describes the scope of work that is included and whether any internal controls were excluded;

(e)(i) disclosure of any unremediated material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting identified by management as of December 31 immediately preceding.

(ii) Management is not permitted to conclude that the internal control over financial reporting is effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial statements in accordance with statutory accounting principles if there is one or more unremediated material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting;

(f) a statement regarding the inherent limitations of internal control systems; and

(g) signatures of the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer, or equivalent position/title.

(5) Management shall document and make available upon financial condition examination the basis upon which its assertions, required in R590-254-16(4), are made.

(a) Management may base its assertions, in part, upon its review, monitoring and testing of internal controls undertaken in the normal course of its activities.

(b) Management shall have discretion as to the nature of the internal control framework used, and the nature and extent of documentation, in order to make its assertion in a cost effective manner and, as such, may include assembly of or reference to existing documentation.

(c) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, required by R590-254-16(1), and any documentation provided in support thereof during the course of a financial condition examination, shall be kept confidential by the department.

R590-254-17. Exemptions and Implementation Dates.

(1) Upon written application of any insurer, the commissioner may grant an exemption from compliance with any and all provisions of this rule if the commissioner finds, upon review of the application, that compliance with this rule would constitute a financial or organizational hardship upon the insurer.

(a) An exemption may be granted at any time and from time to time for a specified period or periods.

(b) Within 10 days from a denial of an insurer's written request for an exemption from this rule, the insurer may request in writing a hearing on its application for an exemption.

(c) The hearing shall be held in accordance with the rules of the department pertaining to administrative hearing procedures.

(2) Domestic insurers retaining a certified public accountant on the effective date of this rule who qualify as independent shall comply with this rule for the year ending December 31, 2010 and each year thereafter unless the commissioner permits otherwise.

(3) Domestic insurers not retaining a certified public accountant on the effective date of this rule who qualifies as independent may meet the following schedule for compliance unless the commissioner permits otherwise:

(a) as of December 31, 2010, file with the commissioner an audited financial report; and

(b) for the year ending December 31, 2010 and each year thereafter, such insurers shall file with the commissioner all reports and communication required by this rule.

(4) Foreign insurers shall comply with this rule for the year ending December 31, 2010 and each year thereafter, unless the commissioner permits otherwise.

(5) The requirements of R590-254-7(4) shall be in effect for audits of the year beginning January 1, 2010 and thereafter.

(6) The requirements of R590-254-14 are to be in effect January 1, 2010.

(a) An insurer or group of insurers that is not required to have independent audit committee members or only a majority of independent audit committee members, as opposed to a supermajority, because the total written and assumed premium is below the threshold and subsequently becomes subject to one of the independence requirements due to changes in premium, shall have one year following the year the threshold is exceeded, but not earlier than January 1, 2010, to comply with the independence requirements.

(b) An insurer that becomes subject to one of the independence requirements as a result of a business combination shall have one calendar year following the date of acquisition or combination to comply with the independence requirements.

(7) The requirements of R590-254-16 except for R590-254-14 covered above, are effective beginning with the reporting period ending December 31, 2010 and each year thereafter.

(a) An insurer or group of insurers that is not required to file a report because the total written premium is below the threshold, and subsequently becomes subject to the reporting requirements, shall have two years following the year the threshold is exceeded, but not earlier than December 31, 2010, to file a report.

(b) An insurer acquired in a business combination shall have two calendar years following the date of acquisition or combination to comply with the reporting requirements.

R590-254-18. Canadian and British Companies.

(1) In the case of Canadian and British insurers, the annual audited financial report shall be defined as the annual statement of total business on the form filed by such companies with their supervision authority duly audited by an independent chartered accountant.

(2) For such insurers, the letter required in R590-254-6(3) shall state that the accountant is aware of the requirements

relating to the annual audited financial report filed with the commissioner pursuant to R590-254-4 and shall affirm that the opinion expressed is in conformity with those requirements.

R590-254-19. Penalties.

A person found to be in violation of this rule shall be subject to penalties as provided under 31A-2-308.

R590-254-20. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing this rule on the effective date of the rule.

R590-254-21. 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 company financial reporting
July 8, 2009 **31A-2-201**
Notice of Continuation July 2, 2014 **31A-2-203**
31A-5-412

R602. Labor Commission, Adjudication.
R602-2. Adjudication of Workers' Compensation and Occupational Disease Claims.
R602-2-1. Pleadings and Discovery.

A. Definitions.

1. "Commission" means the Labor Commission.

2. "Division" means the Division of Adjudication within the Labor Commission.

3. "Application for Hearing" means Adjudication Form 001 Application for Hearing Industrial Accident Claim, Adjudication Form 026 Application for Hearing Occupational Disease Claim, Adjudication Form 025 Application for Dependent's Benefits and/or Burial Benefits Industrial Accident, Adjudication Form 027 Application for Dependent's Benefits Occupational Disease, or other request for agency action complying with the Utah Administrative Procedures Act Utah Code Section 63G-4-102 et seq. filed by an employer of insurance carrier regarding a workers' compensation claim.

4. "Supporting medical documentation" means Adjudication Form 113 Summary of Medical Record or other medical report or treatment note completed by a physician that indicates the presence or absence of a medical causal connection between benefits sought and the alleged industrial injury or occupational disease.

5. "Authorization to Release Medical Records" is Adjudication Form 308 Authorization to Disclose, Release and Use Protected Health Information authorizing the injured workers' medical providers to provide medical records and other medical information to the commission or a party.

6. "Supporting documents" means supporting medical documentation, Adjudication Form 307 Medical Treatment Provider List, Adjudication Form 308 Authorization to Disclose, Release and Use Protected Health Information and, when applicable, Adjudication Form 152 Appointment of Counsel.

7. "Petitioner" means the person or entity who has filed an Application for Hearing.

8. "Respondent" means the person or entity against whom the Application for Hearing was filed.

9. "Discovery motion" includes a motion to compel or a motion for protective order.

10. "Designated agent" is the agent authorized to receive all notices and orders in workers' compensation adjudications pursuant to Utah Code Section 34A-2-113. All designated agents shall provide the Adjudication Division an electronic address to receive delivery of documents from the Adjudication Division.

B. Application for Hearing.

1. Whenever a claim for compensation benefits is denied by an employer or insurance carrier, the burden rests with the injured worker, authorized representative of a deceased worker's estate, dependent of a deceased worker or medical provider, to initiate agency action by filing an appropriate Application for Hearing with the Division. Applications for hearing shall include an original, Adjudication Form 308 Authorization to Disclose, Release and Use Protected Health Information.

2. An employer, insurance carrier, or any other party with standing under the Workers' Compensation Act may obtain a hearing before the Adjudication Division by filing a request for agency action with the Division complying with the Utah Administrative Procedures Act Utah Code Section 63G-4-102et seq.

3. All Applications for Hearing shall include supporting medical documentation of the claim where there is a dispute over medical issues. Applications for Hearing without supporting documentation and a properly completed Adjudication Form 308 Authorization to Disclose, Release and Use Protected Health Information may not be mailed to the employer or insurance carrier for answer until the appropriate documents have been provided. In addition to respondent's answer, a respondent may file a motion to dismiss the Application for Hearing where there is no supporting medical documentation filed to demonstrate medical causation when such is at issue between the parties.

4. When an Application for Hearing with appropriate supporting documentation is filed with the Division, the Division shall forthwith mail to the respondents a copy of the Application for Hearing, supporting documents and Notice of Formal Adjudication and Order for Answer.

5. In cases where the injured worker is represented by an attorney, a completed and signed Adjudication Form 152 Appointment of Counsel form shall be filed with the Application for Hearing or upon retention of the attorney.

C. Answer.

1. The respondent(s) shall have 30 days from the date of mailing of the Order for Answer, to file a written answer to the Application for Hearing.

2. The answer shall admit or deny liability for the claim and shall state the reasons liability is denied. The answer shall state all affirmative defenses with sufficient accuracy and detail that the petitioner and the Division may be fully informed of the nature and substance of the defenses asserted.

3. All answers shall include a summary of benefits which have been paid to date on the claim, designating such payments by category, i.e. medical expenses, temporary total disability, permanent partial disability, etc.

4. When liability is denied based upon medical issues, copies of reasonably available, admissible medical reports sufficient to support the denial of liability shall be filed with the answer.

5. If the answer filed by the respondents fails to sufficiently explain the basis of the denial, fails to include medical reports or records to support the denial, or contains affirmative defenses without sufficient factual detail to support the affirmative defense, the Division may strike the answer filed and order the respondent to file within 20 days, a new answer which conforms with the requirements of this rule.

6. All answers must state whether the respondent is willing to mediate the claim.

7. Petitioners are allowed to timely amend the Application for Hearing, and respondents are allowed to timely amend the answer, as newly discovered information becomes available that would warrant the amendment. The parties shall not amend their pleadings later than 45 days prior to the scheduled hearing without leave of the Administrative Law Judge.

8. Responses and answers to amended pleadings shall be filed within ten days of service of the amended pleading without further order of the Labor Commission.

D. Default.

1. If a respondent fails to file an answer as provided in Subsection C above, the Division may enter a default against the respondent.

2. If default is entered against a respondent, the Division may conduct any further proceedings necessary to take evidence and determine the issues raised by the Application for Hearing without the participation of the party in default pursuant to Section 63G-4-209(4), Utah Code.

3. A default of a respondent shall not be construed to deprive the Employer's Reinsurance Fund or Uninsured Employers' Fund of any appropriate defenses.

4. The defaulted party may file a motion to set aside the default under the procedures set forth in Section 63G-4-209(3), Utah Code. The Adjudication Division shall set aside defaults upon written and signed stipulation of all parties to the action.

E. Waiver of Hearing.

1. The parties may, with the approval of the administrative law judge, waive their right to a hearing and enter into a stipulated set of facts, which may be submitted to the

administrative law judge. The administrative law judge may use the stipulated facts, medical records and evidence in the record to make a final determination of liability or refer the matter to a Medical Panel for consideration of the medical issues pursuant to R602-2-2.

2. Stipulated facts shall include sufficient facts to address all the issues raised in the Application for Hearing and answer.

3. In cases where Medical Panel review is required, the administrative law judge may forward the evidence in the record, including but not limited to, medical records, fact stipulations, radiographs and deposition transcripts, to a medical panel for assistance in resolving the medical issues.

F. Discovery.

1. Upon filing the answer, the respondent and the petitioner may commence discovery. Discovery documents may be delivered by electronic transmittal. Discovery allowed under this rule may include interrogatories, requests for production of documents, depositions, and medical examinations. Discovery shall not include requests for admissions. Appropriate discovery under this rule shall focus on matters relevant to the claims and defenses at issue in the case. All discovery requests are deemed continuing and shall be promptly supplemented by the responding party as information comes available.

2. Without leave of the administrative law judge, or written stipulation, any party may serve upon any other party written interrogatories, not exceeding 25 in number, including all discrete subparts, to be answered by the party served. The frequency or extent of use of interrogatories, requests for production of documents, medical examinations and/or depositions shall be limited by the administrative law judge if it is determined that:

a. The discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or is obtainable from another source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive;

b. The party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity by discovery in the action to obtain the discovery sought; or

c. The discovery is unduly burdensome or expensive, taking into account the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, limitations on the parties' resources, and the importance of the issues at stake in the adjudication.

3. Upon reasonable notice, the respondent may require the petitioner to submit to a medical examination by a physician of the respondent's choice.

4. All parties may conduct depositions pursuant to the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and Section 34A-1-308, Utah Code.

5. Requests for production of documents are allowed, but limited to matters relevant to the claims and defenses at issue in the case, and shall not include requests for documents provided with the petitioner's Application for Hearing, nor the respondents' answer.

6. Parties shall diligently pursue discovery so as not to delay the adjudication of the claim. If a hearing has been scheduled, discovery motions shall be filed no later than 45 days prior to the hearing unless leave of the administrative law judge is obtained.

7. Discovery motions shall contain copies of all relevant documents pertaining to the discovery at issue, such as mailing certificates and follow up requests for discovery. The responding party shall have 10 days from the date the discovery motion is mailed to file a response to the discovery motion.

8. Parties conducting discovery under this rule shall maintain mailing certificates and follow up letters regarding discovery to submit in the event Division intervention is necessary to complete discovery. Discovery documents shall not be filed with the Division at the time they are forwarded to opposing parties.

9. Any party who fails to obey an administrative law judge's discovery order shall be subject to the sanctions available under Rule 37, Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

10. Notwithstanding the disclosures required under Rule 602-2-1, parties shall remain obligated to respond timely and appropriately to discovery requests.

G. Subpoenas.

1. Commission subpoena forms shall be used in all discovery proceedings to compel the attendance of witnesses. All subpoenas shall be signed by the administrative law judge assigned to the case, or the duty judge where the assigned judge is not available. Subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses shall be served at least 14 days prior to the hearing consistent with Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 45. Witness fees and mileage shall be paid by the party which subpoenas the witness.

2. A subpoena to produce records shall be served on the holder of the record at least 14 days prior to the date specified in the subpoena as provided in Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 45. All fees associated with the production of documents shall be paid by the party which subpoenas the record.

H. Medical Records Exhibit.

1. The parties are expected to exchange medical records during the discovery period.

2. Petitioner shall submit all relevant medical records contained in his/her possession to the respondent for the preparation of a joint medical records exhibit at least twenty (20) working days prior to the scheduled hearing.

3. The respondent shall prepare a joint medical record exhibit containing all relevant medical records. The medical record exhibit shall include all relevant treatment records that tend to prove or disprove a fact in issue. Hospital nurses' notes, duplicate materials, and other non-relevant materials need not be included in the medical record exhibit.

4. The medical records shall be indexed, paginated, arranged by medical care provider in chronological order and bound. The medical records may not be filed via electronic transmittal.

5. The medical record exhibit prepared by the respondent shall be delivered to the Division and the petitioner or petitioner's counsel at least ten (10) working days prior to the hearing. Late-filed medical records may or may not be admitted at the discretion of the administrative law judge by stipulation or for good cause shown.

6. The administrative law judge may require the respondent to submit an additional copy of the joint medical record exhibit in cases referred to a medical panel.

7. The petitioner is responsible to obtain radiographs and diagnostic films for review by the medical panel. The administrative law judge shall issue subpoenas where necessary to obtain radiology films.

I. Hearing.

1. Notices of hearing shall be mailed to the addresses of record of the parties. The parties shall provide current addresses to the Division for receipt of notices or risk the entry of default and loss of the opportunity to participate at the hearing.

2. Judgment may be entered without a hearing after default is entered or upon stipulation and waiver of a hearing by the parties.

3. No later than 45 days prior to the scheduled hearing, all parties shall file a signed pretrial disclosure form that identifies: (1) fact witnesses the parties actually intend to call at the hearing; (2) expert witnesses the parties actually intend to call at the hearing; (3) language translator the parties intend to use at the hearing; (4) exhibits, including reports, the parties intend to offer in evidence at the hearing; (5) the specific benefits or relief claimed by the petitioner; (6) the specific defenses that the respondent actually intends to litigate; (7) whether, or not, a party anticipates that the case will take more than two hours of hearing time; (8) the job categories or titles the respondents claim the petitioner is capable of performing if the claim is for

permanent total disability, and; (9) any other issues that the parties intend to ask the administrative law judge to adjudicate. The administrative law judge may exclude witnesses, exhibits, evidence, claims, or defenses as appropriate of any party who fails to timely file a signed pre-trial disclosure form as set forth above. The parties shall supplement the pre-trial disclosure form with information that newly becomes available after filing the original form. The pre-trial disclosure form does not replace other discovery allowed under these rules.

4. If the petitioner requires the services of language translation during the hearing, the petitioner has the obligation of providing a person who can translate between the petitioner's native language and English during the hearing. If the respondents are dissatisfied with the proposed translator identified by the petitioner, the respondents may provide a qualified translator for the hearing at the respondent's expense.

5. The petitioner shall appear at the hearing prepared to outline the benefits sought, such as the periods for which compensation and medical benefits are sought, the amounts of unpaid medical bills, and a permanent partial disability rating, if applicable. If mileage reimbursement for travel to receive medical care is sought, the petitioner shall bring documentation of mileage, including the dates, the medical provider seen and the total mileage.

6. The respondent shall appear at the hearing prepared to address the merits of the petitioner's claim and provide evidence to support any defenses timely raised.

7. Parties are expected to be prepared to present their evidence on the date the hearing is scheduled. Requests for continuances may be granted or denied at the discretion of the administrative law judge for good cause shown. Lack of diligence in preparing for the hearing shall not constitute good cause for a continuance.

8. Subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the Labor Commission, the evidentiary record shall be deemed closed at the conclusion of the hearing, and no additional evidence will be accepted without leave of the administrative law judge.

J. Motions-Time to Respond.

Responses to all motions shall be filed within 10 days from the date the motion was filed with the Division. Reply memoranda shall be filed within 5 days from the date a response was filed with the Division.

K. Motions - Length and Type

1. Without prior leave of the Administrative Law Judge, supporting memorandum shall not exceed a total of 10 pages, opposing memorandum shall not exceed 7 pages and reply memorandum shall not exceed 3 pages. All pleadings shall be double spaced.

a. The page limitations herein are inclusive of headings, table of contents, introduction and/or background, conclusion, statement of issues and facts, arguments, etc.

b. The text of motions and memoranda shall be typeset in 12-point.

c. The Administrative Law Judge shall not consider anything contained on pages which exceed the page limits.

d. If a memorandum is to exceed the page limitations set forth in this rule, leave of the Administrative Law Judge must first be obtained. A motion for leave to file a lengthy memorandum must include a statement of the reasons why additional pages are needed and specify the number required. The Administrative Law Judge will approve such requests only for good cause and a showing of exceptional circumstances that justify the need for an extension of the specified page limitations. Absent such a showing by the requesting party, such requests will not be approved. A lengthy memorandum must not be filed with the Division prior to an entry of an order authorizing its filing.

2. Other than one supporting and one opposing and one reply memoranda, no other memoranda shall be considered by the Administrative Law Judge.

L. Orders on Continuances.

The Administrative Law Judge may rule, ex parte, on requests for continuances.

M. Notices.

1. Orders and notices mailed by the Division to the last address of record provided by a party are deemed served on that party.

2. Where an attorney appears on behalf of a party, notice of an action by the Division served on the attorney is considered notice to the party represented by the attorney.

N. Form of Decisions.

Decisions of the presiding officer in any adjudicative proceeding shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 63G-4-203 or 63G-4-208, Utah Code.

O. Motions for Review.

1. Any party to an adjudicative proceeding may obtain review of an Order issued by an Administrative Law Judge by filing a written request for review with the Adjudication Division in accordance with the provisions of Section 63G-4-301 and Section 34A-1-303, Utah Code. Unless a request for review is properly filed, the Administrative Law Judge's Order is the final order of the Commission. If a request for review is filed, other parties to the adjudicative proceeding may file a response within 15 calendar days of the date the request for review was filed. If such a response is filed, the party filing the original request for review may reply within 5 calendar days of the date the response was filed. Thereafter the Administrative Law Judge shall:

a. Reopen the case and enter a Supplemental Order after holding such further hearing and receiving such further evidence as may be deemed necessary;

b. Amend or modify the prior Order by a Supplemental Order; or

c. Refer the entire case for review under Section 34A-2-801, Utah Code.

2. Motions for Review shall not exceed a total of 15 pages. Response briefs shall not exceed a total of 12 pages. Reply briefs shall not exceed a total of 5 pages. All motions and briefs shall be double spaced.

a. The page limitations herein are inclusive of headings, table of contents, introduction and/or background, conclusion, statement of issues and facts, arguments, etc.

b. The text of motions and memoranda shall be typeset in 12-point font.

c. The Commission and the Appeals Board may disregard argument or other writing contained on pages which exceed the page limits.

3. If the Administrative Law Judge enters a Supplemental Order, as provided in this subsection, it shall be final unless a request for review of the same is filed.

P. Procedural Rules.

In formal adjudicative proceedings, the Division shall generally follow the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure regarding discovery and the issuance of subpoenas, except as the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure are modified by the express provisions of Section 34A-2-802, Utah Code or as may be otherwise modified by these rules.

Q. Requests for Reconsideration and Petitions for Judicial Review.

A request for reconsideration of an Order on Motion for Review may be allowed and shall be governed by the provisions of Section 63G-4-302, Utah Code. Any petition for judicial review of final agency action shall be governed by the provisions of Section 63G-4-401, Utah Code.

R602-2-2. Guidelines for Utilization of Medical Panel.

Pursuant to Section 34A-2-601, the Commission adopts the following guidelines in determining the necessity of submitting

a case to a medical panel:

A. A panel will be utilized by the Administrative Law Judge where one or more significant medical issues may be involved. Generally a significant medical issue must be shown by conflicting medical reports. Significant medical issues are involved when there are:

1. Conflicting medical opinions related to causation of the injury or disease;

2. Conflicting medical opinion of permanent physical impairment which vary more than 5% of the whole person,

3. Conflicting medical opinions as to the temporary total cutoff date which vary more than 90 days;

4. Conflicting medical opinions related to a claim of permanent total disability, and/or

5. Medical expenses in controversy amounting to more than $10,000.

B. Objections and Responses.

1. Time. A written Objection to a medical panel report shall be due within 20 days of when the medical panel report is served on the parties. A Response to an Objection shall be filed within 10 days from the date the Objection was filed with the Division. A Reply to an Objection shall be filed within 5 days from the date the Response is filed with the Division.

2. Length. Without prior leave of the Administrative Law Judge, Objections shall not exceed 10 pages. Responses shall not exceed 7 pages, and Replies shall not exceed 3 pages. All pleadings shall be double spaced.

a. The page limitations herein are inclusive of headings, table of contents, introduction and/or background, conclusion, statement of issues and facts, arguments, etc.

b. The text of motions and memoranda shall be typeset in 12-point font.

c. The Administrative Law Judge shall not consider anything contained on pages which exceed the page limits.

d. If a memorandum is to exceed the page limitations set forth in this rule, leave of the Administrative Law Judge must first be obtained. A motion for leave to file a lengthy memorandum must include a statement of the reasons why additional pages are needed and specify the number required. The Administrative Law Judge will approve such requests only for good cause and a showing of exceptional circumstances that justify the need for an extension of the specified page limitations. Absent such a showing by the requesting party, such requests will not be approved. A lengthy memorandum must not be filed with the Division prior to an entry of an order authorizing its filing.

3. Other than one Objection and one Response and one Reply, no other memoranda shall be considered without prior leave of the Administrative Law Judge.

4. A hearing on objections to the panel report may be scheduled if there is a proffer of conflicting medical testimony showing a need to clarify the medical panel report. Where there is a proffer of new written conflicting medical evidence, the Administrative Law Judge may, in lieu of a hearing, re-submit the new evidence to the panel for consideration and clarification.

C. Any expenses of the study and report of a medical panel or medical consultant and of their appearance at a hearing, as well as any expenses for further medical examination or evaluation, as directed by the Administrative Law Judge, shall be paid from the Uninsured Employers' Fund, as directed by Section 34A-2-601.

R602-2-3. Compensation for Medical Panel Services.

Compensation for medical panel services, including records review, examination, report preparation and testimony, shall be $125 per half hour for medical panel members and $137.50 per half hour for the medical panel chair.

R602-2-4. Attorney Fees.

A. Pursuant to Section 34A-1-309, the Commission adopts the following rule to regulate and fix reasonable fees for attorneys representing applicants in workers' compensation or occupational illness claims.

1. This rule applies to all fees awarded after July 1, 2014.

2. Fees awarded prior to the effective date of this rule are determined according to the prior version of this rule in effect on the date of the award.

B. Upon written agreement, when an attorney's services are limited to consultation, document preparation, document review, or review of settlement proposals, the attorney may charge the applicant an hourly fee of not more than $125 for time actually spent in providing such services, up to a maximum of four hours.

1. Commission approval is not required for attorneys fees charged under this subsection B. It is the applicant's responsibility to pay attorneys fees permitted by this subsection B.

2. In all other cases involving payment of applicants' attorneys fees which are not covered by this subsection B., the entire amount of such attorneys fees are subject to subsection C. or D. of this rule.

C. Except for legal services compensated under subsection B. of this rule, all legal services provided to applicants shall be compensated on a contingent fee basis.

1. For purposes of this subsection C., the following definitions and limitations apply:

a. The term "benefits" includes only death or disability compensation and interest accrued thereon.

b. Benefits are "generated" when paid as a result of legal services rendered after Adjudication Form 152 Appointment of Counsel form is signed by the applicant. A copy of this form must be filed with the Commission by the applicant's attorney.

c. In no case shall an attorney collect fees calculated on more than the first 312 weeks of any and all combinations of workers' compensation benefits.

2. Fees and costs authorized by this subsection shall be deducted from the applicant's benefits and paid directly to the attorney on order of the Commission. A retainer in advance of a Commission approved fee is not allowed.

3. Attorney fees for benefits generated by the attorney's services shall be computed as follows:

a. For all legal services rendered through final Commission action, the fee shall be 25% of weekly benefits generated for the first $25,000, plus 20% of the weekly benefits generated in excess of $25,000 but not exceeding $50,000, plus 10% of the weekly benefits generated in excess of $50,000, to a maximum of $18,101.

b. For legal services rendered in prosecuting or defending an appeal before the Utah Court of Appeals, an attorney's fee shall be awarded amounting to 30% of the benefits in dispute before the Court of Appeals. This amount shall be added to any attorney's fee awarded under subsection C.3.a. for benefits not in dispute before the Court of Appeals. The total amount of fees awarded under subsection C.3.a. and this subsection C.3.b. shall not exceed $26,114;

c. For legal services rendered in prosecuting or defending an appeal before the Utah Supreme Court, an attorney's fee shall be awarded amounting to 35% of the benefits in dispute before the Supreme Court. This amount shall be added to any attorney's fee awarded under subsection C.3.a. and subsection C.3.b. for benefits not in dispute before the Supreme Court. The total amount of fees awarded under subsection C.3.a, subsection C.3.b. and this subsection C.3.c shall not exceed $32,048.

D. The following expenses, fees and costs shall be presumed to be reasonable and necessary and therefore reimbursable in a workers' compensation claim:

1. Medical records and opinion costs;

2. Deposition transcription costs;
3. Vocational and Medical Expert Witness fees;
4. Hearing transcription costs;
5. Appellate filing fees; and
6. Appellate briefing expenses.

F. Other reasonable expenses, fees and costs may be awarded as reimbursable as the Commission may in its discretion decide in a particular workers compensation claim.

E. In "medical only" cases in which awards of attorneys' fees are authorized by Subsection 34A-1-309(4), the amount of such fees and costs shall be computed according to the provisions of subsection C and D.

R602-2-5. Timeliness of Decisions.

A. Pursuant to Section 34A-2-801, the Commission adopts the following rule to ensure decisions on contested workers' compensation cases are issued in a timely and efficient manner.

1. This rule applies to all workers' compensation adjudication cases and motions for review filed on or after July 1, 2013.

B. Timeliness standards.

1. The Adjudication Division will issue all interim decisions and all final decisions within 60 days of the date on which the matter is ready for decision unless the parties agree to a longer period of time or issuing a decision within 60 days is impracticable. The Division will maintain a record of those cases in which a decision is not issued within 60 days.

2. The Commissioner or Appeals Board will issue all decisions on motions for review within 90 days of the date on which the motion for review is filed unless the parties agree to a longer period of time or issuing a decision within 90 days is impracticable. The Commission will maintain a record of those cases in which a decision is not issued within 90 days.

C. Yearly Report

1. The Commission shall annually provide to the Business and Labor Interim Committee a report that includes the following information:

a. The number of cases for which an application for hearing was filed during the previous calendar year;

b. The number of cases for which a Division decision was not issued within 60 days of the hearing;

c. The number of cases for which a decision on a motion for review was not issued within 90 days of the date on which the motion for review was filed;

d. The number of cases for which an application for hearing was filed during the previous year that resulted in a final Commission decision issued within 18 months of the filing date; and

e. The number of cases for which an application for hearing was filed during the previous year that did not result in a final Commission issued within 18 months of the filing date and the reason such a decision was not issued.

D. Commission decisions might not be issued within these timeframes if doing so is impracticable.

1. For purposes of this rule, "impracticable" may include but is not limited to:

a. Cases that are sent to a medical panel;

b. Cases in which the hearing record is left open at the request of one or more of the parties or by order of the ALJ;

c. Cases in which one or more parties file post-hearing motions or objections;

d. Cases in which the parties request mediation or an extension of time to pursue settlement negotiations;

e. Cases in which due process requires subsequent or additional adjudication;

f. Cases in which a claimant is required to amend the application for hearing or in which a respondent is required to amend a response or answer; or

e. Cases in which an appellate decision related to the pending case or a similar case may have bearing on the pending case.

E. The Commission will receive the motion for review immediately after the motion is filed with the Adjudication Division.

1. Preliminary evaluation: motions for review.

a. Immediately upon transfer of a motion for review from the Adjudication Division to the Commission, staff will review the ALJ's decision and the motion for review. Responses will be reviewed as they are submitted. Based on that review, staff will prioritize cases for decision in the following order:

i. Cases with statutory mandates to issue quick decisions, such as requests to eliminate or reduce temporary disability compensation.

ii. Cases that require an immediate decision in order to allow the underlying adjudicative proceeding to proceed.

iii. Cases that can be resolved without research or extensive decision-writing.

iv. Cases that need to be decided in a timely manner by the Appeals Board in order to be completed within 90 days.

b. If none of these factors are present, cases will be completed in the order they are received, with the oldest cases receiving priority.

KEY: workers' compensation, administrative procedures, hearings, settlements

July 22, 2014	**34A-1-301 et seq.**
Notice of Continuation June 19, 2012	**63G-4-102 et seq.**

R612. Labor Commission, Industrial Accidents.
R612-200. Workers' Compensation Rules - Filing and Paying Claims.
R612-200-1. Reporting and investigating injuries.

A. Employer's Obligation to Report Injury.

1. Time requirements. Within 7 days after first notice of a work-related injury, except an injury requiring only first aid treatment as defined in subsection B. of this rule, an employer must report the injury as follows:

a. Insured employer. An insured employer must report the injury to its workers' compensation insurance carrier.

b. Self-insured employer. A self-insured employer must report the injury to its claims administrator.

c. Uninsured employer. An uninsured employer must report the injury directly to the Division.

d. An employer is deemed to have notice of a workplace injury upon the earliest of the following:

i. Observation of the injury;

ii. Verbal or written notice of the injury from any source; or

iii. Receipt of any other information sufficient to warrant further inquiry by the employer.

2. Penalty for failure to properly report injury. The Division may impose a civil assessment of up to $500 against an employer for each occurrence in which the employer fails to report a work-related injury as required by this rule.

B. First Aid.

1. Injury Required Treatment Only by First Aid Need Not Be Reported. An employer is not required to report a work injury that requires only first aid treatment.

a. First aid treatment is limited to medical care provided on-site or at an employer-sponsored free clinic. It may include an initial visit and one subsequent follow-up visit within 7 days of the injury or, if provided by a licensed health professional in an employer-sponsored free clinic, then an initial visit and two subsequent visits within 14 days of the injury.

b. The Employer must maintain health records on site for first aid treatment. (This does not apply to reporting it on OSHA's 300 log).

2. Treatments That Constitute First Aid. First aid treatment is limited to the following types of medical care:

a. Non-prescription medications at non-prescription strength.

b. Tetanus immunizations;

c. Cleaning, flushing or soaking wounds on the skin surface;

d. Applying bandages, gauze pads, etc.;

e. Hot or cold therapy, limited to hot or cold packs, contrast baths and paraffin;

f. Use of any totally non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc.;

g. Use of temporary immobilization devised 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. Eye patches, simple irrigation, or use of a cotton swab to remove foreign bodies not embedded in or adhered to the eye;

j. Use of irrigation, tweezers, cotton swab or other simple means to remove splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye;

l. Use of finger guards;

m. Massages;

n. Drinking fluids to relieve heat stress.

3. Treatments That Are Not Considered First Aid. First aid does not include treatment of any injury that has resulted in a loss of consciousness, inability to work, work restriction, or transfer to another job.

C. Insurer and Self-Insured Employer's Duty to File First Report of Injury.

1. Purpose of First Report of Injury. The First Report of Injury is used to provide notice of work injuries to the Division as required by Section 34A-2-407 of the Utah Workers' Compensation Act and Section 34A-3-108 of the Utah Occupational Disease Act.

2. Incorporation by Reference of Technical Standards Governing First Reports of Injury. The Labor Commission hereby adopts and incorporates by reference the Industrial Accidents Division Claims EDI Implementation Guide ("EDI Implementation Guide") and the Utah Claims R3 EDI Tables ("EDI Tables"). (Date/version, etc.)

3. Compliance with EDI Implementation Guide and EDI Tables.

a. Each First Report of Injury must comply with the formatting standards and content requirements of the EDI Implementation Guide and EDI Tables and must contain the following minimum information:

i. Date of Injury;

ii. Type of loss (injury or occupational disease);

iii. Basic injury information, including a) nature of Injury (strain, puncture etc); b) part of body affected (hand, foot etc); and cause of injury (burn, fall, exposure etc);

iv. Description of event or conditions leading to injury or disease;

v. Injured worker's first and last name;

vi. Injured worker's date of birth;

vii. Injured worker's social security number, Green Card number, Employment Visa number, or Passport number. If none of these identification numbers are available, the entity preparing the First Report of Injury must contact the Division to obtain a substitute identification number;

viii. Injured worker's mailing address;

ix. Injured worker's employment status (part or full time);

x. Date employer had notice of the injury;

xi. Employer's name;

xii. Employer's federal employer identification number or federal tax identification number;

xiii. Employer's unemployment insurance number; and

xiv. Employer's physical business address.

b. The claim administrator shall report the appropriate First Report of Injury (FROI) based on the EDI standard, which includes the ability to communicate immediate denial and under investigation. In the event of denial or under investigation, the claim administrator must provide the claimant written notice of determination and reasons for it.

4. Time requirement for filing First Report of Injury. Within 7 days of receiving notice of a work injury, an insurance carrier or self-insured employer must submit a First Report of Injury for the injury to the Division.

a. An insurance carrier or self-insured employer is deemed to have notice of a workplace injury or disease upon receipt of verbal or written notice of the injury that includes the names of the employer and employee and the date of injury.

b. An employer that is not self-insured and does not have workers' compensation insurance must report any work injury directly to the Division.

c. The Division may impose a civil assessment of up to $500 against an insurance carrier or self-insured employer for each occurrence or failure to properly report a work injury as required by this rule. The penalty shall be applied only to the improperly filed report as a whole and not applied to each required date element required by section 3.a.

D. Investigation of Claims. An insurance carrier, claim administrator or uninsured employer shall promptly investigate the claim and either accept or deny the claim within 21 days of the date of notice. IF, with exercise of reasonable diligence, the insurance carrier, claim administrator or uninsured employer cannot complete its investigation within the initial 21-day

period, it shall within that initial 21-day period submit to the Division a "First Report of Injury - Under Investigation" and provide a similar written notice to the subject employee. The insurance carrier, claim administrator or uninsured employer shall then be allowed 24 days in addition to the initial 21-day period to complete its investigation.

1. The Division may impose a civil assessment of up to $500 against an insurance carrier or self-insured employer for each occurrence of failure to properly report its compensability determination by the conclusion of the additional 24-day period provided by this subsection. The penalty shall be applied only to the improperly filed report as a whole and not applied to each required data element required by section 3.a.

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. 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.

R612-200-2. 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.

R612-200-3. 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.

R612-200-4. 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		

R612-200-5. 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.

R612-200-6. 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.

R612-200-7. 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.

R612-200-8. Burial Expenses.

1. The Commission adopts this rule pursuant to authority granted by Section 34A-2-418 of the Utah Workers' Compensation Act.

2. If death results from a work injury, burial expenses up to $9,000 shall be paid. Unusual circumstances may require additional payment, either voluntarily or through Commission order.

3. During each even-numbered year the Commission shall review this rule and make such adjustments as are necessary so that payment of burial expense required by this rule remains equitable when compared to the average cost of burial in this state.

KEY: workers' compensation, filing deadlines, time, administrative proceedings

July 22, 2014 **34A-2-101 et seq.**
34A-3-101 et seq.
34A-1-104

R655. Natural Resources, Water Rights.
R655-3. Reports of Water Right Conveyance.
R655-3-1. Scope and Purpose.

These rules are issued pursuant to Section 73-1-10 which provides that the state engineer shall adopt rules that specify when a water right owner is authorized to prepare a Report of Conveyance to the state engineer; the kinds of information required in such reports; and the procedures for processing such reports.

R655-3-2. Definitions.

BENEFICIAL USE - the basis, the measure and the limit of a water right. It is the amount of water use allowed by the water right expressed in terms of the purpose(s) to which the water may be applied. For example, in the case of irrigation, the beneficial use is expressed as the number of acres that may be irrigated by the water right (e.g. 40 acres).

CHANGE APPLICATION - as allowed by Section 73-3-3, any person entitled to the use of water may make permanent or temporary changes in the point of diversion, place of use, or nature of use of a water right by making application upon forms furnished by the state engineer

DIVERSION LIMIT - the total volume of water in acre feet or the flow rate in cubic feet per second which may be diverted as allowed by the water right to meet the needs of the beneficial uses authorized by the water right.

DIVISION - the Utah Division of Water Rights within the Department of Natural Resources.

PROFESSIONAL - for the purposes of this rule, a person, as specified in Section 73-1-10, who is licensed in Utah as an attorney, a professional engineer, a title insurance agent, or a professional land surveyor.

REPORT OF CONVEYANCE - a report of water right conveyance to the state engineer as required by Section 73-1-10.

R655-3-3. When a Water Right Owner is Authorized to Prepare a Report of Conveyance.

A water right owner may prepare a Report of Conveyance without the certification of a professional in the situations described below in subsections 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4. In all other situations, a Report of Conveyance must be prepared by or under the direct supervision of, and certified by, a professional.

3.1 On each of the documents (deed, marriage certificate, divorce decree, death certificate, or probate document) required in the situations described in subsections 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4, the name appearing on the document (the grantor in the case of a deed) must be exactly the same as the name of the water right owner as shown on the division's records. If there are differences in the names, the discrepancy may be addressed by attaching to the Report of Conveyance affidavits executed by the appropriate parties asserting that the persons named are one and the same.

3.2 Ownership changes which involve simple water rights conveyances.

3.2.1 A deed which conveys an entire water right and which specifically identifies the water right being conveyed by the state engineer's water right number (for example 43-1638).

3.2.2 A deed which conveys more than one water right and which meets the criteria of paragraph 3.2.1 for each water right conveyed.

3.2.3 A deed which conveys a portion of a water right and which conforms to the following suggested Water Right Deed format:

3.2.3.1 The deed must be clearly labeled "WATER RIGHT DEED".

3.2.3.2 The deed must contain standard warranty deed or quit claim deed conveyance language.

3.2.3.3 The deed must be limited to the conveyance of water rights and must convey only one water right.

3.2.3.4 The deed must contain all of the information necessary to clearly identify the water right conveyed. The deed must show the water right number. If this interest in the water right has been segregated from another water right, the deed must show the currently assigned water right number. The water right number will be the basis for identifying the water right, however, the deed may also show other numbers pertinent to the water right such as a diligence claim number, an application number, an award number from a decree, etc.

3.2.3.5 The deed must name a grantee. (The name of the grantee as shown on the deed will be the name used to update the division's records.)

3.2.3.6 The deed must show the current mailing address for the grantee. (This will be the address to which the division will mail official notices regarding administrative actions on the water right.)

3.2.3.7 The deed must describe the beneficial uses conveyed by type and amount. For example:

TABLE 1

Irrigation	38.50 acres
Stockwatering	10 cattle or equivalents
Domestic	1 family

(The division will use the beneficial use information to update the water right ownership.) The volume of water conveyed in acre feet or the flow rate conveyed in cubic feet per second or gallons per minute, is not required on the deed. However, if it is shown on the deed, it must be consistent with the beneficial use(s) shown on the deed.

3.2.3.8 If there are multiple grantors and/or multiple grantees, the deed must clearly indicate the interest conveyed from each grantor and/or the interest acquired by each grantee.

3.2.3.9 The deed must list by number any approved or unapproved pending change applications which are associated with the water right. The deed must also describe the type and amount of beneficial use associated with each of these applications that is being conveyed with the water right. For example:

TABLE 2

Irrigation	20.50 acres
Stockwatering	5 cattle or equivalents
Domestic	1 family

3.2.3.10 The deed must be signed by all grantors, notarized, and recorded in the county where the water is diverted and in the county where the water is used. If the water is diverted or used in more than one county, the deed must be recorded in each county where the water is diverted or used.

3.2.4 Reports of Conveyance prepared by water right owners may be based on more than one deed in the chain of deeds as long as each deed complies with the requirements of 3.2.1, 3.2.2, or 3.2.3.

3.3 Name changes which are due to marriage or divorce

3.3.1 In the case of marriage, a water right owner's name may be changed from the prior or maiden name to the married name. The Report of Conveyance must be accompanied by a copy of the marriage certificate.

3.3.2 In the case of divorce, a water right owner's name may be changed from the married name to the prior or maiden name. The Report of Conveyance must be accompanied by a copy of the divorce decree.

3.3.3 To add or remove a spouse, the water right ownership may be updated according to the procedure described in 3.2 above.

3.4 Ownership changes which are due to the death of the water right owner

3.4.1 When the water right is held in joint tenancy, the ownership may be updated to remove the name of the deceased

joint tenant. The Report of Conveyance must be accompanied by a copy of the death certificate.

3.4.2 When the water right is not held in joint tenancy and there is only one successor to the deceased and the probate document clearly defines the distribution of the estate, the ownership may be updated to the successor. The Report of Conveyance must be accompanied by a copy of the probate document.

R655-3-4. Content of the Report of Conveyance.

A Report of Conveyance must have sufficient documentation presented in a standard statement format to demonstrate the chain of title connecting the owner as shown on the Division's water right records to the person currently claiming ownership of all or a portion of the water right. The Report of Conveyance shall be submitted on forms provided by the state engineer. The information required in a Report of Conveyance for most ownership transactions includes the information described below and any other information deemed necessary by the state engineer to process the report.

4.1 Information required on all Reports of Conveyance

4.1.1 The type of conveyance document.

4.1.2 The date the document was signed and the county recorder information.

4.1.3 The grantor name(s) as it appears on the conveyance document.

4.1.4 The grantee name(s) exactly as it appears on the conveyance document.

4.1.5 The current mailing address of the grantee.

4.1.6 Any pending change applications or non-use applications associated with the conveyance document.

4.1.7 Any special conditions of the conveyance document

4.1.8 Unless the Report of Conveyance is prepared by the water right owner as allowed by R655-3-3, it must include a certification by a professional stating that (s)he has prepared or supervised the preparation of the Report of Conveyance, that the report is true and accurate to the best of the preparer's knowledge, and that the attached documents evidence the ownership interest of the grantee. The certification must include the professional's name, profession, license number, and phone number. The certification also requires the name and phone number of the grantee.

4.2 In addition to the information described in 4.1, a Report of Conveyance which involves conveyance of only a portion of the water right must also include the following information:

4.2.1 The amount and type of each beneficial use that was conveyed by this document.

4.2.2 If applicable, the amount of each type of beneficial use associated with any pending change that was conveyed by the documents.

4.2.3 The diversion limit conveyed as applicable (see sub section 3.2.3.7).

4.3 The supporting information which must accompany each Report of Conveyance include the following items:

4.3.1 Maps (if needed to establish water right appurtenance to land or to establish the portion of the water right conveyed by appurtenance)

4.3.2 Any explanatory narrative deemed necessary by the certifier.

4.3.3 Any necessary affidavits

4.3.4 Copies of all conveyance documents listed on the summary sheet.

4.3.4.1 Conveyance documents (deeds, etc.) must bear county recorder's stamp with all recording information (document number, book, page, recording date, etc.).

4.3.4.2 Documents must be legible.

4.3.4.3 Documents must be arranged in chronological order by recording date/number.

R655-3-5. Procedures for Processing a Report of Conveyance.

5.1 Upon receiving a Report of Conveyance and the prescribed fee, the state engineer shall review the Report to see that it is acceptably complete. A Report of Conveyance is acceptably complete if the Report includes all the information and material required in section R655-3-4 which is necessary to update the water right ownership records of the state engineer to the name of the person claiming water right ownership and which does not conflict with other water right ownership information of record with the state engineer.

5.2 If a Report of Conveyance is acceptably complete, the state engineer shall file the Report and update the water right ownership records according to the Report.

5.3 If a Report of Conveyance is not acceptably complete, the state engineer shall return the Report with an explanation of why it is not acceptably complete. The state engineer may not file the Report and update the water right ownership records unless the Report is resubmitted with the necessary information and material.

KEY: water right, conveyance, ownership
July 1, 2000 73-1
Notice of Continuation August 1, 2014

R655. Natural Resources, Water Rights.
R655-4. Water Wells.
R655-4-1. Purpose, Scope, and Exclusions.

1.1 Purpose.

Under Subsection 73-2-1(4)(b), the State Engineer, as the Director of the Utah Division of Water Rights, is required to make rules regarding well construction and related regulated activities and the licensing of water well drillers and pump installers.

These rules are promulgated pursuant to Section 73-3-25. The purpose of these rules is to assist in the orderly development of underground water; insure that minimum construction standards are followed in the drilling, construction, deepening, repairing, renovating, cleaning, development, pump installation/repair, and abandonment of water wells and other regulated wells; prevent pollution of aquifers within the state; prevent wasting of water from flowing wells; obtain accurate records of well construction operations; and insure compliance with the state engineer's authority for appropriating water.

These rules also establish administrative procedures for applications, approvals, hearings, notices, revocations, orders and their judicial review, and all other administrative procedures required or allowed by these rules. These rules shall be liberally construed to permit the Division to effectuate the purposes of Utah law.

1.2 Scope.

The drilling, construction, deepening, repair, renovation, replacement, cleaning, development, or abandonment of the following types of wells are regulated by these administrative rules and the work must be permitted by the Utah Division of Water Rights and completed by a licensed well driller. Moreover, the installation and repair of pumps in the following types of wells is regulated by these administrative rules and the work must be completed by a licensed well driller or a licensed pump installer. A person conducting pump installation and repair work on their own well on their own property is exempt from these rules and is not required to have a pump installer's license. These rules apply to both vertical, angle and horizontal wells if they fall within the criteria listed below. The rules contained herein pertain only to work on or within the well itself. These rules do not regulate the incidental work beyond the well such as plumbing, electrical, and excavation work up to the well; and the building of well enclosures unless these activities directly impact or change the construction of the well itself. The process for an applicant to obtain approval to drill, construct, deepen, repair, renovate, clean, develop, abandon, or replace the wells listed below in 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, and 1.2.4 is outlined in Section R655-4-9 of these rules.

1.2.1 Cathodic protection wells which are completed to a depth greater than 30 feet.

1.2.2 Closed-loop and open-loop Heating and/or cooling exchange wells which are greater than 30 feet in depth and which encounter formations containing groundwater. If a separate well or borehole is required for re-injection purposes, it must also comply with these administrative rules.

1.2.3 Monitor, piezometer, and test wells designed for the purpose of testing and monitoring water level, pressure, quality and/or quantity which are completed to a depth greater than 30 feet.

1.2.4 Other wells (cased or open) which are completed to a depth greater than 30 feet that can potentially interfere with established aquifers such as wells to monitor mass movement (inclinometers), facilitate horizontal utility placement, monitor man-made structures, house instrumentation to monitor structural performance, or dissipate hydraulic pressures (dewatering wells).

1.2.5 Private water production wells which are completed to a depth greater than 30 feet.

1.2.6 Public water system supply wells.

1.2.7 Recharge and recovery wells which are drilled under the provisions of Title 73, Chapter 3b "Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Act" Utah Code Annotated.

1.3 Exclusions.

The drilling, construction, deepening, repair, renovation, replacement, cleaning, development, pump installation/repair, or abandonment of the following types of wells or boreholes are excluded from regulation under these administrative rules:

1.3.1 Any wells described in Section 1.2 that are constructed to a final depth of 30 feet or less. However, diversion and beneficial use of groundwater from wells at a depth of 30 feet or less shall require approval through the appropriation procedures and policies of the state engineer and Title 73, Chapter 3 of the Utah Code Annotated.

1.3.2 Geothermal wells. Although not regulated under the Administrative Rules for Water Wells, geothermal wells are subject to Section 73-22-1 "Utah Geothermal Resource Conservation Act" Utah Code Annotated and the rules promulgated by the state engineer including Section R655-1, Wells Used for the Discovery and Production of Geothermal Energy in the State of Utah.

1.3.3 Temporary exploratory wells drilled to obtain information on the subsurface strata on which an embankment or foundation is to be placed or an area proposed to be used as a potential source of material for construction.

1.3.4 Wells or boreholes drilled or constructed into non-water bearing zones or which are 30 feet or less in depth for the purpose of utilizing heat from the surrounding earth.

1.3.5 Geotechnical borings drilled to obtain lithologic data which are not installed for the purpose of utilizing or monitoring groundwater, and which are properly sealed immediately after drilling and testing.

1.3.6 Oil, gas, and mineral exploration/production wells. These wells are subject to rules promulgated under the Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining of the Utah Department of Natural Resources.

R655-4-2. Definitions.

ABANDONED WELL - any well which is not in use and has been sealed or plugged with approved sealing materials so that it is rendered unproductive and shall prevent contamination of groundwater. A properly abandoned well will not produce water nor serve as a channel for movement of water from the well or between water bearing zones.

ADDRESS - the current residential or business address of a well driller as recorded in the Division's files.

ADJUDICATIVE PROCEEDING - means, for the purposes of this rule, an administrative action or proceeding commenced by the Division in conjunction with an Infraction Notice; or an administrative action or proceeding commenced in response to a well driller's appeal or a Cease and Desist Order or an appeal of a restriction or denial of a license renewal application.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI) - a nationally recognized testing laboratory that certifies building products and adopts standards including those for steel and plastic (PVC) casing utilized in the well drilling industry. ANSI standards are often adopted for use by ASTM and AWWA. Current information on standards can be obtained from: ANSI, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018 (ANSI.org).

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM) - an independent organization concerned with the development of standards on characteristics and performance of materials, products and systems including those utilized in the well drilling industry. Information may be obtained from: ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19013 (ASTM.org).

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

(AWWA) - an international association which publishes standards intended to represent a consensus of the water supply industry that the product or procedure described in the standard shall provide satisfactory service or results. Information may be obtained from: AWWA, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver CO 80235 (AWWA.org).

ANNULAR SPACE - the space between the outer well casing and the borehole or the space between two sets of casing.

AQUIFER - a porous underground formation yielding withdrawable water suitable for beneficial use.

ARTESIAN AQUIFER - a water-bearing formation which contains underground water under sufficient pressure to rise above the zone of saturation.

ARTESIAN WELL - a well where the water level rises appreciably above the zone of saturation.

BACKFLOW PREVENTER - means a safety device, assembly, or construction practice used to prevent water pollution or contamination by preventing flow of a mixture of water and/or chemicals from the distribution piping into a water well or in the opposite direction of that intended. This includes but is not limited to check valves, foot valves, curb stops, or air gaps

BENTONITE - a highly plastic, highly absorbent, colloidal swelling clay composed largely of mineral sodium montmorillonite. Bentonite is commercially available in powdered, granular, tablet, pellet, or chip form which is hydrated with potable water and used for a variety of purposes including the stabilization of borehole walls during drilling, the control of potential or existing high fluid pressures encountered during drilling below a water table, well abandonment, and to provide a seal in the annular space between the well casing and borehole wall.

BENTONITE GROUT - a mixture of bentonite and potable water specifically designed to seal and plug wells and boreholes mixed at manufacturer's specifications to a grout consistency which can be pumped through a pipe directly into the annular space of a well or used for abandonment. Its primary purpose is to seal the borehole or well in order to prevent the subsurface migration or communication of fluids.

CASH BOND - A type of well driller bond in the form of a certificate of deposit (CD) submitted and assigned to the State Engineer by a licensed driller to satisfy the required bonding requirements.

CASING - a tubular retaining and sealing structure that is installed in the borehole to maintain the well opening.

CATHODIC PROTECTION WELL - a well constructed for the purpose of installing deep anodes to minimize or prevent electrolytic corrosive action of metallic structures installed below ground surface, such as pipelines, transmission lines, well casings, storage tanks, or pilings.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER - means an order issued by the State Engineer comprised of a red tag placed on a well rig at the well drilling location and a letter to the driller requiring that all well drilling activity at the well drilling location cease until such time as the order is lifted.

CLOSED-LOOP HEATING/COOLING EXCHANGE WELL - means the subsystem of a geothermal heat pump system that consists of the drilled vertical borehole into the Earth that is equipped with a heat exchange media conveyance tube (loop tube), and is grouted from the bottom of the vertical borehole to the Earth's surface at the drilling site. Construction of a geothermal heat pump loop well includes, in continuous order, drilling of the vertical borehole, placement of the loop tube to the bottom of the vertical borehole with the grout tremie, and grouting of the vertical borehole from the bottom of the vertical borehole to the Earth's surface at the drill site. Closed loop systems circulate a heat transfer fluid (such as water or a mixture of water and food grade/non-toxic anti-freeze) to exchange heat with the subsurface geological environment.

CONDUCTOR CASING - means the temporary or permanent casing used in the upper portion of the well bore to prevent collapse of the formation during the construction of the well or to conduct the gravel pack to the perforated or screened areas in the casing.

CONFINING UNIT - a geological layer either of unconsolidated material, usually clay or hardpan, or bedrock, usually shale, through which virtually no water moves.

CONSOLIDATED FORMATION - bedrock consisting of sedimentary, igneous, or metamorphic rock (e.g., shale, sandstone, limestone, quartzite, conglomerate, basalt, granite, tuff, etc.).

DEFAULT ORDER - means an order issued by the Presiding Officer after a well driller fails to attend a hearing in a well driller adjudicative proceeding. A Default Order constitutes a Final Judgment and Order.

DEWATERING WELL - a water extraction well constructed for the purpose of lowering the water table elevation, either temporarily or permanently, around a man-made structure or construction activity.

DISINFECTION - or disinfecting is the use of chlorine or other disinfecting agent or process approved by the state engineer, in sufficient concentration and contact time adequate to inactivate or eradicate bacteria such as coliform or other organisms.

DIVISION - means the Division of Water Rights. The terms Division and State Engineer may be used interchangeably in this rule.

DRAWDOWN - the difference in elevation between the static water level and the pumping water level in a well.

DRILL RIG - any power-driven percussion, rotary, boring, coring, digging, jetting, or augering machine used in the construction of a well or borehole.

EMERGENCY SITUATION - any situation where immediate action is required to protect life or property. Emergency status would also extend to any situation where life is not immediately threatened but action is needed immediately and it is not possible to contact the state engineer for approval. For example, it would be considered an emergency if a domestic well needed immediate repair over a weekend when the state engineer's offices are closed.

FILES - means information maintained in the Division's public records, which may include both paper and electronic information.

FINAL JUDGMENT AND ORDER - means a final decision issued by the Presiding Officer on the whole or a part of a well driller adjudicative proceeding. This definition includes "Default Orders."

GRAVEL PACKED WELL - a well in which filter material such as sand and/or gravel is placed in the annular space between the well intakes (screen or perforated casing) and the borehole wall to increase the effective diameter of the well and to prevent fine-grained sediments from entering the well.

GROUNDWATER - subsurface water in a zone of saturation.

GROUT - a fluid mixture of Portland cement or bentonite with water of a consistency that can be forced through a pipe and placed as required. Upon approval, various additives such as sand, bentonite, and hydrated lime may be included in the mixture to meet different requirements.

HEATING/COOLING EXCHANGE SYSTEM - also known as GeoExchange, ground-source heat pump, geothermal heat pump, and ground-coupled heat pump; a heat pump that uses the Earth itself as a heat source (heating) and heat sink (cooling). It is coupled to the ground by means of a closed loop heat exchanger installed vertically underground or by physically pumping water from a well with an open loop systems and utilizing the thermal properties of the water to heat or cool.

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING - the process whereby water

or other fluid is pumped with sand under high pressure into a well to fracture and clean-out the rock surrounding the well bore thus increasing the flow to the well.

INFRACTION NOTICE - means a notice issued by the Division to the well driller informing him of his alleged act or acts violating the Administrative Rules for Water Drillers and the infraction points that have been assessed against him.

ISSUED - means a document executed by an authorized delegate of the State Engineer (in the case of an Infraction Notice) or by the Presiding Officer (in the case of a Hearing Notice, Final Judgment and Order or other order related to a well driller adjudicative proceeding) and deposited in the mail.

LICENSE - means the express grant of permission or authority by the State Engineer to carry on the activity of well drilling.

LICENSED PUMP INSTALLER - means a qualified individual who has obtained a license from the Division and who is engaged in the installation, removal, alteration, or repair of pumps and pumping equipment for compensation.

LOG - means an official document or report that describes where, when, and how a regulated well was drilled, constructed, deepened, repaired, renovated, cleaned, developed, tested, equipped with pumping equipment, and/or abandoned. A Log shall be submitted to the Division by a licensee on forms provided by the Division including a Well Driller's Report, Well Abandonment Report, or Pump Installer's Report.

MONITOR WELL - a well, as defined under "well" in this section, that is constructed for the purpose of determining water levels, monitoring chemical, bacteriological, radiological, or other physical properties of ground water or vadose zone water.

NATIONAL SANITATION FOUNDATION (NSF) - a voluntary third party consensus standards and testing entity established under agreement with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop testing and adopt standards and certification programs for all direct and indirect drinking water additives and products. Information may be obtained from: NSF, 3475 Plymouth Road, P O Box 1468, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (NSF.org).

NEAT CEMENT GROUT - cement conforming to the ASTM Standard C150 (standard specification of Portland cement), with no more than six gallons of water per 94 pound sack (one cubic foot) of cement of sufficient weight density of not less than 15 lbs/gallon.

NOMINAL SIZE - means the manufactured commercial designation of the diameter of a casing. An example would be casing with an outside diameter of 12 3/4 inches which may be nominally 12-inch casing by manufactured commercial designation.

OPEN-LOOP HEATING/COOLING EXCHANGE WELL - means a well system in which groundwater is extracted from a typical water production well and pumped through an above ground heat exchanger inside the heat pump system. Heat is either extracted or added by the primary refrigerant loop (primary loop refrigerant does not come into contact with the pumped water), and then the water is returned to the same aquifer by injection through the original extraction well or through a separate injection well.

OPERATOR - a drill rig operator or pump rig operator is an individual who works under the direct supervision of a licensed Utah Water Well Driller or Pump Installer and who can be left in responsible charge of regulated well drilling or pump installation/repair activity using equipment that is under the direct control of the licensee.

PARTY means the State Engineer, an authorized delegate of the State Engineer, the well driller, the pump installer, or the affected well owner.

PIEZOMETER - a tube or pipe, open at the bottom in groundwater, and sealed along its length, used to measure hydraulic head or water level in a geologic unit.

PITLESS ADAPTER - a commercially manufactured devise designed for attachment to a well casing which allows buried pump discharge from the well and allows access to the interior of the well casing for installation or removal of the pump or pump appurtenances, while preventing contaminants from entering the well. Such devices protect the water and distribution lines from temperature extremes, permit extension of the casing above ground as required in Subsection R655-4-11.3.2 and allow access to the well, pump or system components within the well without exterior excavation or disruption of surrounding earth or surface seal.

PITLESS UNIT - a factory-assembled device with cap which extends the upper end of a well casing to above grade and is o constructed as to allow for buried pump discharge from the well and allows access to the interior of the well casing for installation or removal of the pump or pump appurtenances, while preventing contaminants from entering the well. Such devices protect the water and distribution lines from temperature extremes, permit extension of the casing above ground as required in Subsection R655-4-11.3.2 and allow access to the well, pump or system components within the well without exterior excavation or disruption of surrounding earth or surface seal.

POLLUTION - the alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of, or the contamination of, any water that renders the water harmful, detrimental, or injurious to humans, animals, vegetation, or property, or to public health, safety, or welfare, or impairs the usefulness or the public enjoyment of the water for any or reasonable purpose.

POTABLE WATER - water supplied for human consumption, sanitary use, or for the preparation of food or pharmaceutical products which is free from biological, chemical, physical, and radiological impurities.

PRESIDING OFFICER - means an authorized delegate of the State Engineer who conducts a well driller adjudicative proceeding.

PRESSURE GROUTING - a process by which grout is confined within the drillhole or casing by the use of retaining plugs or packers and by which sufficient pressure is applied to drive the grout slurry into the annular space or zone to be grouted.

PRIVATE WATER PRODUCTION WELL - a privately owned well constructed to supply water for any purpose which has been approved by the state engineer (such as irrigation, stockwater, domestic, commercial, industrial, etc.).

PROBATION - A disciplinary action that may be taken by the state engineer that entails greater review and regulation of well drilling activities but which does not prohibit a well driller from engaging in the well drilling business or operating well drilling equipment.

PROVISIONAL WELL - authorization granted by the state engineer to drill under a pending, unapproved water right, change or exchange application; or for the purpose of determining characteristics of an aquifer, or the existence of a useable groundwater source. Water from a provisional well cannot be put to beneficial use until the application has been approved.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPPLY WELL - a well, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for human consumption and other domestic uses which has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily for at least 60 days out of the year. Public Water System Supply Wells are also regulated by the Division of Drinking Water in the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (Section R309 of the Utah Administrative Code).

PUMP/PUMPING EQUIPMENT - means any equipment or materials utilized or intended for use in withdrawing or obtaining groundwater for any use.

PUMP INSTALLATION/REPAIR - means the procedure

employed in the placement and preparation for operation of pumps and pumping equipment at the water well location, including all construction or repair involved in making entrance to the water well, which involves the breaking of the well seal.

PUMPING WATER LEVEL - the water level in a well after a period of pumping at a given rate.

RECORD - means the official collection of all written and electronic materials produced in a well driller adjudicative proceeding, including but not limited to Infraction Notices, pleadings, motions, exhibits, orders and testimony produced during the adjudicative proceedings, as well as the files of the Division as defined herein.

RED TAG - is a component of a "CEASE AND DESIST ORDER" in the form of a red colored tag placed on a well at a well drilling location

REGISTRATION - means the express grant of permission or authority by the State Engineer to carry on the activity of well drilling or pump installation under the supervision of a licensed well driller or pump installer.

REPAIRING, RENOVATING, AND DEEPENING - means the deepening, hydrofracturing, re-casing, perforating, re-perforating, installation of packers or seals, and any other material change in the design or construction of a well. Material changes include but are not limited to casing installation or modification including casing extensions, installation or modification of liner pipe, reaming or under reaming of the borehole, pitless unit installation or re-sealing.

REVOCATION - A disciplinary action that may be taken by the state engineer that rescinds the well driller's Utah Water Well Driller's License

SAND - a material having a prevalent grain size ranging from 2 millimeters to 0.06 millimeters.

SAND CEMENT GROUT - a grout consisting of equal parts of cement conforming to ASTM standard C150 and sand/aggregate with no more than six (6) gallons of water per 94 pound sack (one cubic foot) of cement.

STANDARD DIMENSION RATIO (SDR) - the ratio of average outside pipe diameter to minimum pipe wall thickness.

STATE ENGINEER - the director of the Utah Division of Water Rights or any employee of the Division of Water Rights designated by the state engineer to act in administering these rules. The terms Division and State Engineer may be used interchangeably in this rule.

STATIC LEVEL - stabilized water level in a non-pumped well beyond the area of influence of any pumping well.

SURETY BOND - an indemnity agreement in a sum certain and payable to the state engineer, executed by the licensee as principal and which is supported by the guarantee of a corporation authorized to transact business as a surety in the State of Utah.

SUSPENSION - A disciplinary action that may be taken by the state engineer that prohibits the well driller from engaging in the well drilling business or operating well drilling equipment as a registered operator for a definite period of time and /or until certain conditions are met.

TEST WELL - authorization granted by the state engineer to drill under a Non-production well approval for the purpose of determining characteristics of an aquifer, or the existence of a useable groundwater source. Water from a Test Well cannot be put to beneficial use.

TREMIE PIPE - a device that carries materials such as seal material, gravel pack, or formation stabilizer to a designated depth in a drill hole or annular space.

UNCONSOLIDATED FORMATION - loose, soft, incoherent rock material composed of sedimentary, igneous, or metamorphic rock which includes sand, gravel, and mixtures of sand and gravel. These formations are widely distributed and can possess good water storage and transmissivity characteristics.

UNHYDRATED BENTONITE - dry bentonite consisting primarily of granules, tablets, pellets, or chips that may be placed in a well or borehole in the dry state and hydrated in place by either formation water or by the addition of potable water into the well or borehole containing the dry bentonite. Unhydrated bentonite can be used for sealing and abandonment of wells.

VADOSE ZONE - the zone containing water under less than atmospheric pressure, including soil water, intermediate vadose water and capillary water. The zone extends from land surface to the zone of saturation or water table.

WATERTIGHT - a condition that does not allow the entrance, passage, or flow of water under normal operating conditions.

WELL - a horizontal or vertical excavation or opening into the ground made by digging, boring, drilling, jetting, augering, or driving or any other artificial method and left cased or open for utilizing or monitoring underground waters.

WELL DRILLER - any person who is licensed by the state engineer to construct water wells for compensation or otherwise. The licensed driller has total responsibility for the construction work in progress at the well drilling site.

WELL DRILLER BOND - A financial guarantee to the state engineer, in the form of a surety bond or cash bond, by which a licensed driller binds himself to pay the penal sum of $5,000 to the state engineer in the event of significant noncompliance with the Administrative Rules for Water Wells.

WELL DRILLING - the act of drilling, constructing, deepening, replacing, repairing, renovating, cleaning, developing, or abandoning a well.

R655-4-3. Licenses and Registrations.

3.1 General.

3.1.1 Section 73-3-25 of the Utah Code requires every person that drills, constructs, deepens, repairs, renovates, cleans, develops, installs/repairs pumps, and abandons a regulated well in the state to obtain a license from the state engineer. Licenses and registrations are not transferable. Applicants for well driller or pump installer licensure must meet all requirements in this subsection, and applicants cannot obtain a Utah license through reciprocity or comity with a similar license from other States or organizations.

3.1.2 Any person found to be performing regulated well activity without a valid license (well driller's license or pump installer's license, as applicable) or operator's registration will be ordered to cease and desist by the state engineer. The order may be made verbally but must also be followed by a written order. The order may be posted at an unattended well drilling site. A person found performing regulated well activities without a license will be subject to the state engineer's enforcement powers under Section 73-2-25 of the Utah Code (Related rules: Section R655-14 UAC) and subject to criminal prosecution under Section 73-3-26 of the Utah Code annotated, 1953.

3.2 Well Driller's License.

A Utah Well Driller's License allows an individual to perform regulated well activity including drilling, construction, deepening, repairing, renovating, cleaning, development, pump installation/repair, and abandonment of water wells and other regulated wells. An applicant must meet the following requirements to become licensed as a Utah Water Well Driller:

3.2.1 Applicants must be 21 years of age or older and be a citizen of the United States, or be lawfully entitled to remain and work in the United States in accordance with Section 63G-11-104 UCA (Applicants must file a Division Lawful Presence Affidavit with the license application);

3.2.2 Complete and submit the application form provided by the state engineer.

3.2.3 Pay the application fee approved by the state

legislature.

3.2.4 Provide documentation of experience according to the following standards:

3.2.4.1 Water well drillers shall provide documentation of at least two (2) years of full time prior water well drilling experience with a licensed driller in good standing OR documentation of sixteen (16) wells constructed by the applicant under the supervision of a licensed well driller in good standing.

3.2.4.2 Monitor well drillers shall provide documentation of at least two (2) years of full time prior monitor well drilling experience with a licensed driller in good standing OR documentation of thirty two (32) wells constructed by the applicant under the supervision of a licensed well driller in good standing.

3.2.4.3 Heating/cooling exchange and other non-production well drillers must provide documentation of at least six (6) months of full time prior well drilling experience with a licensed driller in good standing AND documentation of sixteen (16) well drilling projects constructed by the applicant under the supervision of a licensed well driller in good standing.

3.2.4.4 A copy of the well log for each well constructed must be provided. The documentation must also show the applicant's experience with each type of drilling rig to be listed on the license. Acceptable documentation will include registration with the Division of Water Rights, letters from licensed well drillers (Utah or other states), or a water well drilling license granted by another state, etc.

3.2.4.5 Successful completion of classroom study in geology, well drilling, map reading, and other related subjects may be substituted for up to, but not exceeding, twenty five percent of the required drilling experience, and for up to, but not exceeding, twenty five percent of the required drilled wells or well drilling projects. The state engineer will determine the number of months of drilling experience and the number of drilled wells that will be credited for the classroom study.

3.2.4.6 A limited or restricted license can be obtained in subcategories of activity including well cleaning, well renovation, well abandonment, and well development/testing. Testing requirements for these license subcategories will be reduced or limited in accordance with the level of activity.

3.2.5 File a well driller bond in the sum of $5,000 with the Division of Water Rights payable to the state engineer. The well driller bond must be filed under the conditions and criteria described in Section 4-3.9.

3.2.6 Obtain a score of at least 70% on each of the written licensing examinations required and administered by the state engineer. The required examinations test the applicant's knowledge of:

a. The Administrative Rules for Water Wells and Utah water law as it pertains to underground water;

b. The minimum construction standards established by the state engineer for water well construction;

c. Geologic formations and proper names used in describing underground material types;

d. Reading maps and locating points from descriptions based on section, township, and range;

e. Groundwater geology and the occurrence and movement of groundwater;

f. The proper operating procedures and construction methods associated with the various types of water well drilling rigs. (A separate test is required for each type of water well drilling rig to be listed on the license).

3.2.7 Demonstrate proficiency in resolving problem situations that might be encountered during the construction of a water well by passing an oral examination administered by the state engineer.

3.3 Drill Rig Operator's Registration.

An applicant must meet the following requirements to become registered as a drill rig operator:

3.3.1 Applicants must be 18 years of age or older and be a citizen of the United States, or be lawfully entitled to remain and work in the United States in accordance with Section 63G-11-104 UCA (Applicants must file a Division Lawful Presence Affidavit with the operator application).

3.3.2 Complete and submit the application form provided by the state engineer.

3.3.3 Pay the application fee approved by the state legislature.

3.3.4 Provide documentation of at least six (6) months of prior water well drilling experience with a licensed driller in good standing. The documentation must show the applicant's experience with each type of drilling rig to be listed on the registration. Acceptable documentation will include letters from licensed well drillers or registration as an operator in another state.

3.3.5 Obtain a score of at least 70% on a written examination of the minimum construction standards established by the state engineer for water well construction. The test will be provided to the licensed well driller by the state engineer. The licensed well driller will administer the test to the prospective operator and return it to the state engineer for scoring.

3.4 Pump Installer's License.

A Utah Pump Installer's License allows an individual to perform regulated pump activity including pump removal, installation, and repair of water wells and other regulated wells. An individual can perform pump installation and repair work on their own well on their own property without obtaining a Pump Installer's License. An applicant must meet the following requirements to become licensed as a Utah Pump Installer:

3.4.1 Applicants must be 21 years of age or older and be a citizen of the United States, or be lawfully entitled to remain and work in the United States in accordance with Section 63G-11-104 UCA (Applicants must file a Division Lawful Presence Affidavit with the license application).

3.4.2 Complete and submit the application form provided by the state engineer.

3.4.3 Pay the application fee approved by the state legislature.

3.4.4 Provide documentation of experience of at least two (2) years of full time prior water well pump installation and repair experience with a driller or pump installer in good standing

3.4.4.4 The documentation must show the applicant's experience with each type of pump rig to be listed on the license. Acceptable documentation will include registration with the Division of Water Rights, reference letters from licensed well drillers/pump installers (Utah or other states), or a license granted by another state, etc.

3.4.4.5 Successful completion of classroom study in pump installation/repair and other related subjects may be substituted for up to, but not exceeding, twenty five percent of the required pump experience. The state engineer will determine the number of months of drilling experience that will be credited for the classroom study.

3.4.5 File a pump installer bond in the sum of $5,000 with the Division of Water Rights payable to the state engineer. The well driller bond must be filed under the conditions and criteria described in Section 4-3.9.

3.4.6 Obtain a score of at least 70% on each of the written licensing examinations required and administered by the state engineer. The required examinations test the applicant's knowledge of:

a. The Administrative Rules for Water Wells and Utah water law as it pertains to underground water;

b. The minimum construction standards established by the state engineer pertaining to pump installation and repair;

c. Groundwater protection procedures and standards

applicable to pump installation and repair work on wells;

d. The proper operating procedures and methods associated with pump installation and repair.

3.4.7 Demonstrate proficiency in resolving problem situations that might be encountered during pump installation and repair of a water well by passing an oral examination administered by the state engineer.

3.5 Pump Rig Operator's Registration.

An applicant must meet the following requirements to become registered as a pump rig operator:

3.5.1 Applicants must be 18 years of age or older and be a citizen of the United States, or be lawfully entitled to remain and work in the United States in accordance with Section 63G-11-104 UCA (Applicants must file a Division Lawful Presence Affidavit with the license application).

3.5.2 Complete and submit the application form provided by the state engineer.

3.5.3 Pay the application fee approved by the state legislature.

3.5.4 Provide documentation of at least six (6) months of prior pump installation and repair experience with a licensed driller or pump installer in good standing. Acceptable documentation will include letters from licensed well drillers or registration as an operator in another state.

3.5.5 Obtain a score of at least 70% on a written examination of the minimum construction standards established by the state engineer for pump installation and repair. The test will be provided to the licensed pump installer/well driller by the state engineer. The licensed pump installer/well driller will administer the test to the prospective operator and return it to the state engineer for scoring.

3.6 Conditional, Restricted, or Limited Licenses.

The state engineer may issue a restricted, conditional, or limited license to an applicant based on prior drilling experience.

3.7 Refusal to Issue a License or Registration.

The state engineer may, upon investigation and after a hearing, refuse to issue a license or a registration to an applicant if it appears the applicant has not had sufficient training or experience to qualify as a competent well driller, pump installer, or operator.

3.8 Falsified Applications.

The state engineer may, upon investigation and after a hearing, revoke a license or a registration in accordance with Section 5.6 if it is determined that the original application contained false or misleading information.

3.9 Well Driller/Pump Installer Bond.

3.9.1 General

3.9.1.1. In order to become licensed and to continue licensure, well drillers and pump installers must file a bond in the form of a surety bond or cash bond, approved by the state engineer, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) with the Division of Water Rights, on a form provided by the Division, which is conditioned upon proper compliance with the law and these rules and which is effective for the licensing period in which the license is to be issued. The bond shall stipulate the obligee as the "Office of the State Engineer". The well driller bond is penal in nature and is designed to ensure compliance by the licensed well driller or pump installer to protect the groundwater resource, the environment, and public health and safety. The bond may only be exacted by the state engineer for the purposes of investigating, repairing, or abandoning wells in accordance with applicable rules and standards. No other person or entity may initiate a claim against the well driller bond. Lack of a current and valid well driller bond shall be deemed sufficient grounds for denial of a driller's/pump installer's license. The well driller bond may consist of a surety bond or a cash bond as described below.

3.9.2 Surety Bonds.

3.9.2.1. The licensee and a surety company or corporation authorized to do business in the State of Utah as surety shall bind themselves and their successors and assigns jointly and severally to the state engineer for the use and benefit of the public in full penal sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000). The surety bond shall specifically cover the licensee's compliance with the Administrative Rules for Water Wells found in R655-4 of the Utah Administrative Code. Forfeiture of the surety bond shall be predicated upon a failure to drill, construct, repair, renovate, deepen, clean, develop, perform pump work, or abandon a regulated well in accordance with these rules (R655-4 UAC). The bond shall be made payable to the 'Utah State Engineer' upon forfeiture. The surety bond must be effective and exactable in the State of Utah.

3.9.2.2. The bond and any subsequent renewal certificate shall specifically identify the licensed individual covered by that bond. The licensee shall notify the state engineer of any change in the amount or status of the bond. The licensee shall notify the state engineer of any cancellation or change at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of such cancellation or change. Prior to the expiration of the 30-days notice of cancellation, the licensee shall deliver to the state engineer a replacement surety bond or transfer to a cash bond. If such a bond is not delivered, all activities covered by the license and bond shall cease at the expiration of the 30 day period. Termination shall not relieve the licensee or surety of any liability for incidences that occurred during the time the bond was in force.

3.9.2.3. Before the bond is forfeited by the licensee and exacted by the state engineer, the licensee shall have the option of resolving the noncompliance to standard either by personally doing the work or by paying to have another licensed driller do the work. If the driller chooses not to resolve the problem that resulted in noncompliance, the entire bond amount of five thousand dollars ($5,000) shall be forfeited by the surety and expended by the state engineer to investigate, repair or abandon the well(s) in accordance with the standards in R655-4 UAC. Any excess there from shall be retained by the state engineer and expended for the purpose of investigating, repairing, or abandoning wells in accordance with applicable rules and standards. All claims initiated by the state engineer against the surety bond will be made in writing.

3.9.2.4. The bond of a surety company that has failed, refused or unduly delayed to pay, in full, on a forfeited bond is not approvable.

3.9.3 Cash Bonds.

3.9.3.1. The requirements for the well driller bond may alternatively be satisfied by a cash bond in the form of a certificate of deposit (CD) for the amount of five thousand dollars ($5,000) issued by a federally insured bank or credit union with an office(s) in the State of Utah. The cash bond must be in the form of a CD. Savings accounts, checking accounts, letters of credit, etc., are not acceptable cash bonds. The CD shall specifically identify the licensed individual covered by that fund. The CD shall be automatically renewable and fully assignable to the state engineer. CD shall state on its face that it is automatically renewable.

3.9.3.2. The cash bond shall specifically cover the licensee's compliance with well drilling rules found in R655-4 of the Utah Administrative Code. The CD shall be made payable or assigned to the state engineer and placed in the possession of the state engineer. If assigned, the state engineer shall require the bank or credit union issuing the CD to waive all rights of setoff or liens against those CD. The CD, if a negotiable instrument, shall be placed in the state engineer's possession. If the CD is not a negotiable instrument, the CD and a withdrawal receipt, endorsed by the licensee, shall be placed in the state engineer's possession.

3.9.3.3. The licensee shall submit CDs in such a manner

which will allow the state engineer to liquidate the CD prior to maturity, upon forfeiture, for the full amount without penalty to the state engineer. Any interest accruing on a CD shall be for the benefit of the licensee.

3.9.3.4. The period of liability for a cash bond is five (years) after the expiration, suspension, or revocation of the license. The cash bond will be held by the state engineer until the five year period is over, then it will be relinquished to the licensed driller. In the event that a cash bond is replaced by a surety bond, the period of liability, during which time the cash bond will be held by the state engineer, shall be five (5) years from the date the new surety bond becomes effective.

3.9.4 Exacting a Well Driller Bond.

3.9.4.1. If the state engineer determines, following an investigation and a hearing in accordance with the process defined in Sections 4-5, 4-6, and 4-7, that the licensee has failed to comply with the Administrative Rules for Water Wells and refused to remedy the noncompliance, the state engineer may suspend or revoke a license and fully exact the well driller bond and deposit the money as a non-lapsing dedicated credit.

3.9.4.2. The state engineer may expend the funds derived from the bond to investigate or correct any deficiencies which could adversely affect the public interest resulting from non-compliance with the Administrative Rules by any well driller.

3.9.4.3. The state engineer shall send written notification by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the licensee and the surety on the bond, if applicable, informing them of the determination to exact the well driller bond. The state engineer's decision regarding the noncompliance will be attached to the notification which will provide facts and justification for bond exaction. In the case of a surety bond exaction, the surety company will then forfeit the total bond amount to the state engineer. In the case of a cash bond, the state engineer will cash out the CD. The exacted well driller bond funds may then be used by the state engineer to cover the costs of well investigation, repair, and/or abandonment.

R655-4-4. Administrative Requirements and General Procedures.

4.1 Authorization to Drill.

The well driller shall make certain that a valid authorization or approval to drill exists before engaging in regulated well drilling activity. Authorization to drill shall consist of a valid 'start card' based on any of the approvals listed below. Items 4.1.1 through 4.1.12 allow the applicant to contract with a well driller to drill, construct, deepen, replace, repair, renovate, clean, develop, or abandon exactly one well at each location listed on the start card or approval form. The drilling of multiple borings/wells at an approved location/point of diversion is not allowed without authorization from the state engineer's office. Most start cards list the date when the authorization to drill expires. If the expiration date has passed, the start card and authorization to engage in regulated drilling activity is no longer valid. If there is no expiration date on the start card, the driller must contact the state engineer's office to determine if the authorization to drill is still valid. When the work is completed, the permission to drill is terminated. Preauthorization or pre-approval of pump installation/repair work is not required.

4.1.1 An approved application to appropriate.

4.1.2 A provisional well approval letter.

An approved provisional well letter grants authority to drill but allows only enough water to be diverted to determine the characteristics of an aquifer or the existence of a useable groundwater source.

4.1.3 An approved permanent change application.

4.1.4 An approved exchange application.

4.1.5 An approved temporary change application.

4.1.6 An approved application to renovate or deepen an existing well.

4.1.7 An approved application to replace an existing well.

4.1.8 An approved monitor well letter.

An approved monitor well letter grants authority to drill but allows only enough water to be diverted to monitor groundwater.

4.1.9 An approved heat exchange well letter.

4.1.10 An approved cathodic protection well letter.

4.1.11 An approved non-production well construction application.

4.1.12 Any letter or document from the state engineer directing or authorizing a well to be drilled or work to be done on a well.

4.2 Start Cards.

4.2.1 Prior to commencing work to drill, construct, deepen, replace, repair, renovate, clean, or develop any well governed by these administrative rules, the driller must notify the state engineer of that intention by transmitting the information on the "Start Card" to the state engineer by telephone, by facsimile (FAX), by hand delivery, or by e-mail. A completed original Start Card must be sent to the state engineer by the driller after it has been telephoned or E-mailed. A copy of the Start Card should be kept at the drill site at all times regulated activity is being conducted.

4.2.2 A specific Start Card is printed for each well drilling approval and is furnished by the state engineer to the applicant or the well owner. The start card is preprinted with the water right or non-production well number, owner name/address, and the approved location of the well. The state engineer marks the approved well drilling activity on the card. The driller must put the following information on the card:

a. The date on which work on the well will commence;

b. The projected completion date of the work;

c. The well driller's license number;

d. The well driller's signature.

4.2.3 When a single authorization is given to drill wells at more than one point of diversion, a start card shall be submitted for each location to be drilled.

4.2.4 Following the submittal of a start card, if the actual start date of the drilling activity is postponed beyond the date identified on the start card, the licensed driller must notify the state engineer of the new start date.

4.2.5 A start card is not required to abandon a well. However, prior to commencing well abandonment work, the driller is required to notify the state engineer by telephone, by facsimile, or by e-mail of the proposed abandonment work. The notice must include the location of the well. The notice should also include the water right or non-production well number associated with the well and the well owner if that information is available.

4.2.6 A start card or pre-notification is not required to perform pump installation and repair work on a well.

4.3 General Requirements During Construction.

4.3.1 The well driller or pump installer shall have the required penal bond continually in effect during the term of the license.

4.3.2 The well driller's/pump installer's license number or company name exactly as shown on the license must be prominently displayed on each well drilling/pump rig operated under the license. If the company name is changed the licensee must immediately inform the state engineer of the change in writing.

4.3.3 A licensed well driller or a registered drill rig operator must be at the well site whenever the following aspects of well construction are in process: advancing the borehole, setting casing and screen, placing a filter pack, constructing a surface seal, or similar activities involved in well deepening, renovation, repair, cleaning, developing, or abandoning. All registered drill rig operators working under a well driller's license must be employees of the well driller and must use

equipment either owned by or leased by the licensed well driller.

4.3.3.1 A licensed pump installer/well driller or a registered drill rig or pump rig operator must be at the well site whenever the following aspects of pump work are in process: pump removal, pump installation, modification to the well head including capping, sealing, and pitless adapter/unit installation, or similar activities on and within the well involving pump installation/repair. All registered pump rig operators working under a pump installer's/well driller's license must be employees of the pump installer/well driller and must use equipment either owned by or leased by the licensed pump installer/well driller.

4.3.3.2 A registered drill rig operator who is left in responsible charge of advancing the borehole, setting casing and screen, placing a filter pack, constructing a surface seal, or similar activities involved in well deepening, renovation, repair, cleaning, developing, or abandoning must have a working knowledge of the minimum construction standards and the proper operation of the drilling rig. The licensed well driller is responsible to ensure that a registered operator is adequately trained to meet these requirements.

4.3.3.3 A registered drill rig or pump rig operator who is left in responsible charge of pump installation or repair must have a working knowledge of the minimum construction standards and the proper operation of the pump rig. The licensed well driller or pump installer is responsible to ensure that a registered operator is adequately trained to meet these requirements.

4.3.4 State engineer provisions for issuing cease and desist orders (Red Tags)

4.3.4.1 Construction Standards: The state engineer or staff of the Division of Water Rights may order that regulated work on a well cease if a field inspection reveals that the construction does not meet the minimum construction standards to the extent that the public interest might be adversely affected.

4.3.4.2 Licensed Drilling Method: A cease work order may also be issued if the well driller is not licensed for the drilling method being used for the well construction.

4.3.4.3 Incompetent Registered Operator: If, during a field inspection by the staff of the Division of Water Rights, it is determined that a registered operator in responsible charge does not meet these requirements, a state engineer's red tag (see Section 4.3.4) shall be placed on the drilling rig or pump rig and the drilling/pump operation shall be ordered to shut down. The order to cease work shall remain effective until a qualified person is available to perform the work.

4.3.4.4 No licensee or registered operator on site: If, during a field inspection by the staff of the Division of Water Rights, it is determined that neither a licensee or registered operator are one site when regulated well activity is occurring, the state engineer may order regulated well work to cease.

4.3.4.5 General: The state engineer's order shall be in the form of a red tag which shall be attached to the drilling/pump rig. A letter from the state engineer shall be sent to the licensee to explain the sections of the administrative rules which were violated. The letter shall also explain the requirements that must be met before the order can be lifted.

4.3.4.6 A licensee may appeal a Cease and Desist order by:

4.3.4.6.1 submitting to the Division a written statement clearly and concisely stating the specific disputed facts, the supporting facts, and the relief sought; or

4.3.4.6.2 requesting a hearing on the issue according to the provisions of R655-4-7.

4.3.4.7 A Cease and Desist Order shall remain in force during the pendency of the appeal.

4.3.5 When required by the state engineer, the well driller or registered operator shall take lithologic samples at the specified intervals and submit them in the bags provided by the state engineer.

4.3.6 A copy of the current Administrative Rules for Water Wells should be available at each well construction site for review by the construction personnel. Licensed well drillers/pump installers and registered operators must have proof of licensure or registration with them on site during regulated well activity.

4.3.7 Prior to starting construction of a new well, the licensed driller shall investigate and become familiar with the drilling conditions, geology of potential aquifers and overlying materials, anticipated water quality problems, and know contaminated water bearing zones that may be encountered in the area of the proposed drilling activity.

4.4 Removing Drill Rig From Well Site.

4.4.1 A well driller shall not remove his drill rig from a well site unless the well drilling activity is properly completed or abandoned in accordance with the construction standards in Sections 9 thru 12.

4.4.2 For the purposes of these rules, the regulated work on a well will be considered completed when the well driller removes his drilling rig from the well site.

4.4.3 The well driller may request a variance from the state engineer to remove a drill rig from a well prior to completion or abandonment. This request must be in written form to the state engineer. The written request must provide justification for leaving the well incomplete or un-abandoned and indicate how the well will be temporarily abandoned as provided in Section R655-4-14 and must give the date when the well driller plans to continue work to either complete the well or permanently abandon it.

4.5 Official Well Driller's Report (Well Log).

4.5.1 Within 30 days of the completion of regulated work on any well, the driller shall file an official well driller's report (well log) with the state engineer. The blank well log form will be mailed to the licensed well driller upon receipt of the information on the Start Card as described in Subsection 4.2.

4.5.2 The water right number or non-production well number, owner name/address, and the approved location of the well will be preprinted on the blank well log provided to the well driller. The driller is required to verify this information and make any necessary changes on the well log prior to submittal. The state engineer will mark the approved activity (e.g., new, replace, repair, deepen) on the well log. The driller must provide the following information on the well log:

a. The start and completion date of work on the well;

b. The nature of use for the well (e.g., domestic, irrigation, stock watering, commercial, municipal, provisional, monitor, cathodic protection, heat pump, etc.;

c. The borehole diameter, depth interval, drilling method and drilling fluids utilized to drill the well;

d. The lithologic log of the well based on strata samples taken from the borehole as drilling progresses;

e. Static water level information to include date of measurement, static level, measurement method, reference point, artesian flow and pressure, and water temperature;

f. The size, type, description, joint type, and depth intervals of casing, screen, and perforations;

g. A description of the filter pack, surface and interval seal material, and packers used in the well along with necessary related information such as the depth interval, quantity, and mix ratio;

h. A description of the finished wellhead configuration;

i. The date and method of well development;

j. The date, method, yield, drawdown, and elapsed time of a well yield test;

k. A description of pumping equipment (if available);

l. Other comments pertinent to the well activity completed;

m. The well driller's statement to include the driller name, license number, signature, and date.

4.5.3 Accuracy and completeness of the submitted well log are required. Of particular importance is the lithologic section

which should accurately reflect the geologic strata penetrated during the drilling process. Sample identification must be logged in the field as the borehole advances and the information transferred to the well log form for submission to the state engineer.

4.5.4 An amended well log shall be submitted by the licensed driller if it becomes known that the original report contained inaccurate or incorrect information, or if the original report requires supplemental data or information. Any amended well log must be accompanied by a written statement, signed and dated by the licensed well driller, attesting to the circumstances and the reasons for submitting the amended well log.

4.6 Official Well Abandonment Reports (Abandonment Logs).

4.6.1 Whenever a well driller is contracted to replace an existing well under state engineer's approval, it shall be the responsibility of the well driller to inform the well owner that it is required by law to permanently abandon the old well in accordance with the provisions of Section R655-4-12.

4.6.2 Within 30 days of the completion of abandonment work on any well, the driller shall file an abandonment log with the state engineer. The blank abandonment log will be mailed to the licensed well driller upon notice to the state engineer of commencement of abandonment work as described in Subsection R655-4-4(4.2.4).

4.6.3 The water right number or non-production well number, owner name/address, and the well location (if available) will be preprinted on the blank abandonment log provided to the well driller. The driller is required to verify this information and make any necessary changes on the abandonment log prior to submitting the log. The driller must provide the following information on the abandonment log:

a. Existing well construction information;

b. Date of abandonment;

c. Reason for abandonment;

d. A description of the abandonment method;

e. A description of the abandonment materials including depth intervals, material type, quantity, and mix ratio;

f. Replacement well information (if applicable);

g. The well driller's statement to include the driller name, license number, signature, and date.

4.6.4 When a well is replaced and the well owner will not allow the driller to abandon the existing well, the driller must briefly explain the situation on the abandonment form and submit the form to the state engineer within 30 days of completion of the replacement well.

4.7 Official Pump Installation Report (Pump Log).

4.7.1 Soon after the completion of regulated pump work on any well, the licensee shall file an official pump installation report (pump log) with the state engineer. Blank pump log forms will be available to the licensee at any Division office, requested by mail, or downloaded from the Division's website (www.waterrights.utah.gov).

4.7.2 Pertinent information to be included on the pump log by the licensee shall consist of:

a. The water right number or non-production well number;

b. the well owner name and address;

c. The approved point of diversion or location of the well;

d. The start and completion date of work on the well;

e. The nature of use for the well (e.g., domestic, irrigation, stock watering, commercial, municipal, provisional, monitor, cathodic protection, heat pump, etc.;

f. Pertinent well details including casing diameters/depths, total well depth, well intake depth intervals, wellhead configuration including pitless adapter/unit configuration if applicable;

g. A detailed description of pump-related work performed on or in the well including pump setting depth, pump type, pumping rate, valving, drop piping, jointing, capping, testing, sealing, disinfection, and pitless adapter/unit installation;

h. Static water level information to include date of measurement, static level, measurement method, reference point, artesian flow and pressure, and water temperature;

i. A description of the finished wellhead configuration;

j. The date, method, yield, drawdown, and elapsed time of a well yield test;

k. Other comments pertinent to the well activity completed;

m. The pump installer's statement to include the licensee name, license number, signature, and date.

4.8 Incomplete or Incorrectly Completed Reports.

An incomplete log or a log that has not been completed correctly will be returned to the licensee to be completed or corrected. The log will not be considered filed with the state engineer until it is complete and correct.

4.8 Extensions of Time.

The well driller may request an extension of time for filing the well log if there are circumstances which prevent the driller from obtaining the necessary information before the expiration of the 30 days. The extension request must be submitted in writing before the end of the 30-day period.

4.9 Late Well Logs - Lapsed License

All outstanding well logs or abandonment logs shall be properly submitted to the state engineer prior to the lapsing of a license. A person with a lapsed license who has failed to submit all well/abandonment logs within 90 days of lapsing will be subject to the state engineer's enforcement powers under Section 73-2-25 of the Utah Code (Related rules: Section R655-14 UAC)

R655-4-5. Administrative Rule Infractions.

5.1 List of Infractions and Points.

Licensed well drillers who commit the infractions listed below in Table 1 shall have assessed against their well drilling record the number of points assigned to the infraction.

TABLE 1

Level I Infractions of Administrative Requirements

	Points
Well log submitted late	10
Failure to submit a Pump Log	10
Well abandonment report submitted late	10
License number or company name not clearly posted on well drilling/pump rig	10
Failing to notify the state engineer of a change in the well licensee's company name	10
Failure to properly notify the state engineer before the proposed start date shown on the start card	20
Failure to notify the state engineer of a change of start date	50
Constructing a replacement well further than 150 ft from the original well without the authorization of an approved change application	50
Failure to drill at the state engineer approved location as identified on the start card	50
Removing the well drilling rig from the well site before completing the well or temporarily or permanently abandoning the well	50

TABLE 2

Level II Infractions of Administrative Requirements

	Points

Employing an operator who is not registered with the state	75
Contracting out work to an unlicensed driller (using the unlicensed driller's rig) without prior written approval from the state	75
Performing any well drilling activity without valid authorization (except in emergency situations)	100
Intentionally making a material misstatement of fact in an official well driller's report/pump log or amended official well driller's report (well log)	100

TABLE 3

Level III Infractions of Construction Standards / Conditions

	Points
Approvals	
Using a method of drilling not listed on the well driller's license	30
Failing to comply with any conditions included on the well approval such as minimum or maximum depths, specified locations of perforations, etc.	50
Performing any well construction activity in violation of a red tag cease work order	100
Casing	
Failure to extend well casing at least 18" above ground	30
Failure to install a protective casing around a PVC well at the surface	50
Using improper casing joints	100
Using or attempting to use sub-standard well casing	100
Surface Seals	
Using improper products or procedures to install a surface seal	100
Failure to seal off artesian flow on the outside of casing	100
Failure to install surface seal to adequate depth based on formation type	100
Failure to install interval seals to eliminate aquifer commingling or cross contamination	100
Well Abandonment	
Using improper procedures to abandon a well	100
Using improper products to abandon a well	100
Construction Fluids	
Using water of unacceptable quality in the well drilling operation	40
Using an unacceptable mud pit	40
Failure to use treated or disinfected water for drilling processes	40
Using improper circulation materials or drilling chemicals	100
Filter/Gravel Packs and Formation Stabilizers	
Failure to disinfect filter pack	40
Failure to install filter pack properly	75
Failure to install formation stabilizer according to standard	75
Well Completion	
Failure to make well accessible to water level or pressure head measurements	30
Failure to install casing annular seals, cap, and valving, and to control artesian flow	30
Failure to disinfect a well upon completion of well drilling activity	40
Failure to install sanitary well capping according to standard	75
Failure to install a pitless adapter/unit according to standard	75
Failure to develop and test a well according to standard	75
Failure to hydrofracture a well according to standard	75
Failure to install packers/plugs according to standard	75
Failure to install well intakes(screens, perforations, open bottom) according to standard	75
Failure install non-production wells according to standard	100
Pump Installation and Repair	
Failure to extend well casing at least 18" above ground	30
Failure to make well accessible to water level or pressure head measurements	30
Failure to install casing annular seals, cap, and valving, and to control artesian flow	30
Failure to disinfect a well upon completion of pump activity	40
Failure to install a protective casing around a PVC well at the surface	50
Failure to maintain surface completion and security standards	75
Failure to install or maintain Backflow protection	75
Failure to develop and test a well according to standard	75
Failure to install sanitary well capping according to standard	75
Failure to install a pitless adapter/unit according to standard	75
Failure to prevent contamination from entering a well through placement, products, tools, and materials	100
Failure to repair a well's surface seal	100
General	
Failure to securely cover an unattended well during construction	30
Failure to engage in well drilling activity in accordance with accepted industry practices	100

TABLE 4

Level IV Infractions of Application Requirements

	POINTS
Submitting an initial license or registration application that contains false or misleading information	100

5.2 When Points Are Assessed.

Points will be assessed against a driller's record upon verification by the state engineer that an infraction has occurred. Points will be assessed at the time the state engineer becomes aware of the infraction regardless of when the infraction occurred.

5.3 Infraction Notice

When infraction points are assessed against a well driller's record, the State Engineer shall issue an infraction notice to the well driller. The notice shall include an explanation of the administrative rule(s) violated, the date the alleged violations were discovered and the approximate date of occurrence, the number of points assessed for each infraction, the total number of points on the well drillers record, an explanation of the adjudicative process to appeal a cease and desist order and or infraction notice, and an explanation of how to delete points from the driller record, an any other information deemed pertinent by the state engineer.

5.4 Appeal of Infractions.

5.4.1 If the infraction points do not require a hearing, a well driller may appeal an infraction within 30 days of the date the Infraction Notice was issued. The appeal shall be made in writing to the state engineer and shall state clearly and concisely the disputed facts, the supporting facts, and the relief sought.

5.4.2 A well driller may request reconsideration of a denied appeal by requesting a hearing before the Presiding Officer within 20 days of the denial. If the Presiding Officer does not respond within 20 days after the request is submitted,

then it is deemed denied.

5.5 Warning Letter.

5.5 Deleting Points from the Driller Record.

Points assessed against a well driller's record shall remain on the record unless deleted through any of the following options:

5.5.1 Points shall be deleted three years after the date when the infraction is noted by the state engineer and the points are assessed against the driller's record.

5.5.2 One half the points on the record shall be deleted if the well driller is free of infractions for an entire year.

5.5.3 Thirty (30) points shall be deleted for obtaining six (6) hours of approved continuing education credits in addition to the credits required to renew the water well driller's license. A driller may exercise this option only once each year.

5.5.4 Twenty (20) points shall be deleted for taking and passing (with a minimum score of 70%) the test covering the administrative requirements and the minimum construction standards. A driller may exercise this option only every other year.

5.6 Well Driller Hearings.

When the number of infraction points assessed against the well driller's record equals or exceeds 100, the state engineer shall submit a request to the Presiding Officer for a hearing. The requested purpose of the hearing shall be to determine if administrative penalties should be levied against the water well driller including fines and probation, suspension, or revocation of the water well driller's.

5.7 Lack of Knowledge Not an Excuse.

Lack of knowledge of the law or the administrative requirements and minimum construction standards related to well drilling shall not constitute an excuse for violation thereof.

R655-4-6. Administrative Penalties.

Administrative penalties ordered against a licensed driller by the Presiding Officer following a hearing can include probation, administrative fines, license suspension, and license revocation. Administrative penalties are ordered based on the severity of the infraction (Level I, II, III from Tables 1-3 of Section 5.1) as well as the recurrence of an infraction. The maximum administrative fine per infraction shall be capped at $1000.

6.1 Level I Administrative Penalties: Level I administrative penalties shall be levied against Level I administrative infractions (see Table 1 of Section 5.1). The Level I administrative penalty structure is as follows:

6.1.1 At the first conviction of Level I infractions, the disciplinary action for the infractions shall be probation.

6.1.2 Second conviction shall result in probation and a fine at a rate of $2.50 per infraction point.

6.1.3 Third conviction shall result in probation and an elevated fine at a rate of $5.00 per infraction point.

6.1.4 Fourth conviction shall result in an elevated fine at a rate of $10.00 per infraction point and possible suspension.

6.1.5 Continued and repeated convictions beyond the fourth conviction may result in an elevated fine at a rate of $10.00 per infraction point and possible suspension or revocation.

6.1.6 Fines for late well logs and abandonment logs shall be calculated separately and added to fines calculated for other infractions. For late well log infractions, the points associated with each infraction shall be multiplied by a factor based on the lateness of the well log. The infraction point multipliers are as follows in Table 5:

TABLE 5

Tardiness of the log	Infraction Point Multiplier
1-2 weeks	0.50
2-4 weeks	1.00
1-3 months	1.50
3-6 months	2.00
6-9 months	2.50
9-12 months	3.00
Over 12 months	4.00

6.2 Level II Administrative Penalties: Level II administrative penalties shall be levied against Level II administrative infractions (see Table 2 of Section 5.1). The Level II administrative penalty structure is as follows:

6.2.1 At the first conviction of Level II infractions, the disciplinary action shall result in probation and a fine at a rate of $2.50 per infraction point.

6.2.2 Second conviction shall result in probation and an elevated fine at a rate of $5.00 per infraction point.

6.2.3 Third conviction shall result in possible suspension and an elevated fine at a rate of $10.00 per infraction point.

6.2.4 Continued and repeated convictions beyond the fourth conviction may result in an elevated fine at a rate of $10.00 per infraction point and possible suspension or revocation.

6.3 Level III Administrative Penalties: Level III administrative penalties shall be levied against Level III construction infractions (see Table 3 of Section 5.1). The Level III administrative penalty structure is as follows:

6.3.1 At the first conviction of Level III infractions, the disciplinary action shall result in probation and a fine at a rate of $5.00 per infraction point.

6.3.2 Second conviction shall result in possible suspension and an elevated fine at a rate of $10.00 per infraction point.

6.3.3 Third conviction may result in an elevated fine at a rate of $10.00 per infraction point and possible suspension or revocation.

6.3.4 Level VI Administrative Penalties: The Level VI administrative penalty shall be levied against a Level IV application requirement infraction (see Table 4 of Section 5.1). The Level IV administrative penalty is revocation of the license at first conviction.

6.4 Administrative Penalties - General

6.4.1 Penalties shall only be imposed as a result of a well driller hearing.

6.4.2 Failure to pay a fine within 30 days from the date it is assessed shall result in the suspension of the well driller license until the fine is paid.

6.4.3 Fines shall be deposited as a dedicated credit. The state engineer shall expend the money retained from fines for expenses related to well drilling activity inspection, well drilling enforcement, and well driller education.

6.5 Probation: As described above in Sections 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3, probation shall generally be the disciplinary action imposed in situations where the facts established through testimony and evidence describe first time infractions of the administrative rules that are limited in number and less serious in their impact on the well owner and on the health of the aquifer. The probation period shall generally last until the number of infraction points on the well driller's record is reduced below 70 through any of the options described in Subsection 4-5.5.

6.6 Suspension: Suspension shall generally be the disciplinary action imposed in situations where the facts established through testimony and evidence describe repeated convictions of the administrative rules, or infractions that a pose serious threat to the health of the aquifer, or a well driller's apparent disregard for the administrative rules or the state's efforts to regulate water well drilling. Depending upon the number and severity of the rule infractions as described above in Sections 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3, the state engineer may elect to suspend a well driller license for a certain period of time and/or until certain conditions have been met by the well driller. In establishing the length of the suspension, the state engineer shall

generally follow the guideline that three infraction points is the equivalent of one day of suspension. A well driller whose license has been suspended shall be prohibited from engaging in regulated well drilling activity. License suspension may also result in the exaction of the Well Driller Bond as set forth in Subsection 4-3.9.4. A well driller whose license has been suspended is allowed to work as a registered operator under the direct, continuous supervision of a licensed well driller. If the suspension period extends beyond the expiration date of the water well driller license, the water well driller may not apply to renew the license until the suspension period has run and any conditions have been met. Once the suspension period has run and once all conditions have been met by the well driller, the suspension shall be lifted and the driller shall be notified that he/she may again engage in the well drilling business. The well driller shall then be placed on probation until the number of infraction points on the well driller's record is reduced below 70 through any of the options described in Subsection 4-5.5.

6.7 Revocation: Revocation shall generally be the disciplinary action imposed in situations where the facts established through testimony and evidence describe repeated convictions of the administrative rules for which the well driller's Utah Water Well License has previously been suspended. Revocation shall also be the disciplinary action taken if after a hearing the facts establish that a driller knowingly provided false or misleading information on a driller license application. A well driller whose license has been revoked shall be prohibited from engaging in regulated well drilling activity. License revocation may also result in the exaction of the Well Driller Bond as set forth in Subsection 4-3.9.4. A well driller whose license has been revoked is allowed to work as a registered operator under the direct, continuous supervision of a licensed well driller. A well driller whose water well license has been revoked may not make application for a new water well license for a period of two years from the date of revocation. After the revocation period has run, a well driller may make application for a new license as provided in Section R655-4-3. However, the well drilling experience required must be based on new experience obtained since the license was revoked.

R655-4-7. Adjudicative Proceedings.

7.1 Designation of Presiding Officers.

The following persons may be designated Presiding Officers in well driller adjudicative proceedings: Assistant State Engineers; Deputy State Engineers; or other qualified persons designated by the State Engineer.

7.2 Disqualification of Presiding Officers.

7.2.1 A Presiding Officer shall disqualify himself from performing the functions of the Presiding Officer regarding any matter in which he, his spouse, or a person within the third degree of relationship to either of them or the spouse of such person:

7.2.1.1 Is a party to the proceeding, or an officer, director, or trustee of a party;

7.2.1.2 Has acted as an attorney in the proceeding or served as an attorney for, or otherwise represented, a party concerning the matter in controversy;

7.2.1.3 Knows that he has a financial interest, either individually or as a fiduciary, in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding;

7.2.1.4 Knows that he has any other interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding; or

7.2.1.5 Is likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

7.2.2 A Presiding Officer is also subject to disqualification under principles of due process and administrative law.

7.2.3 These requirements are in addition to any requirements under the Utah Public Officers' and Employees' Ethics Act, Section 67-16-1 et seq.

7.2.4 A motion for disqualification shall be made first to the Presiding Officer. If the Presiding Officer is appointed, any determination of the Presiding Officer upon a motion for disqualification may be appealed to the State Engineer.

7.3 Informal Proceedings

7.3.1 All adjudicative proceedings initiated under this rule are classified as informal adjudicative proceedings.

7.3.1 The procedures for informal adjudicative proceedings initiated under this rule are set forth in this rule.

7.4 Service of Notice and Orders.

7.4.1 Hearing Notices and Final Judgment and Orders shall be served upon the well driller at the well driller's address using certified mail or methods described in Rule 5 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

7.4.2 Infraction notices, notices of approval or denial of licensing or registration or license or registration renewal, and other routine correspondence related to the Division's Well Drilling Program shall be sent to the well driller at the well driller's address by regular U.S. Mail.

7.5 Computation of Time.

7.5.1 Computation of any time period referred to in these rules shall begin with the first day following the act that initiates the running of the time period. The last day of the time period computed is included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday or any other day on which the Division is closed, in which event the period shall run until the end of the business hours of the following business day.

7.5.2 The Presiding Officer, for good cause shown, may extend any time limit contained in these rules, unless precluded by statute. All requests for extensions of time shall be made by motion.

7.6 Request for Hearing

7.6.1 A hearing before a Presiding Officer is permitted in a well drilling adjudicative proceeding if:

7.6.1.1 The proceeding was commenced by an Infraction Notice; or

7.6.1.2 The proceeding was commenced by a well driller request raising a genuine issue regarding

7.6.1.2.1 The denial of a license or registration renewal application; or

7.6.1.2.2 The issuance of a cease and desist order (red tag)

7.6.2 Regardless of any other provision of the general laws to the contrary, all requests for a hearing shall be in writing and shall be filed with the Division to the attention of the Presiding Officer.

7.6.3 The request for a hearing shall state clearly and concisely the disputed facts, the supporting facts, the relief sought, and any additional information required by applicable statutes and rules.

7.6.4 The Presiding Officer shall, give all parties at least ten (10) days notice of the date, time and place for the hearing. The Presiding Officer may grant requests for continuances for good cause shown.

7.6.5 Any party may, by motion, request that a hearing be held at some place other than that designated by the Presiding Officer, due to disability or infirmity of any party or witness, or where justice and equity would be best served.

7.6.6 A well driller at any time may withdraw the well driller's request for a hearing. The withdrawal shall be filed with the Division to the attention of the Presiding Officer, in writing, signed by the well driller or an authorized representative, and is deemed final upon the date filed.

7.7 Filings Generally.

7.7.1 Papers filed with the Division shall state the title of the proceeding and the name of the well driller on whose behalf the filing is made.

7.7.2 Papers filed with the Division shall be signed and dated by the well driller on whose behalf the filing is made or by the well driller's authorized representative. The signature

constitutes certification that the well driller:

7.7.2.1 Read the document;

7.7.2.2 Knows the content thereof;

7.7.2.3 To the best of the well driller's knowledge, represents that the statements therein are true;

7.7.2.4 Does not interpose the papers for delay; and

7.7.2.5 If the well driller's signature does not appear on the paper, authorized a representative with full power and authority to sign the paper.

7.7.3 All papers, except those submittals and documents that are kept in a larger format during the ordinary course of business, shall be submitted on an 8.5 x 11-inch paper. All papers shall be legibly hand printed or typewritten.

7.7.4 The Division may provide forms to be used by the parties.

7.7.5 The original of all papers shall be filed with the Division with such number of additional copies as the Division may reasonably require.

7.7.6 Simultaneously with the filing of any and all papers with the Division, the party filing such papers shall send a copy to all other parties, or their authorized representative to the proceedings, by hand delivery, or U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, properly addressed.

7.8 Motions.

7.8.1 A party may submit a request to the Presiding Officer for any order or action not inconsistent with Utah law or these rules. Such a request shall be called a motion. The types of motions made shall be those that are allowed under these Rules and the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

7.8.2 Motions may be made in writing at any time before or after the commencement of a hearing, or they may be made orally during a hearing. Each motion shall set forth the grounds for the desired order or action and, if submitted in writing, state whether oral argument is requested. A written supporting memorandum, specifying the legal basis and support of the party's position shall accompany all motions.

7.8.3 The Presiding Officer may, upon the Presiding Officer's own initiative or upon the motion of any party, order any party to file a response or other pleading, and further permit either party to amend its pleadings in a manner just to all parties.

7.9 Conduct of Hearings.

7.9.1 All parties, authorized representatives, witnesses and other persons present at the hearing shall conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the standards and decorum commonly observed in Utah courts. Where such decorum is not observed, the Presiding Officer may take appropriate action including adjournment, if necessary.

7.9.2 The Presiding Officer shall conduct the hearing, make all decisions regarding admission or exclusion of evidence or any other procedural matters, and have an oath or affirmation administered to all witnesses.

7.10 Rules of Evidence in Hearings.

7.10.1 Discovery is prohibited, but the Division may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence.

7.10.2 A party may call witnesses and present oral, documentary, and other evidence.

7.10.3 A party may comment on the issues and conduct cross-examination of any witness as may be required for a full and true disclosure of all facts relevant to any issue designated for hearing, and as may affect the disposition of any interest which permits the person participating to be a party.

7.10.4 A witness' testimony shall be under oath or affirmation.

7.10.5 Any evidence may be presented by affidavit rather than by oral testimony, subject to the right of any party to call and examine or cross-examine the affiant.

7.10.6 Relevant evidence shall be admitted.

7.10.7 The Presiding Officer's decision may not be based solely on hearsay.

7.10.8 Official notice may be taken of all facts of which judicial notice may be taken in Utah courts.

7.10.9 All parties shall have access to public information contained in the Division's files and to all materials and information gathered in the investigation, to the extent permitted by law.

7.10.10 No evidence shall be admitted after completion of a hearing or after a case is submitted on the record, unless otherwise ordered by the Presiding Officer.

7.10.11 Intervention is prohibited.

7.10.12 A well driller appearing before the Presiding Officer for the purpose of a hearing may be represented by a licensed attorney. The Water Well Drilling Specialist shall present evidence before a Presiding Officer supporting the State Engineer's claim. At the State Engineer's discretion, other Division staff or a representative from the office of the Attorney General may also present supporting evidence.

7.11 Transcript of Hearing.

7.11.1 Testimony and argument at the hearing shall be recorded electronically. The Division shall make copies of electronic recordings available to any party, upon written request. The fee charged for this service shall be equal to the actual costs of providing the copy. The Division is not responsible to supply any party with a transcript of a hearing.

7.11.2 If any party shall cause to be produced a transcript of a hearing, a copy of said transcript shall be filed with the Division and provided to all other parties. By order of the Presiding Officer and with the consent of all parties, such written transcript may be deemed an official transcript.

7.11.3 Corrections to an official transcript may be made only to conform it to the evidence presented at the hearing. Transcript corrections, agreed to by opposing parties, may be incorporated into the record, if and when approved by the Presiding Officer, at any time during the hearing, or after the close of the adjudicative proceeding. The Presiding Officer may call for the submission of proposed corrections and may determine the disposition thereof at appropriate times during the course of the proceeding.

7.12 Procedures and Standards for Orders

7.12.1 If the well driller attends the hearing, the Presiding Officer shall issue a Final Judgment and Order.

7.12.2 The Presiding Officer may issue a Default Order if, after proper notice, the well driller fails to attend a hearing scheduled by the Presiding Officer.

7.12.3 Within a reasonable time after the close of a well driller adjudicative proceeding, the Presiding Officer shall issue a written and signed Final Judgment and Order, including but not limited to:

7.12.3.1 A statement of law and jurisdiction;

7.12.3.2 A statement of facts;

7.12.3.3 An identification of the confirmed infraction(s);

7.12.3.4 An order setting forth actions required of the well driller;

7.12.3.5 A notice of the option to request reconsideration and the right to petition for judicial review;

7.12.3.6 The time limits for requesting reconsideration or filing a petition for judicial review; and

7.12.3.7 Other information the Presiding Officer deems necessary or appropriate.

7.12.4 The Presiding Officer's Final Judgment and Order shall be based on the record, as defined in this rule.

7.12.5 A copy of the Presiding Officer's Final Judgment and Order shall be promptly mailed to each of the parties.

7.12.6 A well driller who fails to attend a hearing waives any right to request reconsideration of the Final Judgment and Order per Section R655-4-7.13, but may petition for judicial review per Section R655-4-7.16.

7.13 Reconsideration.

7.13.1 Within 14 days after the Presiding Officer issues a Final Judgment and Order, any party may file a written request for reconsideration stating the specific grounds upon which relief is requested.

7.13.2 Unless otherwise provided by statute, the filing of a request for reconsideration is not a prerequisite for seeking judicial review of the order.

7.13.3 The request for reconsideration shall be filed with the Division to the attention of the Presiding Officer and one copy shall be mailed to each party by the party filing the request.

7.13.4 The Presiding Officer may issue a written order granting or denying the request for reconsideration. It is not required that the written order explain the grounds for the Presiding Officer's decision.

7.13.5 If the Presiding Officer does not issue an order granting a request for reconsideration within 14 days after the date it is filed with the Division, the request shall be considered denied.

7.14 Amending Administrative Orders.

7.14.1 On the motion of any party or of the Presiding Officer, the Presiding Officer may amend a Final Judgment and Order for reasonable cause shown, including but not limited to a clerical mistake made in the preparation of the order.

7.14.2 A motion by any party to amend an order shall be made in a reasonable time and, if to amend a Final Judgment and Order, not more than three (3) months after the Final Judgment and Order was issued.

7.14.3 The Presiding Officer shall notify the parties of the receipt and consideration of a motion to amend an order by issuing a notice. The notice shall include a copy of the motion.

7.14.4 Any party opposing a motion to amend an order may submit information within the time period to be established by the Presiding Officer's notice of the motion.

7.14.5 After considering a motion to amend an order and any relevant information received from the parties, the Presiding Officer shall advise the parties of his determination. If the Presiding Officer determines that the order shall be amended, the Presiding Officer shall issue the amended order to all parties.

7.15 Setting Aside a Final Judgment and Order.

7.15.1 On the motion of any party or on a motion by the Presiding Officer, the Presiding Officer may set aside a Final Judgment and Order on any reasonable grounds, including but not limited to the following:

7.15.1.1 The well driller was not properly served with an Infraction Notice;

7.15.1.2 A rule or policy was not followed when the Final Judgment and Order was issued;

7.15.1.3 Mistake, inadvertence, excusable neglect;

7.15.1.4 Newly discovered evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered before the Presiding officer issued the Final Judgment and Order; or

7.15.1.5 Fraud, misrepresentation or other misconduct of an adverse party;

7.15.2 A motion to set aside a final order shall be made in a reasonable time and not more than three (3) months after the Final Judgment and Order was issued.

7.15.3 The Presiding Officer shall notify the parties of the receipt and consideration of a motion to set aside a final order by issuing a notice to all parties, including therewith a copy of the motion.

7.15.4 Any party opposing a motion to set aside a final order may submit information within the time period to be established by the Presiding Officer's notice of the motion.

7.15.4 After consideration of the motion to set aside an order and any information received from the parties, the Presiding Officer shall issue an order granting or denying the motion, and provide a copy of the order to all parties.

7.16 Judicial Review.

7.16.1 Pursuant to Section 73-3-14, a Final Judgment and Order may be reviewed by trial de novo by the district court:

7.16.1.1 In Salt Lake County; or

7.16.1.2 In the county where the violation occurred.

7.16.2 A well driller shall file a petition for judicial review of a Final Judgment and Order within 20 days from the day on which the order was issued, or if a request for reconsideration has been filed and denied, within 20 days of the date of denial of the request for reconsideration.

7.16.3 The Presiding Officer may grant a stay of an order or other temporary remedy during the pendency of the judicial review on the Presiding Officer's own motion, or upon the motion of a party. The procedures for notice, for consideration of motions, and for issuing a determination shall be as set forth herein for a motion to set aside a Final Judgment and Order.

R655-4-8. License and Operator Registration Renewal.

8.1 Well Driller and Pump Installer Licenses. The Division will mail to each licensed well driller and pump installer a notice (packet) to renew his/her license approximately 30 days before the expiration of the license. Failure to receive the notice does not relieve a licensee of his obligation to file application and pay the fee for renewal in a timely manner. A well driller shall notify the Division of any change in his mailing address within 30 days after the change.

8.1.1 Well driller licenses and Pump Installer licenses shall expire and be renewed according to the following provisions:

a. The licenses of well drillers and pump installers whose last name begins with A thru L shall expire at 12 midnight on June 30 of odd numbered years.

b. The licenses of well drillers and pump installers whose last name begins with M thru Z shall expire at 12 midnight on June 30 of even numbered years.

c. Drillers and pump installers who meet the renewal requirements set forth in Subsection R655-4-8(8.1.2) on or before the expiration deadlines set forth in Subsection R655-4-8(8.1.1) shall be authorized to operate as a licensed well driller or pump installer until the new license is issued.

d. Licensees must renew their licenses within 24 months of the license expiration date. Licensees failing to renew within 24 months of the license expiration date must re-apply for a license, meet all the application requirements of Subsections R655-4-3(3.2) or R655-4-3(3.4), and provide documentation of 12 hours of continuing education according to the requirements of R655-4-8(8.2) obtained within the previous 24 months.

8.1.2 Applications to renew a license must include the following items:

a. Payment of the license renewal fee determined and approved by the legislature;

b. Written application to the state engineer;

c. Documentation of continuing well driller bond coverage in the amount of five thousand dollars ($5,000) penal bond for the next licensing period. The form and conditions of the well driller bond shall be as set forth in Section R655-4.3.9. Allowable documentation can include bond continuation certificates and CD statements;

d. As applicable to the type of license, proper submission of all start cards, official well driller reports (well logs), pump installer reports (pump logs), and well abandonment reports for the current licensing period;

e. Documentation of compliance with the continuing education requirements described in Section 8.2. Acceptable documentation of attendance at approved courses must include the following information: the name of the course, the date it was conducted, the number of approved credits, the name and signature of the instructor and the licensees name; for example, certificates of completion, transcripts, attendance rosters, diplomas, etc. (Note: licensees are advised that the state engineer will not keep track of the continuing education courses

each licensee attends during the year. Licensees are responsible to acquire and then submit documentation with the renewal application.)

8.1.3 License renewal applications that do not meet the requirements of Subsection R655-4-8(8.1.2) by June 30 of the expiration year or which are received after June 30 of the expiration year, will be assessed an additional administrative late fee determined and approved by the legislature.

8.1.4 Restricted, conditioned, limited, or denied renewal applications

8.1.4.1 The state engineer may renew a license on a restricted, conditional, or limited basis if the licensee's performance and compliance with established rules and construction standards indicates the scope of the licensee's permitted activities should be reduced or that the licensee requires strict supervision during a probationary period.

8.1.4.2 The restricted, conditional, or limited license shall state the restrictions, conditions, or limitations placed on the licensee's regulated activity; whether the restrictions, conditions, or limitations are permanent or time-limited; and the requirements, if any, which must be met for the license to be re-issued without restrictions, conditions, or limitations.

8.1.4.3 The state engineer may deny an application to renew a license if there has been a violation of these rules or UTAH CODE ANNOTATED Section 73-3-25 that casts doubt on the competency of the licensee or his willingness to comply with the well drilling administrative requirements or construction standards.

8.1.4.4 Within 30 days of a license renewal application being denied or a license being renewed on a restricted, conditioned, or limited basis, a licensee may appeal the action by requesting a hearing according to the provisions of R655-4-7.

8.1.4.5 The restrictions, conditions, or limitations on a license or the denial of a license shall remain effective during the pendency of the well driller/pump installer adjudicative proceeding.

8.2 Continuing Education.

8.2.1 During each license period, licensed well drillers and pump installers are required to earn at least twelve (12) continuing education credits by attending training sessions sponsored or sanctioned by the state engineer. Drillers and pump installers who do not renew their licenses, but who intend to renew within the following 24 month period allowed in Section 8.1.1, are also required to earn twelve (12) continuing education credits.

8.2.2 The state engineer shall establish a committee consisting of the state engineer or a representative, no more than four licensed well drillers/pump installers, a ground water scientist, and a manufacturer/supplier of well drilling/pump products. The committee will develop criteria for the training courses, approve the courses which can offer continuing education credits, and assign the number of credits to each course. The committee will make recommendations to the state engineer concerning appeals from training course sponsors and licensees related to earning continuing education credit.

8.2.3 The committee established in Section 8.2.2 shall assign the number of continuing education credits to each proposed training session based on the instructor's qualifications, a written outline of the subjects to be covered, and written objectives for the session. Licensees wishing continuing education credit for other training sessions shall provide the committee with all information it needs to assign continuing education requirements.

8.2.4 Licensed drillers must complete a State Engineer-sponsored "Administrative Rules for Well Drillers and Pump Installers" review course or other approved rules review once every four (4) years.

8.2.5 CE credits cannot be carried over from one licensing period to another.

8.3 Operator's Registration.

8.3.1 Drill Rig and Pump Rig operator registrations shall expire at the same time as the license of the well driller or pump installer by whom they are employed. Operators who meet the renewal requirements set forth in Subsection R655-4-8(8.3.2) on or before 12 midnight June 30 of the expiration year shall be authorized to act as a registered operator until the new registration is issued. Operators must renew their registrations within 24 months of the registration expiration date. Operators failing to renew within 24 months of the registration expiration date must re-apply for an operator's registration and meet all the application requirements of Subsections R655-4-3(3.3) and R655-4-3(3.5).

8.3.2 Applications to renew an operator's registration must include the following items:

a. Payment of the registration renewal fee determined and approved by the legislature;

b. Written application to the state engineer.

8.3.3 Registration renewal applications that do not meet the requirements of Subsection R655-4-8(8.3.2) by the June 30 expiration date or that are received after the June 30 expiration date will be assessed an additional administrative late fee determined and approved by the legislature.

R655-4-9. The Approval Process for Non-Production Wells.

9.1 General.

Regulated non-production wells such as cathodic protection wells, closed-loop heating/cooling exchange wells, monitor/piezometer/test wells, and other wells meeting the criteria in R655-4-1(1.2.4) drilled and constructed to a depth greater than 30 feet below natural ground surface require approval from the state engineer.

9.2 Approval to Construct or Replace.

Approval to construct or replace non-production wells is issued by the state engineer's main office and regional offices following review of written requests from the owner/applicant or their appointed representative. The appointed representative shall not include the licensed driller designated on the application. The requests for approval shall be made on forms provided by the state engineer entitled "Request for Non-Production Well Construction". The following information must be included on the form:

a. General location or common description of the project.

b. Specific course and distance locations from established government surveyed outside section corners or quarter corners.

c. Total anticipated number of wells to be installed.

d. Diameters, approximate depths and materials used in the wells.

e. Projected start and completion dates.

f. Name and license number of the driller contracted to install the wells.

g. A detailed explanation of the purpose and technical aspects of the drilling project. This can also include reviews and approvals (e.g., building permits) done by local jurisdictions of the project. This additional documentation may expedite the Division's processing of the non-production well application.

h. Signature of the well owner or authorized representative attesting to the accuracy and truthfulness of the information on the application. The licensed driller cannot be the signatory on the non-production well application.

9.2.1 There is no fee required to request approval to drill a non-production well. Using available information and sources, the Division will evaluate the potential for the non-production well to become a contamination source or otherwise negatively impact the groundwater resource prior to approval. This evaluation can take up to 14 days to conduct. The Division shall list application information on its website to allow the public and local jurisdictions to review the project prior to

approval. The well permit application shall be returned without review to the applicant if the Division determines that the application is incomplete, contains inaccurate information, lacks sufficient information or is illegible. The Division shall deny the issuance of a well permit if the site where the well is to be drilled is designated by the Division as an area where wells may not be constructed, including but not limited to contaminated or protected aquifers, areas where drilling and construction of wells can impact other water rights, and other areas where environmental remediation may be adversely affected by the construction and/or operation of wells. Upon written approval by the state engineer, the project will be assigned an approved non-production well number which will be referenced on all start cards and official well driller's reports.

R655-4-10. General Requirements.

10.1 Standards.

10.1.1 In some locations, the compliance with the following minimum standards will not result in a well being free from pollution or from being a source of subsurface leakage, waste, or contamination of the groundwater resource. Since it is impractical to attempt to prepare standards for every conceivable situation, the well driller or pump installer shall judge when to construct or otherwise perform work on wells under more stringent standards when such precautions are necessary to protect the groundwater supply and those using the well in question. Other state and local regulations pertaining to well drilling and construction, groundwater protection, isolation distances (set backs) from potential contamination sources and/or other structures/boundaries, and water quality/testing regulations may exist that are either more stringent than these rules or that specifically apply to a given situation. It is the licensee's responsibility to understand and apply other federal, state, and local regulations as applicable.

10.2 Well Site Locations.

10.2.1 Well site locations are described by course and distance from outside section corners or quarter corners (based on a Section/Township/Range Cadastral System) and by the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system on all state engineer authorizations to drill (Start Cards). However, the licensee should also be familiar with local zoning ordinances, or county boards of health requirements which may limit or restrict the actual well location and construction in relationship to property/structure boundaries and existing or proposed concentrated sources of pollution or contamination such as septic tanks, drain fields, sewer lines, stock corrals, feed lots, etc. The licensee should also be familiar with the Utah Underground Facilities Act (Title 54, Chapter 8a of the Utah Code Annotated 1953 as amended) which requires subsurface excavators (including well drilling) to notify operators of underground utilities prior to any subsurface excavation. Information on this requirement can be found by calling Blue Stakes Utility Notification Center at (800)662-4111.

10.2.2 Regulated wells shall be drilled at the approved location as defined on the valid start card. The driller shall check the drilling location to see if it matches the state-approved location listed on the Driller's Start Card.

10.3 Unusual Conditions.

10.3.1 If unusual conditions occur at a well site and compliance with these rules and standards will not result in a satisfactory well or protection to the groundwater supply, a licensed water well driller or pump installer shall request that special standards be prescribed for a particular well (variance request). The request for special standards shall be in writing and shall set forth the location of the well, the name of the owner, the unusual conditions existing at the well site, the reasons and justification that compliance with the rules and minimum standards will not result in a satisfactory well, and the proposed standards that the licensee believes will be more adequate for this particular well. If the state engineer finds that the proposed changes are in the best interest of the public, the state engineer will approve the proposed changes by assigning special standards for the particular well under consideration. At the Division's discretion, the licensee applying for the variance may be required to provide additional technical information justifying the variance. The variance request will be evaluated, and a response will be given within fourteen days. In a public health emergency or other exceptional circumstance, verbal notification for a variance may be given. An emergency usually consists of a well failure resulting in a dry well or an unusable well. Driller convenience does not constitute an emergency.

R655-4-11. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements.

11.0 General.

11.0.1 Figures 1 through 5 are used to illustrate typical well construction standards, and can be viewed in the State of Utah Water Well Handbook available at the Division of Water Rights, 1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah. Figure 1 illustrates the typical construction of a drilled well with driven casing such as a well drilled using the cable tool method or air rotary with a drill-through casing driver. Figure 2 illustrates the typical construction of a well drilled with an oversized borehole and/or gravel packed without the use of surface casing. Figure 3 illustrates the typical construction of a well drilled with an oversized borehole and/or gravel packed with the use of surface casing. Figure 4 illustrates the typical construction of a well drilled with an oversized borehole and/or gravel packed completed in stratified formations in which poor formation material or poor quality water is encountered. Figure 5 illustrates the typical construction of a well completed with PVC or nonmetallic casing.

11.1 Approved Products, Materials, and Procedures.

11.1.1 Any product, material or procedure designed for use in the drilling, construction, cleaning, renovation, development pump installation/repair, or abandonment of water production or non-production wells, which has received certification and approval for its intended use by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) under ANSI/NSF Standard 60 or 61, the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM), the American Water Works Association (AWWA) or the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) may be utilized. Other products, materials or procedures may also be utilized for their intended purpose upon manufacturers certification that they meet or exceed the standards or certifications referred to in this section and upon state engineer approval.

11.2 Well Casing - General

11.2.1 Drillers Responsibility. It shall be the sole responsibility of the well driller to determine the suitability of any type of well casing for the particular well being constructed, in accordance with these minimum requirements.

11.2.2 Casing Stick-up. The well casing shall extend a minimum of 18 inches above finished ground (land) level and the natural ground surface should slope away from the casing. A secure sanitary, weatherproof seal or a completely welded cap shall be placed on the top of the well casing to prevent contamination of the well. If a vent is placed in the cap, it shall be properly screened to prevent access to the well by debris, insects, or other animals.

11.2.3 Steel Casing. All steel casing installed in Utah shall be in new or like-new condition, being free from pits or breaks, clean with all potentially dangerous chemicals or coatings removed, and shall meet the minimum specifications listed in Table 6 of these rules. In order to utilize steel well casing that does not fall within the categories specified in Table 6, the driller shall receive written approval from the state engineer. All steel casing installed in Utah shall meet or exceed the minimum ASTM, ANSI, or AWWA standards for steel pipe as described in Subsection 11.1 unless otherwise approved by

the state engineer. Applicable standards (most recent revisions) may include:

ANSI/AWWA A100-AWWA Standard for Water Wells.

ANSI/ASTM A53-Standard Specifications for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless.

ANSI/ASTM A139-Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (Arc)-Welded Steel Pipe (NPS 4 and over).

ANSI/AWWA C200-Standard for Steel Water Pipe-6 in. and Larger.

ASTM A589-89-Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Carbon Steel Water-Well Pipe.

API Spec.5L and 5LS-Specification for Liner Pipe.

ASTM A106-Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High Temperature Service

ASTM A778-Standard Specifications for Welded, Unannealed Austenitic Stainless Steel Tubular Products.

ASTM A252-Standard Specification for Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe Piles.

ASTM A312-Standard Specification for Seamless, Welded, and Heavily Cold Worked Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipes

ASTM A409- Standard Specification for Welded Large Diameter Austenitic Steel Pipe for Corrosive or High-Temperature Service

TABLE 6
MINIMUM WALL THICKNESS FOR STEEL WELL CASING

Depth Nominal Casing Diameter	0 to 200 (ft)	200 to 300 (ft)	300 to 400 (ft)	400 to 600 (ft)	600 to 800 (ft)	800 to 1000 (ft)	1000 to 1500 (ft)	1500 to 2000 (ft)
2	.154	.154	.154	.154	.154	.154		
3	.216	.216	.216	.216	.216	.216		
4	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237
5	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250
6	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250
8	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250
10	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.312	.312
12	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.312	.312
14	.250	.250	.250	.250	.312	.312	.312	.312
16	.250	.250	.312	.312	.312	.312	.375	.375
18	.250	.312	.312	.312	.375	.375	.375	.438
20	.250	.312	.312	.312	.375	.375	.375	.438
22	.312	.312	.312	.375	.375	.375	.375	.438
24	.312	.312	.375	.375	.375	.438		
30	.312	.375	.375	.438	.438	.500		

Note: Minimum wall thickness is in inches.

11.2.4 Plastic and Other Non-metallic Casing.

11.2.4.1 Materials. PVC, SR, ABS, or other types of non-metallic well casing and screen may be installed in Utah upon obtaining permission of the well owner. Plastic well casing and screen shall be manufactured and installed to conform with The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard F 480-95, which are incorporated by reference to these rules. Casing and screen meeting this standard is normally marked "WELL CASING" and with the ANSI/ASTM designation "F 480-95, SDR-17 (or 13.5, 21, etc.)". All plastic casing and screen for use in potable water supplies shall be manufactured to be acceptable to the American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) standard 61. Other types of plastic casings and screens may be installed upon manufacturers certification that such casing meets or exceeds the above described ASTM/SDR specification or ANSI/NSF approval and upon state engineer approval.

11.2.4.2 Minimum Wall Thickness and Depth Requirements. PVC well casing and screen with a nominal diameter equal to or less than four (4) inches shall meet the minimum wall thickness required under ASTM Standard F480-95 SDR 21 or a Schedule 40 designation. PVC well casing and screen with a nominal diameter greater than four (4) inches shall meet the minimum wall thickness required under ASTM Standard F480-95 SDR 17 or a Schedule 80 designation. Additionally, caution should be used whenever other than factory slots or perforations are added to PVC well casing. The installation of hand cut slots or perforations significantly reduces the collapse strength tolerances of unaltered casings. The depth at which plastic casing and screen is placed in a well shall conform to the minimum requirements and restrictions as outlined in ASTM Standard F-480-95 and to PVC casing manufacturer recommendations.

11.2.4.3 Fiberglass Casing. Fiberglass reinforced plastic well casings and screens may be installed in wells upon obtaining permission of the well owner. All fiberglass casing or screens installed in wells for use in potable water supplies shall be manufactured to be acceptable by ANSI/NSF Standard 61 and upon state engineer approval.

11.2.4.4 Driving Non-metallic Casing. Non-metallic casing shall not be driven, jacked, or dropped and may only be installed in an oversized borehole.

11.2.4.5 Protective Casing. If plastic or other non-metallic casing is utilized, the driller shall install a protective steel casing which complies with the provisions of Subsection 11.2.3 or an equivalent protective covering approved by the state engineer over and around the well casing at ground surface to a depth of at least two and one half (2.5) feet. If a pitless adapter is installed on the well, the bottom of the protective cover shall be placed above the pitless adapter/well connection. If the pitless adapter is placed in the protective casing, the protective casing shall extend below the pitless entrance in the well casing and be sealed both on the outside of the protective casing and between the protective casing and well casing. The protective cover shall be sealed in the borehole in accordance with the requirements of Subsection 11.4. The annular space between the protective cover and non-metallic casing shall also be sealed with acceptable materials in accordance with Subsection 11.4. A sanitary, weather-tight seal or a completely welded cap shall be placed on top of the protective cover, thus enclosing the well itself. If the sanitary seal is vented, screens shall be placed in the vent to prevent debris insects, and other animals from entering the well. This protective casing requirement does not apply to monitor wells. Figure 5 depicts this requirement.

11.3 Casing Joints.

11.3.1 General. All well casing joints shall be made water tight. In instances in which a reduction in casing diameter is made, there shall be enough overlap of the casings to prevent misalignment and to insure the making of an adequate seal in the annular space between casings to prevent the movement of unstable sediment or formation material into the well, in addition to preventing the degradation of the water supply by the migration of inferior quality water through the annular space between the two casings.

11.3.2 Steel Casing. All steel casing shall be screw-coupled or welded. If the joints are welded, the weld shall meet American Welding Society standards and be at least as thick as the wall thickness of the casing and shall consist of at least two beads for the full circumference of the joint. Spot welding of joints is prohibited.

11.3.3 Plastic Casing. All plastic well casing shall be mechanically screw coupled, chemically welded, cam-locked or lug coupled to provide water tight joints as per ANSI/ASTM F480-95. Metal screws driven into casing joints shall not be long enough to penetrate the inside surface of the casing. Metal screws should be used only when surrounding air temperatures are below 50 degrees Fahrenheit (F) which retards the normal setting of the cement. Solvent-welded joints shall not impart taste, odors, toxic substances, or bacterial contamination to the water in the well.

11.4 Surface Seals and Interval Seals.

11.4.1 General. Before the drill rig is removed from the drill site of a well, a surface seal shall be installed. Well casings shall be sealed to prevent the possible downward movement of

contaminated surface waters in the annular space around the well casing. The seal shall also prevent the upward movement of artesian waters within the annular space around the well casing. Depending upon hydrogeologic conditions around the well, interval seals may need to be installed to prevent the movement of groundwater either upward or downward around the well from zones that have been cased out of the well due to poor water quality or other reasons. The following surface and interval seal requirements apply equally to rotary drilled, cable tool drilled, bored, jetted, augered, and driven wells unless otherwise specified.

11.4.2 Seal Material.

11.4.2.1 General. The seal material shall consist of neat cement grout, sand cement grout, unhydrated bentonite, or bentonite grout as defined in Section R655-4-2. Use of sealing materials other than those listed above must be approved by the state engineer. Bentonite drilling fluid (drilling mud), dry drilling bentonite, or drill cuttings are not an acceptable sealing material. In no case shall drilling fluid (mud), drill cuttings, drill chips, or puddling clay be used, or allowed to fill, partially fill, or fall into the required sealing interval of a well during construction of the well. All hydrated sealing materials (neat cement grout, sand cement grout, bentonite grout) shall be placed by tremie pipe, pumping, or pressure from the bottom of the seal interval upwards in one continuous operation when placed below a depth of 30 feet or when placed below static groundwater level. Portland Cement grouts must be allowed to cure a minimum of 72 hours for Type I-II cement or 36 hours for Type III cement before well drilling, construction, or testing may be resumed. The volume of annular space in the seal interval shall be calculated by the driller to determine the estimated volume of seal material required to seal the annular space. The driller shall place at least the volume of material equal to the volume of annular space, thus ensuring that a continuous seal is placed. The driller shall maintain the well casing centered in the borehole during seal placement using centralizers or other means to ensure that the seal is placed radially and vertically continuous.

11.4.2.2 Bentonite Grout. Bentonite used to prepare grout for sealing shall have the ability to gel; not separate into water and solid materials after it gels; have a hydraulic conductivity or permeability value of 10E-7 centimeters per second or less; contain at least 20 percent solids by weight of bentonite, and have a fluid weight of 9.5 pounds per gallon or greater and be specifically designed for the purpose of sealing. Bentonite or polymer drilling fluid (mud) does not meet the definition of a grout with respect to density, gel strength, and solids content and shall not be used for sealing purposes. At no time shall bentonite grout contain materials that are toxic, polluting, develop odor or color changes, or serve as a micro-bacterial nutrient. All bentonite grout shall be prepared and installed according to the manufacturer's instructions and these rules. All additives must be certified by a recognized certification authority such as NSF and approved by the state engineer.

11.4.2.3 Unhydrated Bentonite. Unhydrated bentonite (e.g., granular, tabular, pelletized, or chip bentonite) may be used in the construction of well seals above a depth of 50 feet. Unhydrated bentonite can be placed below a depth of 50 feet when placed inside the annulus of two casings, when placed using a tremie pipe, or by using a placement method approved by the state engineer. The bentonite material shall be specifically designed for well sealing and be within industry tolerances. All unhydrated bentonite used for sealing must be free of organic polymers and other contamination. Placement of bentonite shall conform to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions and result in a seal free of voids or bridges. Granular or powdered bentonite shall not be placed under water by gravity feeding from the surface. When placing unhydrated bentonite, a sounding or tamping tool shall be run in the sealing interval during pouring to measure fill-up rate, verify a continuous seal placement, and to break up possible bridges or cake formation.

11.4.3 Seal and Unperforated Casing Placement.

11.4.3.1 General Seal Requirements. Figure 1 illustrates the construction of a surface seal for a typical well. The surface seal must be placed in an annular space that has a minimum diameter of four (4) inches larger than the nominal size of the permanent well casing (This amounts to a 2-inch annulus). The surface seal must extend from land surface to a minimum depth of 30 feet. The completed surface seal must fully surround the permanent well casing, must be evenly distributed, free of voids, and extend to undisturbed or recompacted soil. In unconsolidated formations such as gravels, sands, or other unstable conditions when the use of drilling fluid or other means of keeping the borehole open are not employed, either a temporary surface casing with a minimum depth of 30 feet and a minimum nominal diameter of four (4) inches greater than the outermost permanent casing shall be utilized to ensure proper seal placement or the well driller shall notify the state engineer's office that the seal will be placed in a potentially unstable open borehole without a temporary surface casing by telephone or FAX in conjunction with the start card submittal in order to provide an opportunity for the state engineer's office to inspect the placement of the seal. If a temporary surface casing is utilized, the surface casing shall be removed in conjunction with the placement of the seal. Alternatively, conductor casing may be sealed permanently in place to a depth of 30 feet with a minimum 2-inch annular seal between the surface casing and borehole wall. If the temporary surface casing is to be removed, the surface casing shall be withdrawn as sealing material is placed between the outer-most permanent well casing and borehole wall. The sealing material shall be kept at a sufficient height above the bottom of the temporary surface casing as it is withdrawn to prevent caving of the borehole wall. If the temporary conductor casing is driven in place without a 2-inch annular seal between the surface casing and borehole wall, the surface casing may be left in place in the borehole only if it is impossible to remove because of unforeseen conditions and not because of inadequate drilling equipment, or if the removal will seriously jeopardize the integrity of the well and the integrity of subsurface barriers to pollutants or contaminant movement. The temporary surface casing can only be left in place without a sufficient 2-inch annular seal as described above with the approval of the state engineer on a case by case basis. If the surface casing is left in place, it shall be perforated to allow seal material to penetrate through the casing and into the formation and annular space between the surface casing and borehole wall. Unhydrated bentonite shall not be used to construct the surface seal when the surface casing is left in place. Grout seal materials must be used to construct the surface seal when the surface casing is left in place. The grout must be placed with sufficient pressure to force the grout through the surface casing perforations and into the annular space between the surface casing and borehole wall and into the formation. Surface seals and unperforated casing shall be installed in wells located in unconsolidated formation such as sand and gravel with minor clay or confining units; unconsolidated formation consisting of stratified layers of materials such as sand, gravel, and clay or other confining units; and consolidated formations according to the following procedures.

11.4.3.2 Unconsolidated Formation without Significant Confining Units. This includes wells that penetrate an aquifer overlain by unconsolidated formations such as sand and gravel without significant clay beds (at least six feet thick) or other confining formations. The surface seal must be placed in a 2-inch annular space to a minimum depth of 30 feet. Permanent unperforated casing shall extend at least to a depth of 30 feet and also extend below the lowest anticipated pumping level.

Additional casing placed in the open borehole below the required depths noted above shall meet the casing requirements of Subsection 9.2 unless the casing is installed as a liner inside a larger diameter approved casing.

11.4.3.3 Unconsolidated Formation with Significant Confining Units. This includes wells that penetrate an aquifer overlain by clay or other confining formations that are at least six (6) feet thick. The surface seal must be placed in a 2-inch annular space to a minimum depth of 30 feet and at least five (5) feet into the confining unit above the water bearing formation. Unperforated casing shall extend from ground surface to at least 30 feet and to the bottom of the confining unit overlying the water bearing formation. If necessary to complete the well, a smaller diameter casing, liner, or well screen may be installed below the unperforated casing. The annular space between the two casings shall be sealed with grout, bentonite, or a mechanical packer. Additional casing placed in the open borehole below the required depths noted above shall meet the casing requirements of Subsection 11.2 unless the casing is installed as a liner inside a larger diameter approved casing.

11.4.3.4 Consolidated Formation. This includes drilled wells that penetrate an aquifer, either within or overlain by a consolidated formation. The surface seal must be placed in a 2-inch annular space to a minimum depth of 30 feet and at least five (5) feet into competent consolidated formation. Unperforated permanent casing shall be installed to extend to a depth of at least 30 feet and the lower part of the casing shall be driven and sealed at least five (5) feet into the consolidated formation. If necessary to complete the well, a smaller diameter casing, liner, or well screen may be installed below the unperforated casing. The annular space between the two casings shall be sealed with grout, bentonite, or a mechanical packer. Additional casing placed in the open borehole below the required depths noted above shall meet the casing requirements of Subsection 11.2 unless the casing is installed as a liner inside a larger diameter approved casing.

11.4.3.5 Sealing Artesian Wells. Unperforated well casing shall extend into the confining stratum overlying the artesian zone, and shall be adequately sealed into the confining stratum to prevent both surface and subsurface leakage from the artesian zone. If leaks occur around the well casing or adjacent to the well, the well shall be completed with the seals, packers, or casing necessary to eliminate the leakage. The driller shall not move the drilling rig from the well site until leakage is completely stopped, unless authority for temporary removal of the drilling rig is granted by the state engineer, or when loss of life or property is imminent. If the well flows naturally at land surface due to artesian pressure, the well shall be equipped with a control valve so that the flow can be completely stopped. The control valve must be available for inspection by the state engineer at all times. All flowing artesian water supply wells shall be tested for artesian shut-in pressure in pounds per square inch and rate of flow in cubic feet per second, or gallons per minute, under free discharge conditions. This data shall be reported on the well log.

11.4.4 Interval Seals. Formations containing undesirable materials (e.g., fine sand and silt that can damage pumping equipment and result in turbid water), contaminated groundwater, or poor quality groundwater must be sealed off so that the unfavorable formation cannot contribute to the performance and quality of the well. These zones must also be sealed to eliminate the potential of cross contamination or commingling between two aquifers of differing quality. Figure 4 illustrates this situation. Unless approved by the state engineer, construction of wells that cause the commingling or cross connection of otherwise separate aquifers is not allowed.

11.4.5 Other Sealing Methods. In wells where the above-described methods of well sealing do not apply, special sealing procedures can be approved by the state engineer upon written request by the licensed well driller.

11.5 Special Requirements for Oversized and Gravel Packed Wells. This section applies to wells in which casing is installed in an open borehole without driving or drilling in the casing and an annular space is left between the borehole wall and well casing (e.g., mud rotary wells, flooded reverse circulation wells, air rotary wells in open bedrock).

11.5.1 Oversized Borehole. The diameter of the borehole shall be at least four (4) inches larger than the outside diameter of the well casing to be installed to allow for proper placement of the gravel pack and/or formation stabilizer and adequate clearance for grouting and surface seal installations. In order to accept a smaller diameter casing in any oversized borehole penetrating unconsolidated or stratified formations, the annular space must be sealed in accordance with Subsection 11.4. In order to minimize the risk of: 1) borehole caving or collapse; 2) casing failure or collapse; or 3) axial distortion of the casing, it is recommended that the entire annular space in an oversized borehole between the casing and borehole wall be filled with formation stabilizer such as approved seal material, gravel pack, filter material or other state engineer-approved materials. Well casing placed in an oversized borehole should be suspended at the ground surface until all formation stabilizer material is placed in order to reduce axial distortion of the casing if it is allowed to rest on the bottom of an open oversized borehole. In order to accept a smaller diameter casing, the annular space in an oversized borehole penetrating unconsolidated formations (with no confining layer) must be sealed in accordance with Subsection 11.4 to a depth of at least 30 feet or from static water level to ground surface, whichever is deeper. The annular space in an oversized borehole penetrating stratified or consolidated formations must be sealed in accordance with Subsection 11.4 to a depth of at least 30 feet or five (5) feet into an impervious strata (e.g., clay) or competent consolidated formation overlying the water producing zones back to ground surface, whichever is deeper. Especially in the case of an oversized borehole, the requirements of Subsection 11.4.4 regarding interval sealing must be followed.

11.5.2 Gravel Pack or Filter Material. The gravel pack or filter material shall consist of clean, well-rounded, chemically stable grains that are smooth and uniform. The filter material should not contain more than 2% by weight of thin, flat, or elongated pieces and should not contain organic impurities or contaminants of any kind. In order to assure that no contamination is introduced into the well via the gravel pack, the gravel pack must be washed with a minimum 100 ppm solution of chlorinated water or dry hypochlorite mixed with the gravel pack at the surface before it is introduced into the well (see Table 7 of these rules for required amount of chlorine material).

11.5.3 Placement of Filter Material. All filter material shall be placed using a method that through common usage has been shown to minimize a) bridging of the material between the borehole and the casing, and b) excessive segregation of the material after it has been introduced into the annulus and before it settles into place. It is not acceptable to place filter material by pouring from the ground surface unless proper sounding devices are utilized to measure dynamic filter depth, evaluate pour rate, and minimize bridging and formation of voids.

11.5.4 No Surface Casing Used. If no permanent conductor casing is installed, neat cement grout, sand cement grout, bentonite grout, or unhydrated bentonite seal shall be installed in accordance with Subsection 11.4. Figure 2 of these rules illustrates the construction of a typical well of this type.

11.5.5 Permanent Conductor Casing Used. If permanent conductor casing is installed, it shall be unperforated and installed and sealed in accordance with Subsection 11.4 as depicted in Figure 3 of these rules. After the gravel pack has been installed between the conductor casing and the well casing,

the annular space between the two casings shall be sealed by either welding a water-tight steel cap between the two casings at land surface or filling the annular space between the two casings with neat cement grout, sand cement grout, bentonite grout, or unhydrated bentonite from at least 50 feet to the surface and in accordance with Subsection 11.4. If a hole will be created in the permanent conductor casing in order to install a pitless adapter into the well casing, the annual space between the conductor casing and well casing shall be sealed to at least a depth of thirty (30) feet with neat cement grout, sand cement grout, bentonite grout, or unhydrated bentonite. A waterproof cap or weld ring sealing the two casings at the surface by itself without the annular seal between the two casings is unacceptable when a pitless adapter is installed in this fashion. Moreover in this case, the annular space between the surface casing and well casing must be at least 2 inches in order to facilitate seal placement.

11.5.6 Gravel Feed Pipe. If a gravel feed pipe, used to add gravel to the gravel pack after well completion, is installed, the diameter of the borehole in the sealing interval must be at least four (4) inches in diameter greater than the permanent casing plus the diameter of the gravel feed pipe. The gravel feed pipe must be completely surrounded by the seal. The gravel feed pipe must extend at least 18 inches above ground and must be sealed at the top with a watertight cap or plug (see Figure 2).

11.5.7 Other Gravel Feed Options. If a permanent surface casing is installed in the construction of a filter pack well, a watertight, welded, steel plate (ring) at least 3/16 of an inch in thickness shall be installed between the inner production casing and the outer surface casing at the wellhead. A watertight fill port with threaded cap may be installed for the purpose of placing additional filter pack material in the well.

11.6 Protection of the Aquifer.

11.6.1 Drilling Fluids and LCMs. The well driller shall take due care to protect the producing aquifer from clogging or contamination. Organic substances shall not be introduced into the well or borehole during drilling or construction. Every effort shall be made to remove all substances and materials introduced into the aquifer or aquifers during well construction. "Substances and materials" shall mean all bentonite- and polymer-based drilling fluids, filter cake, and any other inorganic substances added to the drilling fluid that may seal or clog the aquifer. The introduction of lost circulation materials (LCM's) during the drilling process shall be limited to those products which will not present a potential medium for bacterial growth or contamination. Only LCM's which are non-organic, which can be safely broken down and removed from the borehole, may be utilized. This includes, but is not limited to, paper/wood products, brans, hulls, grains, starches, hays/straws, and proteins. This is especially important in the construction of wells designed to be used as a public water system supply. All polymers and additives used in any well shall be certified by NSF/ANSI approval standards for use in potable water supply wells, or equivalent standards as approved by the Division. The product shall be clearly labeled as meeting these standards. Polymers and additives must be designed and manufactured to meet industry standards to be nondegrading and must not act as a medium which will promote growth of microorganisms.

11.6.2 Containment of Drilling Fluid. Drilling or circulating fluid introduced into the drilling process shall be contained in a manner to prevent surface or subsurface contamination and to prevent degradation of natural or man-made water courses or impoundments. Rules regarding the discharges to waters of the state are promulgated under R317-8-2 of the Utah Administrative Code and regulated by the Utah Division of Water Quality (Tel. 801-536-6146). Pollution of waters of the state is a violation of the Utah Water Quality Act, Utah Code Annotated Title 19, Chapter 5.

11.6.3 Mineralized, Contaminated or Polluted Water. Whenever a water bearing stratum that contains nonpotable mineralized, contaminated or polluted water is encountered, the stratum shall be adequately sealed off so that contamination or co-mingling of the overlying or underlying groundwater zones will not occur (see Figure 4).

11.6.4 Down-hole Equipment. All tools, drilling equipment, and materials used to drill, repair, renovate, clean, or install a pump in a well shall be free of contaminants prior to beginning well construction or other in-well activity. Contaminants include lubricants, fuel, bacteria, etc. that will reduce the well efficiency, and any other item(s) that will be harmful to public health and/or the resource or reduce the life of the water well. It is recommended that excess lubricants placed on drilling equipment be wiped clean prior to insertion into the borehole.

11.6.5 Well Disinfection and Chlorination of Water. No contaminated or untreated water shall be placed in a well during construction. Water should be obtained from a chlorinated municipal system. Where this is not possible, the water must be treated to give 100 parts per million free chlorine residual. Upon completion of a well or work on a well, the driller or pump installer shall disinfect the well using accepted disinfection procedures to give 100 parts per million free chlorine residual equally distributed in the well water from static level to the bottom of the well. A chlorine solution designated for potable water use prepared with either calcium hypochlorite (powdered, granular, or tablet form) or sodium hypochlorite in liquid form shall be used for water well disinfection. Off-the-shelf chlorine compounds intended for home laundry use, pool or fountain use should not be used if they contain additives such as antifungal agents, silica ("Ultra" brands), scents, etc. Table 7 provides the amount of chlorine compound required per 100 gallons of water or 100 feet linear casing volume of water to mix a 100 parts per million solution. Disinfection situations not depicted in Table 7 must be approved by the state engineer. Additional recommendations and guidelines for water well system disinfection are available from the state engineer upon request.

TABLE 7
AMOUNT OF CHLORINE COMPOUND FOR EACH 100 FEET OF WATER STANDING IN WELL (100 ppm solution)

Well Diameter (inches)	Ca-HyCLT* (25% HOCL) (ounces)	Ca-HyCLT (65% HOCL) (ounces)	Na-HyCLT** (12-trade %) (fluid ounces)	Liquid CL*** (100% Cl2) (lbs)
2	1.00	0.50	3.5	0.03
4	3.50	1.50	7.0	0.06
6	8.00	3.00	16.0	0.12
8	14.50	5.50	28.0	0.22
10	22.50	8.50	45.0	0.34
12	32.50	12.00	64.0	0.50
14	44.50	16.50	88.0	0.70
16	58.00	26.00	112	0.88
20	90.50	33.00	179	1.36
For every 100 gal. of water add:	5.50	2.00	11.5	0.09

NOTES: *Calcium Hypochlorite (solid)
**Sodium Hypochlorite (liquid)
***Liquid Chlorine

11.7 Special Requirements.

11.7.1 Explosives. Explosives used in well construction shall not be detonated within the section of casing designed or expected to serve as the surface seal of the completed well, whether or not the surface seal has been placed. If explosives are used in the construction of a well, their use shall be reported on the official well log. In no case shall explosives, other than explosive shot perforators specifically designed to perforate steel casing, be detonated inside the well casing or liner pipe.

11.7.2 Access Port. Every well shall be equipped with a usable access port so that the position of the water level, or pressure head, in the well can be measured at all times.

11.7.3 Completion or Abandonment. A licensed driller shall not remove his drill rig from a well site unless the well is completed or abandoned. Completion of a well shall include all surface seals, gravel packs or curbs required. Dry boreholes, or otherwise unsuccessful attempts at completing a well, shall be properly abandoned in accordance with Section R655-4-14. Upon completion, all wells shall be equipped with a watertight, tamper-resistant casing cap or sanitary seal.

11.7.4 Surface Security. If it becomes necessary for the driller to temporarily discontinue the drilling operation before completion of the well or otherwise leave the well or borehole unattended, the well and/or borehole must be covered securely to prevent contaminants from entering the casing or borehole and rendered secure against entry by children, vandals, domestic animals, and wildlife.

11.7.5 Pitless Adapters/Units. Pitless adapters or units are acceptable to use with steel well casing as long as they are installed in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and specifications as well as meet the Water Systems Council Pitless Adapter Standard (PAS-97) which are incorporated herein by reference and are available from Water Systems Council, 13 Bentley Dr., Sterling, VA 20165, phone 703-430-6045, fax 703-430-6185 (watersystemscouncil.org). The pitless adaptor, including the cap or cover, casing extension, and other attachments, must be so designed and constructed to be secure, water tight, and to prevent contamination of the potable water supply from external sources. Pitless wellhead configurations shall have suitable access to the interior of the well in order to measure water level and for well disinfection purposes. Pitless configurations shall be of watertight construction throughout and be constructed of materials at least equivalent to and having wall thickness and strength compatible to the casing. Pitless adapters or units are not recommended to be mounted on PVC well casing. If a pitless adapter is to be used with PVC casing, it should be designed for use with PVC casing, and the driller should ensure that the weight of the pump and column do not exceed the strength of the PVC well casing. A cement grout seal shall not be allowed within the pitless unit or pitless adaptor sealing interval. The pitless adapter or unit sealing interval shall be sealed with unhydrated bentonite. The pitless adapter or unit, including the cap or cover, pitless case and other attachments, shall be designed and constructed to be watertight to prevent the entrance of contaminants into the well from surface or near-surface sources.

11.7.6 Hydraulic Fracturing. The hydraulic fracturing pressure shall be transmitted through a drill string and shall not be transmitted to the well casing. Hydraulic fracturing intervals shall be at least 20 feet below the bottom of the permanent casing of a well. All hydraulic fracturing equipment shall be thoroughly disinfected with a 100 part per million chlorine solution prior to insertion into the well. The driller shall include the appropriate hydraulic fracturing information on the well log including methods, materials, maximum pressures, location of packers, and initial/final yields. In no case shall hydrofacturing allow commingling of waters within the well bore. Clean sand or other material (propping agents) approved by the Division may be injected into the well to hold the fractures open when pressure is removed.

11.7.7 Static Water Level, Well Development, and Well Yield. To fulfill the requirements of Subsection R655-4-4.5.2, new wells designed to produce water shall be developed to remove drill cuttings, drilling mud, or other materials introduced into the well during construction and to restore the natural groundwater flow to the well to the extent possible. After a water production well is developed, a test should be performed to determine the rate at which groundwater can be reliably produced from the well. Following development and testing, the static water level in the well should also be measured. Static water level, well development information, and well yield information shall be noted on the official submittal of the Well Log by the well driller.

11.7.8 Packers. Packers shall be of a material that will not impart taste, odor, toxic substances or bacterial contamination to the water in the well.

11.7.9 Screens. Screens must be constructed of corrosion-resistant material and sufficiently strong to withstand stresses encountered during and after installation. Screen slot openings, screen length, and screen diameter should be sized and designed to provide sufficient open area consistent with strength requirements to transmit sand-free water from the well. Screens should be installed so that exposure above pumping level will not occur.

11.7.10 Openings in the Casing. There shall be no opening in the casing wall between the top of the casing and the bottom of the required casing seal except for pitless adapters, measurement access ports, and other approved openings installed in conformance with these standards. In no case shall holes be cut in the casing wall for the purpose of lifting or lowering casing into the well bore unless such holes are properly welded closed and watertight prior to placement into the well bore.

11.7.11 Casing vents. If a well requires venting, it must terminate in a down-turned position at least 18-inches above ground (land) level, at or above the top of the casing or pitless unit and be covered with a 24 mesh corrosion-resistant screen.

R655-4-12. Special Wells.

12.1 Construction Standards for Special Wells.

12.1.1 General. The construction standards outlined in Section R655-4-11 are meant to serve as minimum acceptable construction standards. Certain types of wells such as cathodic protection wells, closed-loop heating or cooling exchange wells, recharge and recovery wells, and public supply wells require special construction standards that are addressed in this section or in rules promulgated by other regulating agencies. At a minimum, when constructing special wells as listed above, the well shall be constructed by a licensed well driller, and the minimum construction standards of Section R655-4-11 shall be followed in addition to the following special standards.

12.1.2 Public Water Supply Wells. Public water supply wells are subject to the minimum construction standards outlined in Section R655-4-11 in addition to the requirements established by the Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water under Rules R309-515 and R309-600. Plans and specifications for a public supply well must be reviewed and approved by the Division of Drinking Water before the well is drilled. These plans and specifications shall include the procedures, practices, and materials used to drill, construct, seal, develop, clean, disinfect, and test the public supply well. A Preliminary Evaluation Report describing the potential vulnerability and protection strategies of the new well to contamination must also be submitted and approved prior to drilling. A representative of the Division of Drinking Water must be present at the time the surface grout seal is placed in all public supply wells, so that the placement of the seal can be certified. In order to assure that a representative will be available, and to avoid down-time waiting for a representative, notice should be given several days in advance of the projected surface grout seal placement. When the time and date for the surface grout seal installation are confirmed a definite appointment should be made with the representative of the Division of Drinking Water to witness the grout seal placement by calling (801) 536-4200. The licensed driller shall have available a copy of the start card relating to the well and provide that information to the inspecting representative at the time of the surface grout seal installation and inspection.

12.1.3 Cathodic Protection Well Construction. Cathodic protection wells shall be constructed in accordance with the

casing, joint, surface seal, and other applicable requirements outlined in Section R655-4-11. Any annular space existing between the base of the annular surface seal and the top of the anode and conductive fill interval shall be filled with appropriate fill or sealing material. Fill material shall consist of washed granular material such as sand, pea gravel, or sealing material. Fill material shall not be subject to decomposition or consolidation and shall be free of pollutants and contaminants. Fill material shall not be toxic or contain drill cuttings or drilling mud. Additional sealing material shall be placed below the minimum depth of the annular surface seal, as needed, to prevent the cross-connection and commingling of separate aquifers and water bearing zones. Vent pipes, anode access tubing, and any other tubular materials (i.e., the outermost casing) that pass through the interval to be filled and sealed are considered casing for the purposes of these standards and shall meet the requirements of Subsections R655-4-11.2 and 11.3. Cathodic protection well casing shall be at least 2 inches in internal diameter to facilitate eventual well abandonment. Figure 6 illustrates the construction of a typical cathodic protection well.

12.1.4 Closed-loop Heating/Cooling Exchange Wells. Wells or boreholes utilized for heat exchange or thermal heating in a closed-loop fashion, which are greater than 30 feet in depth and encounter formations containing groundwater, must be drilled by a licensed driller and the owner or applicant must have an approved application for that specific purpose as outlined in Section R655-4-9. Wells or boreholes installed for heat or thermal exchange process must comply with the minimum construction standards of Section R655-4-11.

12.1.4.1 For open-loop systems where groundwater is removed, processed, and re-injected, a non-consumptive use water right approval must be obtained from the state engineer. Approval to re-inject water underground is also required from the Utah Division of Water Quality. Open-loop system wells shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements found in Section 11. If a separate well or borehole is required for re-injection purposes, it must also comply with these standards and the groundwater must be injected into the same water bearing zones as from which it is initially withdrawn. The quality and quantity of groundwater shall not be diminished or degraded upon re-injection.

12.1.4.2 Closed-loop heat exchange wells must also comply with the guidelines set forth in the National Ground Water Association Guidelines for Construction of Vertical Boreholes for Closed Loop Heat Pump Systems (guidelines are copyrighted and available from the National Ground Water Association at 601 Dempsey Rd, Westerville, OH 43081-8978, Phone 614-898-7791, Fax 614.898-7786, website www.ngwa.org, email customerservice@ngwa.org) or standards set forth in the Design and Installation Standards for Closed-Loop/Geothermal Heat Pump Systems (standards are copyrighted and available from the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association (374 Cordell South, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078-8018, www.igshpa.okstate.edu). These guidelines and standards may be viewed during normal business hours at the Division's main office at 1594 West North Temple, SLC, UT 84116). For closed-loop systems where groundwater is not removed in the process, non-production well approval must be obtained from the state engineer. Specific requirements for closed-loop wells include:

a. The location of closed loop heat pump wells must comply with applicable ordinances, regulations, or other enforceable instruments of local governments to ensure adequate protection of public water systems from encroachments or any impairment of the groundwater resource.

b. Closed-loop system wells must be sealed from the bottom of the well/boring to ground surface using acceptable materials and placement methods described in Section 11.4. Sand may be added to the seal mix to enhance thermal conductivity as long as the seal mix meets permeability and gel strength standards outlined in Section 11.4.

c. Borehole Diameter: The borehole diameter of a closed loop heat pump well must be of sufficient size to allow placement of the pipe and placement of a tremie to emplace the grout. In general, for loop piping with a nominal diameter of 3/4 to 1 inch, the borehole diameter shall be at least 4.75 inches. For loop piping with a nominal diameter of 1.25 inches, the borehole diameter shall be at least 5.25 inches. For loop piping with a nominal diameter of 1.5 to 2.0 inches, the borehole diameter shall be at least 6.0 inches.

d. Grouting of Vertical Ground Water Heat Pump Wells: Grouting the annulus of a heat pump well shall be completed within 24 hours from the time the borehole is drilled and loaded with the U-bend assembly and within at least 6 hours from the time the drill rig moves off the borehole. Full-length grout placement is required on all vertical closed loop heat pump boreholes.

e. Placement of Grout Material: Full-length grout material must be placed by tremie from the bottom of the borehole to the top. The tremie pipe must not be left in the borehole. The grout must fill the entire borehole. Grout must not be allowed to free-fall.

f. Pipe: Pipe material, joining methods, and installation must meet the guidelines and standards referenced in the National Ground Water Association Guidelines for Construction of Vertical Boreholes for Closed Loop Heat Pump Systems, (guidelines are copyrighted and available from the National Ground Water Association at 601 Dempsey Rd, Westerville, OH 43081-8978, Phone 614-898-7791, Fax 614.898-7786, email customerservice@ngwa.org) and in the Design and Installation Standards for Closed-Loop/Geothermal Heat Pump Systems (standards are copyrighted and available from the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association (374 Cordell South, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078-8018, www.igshpa.okstate.edu). Guidelines and standards may be viewed during normal business hours at the Division's main office at 1594 West North Temple, SLC, UT 84116). U-bend connections shall be factory jointed and piping shall not have any fusion joints below a depth of 30 feet.

g. Pressure Testing: Loop piping shall be pressure tested prior to installation into the borehole. Loop piping failing this initial pressure testing shall not be installed. The installed system must be pressure tested at a minimum of 2 times the system operating pressure to ensure the integrity of the system. If a pressure loss is detected, the cause must be properly repaired or material replaced or properly plugged. The system shall be pressure tested again following any repairs. Pressure testing procedures shall follow the guidelines and standards in the National Ground Water Association Guidelines for Construction of Vertical Boreholes for Closed Loop Heat Pump Systems, (guidelines are copyrighted and available from the National Ground Water Association at 601 Dempsey Rd, Westerville, OH 43081-8978, Phone 614-898-7791, Fax 614.898-7786, email customerservice@ngwa.org) and in the Design and Installation Standards for Closed-Loop/Geothermal Heat Pump Systems (standards are copyrighted and available from the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association (374 Cordell South, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078-8018, www.igshpa.okstate.edu). Guidelines and standards may be viewed during normal business hours at the Division's main office at 1594 West North Temple, SLC, UT 84116).

h. Heat transfer fluid, additives, and inhibitors. The heat transfer fluids, additives, and inhibitors used inside the closed-loop assembly must be nontoxic, safe to install, provide corrosion protection, not promote bacterial growth, and not

produce an unacceptable risk to the environment in the event of a system leak. Water used in the heat transfer fluid mix must be from a treated potable source or be disinfected in accordance with these rules. Use and placement of fluids, additives, and inhibitors shall be in accordance with the guidelines and standards in the National Ground Water Association Guidelines for Construction of Vertical Boreholes for Closed Loop Heat Pump Systems, (guidelines are copyrighted and available from the National Ground Water Association at 601 Dempsey Rd, Westerville, OH 43081-8978, Phone 614-898-7791, Fax 614.898-7786, email customerservice@ngwa.org) and in the Design and Installation Standards for Closed-Loop/Geothermal Heat Pump Systems (standards are copyrighted and available from the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association (374 Cordell South, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078-8018, www.igshpa.okstate.edu). Guidelines and standards may be viewed during normal business hours at the Division's main office at 1594 West North Temple, SLC, UT 84116).

i. Abandonment: When closed-loop heat exchange wells are required to be permanently abandoned (decommissioned and sealed), the most recent version of the Permanent Loop Pipe Decommissioning standards of the Closed-Loop/Geothermal Heat Pump Systems Design and Installation Standards shall be followed. These standards are published by the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association (374 Cordell South, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078-8018, www.igshpa.okstate.edu).

12.1.4.3 The rules herein pertain only to the heating and cooling exchange well constructed to a depth greater than 30 feet and are not intended to regulate the incidental work that may occur up to the well such as plumbing, electrical, piping, trenching, and backfilling activities.

12.1.5 Recharge and Recovery Wells. Any well drilled under the provisions of Title 73, Chapter 3b (Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Act) shall be constructed in a manner consistent with these rules and shall be drilled by a currently licensed driller. Special rules regarding the injection of water into the ground are also promulgated under the jurisdiction of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality (Rule R317-7 "Underground Injection Control Program" of the Utah Administrative Code) and must be followed in conjunction with the Water Well Drilling rules.

R655-4-13. Deepening, Rehabilitation, and Renovation of Wells.

13.1 Sealing of Casing.

13.1.1 If in the repair of a drilled well, the old casing is withdrawn, the well shall be recased and resealed in accordance with the rules provided in Subsection R655-4-11(11.4).

13.2 Inner Casing.

13.2.1 If an inner casing is installed to prevent leakage of undesirable water into a well, the space between the two well casings shall be completely sealed using packers, casing swedging, pressure grouting, etc., to prevent the movement of water between the casings.

13.3 Outer Casing.

13.3.1 If the "over-drive" method is used to eliminate leakage around an existing well, the casing driven over the well shall meet the minimum specifications listed in Subsection R655-4-11(11.4).

13.4 Artesian Wells.

13.4.1 If upon deepening an existing well, an artesian zone is encountered, the well shall be cased and completed as provided in Subsection R655-4-11(11.4).

13.5 Drilling in a Dug Well.

13.5.1 A drilled well may be constructed through an existing dug well provided that:

13.5.1.1 Unperforated Casing Requirements. An unperforated section of well casing extends from a depth of at least ten (10) feet below the bottom of the dug well and at least 20 feet below land surface to above the maximum static water level in the dug well.

13.5.1.2 Seal Required. A two foot thick seal of neat cement grout, sand cement grout, or bentonite grout is placed in the bottom of the dug well so as to prevent the direct movement of water from the dug well into the drilled well.

13.5.1.3 Test of Seal. The drilled well shall be pumped or bailed to determine whether the seal described in Subsection R655-4-13(13.5.1.2) is adequate to prevent movement of water from the dug well into the drilled well. If the seal leaks, additional sealing and testing shall be performed until a water tight seal is obtained.

13.6 Well Rehabilitation and Cleaning.

13.6.1 Tools used to rehabilitate or clean a well shall be cleaned, disinfected, and free of contamination prior to placement in a well.

13.6.2 The driller shall use rehabilitation and cleaning tools properly so as not to permanently damage the well or aquifer. If the surface seal is damaged or destroyed in the process of rehabilitation or cleaning, the driller shall repair the surface seal to the standards set forth in Subsection R655-4-11(11.4).

13.6.3 Debris, sediment, and other materials displaced inside the well and surrounding aquifer as a result of rehabilitation or cleaning shall be completely removed by pumping, bailing, well development, or other approved methods.

13.6.4 Detergents, chlorine, acids, or other chemicals placed in wells for the purpose of increasing or restoring yield, shall be specifically designed for that purpose and used according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

13.6.5 Any renovation, rehabilitation, cleaning, or other work on a well that requires alteration of the well itself shall be conducted by a licensed well driller.

13.6.6 Following completion of deepening, renovation, rehabilitation, cleaning, or other work on a well, the well shall be properly disinfected in accordance with Subsection R655-4-11(11.6.5).

R655-4-14. Abandonment of Wells.

14.1 Temporary Abandonment.

14.1.1 When any well is temporarily removed from service, the top of the well shall be sealed with a tamper resistant, water-tight cap or seal. If a well is in the process of being drilled and is temporarily abandoned, the well shall be sealed with a tamper resistant, water-tight cap or seal and a surface seal installed in accordance with Subsection R655-4-11(11.4). The well may be temporarily abandoned during construction for a maximum of 90 days. After the 90 day period, the temporarily abandoned well shall be completed as a well that meets the standards of Section 11 or permanently abandoned in accordance with the following requirements, and an official well abandonment report (abandonment log) must be submitted in compliance with Section R655-4-4.

14.2 Permanent Abandonment.

14.2.1 The rules of this section apply to the abandonment of the type of wells listed in Subsection R655-4-1(1.2) including private water wells, public supply wells, monitor wells, cathodic protection wells, and heating or cooling exchange wells. A licensed driller shall notify the state engineer prior to commencing abandonment work and submit a complete and accurate abandonment log following abandonment work in accordance with Section R655-4-4 of these rules. Prior to commencing abandonment work, the driller shall obtain a copy of the well log of the well proposed to be abandoned from the well owner or the state engineer, if available, in order to determine the proper abandonment procedure. Any well that is

to be permanently abandoned shall be completely filled in a manner to prevent vertical movement of water within the borehole as well as preventing the annular space surrounding the well casing from becoming a conduit for possible contamination of the groundwater supply. A well driller who wishes to abandon a well in a manner that does not comply with the provisions set forth in this section must request approval from the state engineer.

14.3 License Required.

14.3.1 Well abandonment shall be accomplished under the direct supervision of a currently licensed water well driller who shall be responsible for verification of the procedures and materials used.

14.4 Acceptable Materials.

14.4.1 Neat cement grout, sand cement grout, unhydrated bentonite, or bentonite grout shall be used to abandon wells and boreholes. Other sealing materials or additives, such as fly ash, may be used in the preparation of grout upon approval of the state engineer. Drilling mud or drill cuttings shall not be used as any part of a sealing materials for well abandonment. The liquid phase of the abandonment fluid shall be water from a potable municipal system or disinfected in accordance with Subsection R655-4-11(11.6.5).

14.5 Placement of Materials.

14.5.1 Neat cement and sand cement grout shall be introduced at the bottom of the well or required sealing interval and placed progressively upward to the top of the well. The sealing material shall be placed by the use of a grout pipe, tremie line, dump bailer or equivalent in order to avoid freefall, bridging, or dilution of the sealing materials or separation of aggregates from sealants. Sealing material shall not be installed by freefall (gravity) unless the interval to be sealed is dry and no deeper than 30 feet below ground surface. If the well to be abandoned is a flowing artesian well, the well may be pressure grouted from the surface. The well should be capped immediately after placement of seal materials to allow the seal material to set up and not flow out of the well.

14.5.2 Bentonite-based abandonment products shall be mixed and placed according to manufacturer's recommended procedures and result in a seal free of voids or bridges. Granular or powered bentonite shall not be placed under water. When placing unhydrated bentonite, a sounding or tamping tool shall be run in the sealing interval during pouring to measure fill-up rate, verify a continuous seal placement, and to break up possible bridges or cake formation.

14.5.3 The uppermost ten (10) feet of the abandoned well casing or borehole shall consist of neat cement grout or sand cement grout.

14.5.4 Abandonment materials placed opposite any non-water bearing intervals or zones shall be at least as impervious as the formation or strata prior to penetration during the drilling process.

14.5.5 Prior to well or borehole abandonment, all pump equipment, piping, and other debris shall be removed to the extent possible. The well shall also be sounded immediately before it is plugged to make sure that no obstructions exist that will interfere with the filling and sealing. If the well contains lubricating oil that has leaked from a turbine shaft pump, it shall be removed from the well prior to abandonment and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations.

14.5.6 Verification shall be made that the volume of sealing and fill material placed in a well during abandonment operations equals or exceeds the volume of the well or borehole to be filled and sealed.

14.6 Termination of Casing.

14.6.1 The casings of wells to be abandoned shall be severed a minimum of two feet below either the natural ground surface adjacent to the well or at the collar of the hole, whichever is the lower elevation. A minimum of two (2) feet of compacted native material shall be placed above the abandoned well upon completion.

14.7 Abandonment of Artesian Wells.

14.7.1 A neat cement grout, sand-cement grout, or concrete plug shall be placed in the confining stratum overlying the artesian zone so as to prevent subsurface leakage from the artesian zone. The remainder of the well shall be filled with sand-cement grout, neat cement grout, bentonite abandonment products, or bentonite grout. The uppermost ten (10) feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Subsection R655-4-14(14.5.3).

14.8 Abandonment of Drilled and Jetted Wells.

14.8.1 A neat cement grout or sand cement grout plug shall be placed opposite all perforations, screens or openings in the well casing. The remainder of the well shall be filled with cement grout, neat cement, bentonite abandonment products, concrete, or bentonite slurry. The uppermost ten feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Subsection R655-4-14(14.5.3).

14.9 Abandonment of Gravel Packed Wells.

14.9.1 All gravel packed wells shall be pressure grouted throughout the perforated or screened section of the well. The remainder of the well shall be filled with sand cement grout, neat cement grout, bentonite abandonment products, or bentonite grout. The uppermost ten feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Subsection R655-4-14(14.5.3).

14.10 Removal of Casing.

14.10.1 It is recommended that the well casing be removed during well abandonment, and when doing so, the abandonment materials shall be placed from the bottom of the well or borehole progressively upward as the casing is removed. The well shall be sealed with sand cement grout, neat cement grout, bentonite abandonment products, or bentonite grout. In the case of gravel packed wells, the entire gravel section shall be pressure grouted. The uppermost ten feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Subsection R655-4-14(14.5.3).

14.11 Replacement Wells.

14.11.1 Wells which are to be removed from operation and replaced by the drilling of a new well under an approved replacement application, shall be abandoned in a manner consistent with the provisions of Section R655-4-14 before the rig is removed from the site of the newly constructed replacement well, unless written authorization to remove the rig without abandonment is provided by the state engineer. Also refer to the requirements provided in Subsection R655-4-4(4.4).

14.12 Abandonment of Cathodic Protection Wells.

14.12.1 The general requirements for permanent well abandonment in accordance with Section R655-4-14 shall be followed for the abandonment of cathodic protection wells.

14.12.2 A cathodic protection well shall be investigated before it is destroyed to determine its condition, details of its construction and whether conditions exist that will interfere with filling and sealing.

14.12.3 Casing, cables, anodes, granular backfill, conductive backfill, and sealing material shall be removed as needed, by re-drilling, if necessary, to the point needed to allow proper placement of abandonment material. Casing that cannot be removed shall be adequately perforated or punctured at specific intervals to allow pressure injection of sealing materials into granular backfill and all other voids that require sealing.

R655-4-15. Monitor Well Construction Standards.

15.1 Scope.

15.1.1 Certain construction standards that apply to water wells also apply to monitor wells. Therefore, these monitoring well standards refer frequently to the water well standard sections of the rules. Standards that apply only to monitor wells, or that require emphasis, are discussed in this section. Figure 7 illustrates a schematic of an acceptable monitor well

with an above-ground surface completion. Figure 8 illustrates a schematic of an acceptable monitor well with a flush-mount surface completion. Figures 7 and 8 can be viewed in the publication, State of Utah Administrative Rules for Water Wells, most recent edition, available at the Division of Water Rights, 1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

15.1.2 These standards are not intended as a complete manual for monitoring well construction, alteration, maintenance, and abandonment. These standards serve only as minimum statewide guidelines towards ensuring that monitor wells do not constitute a significant pathway for the movement of poor quality water, pollutants, or contaminants. These standards provide no assurance that a monitor well will perform a desired function. Ultimate responsibility for the design and performance of a monitoring well rests with the well owner and/or the owner's contractor, and/or technical representative(s). Most monitor well projects are the result of compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Federal Regulations such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or "Superfund"), or specific State Solid and Hazardous Waste requirements. The contracts governing their installation are tightly written containing specific requirements as to site location, materials used, sampling procedures and overall objectives. Therefore specific construction requirements for monitor well installation shall be governed by applicable contracts and regulations providing they meet or exceed state requirements and specifications. Guidelines and recommended practices dealing with the installation of monitor wells may be obtained from the state engineer upon request. Additional recommended information may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Groundwater Monitoring Enforcement and Compliance Document available from EPA's regional office in Denver, Colorado and from the Handbook of Suggested Practices for the Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells, available from the National Groundwater Association in Dublin, Ohio.

15.2 Installation and Construction.

15.2.1 Materials and Equipment Contaminant-Free. All material used in the installation of monitor wells shall be contaminant-free when placed in the ground. Drilling equipment shall be clean and contaminant free in accordance with Subsection R655-4-11(11.6.4). During construction contaminated water should not be allowed to enter contaminant-free geologic formations or water bearing zones.

15.2.2 Borehole Integrity. Some minor cross-contamination may occur during the drilling process, but the integrity of the borehole and individual formations must then be safeguarded from permanent cross connection.

15.2.3 Casing and Screen. The well casing should be perforated or screened and filter packed with sand or gravel where necessary to provide adequate sample collection at depths where appropriate aquifer flow zones exist. The casing and screen selected shall not affect or interfere with the chemical, physical, radiological, or biological constituents of interest. Screens in the same well shall not be placed across separate water bearing zones in order to minimize interconnection, aquifer commingling, and cross contamination. Screens in a nested well can be placed in separate water bearing zones as long as the intervals between the water bearing zones are appropriately sealed and aquifer cross connection and commingling does not occur. Monitor well casing and screen shall conform to ASTM standards, or consist of at least 304 or 316 stainless steel, PTFE (Teflon), or Schedule 40 PVC casing.

15.2.4 Gravel/Filter Pack. If installed, the gravel or filter pack should generally extend two (2) feet to ten (10) feet above screened or perforated areas to prevent the migration of the sealing material from entering the zones being sampled. Gravel or filter pack material shall meet the requirements of Subsection R655-4-11(11.5.2). Gravel/filter pack for monitoring wells does not require disinfection. Drill cutting should not be placed into the open borehole annulus. The well driller shall ensure that a bridge or voids do not occur in the annular space during the placement of the gravel pack by means of a sounding device or other mechanism.

15.2.5 Annular Seal. All monitor wells constructed shall have a continuous surface seal, which seals the annular space between the borehole and the permanent casing, in accordance with the provisions in Section R655-4-11. The surface seal depth requirements of Section R655-4-11 do not apply to monitor wells. The surface seal may be more or less than 50 feet depending on the screen/perforation and/or gravel pack interval. Seals shall also be constructed to prevent interconnection and commingling of separate aquifers penetrated by the well, prevent migration of surface water and contaminations into the well and aquifers, and shall provide casing stability. The seal shall have a minimum diameter of four inches larger than the nominal size of the permanent casing, and shall extend from land surface to the top of the filter pack. After the permanent casing and filter pack (optional) has been set in final position, a layer of bentonite or fine sand (e.g., mortar sand) shall be placed on top of the filter pack to maintain separation between the seal material and the screened interval in order to insure that the seal placement will not interfere with the filter pack. The remaining annular space shall be filled to land surface in a continuous operation with unhydrated bentonite, neat cement grout, sand-cement grout, or bentonite grout. Only potable water should be used to hydrate any grout or slurry mixture. The completed annular space shall fully surround the permanent casing, be evenly distributed, free of voids, and extend from the permanent casing to undisturbed or recompacted soil. All sealing materials and placement methods shall conform to the standards in Section R655-4-2 and Subsection R655-4-11(11.4). The well driller shall ensure that a bridge or voids do not occur in the annular space during the placement of the seal.

15.2.6 Cuttings, Decon Water, Development Water, and Other IDW. Drill cuttings, decontamination (Decon) water, monitor well development water, and other investigation derived waste (IDW) shall be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and federal environmental regulations. It is the responsibility of the driller to know and understand such requirements.

15.3 Minimum Surface Protection Requirements.

15.3.1 If a well is cased with metal and completed above ground surface, a locking water resistant cap shall be installed on the top of the well.

15.3.2 If the well is not cased with metal and completed above ground surface, a protective metal casing shall be installed over and around the well. The protective casing shall be cemented at least two feet into the ground around the nonmetallic casing. A water tight cap shall be installed in the top of the well casing. A locking cap shall be installed on the top of the protective casing.

15.3.3 Monitor wells completed above ground and potentially accessible to vehicular damage shall be protected in the following manner. At least three metal posts, at least three inches in diameter, shall be cemented in place around the casing. Each post shall extend at least three feet above and two feet below ground surface. A concrete pad may be installed to add protection to the surface completion. If installed, the concrete pad shall be at least four (4) inches thick and shall slope to drain away from the well casing. The base shall extend at least two (2) feet laterally in all directions from the outside of the well boring. When a concrete pad is used, the well seal may be part of the concrete pad.

15.3.4 If the well is completed below land surface, a water tight cap with a lock shall be attached to the top of the well casing. A metal monument or equivalent shall be installed over and around the well. The monument shall serve as a protective cover and be installed level with the land surface and be equipped with a waterproof seal to prevent inflow of any water or contaminants. Drains will be provided, when feasible, to keep water out of the well and below the well cap. The monument and cover must be designed to withstand the maximum expected load.

15.4 Abandonment.

15.4.1 Abandonment of monitor wells shall be completed in compliance with the provisions of Section R655-4-14. The provisions of Section R655-4-14 are not required for the permanent abandonment of monitor wells completed at a depth of 30 feet below natural ground surface.

R655-4-16. Pump Installation and Repair.

16.1 Pump installation practices. All pump installations shall be completed in such a manner as to prevent waste and contamination of groundwater by pollution material entering the well from pumping equipment, casing connectors, fittings, piping, sanitary seals or caps.

16.2 Surface Seal. If in the process of pump installation or repair, the well's surface seal is disturbed or damaged, it shall be repaired and resealed in accordance with the standards provided in Subsection R655-4-11(11.4).

16.3 Tools, Equipment, and Materials. Down-hole tools and equipment used in performance of pump installation and repair shall be cleaned, disinfected, and free of contamination prior to placement in a well. All tools, drilling equipment, and materials used to drill a well shall be free of contaminants prior to beginning pump-related work. Contaminants include lubricants, fuel, bacteria, etc. that will reduce the well efficiency, and any other item(s) that will be harmful to public health and/or the resource or reduce the life of the water well. It is recommended that excess lubricants placed on equipment be wiped clean prior to insertion into the well. Thread Compounds, Sealants, and Lubricants must not exceed the maximum contaminant levels for chemicals, taste, and odor. The licensee shall use pump-related tools and equipment properly so as not to permanently damage the well or aquifer.

16.4 Disinfection. Following completion of pump installation and repair work on a well, the well, pump, and in-well discharge piping shall be properly disinfected in accordance with Subsection R655-4-11(11.6.5).

16.5. Product, material, and Process Standards. Any product, material or procedure designed for use related to pump installation and repair of water production or non-production wells, which has received certification and approval for its intended use by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) under ANSI/NSF Standard 60 or 61, the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM), the American Water Works Association (AWWA) or the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) may be utilized. Other products, materials or procedures may also be utilized for their intended purpose upon manufacturers certification that they meet or exceed the standards or certifications referred to in this section and upon state engineer approval. Organic substances shall not be introduced into the well or borehole during pump installation and repair work.

16.6 Surface Completions. Pump installers shall leave the well surface completion upon completion of pump installation/repair work in accordance with the standards in Subsection R655-4-11 as it pertains to casing stick up, steel/PVC casing extensions, sanitary capping and venting, and protective casings. Upon completion, all wells shall be equipped with a watertight, tamper-resistant casing cap or sanitary seal.

16.7 Flowing Artesian Wells. In accordance with Subsection R655-4-11(11.4.3.5, artesian wells that flow naturally at the surface, the well shall be equipped with a control valve so that the flow can be completely stopped. The control valve must be available for inspection by the state engineer at all times.

16.8 Seals Between Casings. If the well is constructed of multiple casing strings at or near the ground surface and if a pitless adapter/unit is installed, the standards of Subsection R655-4-11(11.5.5) shall be employed to ensure proper sealing between casings is maintained.

16.9 Water Level and Flow Measurement. Following pump installation and repair work, the well shall be left in such a manner to allow for access to water level measurements in accordance with R655-4-11(11.7.2). After pump installation and repair work is completed on a well, the static water level should be measured after which a test should be performed to determine the rate at which groundwater can be reliably produced from the well. Pumping water level should be measured and recorded during this test. Static water level and well testing information shall be noted on the official submittal of the Pump Log by the pump installer or well driller.

16.10 Surface Security. If it becomes necessary for the pump installer to temporarily discontinue operation on a well before completion or otherwise leave the well unattended, the well must be covered securely to prevent contaminants from entering the casing and rendered secure against entry by children, vandals, domestic animals, and wildlife.

16.11 Above-grade connections. An above-grade connection into the top or side of a well casing shall be at least eighteen inches (18") above the land surface and shall be constructed so as to exclude dirt or other foreign matter by at least one of the following methods, as may be applicable:

(A) Threaded connection;

(B) Welded connection;

(C) Expansion sealer;

(D) Bolted flanges with rubber gaskets;

(E) Overlapping well cap; or

(F) If a water well pump is mounted or sealed on a concrete pedestal, the casing shall extend at least to the top of the pedestal and at least eighteen inches (18") above the land surface.

16.12 Pitless Connections. Pitless adapters and units shall be installed in accordance with the standards set forth in Subsection R655-4-11(11.7.5). Pitless adapters shall be installed below the frost line. A below-ground connection shall not be submerged in water at the time of installation. Holes cut in the casing through which the pitless adapters are installed must be sized and constructed so as to guarantee a watertight seal with the pitless adapter in place.

16.13 Backflow Protection. When a check valve or foot valve is not a part of the pump, a check valve or back-siphon prevention device shall be installed on the pump discharge line within the well or beyond the well to eliminate the opportunity for contaminated water to backflush into the well. Such device must be designed to direct or isolate the water flow to prevent water in the distribution line from running back down the well during removal or repair to the pump and pumping equipment. When a flow meter is installed on a well the meter must be located downstream from the backflow preventer and be placed in accordance with manufacturer spacing specifications.

16.14 Hand Pumps. Hand pumps shall be of the force type equipped with a packing gland around the pump rod, a delivery spout which is closed and downward directed, and a one-piece bell-type base which is part of the pump stand or is attached to the pump column in a watertight manner. The bell base of the pump shall be bolted with a gasket to a flange which is securely attached to the casing or pipe sleeve.

16.15 Pumping Water Level. In a screened or perforated well, the well pump setting and suction inlet shall be located so

that the pumping level of the water cannot be drawn below the top of the screen.

16.16 Pump and Column/Drop Pipe Removal. During any repair or installation of a water well pump, the licensed installer shall make a reasonable effort to maintain the integrity of ground water and to prevent contamination by elevating the pump column and fittings, or by other means suitable under the circumstances.

KEY: water wells, pump installers, well drillers license
April 11, 2011 73-3
Notice of Continuation August 1, 2014

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-13. Taking Fish and Crayfish.
R657-13-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under authority of Sections 23-14-18 and 23-14-19 of the Utah Code, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for taking fish and crayfish.

(2) Specific dates, areas, methods of take, requirements and other administrative details which may change annually and are pertinent are published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

R657-13-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 23-13-2.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Aggregate" means the combined total of two or more species of fish or two or more size classes of fish which are covered by a limit distinction.

(b) "Angling" means fishing with a rod, pole, tipup, handline, or trollboard that has a single line with legal hooks, baits, or lures attached to it, and is held in the hands of, or within sight (not to exceed 100 feet) of, the person fishing.

(c)(i) "Artificial fly" means a fly made by the method known as fly tying.

(ii) "Artificial fly" does not mean a weighted jig, lure, spinner, attractor blade, or bait.

(d) "Artificial lure" means a device made of rubber, wood, metal, glass, fiber, feathers, hair, or plastic with a hook or hooks attached. Artificial lures, including artificial flies, do not include fish eggs or other chemically treated or processed natural baits or any natural or human-made food, or any lures that have been treated with a natural or artificial fish attractant or feeding stimulant.

(e) "Daily limit" means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of protected aquatic wildlife that one person may legally take during one day.

(f) "Bait" means a digestible substance, including worms, cheese, salmon eggs, marshmallows, or manufactured baits including human-made items that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants or feeding stimulants.

(g) "Camp" means, for the purposes of this rule, any place providing temporary overnight accommodation for anglers including a camper, campground, tent, trailer, cabin, houseboat, boat, or hotel.

(h) "Chumming" means dislodging or depositing in the water any substance not attached to a hook, line, or trap, which may attract fish.

(i) "Commercially prepared and chemically treated baitfish" means any fish species or fish parts which have been processed using a chemical or physical preservation technique other than freezing including irradiation, salting, cooking, or oiling and are marketed, sold or traded for financial gain as bait.
(j) "Dipnet" means a small bag net with a handle that is used to scoop fish or crayfish from the water.

(k) "Filleting" means the processing of fish for human consumption typically done by cutting away flesh from bones, skin, and body.

(l) "Fishing contest" means any organized event or gathering where anglers are awarded prizes, points or money for their catch.

(m) "Float tube" means an inflatable floating device less than 48 inches in any dimension, capable of supporting one person.

(n) "Free Shafting" means to release a pointed shaft that is not tethered or attached by physical means to the diver in an attempt to take fish while engaged in underwater spearfishing.

(o) "Gaff" means a spear or hook, with or without a handle, used for holding or lifting fish.

(p) "Game fish" means Bonneville cisco; bluegill; bullhead; channel catfish; crappie; green sunfish; largemouth bass; northern pike; Sacramento perch; smallmouth bass; striped bass, trout (rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, lake/mackinaw, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing); tiger muskellunge; walleye; white bass; whitefish; wiper; and yellow perch.

(q) "Handline" means a piece of line held in the hand and not attached to a pole used for taking fish or crayfish.

(r) "Immediately Released" means that the fish should be quickly unhooked and released back into the water where caught. Fish that must be immediately released cannot be held on a stringer, or in a live well or any other container or restraining device.

(s) "Lake" means the standing water level existing at any time within a lake basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the lake.

(t) "Length measurement" means the greatest length between the tip of the head or snout and the tip of the caudal (tail) fin when the fin rays are squeezed together. Measurement is taken in a straight line and not over the curve of the body.

(u) "Liftnet" means a small net that is drawn vertically through the water column to take fish or crayfish.

(v) "Motor" means an electric or internal combustion engine.

(w) "Nongame fish" means species of fish not listed as game fish.

(x) "Possession limit" means, for purposes of this rule only, two daily limits, including fish at home, in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer, livewell or any other place of storage.

(y) "Protected aquatic wildlife" means, for purposes of this rule only, all species of fish, crustaceans, or amphibians.

(z) "Reservoir" means the standing water level existing at any time within a reservoir basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the reservoir.

(aa) "Seine" means a small mesh net with a weighted line on the bottom and float line on the top that is drawn through the water. This type of net is used to enclose fish when its ends are brought together. (bb) "Setline" means a line anchored to a non-moving object and not attached to a fishing pole.

(cc) "Single hook" means a hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.

(dd) "Snagging" or "gaffing" means to take a fish in a manner that the fish does not take the hook voluntarily into its mouth.

(ee) "Spear" means a long-shafted, sharply pointed, hand held instrument with or without barbs used to spear fish from above the surface of the water.

(ff) "Tributary" means a stream flowing into a larger stream, lake, or reservoir.

(gg)(i) "Trout" means species of the family Salmonidae, including rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, tiger, lake (mackinaw), splake, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing.

(ii) "Trout" does not include whitefish or Bonneville cisco.

(ii) "Underwater spearfishing" means fishing by a person swimming, snorkeling, or diving and using a mechanical device held in the hand, which uses a rubber band, spring, pneumatic power, or other device to propel a pointed shaft to take fish from under the surface of the water.

R657-13-3. Fishing License Requirements and Free Fishing Day.

(1) A license is not required on free fishing day, a Saturday in June, annually. All other laws and rules apply.

(2) A person 12 years of age or older shall purchase a fishing license before engaging in any regulated fishing activity pursuant to Section 23-19-18.

(3) A person under 12 years of age may fish without a

license and take a full daily and possession limit.

R657-13-4. Fishing Contests.

All fishing contests shall be held pursuant to R657-58 Fishing Contests and Clinics.

R657-13-5. Interstate Waters And Reciprocal Fishing Permits.

(1) Bear Lake

(a) The holder of a valid Utah or Idaho fishing or combination license may fish within Bear Lake as follows:

(i) an individual may fish with up to two poles on the Utah portion of Bear Lake; and

(ii) an individual must comply with Idaho regulations regarding fishing with more than one pole when fishing on the Idaho portion of Bear Lake.

(b) Only one daily limit may be taken in a single day even if licensed in both states. (2) Reciprocal Fishing Permits

(a) The purchase of a reciprocal fishing permit allows a person to fish across state boundaries of interstate waters.

(b) Reciprocal fishing permits are offered for Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge Reservoir (See Subsections (3) and (4)).

(c) Utah residents may obtain reciprocal fishing permits by contacting the state of Arizona for Lake Powell and the state of Wyoming for Flaming Gorge.

(d) Nonresidents may obtain reciprocal fishing permits through the division's web site, from online license agents and division offices.

(e) The reciprocal fishing permit must be:

(i) used in conjunction with a valid unexpired fishing or combination license from a reciprocating state; and

(ii) signed by the holder as the holder's name appears on the valid unexpired fishing or combination license from the reciprocating state.

(f) Reciprocal fishing permits are valid for 365 days from the date of purchase.

(g) Anglers are subject to the laws and rules of the state in which they are fishing.

(h) Only one daily limit may be taken in a single day even if licensed in both states.

(3) Lake Powell Reservoir

(a) Any person qualifying as an Arizona resident and having in their possession a valid resident Arizona fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing permit for Lake Powell can fish within the Utah boundaries of Lake Powell.

(b) Any person who is not a resident of Utah or Arizona must purchase the appropriate nonresident licenses for Utah and Arizona to fish both sides of Lake Powell.

(c) Any person possessing a valid Utah fishing license is permitted to fish anywhere on Lake Powell, including the Arizona portion of the reservoir.

(d) A person possessing a valid Arizona fishing license shall be required to purchase a valid Utah reciprocal permit to fish the Utah waters of Lake Powell.

(4) Flaming Gorge Reservoir

Any person possessing a valid Wyoming fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing permit for Flaming Gorge is permitted to fish within the Utah waters of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

R657-13-6. Angling.

(1) While angling, the angler shall be within sight (not to exceed 100 feet) of the equipment being used at all times, except setlines.

(2) Angling with more than two lines is unlawful, except:

(a) while fishing for crayfish without the use of fish hooks as provided in R657-13-15; or

(b) while fishing through the ice at Flaming Gorge Reservoir as provided in R657-13-7.

(3) No artificial lure may have more than three hooks. (4) No line may have attached to it more than three baited hooks, three artificial flies, or three artificial lures, except for a setline.

(5) When angling through the ice, the hole may not exceed 12 inches across at the widest point, except at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, and Fish Lake where specific limitations apply.

R657-13-7. Fishing With More than One Pole.

(1) A person may use up to two fishing poles to take fish on all waters open to fishing, provided they possess an unexpired fishing or combination license, except as provided in Subsection (2) below.

(2) A person may use up to six lines when fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir through the ice. When using more than one line at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, the angler's name shall be attached to each line, pole, or tip-up, and the angler shall check only their lines.

(3) Regardless of the number of poles or lines used, an angler may not take more than one daily limit or possess more than one possession limit. (4) When fishing on waters located within another state, a person must abide by that state's regulations regarding fishing with more than one pole.

R657-13-8. Setline Fishing.

(1) A person may use a setline to take fish only in the Bear River proper downstream from the Idaho state line, including Cutler Reservoir and outlet canals; Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30); Malad River; and Utah Lake.

(2) A person may use up to two lines for angling while setline fishing. (3) No more than one setline per angler may be used and it may not contain more than 15 hooks.

(4)(a) A setline permit may be obtained through the division's web site, from license agents and division offices.

(b) A setline permit is required in addition to any valid Utah fishing or combination license.

(c) A setline permit is a 365 day permit valid only when used in conjunction with any unexpired Utah fishing or combination license.

(5) When fishing with a setline, the angler shall be within 100 yards of the surface or bank of the water being fished. (6) A setline shall have one end attached to a nonmoving object, not attached to a fishing pole, and shall have attached a legible tag with the name, address, and setline permit number of the angler.

(7) Anglers under 12 years of age must purchase a valid Utah one day, seven day or annual fishing or combination license and setline permit in order to use a setline.

R657-13-9. Underwater Spearfishing.

(1) A person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may engage in underwater spearfishing, only as provided in this Section.

(2) The following waters are open to underwater spearfishing from January 1 through December 31 for all species of game fish, unless specified otherwise by individual water:

(a) Big Sand Wash Reservoir (Duchesne County);

(b) Brown's Draw Reservoir (Duchesne County);

(c) Causey Reservoir (Weber County);

(d) Deer Creek Reservoir (Wasatch County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(e) East Canyon Reservoir (Morgan County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(f) Echo Reservoir (Summit County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(g) Electric Lake (Emery County);

(h) Fish Lake (Sevier County), except underwater spearfishing for any game fish is closed from September 16 to the first Saturday in June the following year;

(i) Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Daggett County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(j) Grantsville Reservoir (Tooele County);

(k) Ken's Lake (San Juan County);

(l) Lake Powell (Garfield, Kane and San Juan Counties), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(m) Newcastle Reservoir (Iron County), except underwater spearfishing is closed for all species of game fish other than wipers and rainbow trout;

(n) Pineview Reservoir (Weber County), except underwater spearfishing is closed for:

(i) largemouth and small mouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June; and

(ii) tiger musky year round.

(o) Porcupine Reservoir (Cache County);

(p) Recapture Reservoir (San Juan County);

(q) Red Fleet Reservoir (Uintah County);

(r) Rockport Reservoir (Summit County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(s) Sand Lake (Uintah County);

(t) Smith-Moorehouse Reservoir (Summit County);

(u) Starvation Reservoir (Duchesne County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(v) Steinaker Reservoir (Uintah County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(w) Willard Bay Reservoir (Box Elder County); and

(x) Yuba Reservoir (Juab and Sanpete Counties).

(3) Nongame fish, excluding prohibited species listed in Section R657-13-13, may be taken by underwater spearfishing:

(a) in the waters listed in Subsection (2) and at Blue Lake (Tooele County) for tilapia only; and

(b) during the open angling season set for a given body of water.

(4) The waters listed in Subsections (2) and (3)(a) are the only waters open to underwater spearfishing for game or nongame fish, except carp may be taken by means of underwater spearfishing from any water open to angling during the open angling season set for a given body of water.

(5)(a) Underwater spearfishing is permitted from official sunrise to official sunset only, except burbot may be taken by underwater spearfishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Daggett County) between official sunset and official sunrise.

(b) No other species of fish may be taken with underwater spearfishing techniques at Flaming Gorge Reservoir or any other water in the state between official sunset and official sunrise.

(6)(a) Use of artificial light is unlawful while engaged in underwater spearfishing, except artificial light may be used when underwater spearfishing for burbot at Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Daggett County).

(b) Artificial light may not be used when underwater spearfishing for fish species other than burbot at Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

(7) Free shafting is prohibited while engaged in underwater spearfishing.

(8) The daily limit and possession limit for underwater spearfishing is the same as the daily limit and possession limit applied to anglers using other techniques in the waters listed in Subsections (2) and (3)(a), and as identified in the annual Utah Fishing Guidebook issued by the Utah Wildlife Board.

R657-13-10. Dipnetting.

(1) Hand-held dipnets may be used to land game fish legally taken by angling. However, they may not be used as a primary method to take game fish from Utah waters except at Bear Lake where they are permitted for Bonneville Cisco.

(2) The opening of the dipnet may not exceed 18 inches.

(3) When dipnetting through the ice, the size of the hole is unrestricted.

(4) Hand held dipnets may also be used to take crayfish and nongame fish, except prohibited fish.

R657-13-11. Restrictions on Taking Fish and Crayfish.

(1) Artificial light is permitted while angling, except when underwater spearfishing. However artificial light is permitted while underwater spearfishing for burbot in Flaming Gorge or while bow fishing for carp statewide.

(2) A person may not obstruct a waterway, use a chemical, explosive, electricity, poison, crossbow, firearm, pellet gun, or archery equipment to take fish or crayfish, except as provided in Subsection R657-13-14(2) and Section R657-13-20.

(3)(a) A person may not possess a gaff while angling, or take protected aquatic wildlife by snagging or gaffing, except:

(i) a gaff may be used at Lake Powell to land striped bass; and

(ii) snagging may be used at Bear Lake to take Bonneville cisco.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(a)(ii) and Section R657-13-21, a fish hooked anywhere other than the mouth must be immediately released.

(4) Chumming is prohibited on all waters, except as provided in Section R657-13-20.

(5) The use of a float tube or a boat, with or without a motor, to take protected aquatic wildlife is permitted on many public waters. However, boaters should be aware that other agencies may have additional restrictions on the use of float tubes, boats, or boats with motors on some waters.

(6) Nongame fish and crayfish may be taken only as provided in Sections R657-13-14 and R657-13-15.

R657-13-12. Bait.

(1) Use or possession of corn, hominy, or live baitfish while fishing is unlawful.

(2) Use or possession of tiger salamanders (live or dead) while fishing is unlawful.

(3) Use or possession of any bait while fishing on waters designated artificial fly and lure only is unlawful.

(4) Use or possession of artificial baits which are commercially imbedded or covered with fish or fish parts while fishing is unlawful.

(5) Use or possession of bait in the form of fresh or frozen fish or fish parts while fishing is unlawful, except as provided below and in Subsections (7) and (8).

(a) Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait only in Bear Lake.

(b) Dead yellow perch may be used as bait only in: Deer Creek, Echo, Fish Lake, Gunnison, Hyrum, Johnson, Jordanelle, Mantua, Mill Meadow, Newton, Pineview, Rockport, Starvation, Utah Lake, Willard Bay and Yuba reservoirs.

(c) Dead white bass may be used as bait only in Utah Lake and the Jordan River.

(d) Dead shad, from Lake Powell, may be used as bait only in Lake Powell. Dead shad must not be removed from the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

(e) Dead fresh or frozen salt water species including sardines and anchovies may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.

(f) Dead mountain sucker, white sucker, Utah sucker, redside shiner, speckled

(6) Commercially prepared and chemically treated baitfish or their parts may be used as bait in any water where bait is

permitted.

(7) The eggs of any species of fish caught in Utah, except prohibited fish, may be used in any water where bait is permitted. However, eggs may not be taken or used from fish that are being released.

(8) Use of live crayfish for bait is legal only on the water where the crayfish is captured. It is unlawful to transport live crayfish away from the water where captured.

(9) Manufactured, human-made items that may not be digestible, that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants, or feeding stimulants may not be used on waters where bait is prohibited.

(10) On any water declared infested by the Wildlife Board with an aquatic invasive species, or that is subject to a closure order or control plan under R657-60, it shall be unlawful to transport any species of baitfish (live or dead) from the infested water for use as bait in any other water of the State. Baitfish are defined as those species listed in sections (5)(b), (5)(c), (5)(f) and (8).

R657-13-13. Prohibited Fish.

(1) The following species of fish are classified as prohibited and may not be taken or held in possession:

(a) Bonytail (Gila elegans);

(b) Bluehead sucker (Catostomus discobolus);

(c) Colorado pikeminnow (Ptychocheilus lucius);

(d) Flannelmouth sucker (Catostomus latipinnis);

(e) Gizzard shad (Dorosoma cepedianum), except at Lake Powell;

(f) Grass carp (Ctenopharyngodon idella);

(g) Humpback chub (Gila cypha);

(h) June sucker (Chasmistes liorus);

(i) Least chub (Iotichthys phlegethontis);

(j) Northern Leatherside chub (Lepidomeda copei);

(k) Razorback sucker (Xyrauchen texanus);

(l) Roundtail chub (Gila robusta);

(m) Southern Leatherside chub (Lepidomede aliciae);

(n) Virgin River chub (Gila seminuda);

(o) Virgin spinedace (Lepidomeda mollispinis); and

(p) Woundfin (Plagopterus argentissimus).

(2) Any of these species taken while attempting to take other legal species shall be immediately released.

R657-13-14. Taking Nongame Fish.

(1)(a) As provided in this Section, a person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may take nongame fish for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open fishing season set for the given body of water.

(b) A person may not take any species of fish designated as prohibited in Section R657-13-13.

(2)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), nongame fish may be taken by angling, traps, bow and arrow, liftnets, dipnets, cast nets, seine, or spear in any water of the state with an open fishing season.

(b) Nongame fish may not be taken in the following waters, except carp may be taken by angling, archery, spear, or underwater spearfishing:

(i) San Juan River;

(ii) Colorado River;

(iii) Green River (from confluence with Colorado River upstream to Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument);

(iv) Green River (from Colorado state line in Brown's Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam, including Gorge Creek, a tributary entering the Green River at Little Hole);

(v) White River (Uintah County);

(vi) Duchesne River (from Myton to confluence with Green River);

(vii) Virgin River (Main stem, North, and East Forks).

(viii) Ash Creek;

(ix) Beaver Dam Wash;

(x) Fort Pierce Wash;

(xi) La Verkin Creek;

(xii) Santa Clara River (Pine Valley Reservoir downstream to the confluence with the Virgin River);

(xiii) Diamond Fork;

(xiv) Thistle Creek;

(xv) Main Canyon Creek (tributary to Wallsburg Creek);

(xvi) Provo River (below Deer Creek Dam);

(xvii) Spanish Fork River;

(xviii) Hobble Creek (Utah County);

(xix) Snake Valley waters (west and north of US-6 and that part of US-6 and US-50 in Millard and Juab counties);

(xx) Raft River (from the Idaho state line, including all tributaries);

(xxi) Weber River; and

(xxii) Yellow Creek.

(c) Nongame fish, may be taken by underwater spearfishing in the waters and under the conditions specified in Section R657-13-9.

(3) Seines shall not exceed 10 feet in length or width.

(4) Cast nets must not exceed 10 feet in diameter.

(5) Except as provided in Section R657-13-21, lawfully taken nongame fish shall be either released or killed immediately upon removing them from the water, however, they may not be left or abandoned on the shoreline.

R657-13-15. Taking Crayfish.

(1) A person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may take crayfish for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open fishing season set for the given body of water.

(2) Crayfish may be taken by hand or with a trap, pole, liftnet, dipnet, handline, or seine, provided that:

(a) game fish or their parts, or any substance unlawful for angling, is not used for bait;

(b) seines shall not exceed 10 feet in length or width;

(c) no more than five lines are used, and no more than two lines may have hooks attached. On unhooked lines, bait is tied to the line so that the crayfish grasps the bait with its claw; and

(d) live crayfish are not transported from the body of water where taken.

R657-13-16. Possession and Transportation of Dead Fish and Crayfish.

(1)(a) At all waters except Strawberry Reservoir, Scofield Reservoir, Panguitch Lake, Jordanelle Reservoir and Lake Powell, game fish may be dressed, filleted, have heads and/or tails removed, or otherwise be physically altered after completing the act of fishing or reaching a fish cleaning station, camp, or principal means of land transportation. It is unlawful to possess fish while engaged in the act of fishing that have been dressed or filleted. This shall not apply to fish that are processed for immediate consumption or to fish held from a previous day's catch.

(b) Trout and/or salmon taken at Strawberry Reservoir, Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake, and smallmouth bass taken at Jordanelle may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.

(c) Fish may be filleted at any time and anglers may possess filleted fish at any time at Lake Powell.

(2) A legal limit of game fish or crayfish may accompany the holder of a valid fishing or combination license within Utah or when leaving Utah.

(3) A person may possess or transport a legal limit of game fish or crayfish for another person when accompanied by a donation letter.

(4)(a) A person may not :

(i) take more than one daily limit of game fish in any one day; or

(ii) possess more than one daily limit of each species or species aggregate, unless the additional fish are:

(A) from a previous days catch;

(B) eviscerated; and

(C) within the possession limit for each species or species aggregate.

(b) A person may possess a full possession limit of Bonneville cisco without eviscerating the fish from a previous days catch.

(5) A person may possess or transport dead fish on a receipt from a registered commercial fee fishing installation, a private pond owner, or a short-term fishing event. This receipt shall specify:

(a) the number and species of fish;

(b) date caught;

(c) the certificate of registration number of the installation, pond, or short-term fishing event; and

(d) the name, address, telephone number of the seller.

R657-13-17. Possession of Live Fish and Crayfish.

(1) A person may not possess or transport live protected aquatic wildlife except as provided by the Wildlife Code or the rules and proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

(2) For purposes of this rule, a person may not transport live fish or crayfish away from the water where taken.

(3) This does not preclude the use of live fish stringers, live wells, or hold type cages as part of normal angling procedures while on the same water in which the fish or crayfish are taken.

R657-13-18. Release of Tagged or Marked Fish.

Without prior authorization from the division, a person may not:

(1) tag, mark, or fin-clip fish for the purpose of offering a prize or reward as part of a contest;

(2) introduce a tagged, marked, or fin-clipped fish into the water; or

(3) tag, mark, or fin-clip a fish and return it to the water.

R657-13-19. Season Dates and Daily and Possession Limits.

(1) All waters of state fish rearing and spawning facilities are closed to fishing.

(2) State waterfowl management areas are closed to fishing except as specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

(3) The season for taking fish and crayfish is January 1 through December 31, 24 hours each day. Exceptions are specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

(4)(a) Daily limits and possession limits are specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish and apply statewide unless otherwise specified.

(b)(i) A person may not fish in waters that have a specific daily, possession, or size limit while possessing fish in violation of that limit.

(ii) Fish not meeting the size, daily limit, or species provisions on specified waters shall be returned to the water immediately.

(c)(i) Trout, salmon and grayling that are not immediately released and are held in possession, dead or alive, are included in the person's daily limit and possession limit.

(ii) Once a trout, salmon or grayling is held in or on a stringer, fish basket, livewell, or by any other device, a trout, salmon or grayling may not be released.

(5)(a) A person may not:

(i) take more than one daily limit in any one day; or

(ii) possess more than one daily limit of each species or species aggregate unless the additional fish are:

(A) from a previous days catch;

(B) eviscerated; and

(C) within the possession limit for each species or species aggregate.

(b) A person may possess a full possession limit of Bonneville cisco without eviscerating the fish from a previous days catch.

R657-13-20. Variations to General Provisions.

Variations to season dates, times, daily and possession limits, methods of take, use of a float tube or a boat for fishing, and exceptions to closed areas are specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

R657-13-21. Catch-and-Kill Regulations.

(1) The Wildlife Board may designate in proclamation and guidebook waters where anglers are required to kill specified aquatic animal species that are caught.

(2) A person shall immediately kill any awuatic animal caught in a water identified by thte Wildlife Board in proclamation or guidebook as catch-and-kill for that species.

(a) An aquatic animal killed subject to a catch-and-kill regulation may be:

(i) retained and consumed by the angler; or

(ii) disposed of:

(A) in the water where the aquatic animal was caught;

(B) at a fish cleaning station;

(C) at the angler's place of residence; or

(D) at another location where disposal is authorized by law.

(3) A person may not release a live aquatic animal subject to a catch-and-kill regulation in the water it was caught or in any other water in the state.

KEY: fish, fishing, wildlife, wildlife law

July 8, 2014 **23-14-18**

Notice of Continuation October 1, 2012 **23-14-19**

23-19-1

23-22-3

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-45. Wildlife License, Permit, and Certificate of Registration Forms and Terms.
R657-45-1. Purpose and Authority.

Under authority of Sections 23-14-18, 23-14-19, 23-19-2 and 23-19-7 the Wildlife Board has established this rule for prescribing the forms and terms of a wildlife license, permit, and certificate of registration.

R657-45-2. Information Listed on the License, Permit, and Certificate of Registration Forms.

(1) A license, permit, and certificate of registration issued for hunting or fishing shall be made upon forms and in the manner prescribed by the Wildlife Board.

(2) The license, permit, and certificate of registration forms shall include the licensee's customer identification number, name, date of birth, address, height, weight, eye color, hair color, gender, and any other information the Division of Wildlife Resources may request.

R657-45-3. License Terms and Renewal.

(1)(a) Upon paying the prescribed fee and satisfying the criteria for issuance, a person may obtain a resident or nonresident fishing, hunting, or combination license valid for:

(i) 365 days (one year);

(ii) 730 days (two years);

(iii) 1095 days (three years);

(iv) 1460 days (four years); or

(v) 1825 days (five years).

(b) In addition to the license term prescribed in Subsection (1)(a), a person may obtain a:

(i) three or seven day resident or nonresident fishing license; or

(ii) three day nonresident hunting license.

(2)(a) Except as provided in Subsections (b) through (d), a multi-year fishing, hunting, and combination license under Subsection (1)(a) is available to residents and nonresidents at a discounted, adult license fee rate based on residency, license type and license term.

(i) A multi-year license is available to youth only at the adult license fee rate.

(b) A resident senior, age 65 and older, may obtain a multi-year fishing, hunting, or combination license at the 365 day, senior license fee rate multiplied by the number of years in the license term.

(c) A resident disabled veteran that is eligible for a discounted fishing license under Section 23-19-38.3 and R657-12-10, may obtain a multi-year fishing license at the reduced 365 day license fee rate multiplied by the number of years in the license term.

(3) A person with a current, one to five year hunting, fishing, or combination license may renew the license by purchasing:

(a) a new license on or after its expiration date; or

(b) the same license for a term prescribed in Subsection (1)(a) within six months of the expiration date on the unexpired license.

(i) A license renewed under Subsection (3)(b) is effective on the date of purchase and remains valid for a period equal to the sum of the remaining days on the unexpired license and the applicable term on the renewal license.

(4) Except as provided in Subsections (4)(a), a fishing, hunting, or combination license issued under this Section remains valid if the licensee subsequently changes residency during the term of license.

(a) A Utah resident license is invalid if a resident license for hunting, fishing, or trapping is purchased in any other state or country.

(5)(a) A resident that establishes a new domicile outside Utah during the unexpired term of a Utah resident fishing, hunting, or combination license, shall notify the Division of the change prior to purchasing a resident hunting, fishing, or trapping license in any other state or country.

(b) Upon receiving notice of a domicile change under Subsection (5)(a), the Division will issue a free nonresident replacement license for the remaining term of the resident license.

(c) The Division may charge a handling fee for a residency based license exchange under this Subsection.

(d) The pro rata difference between the nonresident and resident license fee will not be refunded to a person that establishes Utah residency during the term of a nonresident license.

(6) A person that purchases a hunting permit and subsequently changes residency may lawfully use that permit for the applicable hunting season without notifying the Division of residency change.

KEY: license, permit, certificate of registration
July 8, 2014 23-19-2
Notice of Continuation May 6, 2013

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-67. Utah Hunter Mentoring Program.
R657-67-1. Purpose and Authority.

Under the authority of Utah Code Annotated Sections 23-14-1, 23-14-3, 23-14-18, 23-14-19, and 23-19-1, this rule creates a hunting mentor program that will increase hunting opportunities for Utah families and provides the procedures under which a minor child may share the permit of another to take big game, including all big game general season permits, big game limited entry permits, once-in-a-lifetime permits, and all antlerless big game permits.

R657-67-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 23-13-2 and this Subsection.

(2) "Hunting Mentor" means a Resident or Nonresident individual possessing a valid permit issued by the Division to take a big game animal in Utah and who is 21 years of age or older when the big game animal is taken.

(3) "Qualifying Minor" means a Utah Resident who is under 18 when engaged in a hunting related activity, and

(i) is the child, stepchild, grandchild, or legal ward of the Hunting Mentor; or

(ii) is suffering from a life threatening medical condition.

(4) "Wildlife document" means a big game permit or Division-issued authorization to share a big game permit.

R657-67-3. Requirements for Sharing Permits.

(1) A Hunting Mentor may lawfully share a permit with a Qualifying Minor, and a Qualifying Minor may lawfully take big game authorized by the Hunting Mentor's permit, if the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The Qualifying Minor is at least 12 years of age when hunting;

(b) The Qualifying Minor has successfully completed a Hunter's Education Program recognized by the Division and possesses a Utah Hunter's Education number;

(c) The Hunting Mentor receives prior written approval by the Division authorizing the sharing of the permit;

(d) The Hunting Mentor receives no form of compensation or remuneration for sharing the permit with the Qualifying Minor;

(e) The Hunting Mentor accompanies the Qualifying Minor while hunting at a distance where the Hunting Mentor can communicate in person with the Qualifying Minor by voice or hand signals;

(f) The Hunting Mentor provides advice, assistance, and mentoring on sportsman ethics, techniques, and safety to the Qualifying Minor; and

(g) Both the Hunting Mentor and the Qualifying Minor otherwise comply with all laws, rules, and regulations governing the taking of big game as authorized by the permit.

(2) A Qualifying Minor does not need to possess a valid hunting or combination license to participate in the mentor program.

(3) A Qualifying Minor may not simultaneously possess a permit for an antlered big game animal and share a permit for an antlered big game animal of the same species.

(4) A Qualifying Minor may not simultaneously share the permits of two or more Hunting Mentors if those permits are for the same antlered big game species.

(5) A Hunting Mentor may only share their permit with one Qualifying Minor at a time.

R657-67-4. Administrative Process for Sharing Permits.

(1) The Hunting Mentor shall submit a complete application for participation in the mentor program and receive the Division's written authorization prior to sharing a permit.

(2) A complete application for the mentor program includes the following:

(a) A handling fee as established by the Utah Legislature;

(b) The Permit Number that is to be shared;

(c) A physically identifying description of the Qualifying Minor;

(d) The Qualifying Minor's hunter education number;

(e) Written certification(s) of the following:

(i) That the Qualifying Minor is the child, stepchild, grandchild, or legal ward of the Hunting Mentor; or

(ii) That the Qualifying Minor has a life threatening medical condition; and the Hunting Mentor must also certify that they have received written authorization from the Qualifying Minor's parent or legal guardian approving their participation in the hunting activity; and

(f) any wildlife document(s) that must be surrendered in order to qualify for the Hunter Mentoring Program.

(3) If a Qualifying Minor must surrender a wildlife document in order to qualify for the Mentor Program, that surrender must be done prior to or at the time of their application to the Utah Hunter Mentoring Program as described in R657-67-6.

(4) If a Hunting Mentor wishes to change the Qualifying Minor with whom they share their permit, they must:

(a) Surrender the authorization issued to the Qualifying Minor by the Division;

(b) Reapply with the Division to have a new Qualifying Minor participate in the mentor program in the same manner as described in this Section.

R657-67-5. Sharing the Permit in the Field.

(1) While in the field, the Hunting Mentor must possess the following:

(a) All written certifications submitted to the Division for the Qualifying Minor's participation in the mentor program;

(b) If the Hunting Mentor is not the Qualifying Minor's parent or legal guardian, the Hunting Mentor must also certify that they have received written authorization from the Qualifying Minor's parent or legal guardian approving their participation in the hunting activity; and

(c) The authorization issued by the Division allowing the Qualifying Minor to share in the use of the Hunting Mentor's permit;

(2) Both the Qualifying Minor and the Hunting Mentor may carry a legal weapon in the field if they have satisfied the requirements to participate in the Mentoring Program.

(3) Big game taken by a Qualifying Minor shall be tagged with the Hunting Mentor's permit in the same manner as if the Hunting Mentor was the individual taking the animal.

(4) Only one big game animal may be taken under a shared permit, and the issuance of written authorization to share the permit does not confer additional rights to take big game.

R657-67-6. Variances, Surrenders, Refunds, Special Accommodations, and Administrative Details.

(1) The surrender of a wildlife document shall generally be in accordance with R657-42-4.

(2) Notwithstanding R657-42-4, a Qualifying Minor may surrender a wildlife document in their possession as part of their application to participate in the Hunter Mentoring Program, consistent with the following:

(a) the timeframe for a Qualifying Minor to surrender a permit is defined in this Section;

(b) A Qualifying Minor may surrender a wildlife document obtained as part of a group application and have their bonus points or preference points reinstated and waiting period waived without requiring all group members to also surrender their permits; and

(c) A Qualifying Minor who wishes to surrender a wildlife document after the opening day of that hunt may only do so if:

(i) they did not hunt under the authorization of that wildlife document; and

(ii) their legal guardian submits a signed affidavit certifying that the Qualifying Minor did not hunt under that wildlife document.

(4) All variances, refunds, and accommodations for people with disabilities shall be based on the type of permit that is shared and the individual using the wildlife document.

(5) All bonus points, reference points, and waiting periods shall be assessed to the Hunting Mentor.

KEY: wildlife, game laws, hunter education
July 8, 2014 **23-14-1**
23-14-3
23-14-18
23-14-19
23-19-1

R704. Public Safety, Emergency Management.
R704-1. Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program.
R704-1-1. Authority.

This rule is authorized under Section 53-2-107 which requires the Division of Emergency Management to administer the Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program, and, with the approval of the Search and Rescue Advisory Board, make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

R704-1-2. Definitions.

Terms used in this rule shall be defined as follows:

(1) "Adjusted reimbursable expenses" means reimbursable expenses which have been adjusted by application of the formula set forth in Section R704-1-7.

(2) "Board" means the Search and Rescue ("SAR") Advisory Board created in Section 53-2-108.

(3) "Expense monies" means money in the SAR Fund used primarily to reimburse expenses under the program.

(4) "Outstanding reimbursable expenses" means the difference, after the first review, between a county's adjusted reimbursable expenses and its reimbursable expenses.

(5) "Program" means the Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program.

(6) "Reimbursable expenses" means those expenses incidental to SAR activities, determined by the board to be reasonable under Section R704-1-6, for rental of fixed wing aircraft, helicopters, snowmobiles, boats and generators, and other equipment or expenses necessary or appropriate for conducting SAR activities. These expenses do not include any salary or overtime paid to any person on a regular or permanent payroll, including permanent part-time employees, of any agency or political subdivision of the state.

(7) "Reimbursable replacement costs" means those costs incidental to SAR activities determined by the board to be reasonable under Section R704-1-6, for replacement and upgrade of SAR equipment.

(8) "Reimbursable training costs" means those costs incidental to SAR activities determined by the board to be reasonable under Section R704-1-6, for training of SAR volunteers.

(9) "Reimbursement cap" means an artificial limit on the amount of reimbursement allowed to a county on first review of its application as determined by the board pursuant to Section R704-1-6B.

(10) "Replacement monies" means money in the SAR Fund used primarily to reimburse replacement costs under the program.

(11) "SAR Fund" means all funds generated under the Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program.

(12) "Training monies" means money in the SAR Fund used primarily to reimburse training costs under the program.

R704-1-3. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to set forth the process whereby the Division of Emergency Management administers the Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 2, Part 1, "Emergency Management Act," as amended.

R704-1-4. Application Process.

(1) It is the purpose of this section to set forth the procedure for obtaining reimbursements of SAR costs and expenses from the program in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 2, Part 1.

(2) As soon as possible after each incident, but no later than March 31 of each year, each county sheriff seeking reimbursement of SAR costs and expenses under the program which were incurred during the first half of that fiscal year, shall submit to the director a separate application package for each SAR incident. The application package shall include:

(a) a completed "Utah Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Application" form provided by the division; and

(b) all receipts and other documentation supporting the costs and expenses.

(3) Not later than May 1 of each year, the board shall review all timely submitted applications, apply the formula set forth below, and determine a fair and equitable distribution of all monies then available in the fund.

(4) As soon as possible after each incident, but not later than July 20 of each year, each county sheriff seeking reimbursement of SAR costs and expenses under the program which were incurred during the second half of the previous fiscal year, shall submit to the director a separate primary application package for each SAR incident.

(5) Not later than July 31 of each year, the board shall review all timely submitted applications, apply the formula set forth in Section R704-1-5 below, and determine a fair and equitable distribution of all monies available in the fund at the close of the previous fiscal year.

R704-1-5. Distribution Process - Division Responsibilities.

(1) Prior to the time the board meets to determine distribution, the division shall organize all applications and shall provide them to the board, along with the following information required under Subsection 53-2-107(7)(c):

(a) the total amount of SAR funds available in the program from the first half of the fiscal year for applications received prior to April 1; and from the second half of the fiscal year for applications received prior to October 1. One-half of the money appropriated by the legislature as dedicated credit for the program shall be available for each application period;

(b) the total costs and expenses requested by each county;

(c) the total number of SAR incidents occurring per each county population. Said information shall be presented in the form of a ratio (i.e., 1 incident per 500 residents, written as 1:500);

(d) the number of victims residing outside of the subject county. Said information shall be presented in the form of a percentage (i.e., if 10 out of 20 victims resided outside of the county, it would be presented to the board as 50%);

(e) the number of volunteer hours spent in each county in emergency response and SAR related activities per county population. This information shall be presented in the form of a ratio (i.e., 1 volunteer hour per 25 residents, written as 1:25); and

(f) which applications were received after the deadline.

R704-1-6. Distribution Process - Determination of Reimbursable Expenses and Reimbursement Caps.

(1) Upon meeting to determine distribution, the board shall first make a determination which costs and expenses sought are reimbursable expenses under the program. In so determining, the board shall consider whether the costs and expenses are:

(a) reasonable in light of the types of services and equipment provided and the existing market value of services and equipment;

(b) incidental to SAR activities;

(c) excludable as salary or overtime pay; and

(d) necessary or appropriate for conducting the type of SAR operations for which reimbursement is sought. For example, Wasatch County might apply for a total of $45,000 for costs and expenses, but the board could determine that only $40,000 met the criteria of reimbursable expenses.

(2) After determining the amount of reimbursable expenses for each county, the board shall determine reimbursement caps to provide a fair distribution of monies

available in the fund:

(a) if the total amount of reimbursable expenses is less than the amount available in the fund, the board shall award each county the amount determined to be a reimbursable expense;

(b) if the total amount of reimbursable expenses is more than the amount available in the fund, the board shall apply the following formula in determining reimbursement caps:

(i) from the total amount available in the fund for the subject application period, the board shall first set aside an amount of 10% for replacement costs, and 10% for training costs. For example, if $280,000 were available, $28,000 would be set aside as replacement monies, and $28,000 would be set aside as training monies, leaving an available balance of $224,000;

(ii) from the remaining 80% of available funds, the board shall calculate reimbursement caps per county by dividing the available amount equally between the 29 counties. Using the above example, if $224,000 were available, a first review maximum of $7,724.14 would be available for each county. To determine how much of that maximum will be awarded, the board shall determine the adjusted reimbursable expenses based on the formula set forth in Section R704-1-7.

R704-1-7. Formula for Determining Adjusted Reimbursable Expenses.

(1) For the purpose of determining a fair and equitable distribution of monies available in the fund, on its first review of applications, the board shall adjust the amount of equitable expenses each county will be awarded by applying the following point system formula:

(a) to award full payment of a county's reimbursable expenses, the county would have to achieve all of the 100 percentage points possible. The formula is based on the criteria set forth in Subsection 53-2-107(7)(c). By applying this formula, the board shall determine adjusted reimbursable expenses by calculating a percentage point value for each county, and shall then award each county that percent of their reimbursable expenses up to the reimbursement cap set under Section R704-1-6. In calculating the percentage, the following point totals are possible:

(i) each county which submits its application packages on time shall receive 25 points;

(ii) there shall be a possible 25 points based on the number of SAR incidents occurring per county population;

(iii) there shall be a possible 25 points based on the percentage of victims residing outside of the subject county; and

(iv) there shall be a possible 25 points based on the number of volunteer hours spent in each county in emergency response and SAR related activities per county population.

(b) The following ratios shall determine the points awarded based on the number of SAR incidents occurring per county population:

(i) 5 points if the ratio is greater than 1:1000 but less than 1:750;

(ii) 10 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:750 but less than 1:500;

(iii) 15 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:500 but less than 1:250;

(iv) 20 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:250 but less than 1:100;

(v) 25 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:100.

(c) The following ratios shall determine the points awarded based on the percentage of victims residing outside of the subject county:

(i) 5 points if up to 20% of the victims are from outside the county;

(ii) 10 points if between 20% and 40% of the victims are from outside the county;

(iii) 15 points if between 40% and 60% of the victims are from outside the county;

(iv) 20 points if between 60% and 80% of the victims are from outside the county;

(v) 25 points if more than 80% of the victims are from outside the county.

(d) The following ratios will determine the points awarded based on the number of volunteer hours spent in each county in emergency response and SAR related activities per county population:

(i) 5 points if the ratio is greater than 1:100 but less than 1:50;

(ii) 10 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:50 but less than 1:25;

(iii) 15 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:25 but less than 1:10;

(iv) 20 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:10 but less than 1:5;

(v) 25 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:5.

(e) The total awarded points shall be multiplied by the reimbursable expenses to determine the adjusted reimbursable expenses for each county. For example, if the board awarded 85 points to Wasatch County, the $40,000 in reimbursable expenses would be adjusted to $34,000 ($40,000 x .85). Since the cap is $7,724.14, Wasatch County would be entitled to only that amount on first review. However, on second review it could receive some or all of the remaining $32,275.86.

R704-1-8. Second Review of Applications.

(1) When, after the first review and determination of the adjusted reimbursable expenses for each county, reduced as necessary to the reimbursement caps, there are expense funds remaining from that half of the fiscal year, the board shall throw out the reimbursement caps, and determine distribution as follows:

(a) when there are enough expense funds remaining to cover the outstanding reimbursable expenses of all counties, the board shall reimburse those amounts;

(b) when there are not enough expense funds to pay the outstanding reimbursable expenses, the board shall apply the same percentage point value established for each county under Section R704-1-7 to the outstanding reimbursable expenses. When there are enough expense monies remaining to cover all adjusted reimbursable expenses, the board shall reimburse those amounts;

(c) when there are not enough expense monies to cover all adjusted reimbursable expenses, the board shall determine by majority vote how the remaining expense funds are to be distributed among the counties.

(2) In so ruling, the board shall give consideration to the equities sought to be established by the percentage point values determined under the forgoing formula.

(3) The board may, by a majority vote, elect to utilize reimbursement and training monies to cover reimbursable expenses.

R704-1-9. Reimbursement of Replacement Costs.

(1) When determining distribution of any excess expense monies,these monies may be added to the funds set aside for reimbursement of replacement and upgrade of SAR equipment under Subsection 53-2-107(1)(b).

(2) The board shall then make a determination which replacement costs sought are reimbursable under the program. In so determining, the board shall consider whether these costs are:

(a) reasonable in light of the type and extent of replacement or upgrade sought and in light of the existing market value of costs;

(b) reasonably related to or caused by the utilization of the

subject equipment in SAR activities; and

(c) not considered an unjust or improper enrichment of the owner of the subject equipment.

(3) The board shall then apply the same percentage point value established for each county under Section R704-1-7 to the replacement costs determined by the board to be reimbursable. When there are enough replacement monies to cover all reimbursable replacement costs, the board shall reimburse those amounts.

(4) When there are not enough replacement monies to cover all reimbursable replacement costs, the board shall determine by majority vote how the remaining replacement monies are to be distributed among the counties.

(a) In so ruling, the board shall give consideration to the equities sought to be established by the percentage point values determined under Section R704-1-7.

(b) The board may, by a majority vote, elect to utilize any training monies and remaining expense monies to cover replacement costs.

R704-1-10. Reimbursement of Training Costs.

(1) After determining distribution of expense and replacement monies, there are funds remaining, they may be added to the monies set aside for reimbursement of training costs under Subsection 53-2-107(1)(c).

(2) The board shall then make a determination which training costs sought are reimbursable under the program. The board shall consider whether these costs are:

(a) reasonable in light of the type and extent of training and the existing market value of costs;

(b) reasonably related to the training of SAR volunteers; and

(3) excludable as salary or overtime pay to instructors.

(a) The board shall then apply the same percentage point value established for each county under Section R704-1-7 to the training costs determined by the board to be reimbursable. When there are enough training monies to cover all reimbursable training costs sought, the board shall reimburse those amounts.

(b) When there are not enough training monies to cover all reimbursable training costs, the board shall determine by majority vote how the remaining training monies are to be distributed among the counties.

(i) The board shall give consideration to the equities sought to be established by the percentage point values determined under Section R704-1-7.

(ii) The board may, by a majority vote, elect to utilize any remaining expense and replacement monies to cover training costs.

(4) The board may also elect to carry over any monies remaining from the first half of the fiscal year to the second half. However, on review of the applications from the second half of the fiscal year, the board shall, pursuant to Subsection 53-2-109(1)(e), award all program monies remaining in the fund for that fiscal year.

KEY: search and rescue, financial reimbursement, expenses
August 19, 1999 53-2-107
Notice of Continuation July 7, 2014

R714. Public Safety, Highway Patrol.
R714-600. Performance Standards for Tow Truck Motor Carriers.
R714-600-1. Authority.

This rule is authorized by Subsection 41-6a-1406(10) which provides that the department shall make rules setting the performance standards for towing companies to be used by the department.

R714-600-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to establish procedures for a tow truck to be dispatched when a sworn officer requests the removal and towing of a motor vehicle.

R714-600-3. Definitions.

(1) Definitions used in the rule are found in Sections 41-6a-102, 53-10-102, 69-2-2, and 72-9-102.

(2) In addition:

(a) "department dispatch center" means a dispatch center which is operated or maintained by the department;

(b) "department dispatcher" means an employee of a dispatch center operated or maintained by the department whose primary duties are to receive calls for emergency police, fire, and medical services, and to dispatch the appropriate personnel and equipment in response to the calls;

(c) "dispatch center" means a facility which acts as a public safety answering point and provides emergency dispatch and communications support to sworn officers;

(d) "sworn officer" means a peace officer who is employed by the department;

(e) "tow truck" means a motor vehicle constructed, designed, altered, or equipped primarily for the purpose of towing or removing damaged, disabled, abandoned, seized, repossessed or impounded vehicles from highway or other place by means of a crane, hoist, tow bar, tow line, dolly tilt bed, or other similar means of vehicle transfer without its own power or control;

(f) "tow truck motor carrier" means any company that provides for-hire, private, salvage, or repossession towing services and includes all of the company's agents, officers, representatives and employees; and

(g) "UHP" means the Department of Public Safety, Utah Highway Patrol.

R714-600-4. Dispatch of a Tow Truck.

(1) When a sworn officer determines that a vehicle must be removed from a highway or other place, the sworn officer shall contact the dispatch center which provides service for that area and request that a tow truck motor carrier be contacted so a tow truck can be dispatched.

(2) The sworn officer will provide the dispatch center with the location, make, model and license number of the vehicle that is to be removed.

(3) If the dispatch center is operated or maintained by the department, the dispatch center shall determine which tow truck motor carrier to contact according to the this rule.

(4) Nothing in this rule precludes the owner of a vehicle from contacting a tow truck motor carrier directly to make arrangements for the removal of the vehicle.

R714-600-5. The Creation and Maintenance of a Towing Rotation List.

(1)(a) The UHP may assign a coordinator in each section office to create and maintain a towing rotation list of approved tow truck motor carriers in the area.

(b) If a towing rotation list is created, the coordinator shall be responsible for providing a copy of the current towing rotation list to the dispatch center that provides dispatch services for the area.

(2)(a) In order to be considered for inclusion on a UHP towing rotation list in a particular area, a tow truck motor carrier shall complete a UHP Towing Rotation Application and Agreement and submit it to the coordinator who is responsible for that area.

(b) A tow truck motor carrier shall complete a new UHP Towing Rotation Application and Agreement on or before July 1st of each year.

(c) A truck motor carrier may be included on the towing rotation list, if it meets the requirements described in the UHP Towing Rotation Application and Agreement.

(3) The towing rotation list will contain the following information on each tow truck motor carrier:

(i) the business name and phone number of the tow truck motor carrier;

(ii) the names and phone numbers of all tow truck operators;

(iii) after-hours contact information for the tow truck motor carrier; and

(iv) whether the tow truck motor carrier has the ability to perform any special services.

(4) A tow truck motor carrier must notify the coordinator if the tow truck motor carrier is out of service or unavailable so the tow truck motor carrier may be temporarily removed from the towing rotation list.

(5)(a) A tow truck motor carrier may be permanently removed from the towing rotation list, after notice and an opportunity to respond to the allegations, if any of the following occur:

(i) a tow truck motor carrier fails to comply with any of the requirements found in Title 72, Chapter 9, Part 6, of the Utah Code or R909-19 and R873-22M-17 of the Utah Administrative Code;

(ii) a tow truck motor carrier is operating in violation of the law or has engaged in practices which are a violation of law;

(iii) a tow truck motor carrier's continued unavailability disrupts the operation of a department dispatch center;

(iv) a tow truck motor carrier routinely fails to respond to requests for service in a timely manner;

(v) a tow truck motor carrier refuses to retrieve abandoned vehicles; or

(vi) a tow truck motor carrier violates any of the terms and conditions contained in the UHP Towing Rotation Application and Agreement.

R714-600-6. Dispatch of Tow Truck Motor Carriers by the Department.

(1)(a) When a sworn officer contacts a department dispatch center and requests that a tow truck motor carrier be dispatched, a department dispatcher will immediately contact a tow truck motor carrier on the towing rotation list provided by the coordinator for that area.

(b) Department dispatchers will contact tow truck motor carriers in the order they appear on the towing rotation list.

(2) Department dispatchers will provide the tow truck motor carrier with information regarding the nature of the call so the tow truck motor carrier may determine if the tow truck motor carrier is able to handle the call.

(3)(a) If a tow truck motor carrier fails to respond when contacted by a department dispatcher or the tow truck motor carrier is unable to respond to the call, the department dispatcher will contact the next tow truck motor carrier on the towing rotation list.

(b) A tow truck motor carrier who fails to respond or who is unable to respond to a call, will not be contacted by a department dispatcher until the next time that the tow truck motor carrier's name appears on the towing rotation list.

(4)(a) If a department dispatcher contacts a tow truck motor carrier who is available but is not equipped for the

specific type of service requested, the department dispatcher will continue to contact tow truck motor carriers on the towing rotation list until a tow truck motor carrier is found who is equipped to handle the request for service.

(b) A tow truck motor carrier's inability to provide requested services for lack of equipment, does not affect the tow truck motor carrier's place on the towing rotation list.

(5) If a tow truck motor carrier responds to a call from dispatch but tow services are later determined not to be necessary, the tow truck motor carrier will be contacted the next time that tow services are needed.

(6) If a tow truck motor carrier responds to a department dispatcher's request for service and arrives at the location specified by the sworn officer, the tow truck motor carrier must provide the requested services unless the tow truck motor carrier is mechanically unable to do so.

(7) The performance of tow services that are not at the request of a department dispatcher will not affect the tow truck motor carrier's place on the towing rotation list.

(8)(a) Each department dispatch center shall maintain a log of all of the requests for service made to certified tow truck motor carriers.

(b) The log of requests for service shall contain the following information:

(i) the date and time of the call for service;

(ii) the officer requesting service;

(iii) the reason for the request;

(iv) the description of the vehicle, including the license plate number;

(v) the location of the vehicle;

(vi) the certified tow truck motor carrier contacted;

(vii) whether the tow truck motor carrier responded to the request for service; and

(viii) the department dispatcher's initials and any remarks.

KEY: towing, motor carrier, law enforcement
August 1, 2011 41-6a-1406
Notice of Continuation July 22, 2014 53-1-106(1)(a)(I)

R909. Transportation, Motor Carrier.
R909-19. Safety Regulations for Tow Truck Operations - Tow Truck Requirements for Equipment, Operation and Certification.
R909-19-1. Authority.

This rule is enacted under the authority of Sections 72-9-601, 72-9-602, 72-9-603, 72-9-604, 53-1-106, 41-6a-1405, Utah Code.

R909-19-2. Applicability.

All tow truck motor carriers and employees must comply and observe all rules, including R909-1, regulations, traffic laws and guidelines as prescribed by State Law, including Sections 41-6a-1404, 41-6a-1405, 41-6a-1406, 72-9-301, 72-9-303, 72-9-601, 72-9-602, 72-9-603, 72-9-604, 72-9-701, 72-9-702, and 72-9-703.

R909-19-3. Definitions.

(1) "Consent Tow" means any tow truck service that is done at the vehicle, vessel, or outboard motor owner's, or its legal operator, knowledge and/or approval.

(2) "Department" means the Utah Department of Transportation.

(3) "Division" means the Motor Carrier Division.

(4) "Emergency Moves" means a tow operation initiated by law enforcement to move a wrecked or disabled motor vehicle.

(5) "Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR)" means the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination (articulated) motor vehicle. In the absence of a value specified by the manufacturer, GVCR will be determined by adding the GVWR of the power unit and the total weight of the towed unit and any load thereon.

(6) "Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)" means the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single motor vehicle.

(7) "Life-Essential personal property" includes those items essential to sustain life or health including: prescription medication, medical equipment, essential clothing (e.g. shoes, coat), food and water, child safety seats, and government issued photo-identification.

(8) "Non-Consent Police Generated Tow" means tow truck service that was ordered by a peace officer, or a person acting on behalf of a law enforcement agency, or a highway authority, as defined in Section 72-1-102.

(9) "Non-Consent Non Police Generated Tow" means towing services performed without the prior consent or knowledge of the owner of the vehicle or the person authorized by the owner to operate the vehicle from private property. The tow truck service must be from private property, at the request of the property landowner or agent for the landowner.

(10) "Normal Office Hours" means hours of operation where the office or yard shall be staffed and open for public business during normal business hours Monday thru Friday, except for designated state and federal holidays.

(11) "Recovery Operation" means a towing service that may require charges in addition to the normal one-truck/one-driver towing service requirements. The additional charges may include charges for manpower, extra equipment, traffic control, and special recovery equipment and supplies.

(12) "Tow Truck" means a motor vehicle constructed, designed, altered, or equipped primarily for the purpose of towing or removing damaged, disabled, abandoned, seized, repossessed or impounded vehicles from highway or other place by means of a crane, hoist, tow bar, tow line, dolly tilt bed, or other similar means of vehicle transfer without its own power or control.

(13) "Tow Truck Certification Program" means a program to authorize and approve tow truck motor carrier owners, operators, and vehicles is the process by which the Department, acting under Section 72-9-602, shall verify compliance with the State and Federal Motor Carriers Safety Regulations.

(14) "Tow Truck Motor Carrier" means any company that provides for-hire, private, salvage, or repossession towing services. It includes the company's agents, officers, and representatives as well as employees responsible for hiring, training, supervisory, assigning, or dispatching of drivers and employees concerned with the installation, inspection, and maintenance of equipment and/or accessories.

(15) "Tow Truck Service" means the functions and any ancillary operations associated with recovering, removing, and towing a vehicle and its load from a highway or other place by means of a tow truck.

(a) Tow Truck Service, with regards to authorized towing fees, is determined by the type and size of the towed vehicle, not the type and size of the tow truck performing the service.

(b) Towed Vehicle Classifications will be used when determining authorized fees. Information regarding the GVWR to determine classification category of towed vehicle can be found on the identification plate on the vehicle driver side doorframe. Towed vehicle classifications are as follows:

(i) "Light Duty" means any towed vehicle with a GVWR 10,000 pounds or less;

(ii) "Medium Duty" means any towed vehicle with a GVWR between 10,001 and 26,000 pounds;

(iii) "Heavy Duty" means any towed vehicle with a GVWR or GCWR 26,001 pounds and greater.

(16) "Tow Truck Motor Carrier Steering Committee" means a committee established by the Motor Carrier Division and will include enforcement personnel, industry representatives and other persons as deemed necessary.

R909-19-4. Duties - Enforcement - Compliance Audits, Inspections and Right of Entry.

The Department shall administer and in cooperation with the Department of Public Safety, Utah Highway Patrol Division as specified under Section 53-8-105, shall administer and enforce state and federal laws related to the operation of tow truck motor carriers within the state. In addition, a tow truck motor carrier shall submit its lands, property, buildings, equipment for inspection and examination and shall submit its accounts, books, records, or other documents for inspection and copying to verify compliance as authorized by Section 72-9-301.

R909-19-5. Insurance.

(1) Non-consent police generated tows performing emergency moves are required to maintain at least $750,000 of liability insurance. All other non-consent police generated tows are required to maintain at least $1,000,000 of liability insurance.

(2) Tow Truck Motor Carriers performing non-consent non-police generated tows or consent tows are required to maintain at least $1,000,000 of liability insurance.

(3) All Tow Truck Motor Carriers performing consent or non-consent tows are required to obtain a MCS-90 endorsement for environmental restoration as required in 49 CFR Part 387 - Minimum Levels of Financial Responsibility for Motor Carriers.

(4) Evidence of required insurance will be maintained at the principal place of business and made available to the Department and/or Investigator upon request and prior to the Tow Truck Motor Carrier certification.

R909-19-6. Penalties and Fines.

(1) Any tow truck motor carrier that fails or neglects to comply with State or Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, other statutes, any part of this rule, any term or condition of the permit or any materials that it incorporates either by reference

or attachment, or a Departmental order, is subject to:

(a) a civil penalty as authorized by Section 72-9-701, and 72-9-703;

(b) suspension or revocation of a carrier or tow truck certification (suspension or revocation will be based upon the severity of violations to this rule, Sections 41-6a-1406 and 72-9-603);

(c) issuance of a cease-and-desist order as authorized by Section 72-9-303; and

(d) the revocation or suspension of registration by the Utah State Tax Commission pursuant to Section 72-9-303.

R909-19-7. Towing Notice Requirements.

(1) All non-consent police generated and non-consent non-police generated tows conducted by Tow Truck Motor Carriers must input required information in electronic form on the Division of Motor Vehicles Utah State Tax Commission's website, at "https://secure.utah.gov/ivs/ivs" as required by 41-6a-1406(11).

(a) Tow Truck Motor Carriers may charge an administrative fee up to but not exceeding $30.00 per vehicle notification for reporting non-consent tows to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

(2) Tow Truck Motor Carriers must notify the local enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the area from where the vehicle, vessel, or outboard motor was removed on all non-consent non-police generated tows immediately upon arrival at the impound or storage yard.

(a) For tows conducted on vehicles, vessels, and outboard motors and the owner information does not appear in the IVS or TLR (Title License Registration) systems, a Tow Truck Motor Carrier has met this requirement if they can provide proof that a letter has been sent to the Utah State Tax Commission Division of Motor Vehicle or the appropriate state where the vehicle, vessel, and outboard motor is registered, within two business days requesting the needed information to send the letter.

(3) If required notifications to the Division of Motor Vehicles and local law enforcement is not completed as required by Sections 41-6a-1406 and 72-9-603, the Tow Truck Motor Carrier or operator may not collect any fees associated with the removal or begin charging storage fees as authorized under Sections 41-6a-1406 and 72-9-603 until the removal has been reported to the Motor Vehicle Division and the local law enforcement agency.

(4) If notification to the last known owner and lien holder is not made as required by this rule, the Tow Truck Motor Carrier may be subject to penalties as outlined in this rule.

(5) The tow truck motor carrier or the tow truck driver must provide a copy of the Utah Consumer Bill of Rights Regarding Towing at first contact with the owner of a vehicle, vessel, or out board motor that was towed.

(a) The tow truck motor carrier must be able to verify that the consumer received their copy of the Utah Consumer Bill of Rights Regarding Towing.

(6) The Utah Consumer Bill of Rights Regarding Towing shall contain the following language and information:

(a) The consumer has the right to know they are being charged an appropriate fee. Towing fees are established by the Utah Department of Transportation under Utah Code Annotated Section 72-9-603 and Utah Administrative Code R909-19. http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r909/r909-019.htm

(i) Non-Consent Police Generated Tow.

(A) Light duty vehicle: Tow fee - up to $145.00 per hour, per unit; Storage fee - up to $40.00 per day for outside storage or $45.00 per day for inside storage; Administrative fee - up to $30.00; Fuel Surcharge - percentage of tow fee. See R909-19-14 for specific fuel surcharge rate.

(B) Medium duty vehicle: Tow fee - up to $240.00 per hour, per unit; Storage fee - up to $60.00 per day for outside storage or $85.00 per day for inside storage; Administrative fee - up to $30.00; Fuel Surcharge - percentage of tow fee. See R909-19-14 for specific fuel surcharge rate.

(C) Heavy duty vehicle: Tow fee - up to $300.00 per hour, per unit; Storage fee - up to $60.00 per day for outside storage or $85.00 per day for inside storage; Administrative fee - up to $30.00; Fuel Surcharge - percentage of tow fee. See R909-19-14 for specific fuel surcharge rate.

(D) Light, medium and heavy duty vehicles: An additional 15% per hour may be charged for the tow fee if the towed vehicle is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Part 172, subpart F.

(ii) Non-Consent Non-Police Generated Tow.

(A) Light duty vehicle: Tow fee - up to $145.00 per tow; Storage fee - up to $25.00 per day for outside storage or $30.00 per day for inside storage; Administrative fee - up to $30.00; Fuel Surcharge - percentage of tow fee. See R909-19-14 for specific fuel surcharge rate.

(B) Medium duty vehicle: Tow fee - up to $240.00 per tow; Storage fee - up to $45.00 per day for outside storage or $70.00 per day for inside storage or $100.00 per day for outside storage of vehicles used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous; Administrative fee - up to $30.00; Fuel Surcharge - percentage of tow fee. See R909-19-14 for specific fuel surcharge rate.

(C) Heavy duty vehicle: Tow fee - up to $300.00 per tow; Storage fee - up to $45.00 per day for outside storage or $70.00 per day for inside storage or $100.00 per day for outside storage of vehicles used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous; Administrative fee - up to $30.00; Fuel Surcharge - percentage of tow fee. See R909-19-14 for specific fuel surcharge rate.

(D) Light, medium and heavy duty vehicles: An additional 15% per hour may be charged for the tow fee if the towed vehicle is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Part 172, subpart F.

(b) All non-consent tows must be reported to the Utah Motor Vehicle Division via the Impound Vehicle System (IVS) before payment can be collected as per Utah Code annotated Sections 41-6a-1406 and 72-9-603. To verify that the required IVS reporting was completed by the tow truck company visit http://www.tow.utah.gov.

(i) The consumer has a right to receive documentation from the tow truck motor carrier showing the date and time the storage began.

(c) The tow truck motor carrier, driver(s) and vehicle(s) must comply with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations at http://www.udot.utah.gov by clicking on the Motor Carrier link and then the safety and compliance link.

(d) A consumer has the right to file a complaint alleging:

(i) Overcharges:

(ii) Inadequate certification for the driver, truck or company, and;

(iii) Violations of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, Utah Code Annotated or Utah Administrative Code.

(e) Complaints may be filed online with the Utah Department of Transportation at http://www.udot.utah.gov. Click on the Motor Carrier Division tab, Comments or Complaints tab, and click on the Tow Truck Complaint form.

R909-19-8. Certification.

There are three (3) certifications required by the Department.

(1) Tow Truck Driver Certification.

(a) Effective July 1, 2004 all tow truck drivers will be tested and certified in accordance with National Driver Certification Procedure (NDCP) standards and carry evidence of certification for the appropriate level of vehicle they are operating. These standards of conduct and proficiency may be tested and certified through an accepted program approved by the Department.

(i) Towing and Recovery Association of America (TRAA) Testing Program;

(ii) Wreckmaster Certification Program;

(iii) AAA Certification Program;

(iv) Utah Safety Council;

(v) North American Towing Academy; or

(vi) Other driver testing certification programs approved by the Department to meet certification requirements, however, the Tow Truck Motor Carrier must obtain prior approval in writing from the Motor Carrier Division Administrator or Division representative by calling (801) 965-4892.

(b) Information on qualified certification programs may be obtained by contacting the Motor Carrier Division at (801) 965-4892.

(c) Tow Truck Motor Carriers shall ensure that all drivers are:

(i) properly trained to operate tow truck equipment;

(ii) licensed, as required under Sections 53-3-101, through 53-3-909 Uniform Driver License Act; and

(iii) properly certified.

(2) Tow Truck Vehicle Certification.

(a) All tow trucks shall be inspected and certified biannually.

(b) All tow trucks must be equipped with required safety equipment. Safety Equipment List can be found at http://www.udot.utah.gov/index.php/m=c/tid=396 or by calling 801-965-4892.

(c) Upon vehicle certification, a UDOT certification sticker will be issued and shall be affixed on the driver's side rear window.

(d) Documentation of UDOT tow truck vehicle inspection certification shall be kept in the vehicle files and be available upon request by Department personnel.

(3) Tow Truck Motor Carrier Certification.

(a) Tow Truck Motor Carriers shall be certified biannually to ensure compliance as required by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, Utah Code Annotated, and local laws where applicable.

R909-19-9. Certification Fees.

The Department may charge Tow Truck Motor Carriers a fee biannually as authorized by Section 72-9-603 to cover costs associated with driver, vehicle, and carrier certifications.

R909-19-10. Information Required on Towing Receipt.

Charges for services provided must be clearly reflected on a company receipt and a copy shall be provided to the customer. The receipt must include the following information:

(a) company name;

(b) address;

(c) phone number;

(d) transportation, administration, fuel surcharge, and storage fees charged;

(e) name of company driver;

(f) unit number;

(g) license plate of the towed vehicle;

(h) make, model, Vehicle Identification Number, and year of the towed vehicle; and

(i) start and end time with total hours for services provided.

R909-19-11. Maximum Towing Rates. Non-Consent Police Generated Tows.

(1) $145 per hour, per unit, when towing a "Light Duty" vehicle.

(a) An additional 15% per hour may be charged if the towed vehicle is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Part 172, subpart F.

(2) $240 per hour, per unit, when towing a "Medium Duty" vehicle.

(a) An additional 15% per hour may be charged if the towed vehicle is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Part 172, subpart F.

(3) $300 per hour, per unit, when towing a "Heavy Duty" vehicle.

(a) An additional 15% per hour may be charged if the towed vehicle is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Part 172, subpart F.

(4) If a tow truck apparatus is mechanically connected to a vehicle, the tow truck will be considered in possession of the vehicle.

(a) If the owner, authorized operator, or authorized agent of the owner of a motor vehicle, is attempting to retrieve said vehicle before the tow truck is mechanically connected, no fee(s) will be charged to the vehicle owner.

(b) If the owner, authorized operator, or authorized agent of the owner of the vehicle, is attempting to retrieve said vehicle before the vehicle is removed from the property or scene, the maximum fee shall not exceed 50% of the posted rate schedule.

(5) Charges for recovery operations, as defined by R909-19-3, shall be coordinated with the towed vehicle owner prior to initiating the additional charges relating to the recovery operation. Coordination with the towed vehicle owner should result in an agreement between the tow vehicle owner and Tow Truck Motor Carrier.

(6) Pursuant to Section 72-9-603 it is illegal for a Tow Truck Motor Carrier to require the owner of an impounded vehicle to pay any money other than the appropriate amount listed in this rule. Any tow truck service charging more than the maximum approved rates may be assessed civil penalties determined by the Department, as authorized under Section 72-9-703.

(7) Tow Truck Motor Carriers shall obey all local city and county laws, when applicable, pertaining to placement of signs, notification, and other towing related ordinances. Strobe lights are not allowed on Tow Trucks. The acceptable color for tow truck lights is amber.

R909-19-12. Maximum Storage Rates. Non-Consent Police Generated Tows.

(1) $40 Maximum per day, per unit, for outside storage of "Light Duty" vehicles.

(2) $45 Maximum per day, per unit may be charged for inside storage of "Light Duty" vehicles only at the owner's request, or at the order of a law enforcement agency or highway authority.

(3) $60 Maximum per day, per unit for outside storage of "Medium/Heavy Duty" vehicles.

(4) $85 Maximum per day, per unit may be charged for

inside storage of "Medium/Heavy Duty" vehicles only at the owner's request, or at the order of a law enforcement agency or highway authority.

(5) $115 Maximum per day, per unit for outside storage of vehicles used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Part 172, subpart F.

(6) $165 Maximum per day, per unit may be charged for inside storage of vehicles used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Part 172, subpart F, only at the owner's request, or at the order of a law enforcement agency or highway authority.

(7) Pursuant to Section 72-9-603, it is illegal for a Tow Truck Motor Carrier to require the owner of an impounded vehicle to pay any money other than the appropriate amount listed in this rule. Any tow truck service charging more than the maximum approved rates may be assessed civil penalties determined by the Department, as authorized under Section 72-9-703.

(8) For the purpose of calculating storage rates, if the first six (6) hours of storage for a vehicle includes more than one day, the authorized storage fee is only the charge for one day.

R909-19-13. Maximum Non-Consent Non-Police Generated Towing Rate.

(1) The maximum rate for a "Light Duty" vehicle is $145 per tow.

(2) The maximum rate for a "Medium Duty" vehicles is $240 per tow.

(3) The maximum rate for a "Heavy Duty" vehicle is $300 per tow.

(4) If a tow truck apparatus is mechanically connected to a vehicle, the tow truck will be considered in possession of the vehicle.

(a) If the owner, authorized operator, or authorized agent of the owner of a motor vehicle, is attempting to retrieve said vehicle before the tow truck is mechanically connected, no fee(s) will be charged to the vehicle owner.

(b) If the owner, authorized operator, or authorized agent of the owner of the vehicle, is attempting to retrieve said vehicle before the vehicle is removed from the property or scene, the maximum fee shall not exceed 50% of the posted rate schedule.

(5) Pursuant to Section 72-9-603, it is illegal for a Tow Truck Motor Carrier to require the owner of an impounded vehicle to pay any money other than the appropriate amount listed in this rule. Any tow truck service charging more than the maximum approved rates may be assessed civil penalties determined by the Department, as authorized under Section 72-9-703.

(6) Tow Truck Motor Carriers shall obey all local city and county laws, when applicable, pertaining to placement of signs, notification, and other towing related ordinances.

R909-19-14. Maximum Storage Rates. Non-Consent Non-Police Generated Tows.

(1) $25 Maximum per day, per unit, for outside storage of "Light Duty" vehicles.

(2) $30 Maximum per day, per unit may be charged for inside storage of "Light Duty" vehicles only at the owner's request, or at the order of a law enforcement agency or highway authority.

(3) $45 Maximum per day, per unit for outside storage of "Medium/Heavy Duty" vehicles.

(4) $70 Maximum per day, per unit may be charged for inside storage of "Medium/Heavy Duty" vehicles only at the owner's request, or at the order of a law enforcement agency or highway authority.

(5) $100 Maximum per day, per unit for outside storage of vehicles used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Part 172, subpart F.

(6) $150 Maximum per day, per unit may be charged for inside storage of vehicles used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Part 172, subpart F, only at the owner's request, or at the order of a law enforcement agency or highway authority.

(7) Pursuant to Section 72-9-603, it is illegal for a Tow Truck Motor Carrier to require the owner of an impounded vehicle to pay any money other than the appropriate amount listed in this rule. Any tow truck service charging more than the maximum approved rates may be assessed civil penalties determined by the Department, as authorized under Section 72-9-703.

(8) For the purpose of calculating storage rates, if the first six (6) hours of storage for a vehicle includes more than one day, the authorized storage fee is only the charge for one day.

R909-19-15. Fuel Surcharge for Non-Consent Police and Non-Consent Non-Police Generated Tows.

(1) When the daily Rocky Mountain Average, as determined by the Department of Energy, for the price of fuel raises $0.25 from the base rate of $3.00 to $3.25 per gallon, a tow truck motor carrier may charge a 5% surcharge of the base tow rate. An additional 5% shall be allowed for each $0.25 per gallon increase. Conversely, as the price of fuel drops, the fuel surcharge shall decrease by the same rate.

TABLE

Fuel Surcharge		Fuel Price				
Size of Tow	Base Rate	$3.25	$3.50	$3.75	$4.00	$4.25
Light Duty	$145.00	$7.25	$14.50	$21.75	$29.00	$36.25
Medium Duty	$240.00	$12.00	$24.00	$36.00	$48.00	$60.00
Heavy Duty	$300.00	$15.00	$30.00	$45.00	$60.00	$75.00

(a) To determine the Rocky Mountain daily average per gallon diesel cost, refer to http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/wohdp/diesel.sap.

(b) The fuel surcharge may be charged on non-consent police generated tow when the vehicle is being used in the function of a tow vehicle i.e. travel to and from the scene and during the operation of equipment for recovery operation. Non-consent non-police tows may charge a one time fee.

(c) Surcharge fee shall be listed as a separate fee on the tow bill.

R909-19-16. Towing and Storage Rates. Public Consent Tows.

Towing rates for public consent tows are the responsibility of the consumer and the tow truck motor carrier as contracted for services rendered and are not regulated by the Department.

R909-19-17. Rates and Storage Posting Requirements.

Pursuant to Section 72-9-603, a tow truck motor carrier or impound yard shall clearly and conspicuously post and disclose all its current non-consent fees and rates for towing and storage of a vehicle.

R909-19-18. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Requirements.

All tow truck motor carriers that meet the definition of a

commercial motor carrier shall comply with all State and Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, in addition to any other legal requirements established in statute, rule, or permit.

R909-19-19. Consumer Protection Information.

Pursuant to Section 72-9-602, the Department shall make consumer protection information available to the public that may use a tow truck motor carrier. To obtain such information, the public can call the Motor Carrier Division at (801) 965-4892.

R909-19-20. Establishment of Tow Truck Steering Committee and Work Group.

(1) The Administrator for the Motor Carrier Division will establish a Steering Committee to provide advisory information and input.

(2) The Motor Carrier Advisory Board, established by the Governor, will serve as the steering body for regulatory guidance and the Department's certification process.

R909-19-21. Annual Review of Rates, Fees and Certification Process.

(1) During the regularly scheduled Motor Carrier Advisory Board meeting in August of each year, the board will review rates, fees, tow truck motor carrier procedures, and the certification process. The board is not required to review each of these items every year.

(2) This meeting will provide a forum for interested parties to provide evidence in support of any rate or fee increase or issues related to procedures regarding the certification process.

(3) All interested parties must notify the Department of these issues by August 1 of each year to ensure placement on the agenda.

R909-19-22. Ability to Petition for Review.

Any Tow Truck Carrier who believes the Division has acted wrongfully in denying or suspending certification or in imposing a cease-and-desist order may petition the Department for review of that action pursuant to Utah Admin. Code R907-1, Administrative Procedures.

R909-19-23. Record Retention.

Tow Truck Motor Carriers shall retain records relating to rates charged for services for a period of six months after the service has been provided. However, if the Division or the vehicle owner have notified the carrier that it disputes its ability to charge a particular fee, the carrier shall retain the record until six months after the dispute has concluded or a court rule or order requires a longer retention period.

R909-19-24. Life Essential Property.

Property which is deemed as life essential shall be given to the vehicle owner regardless of payment for rendered services.

KEY: safety regulations, trucks, towing, certifications

July 8, 2014

Notice of Continuation September 19, 2011

41-6a-1404
41-6a-1405
41-6a-1406
53-1-106
53-8-105
72-9-601
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72-9-303
72-9-701
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