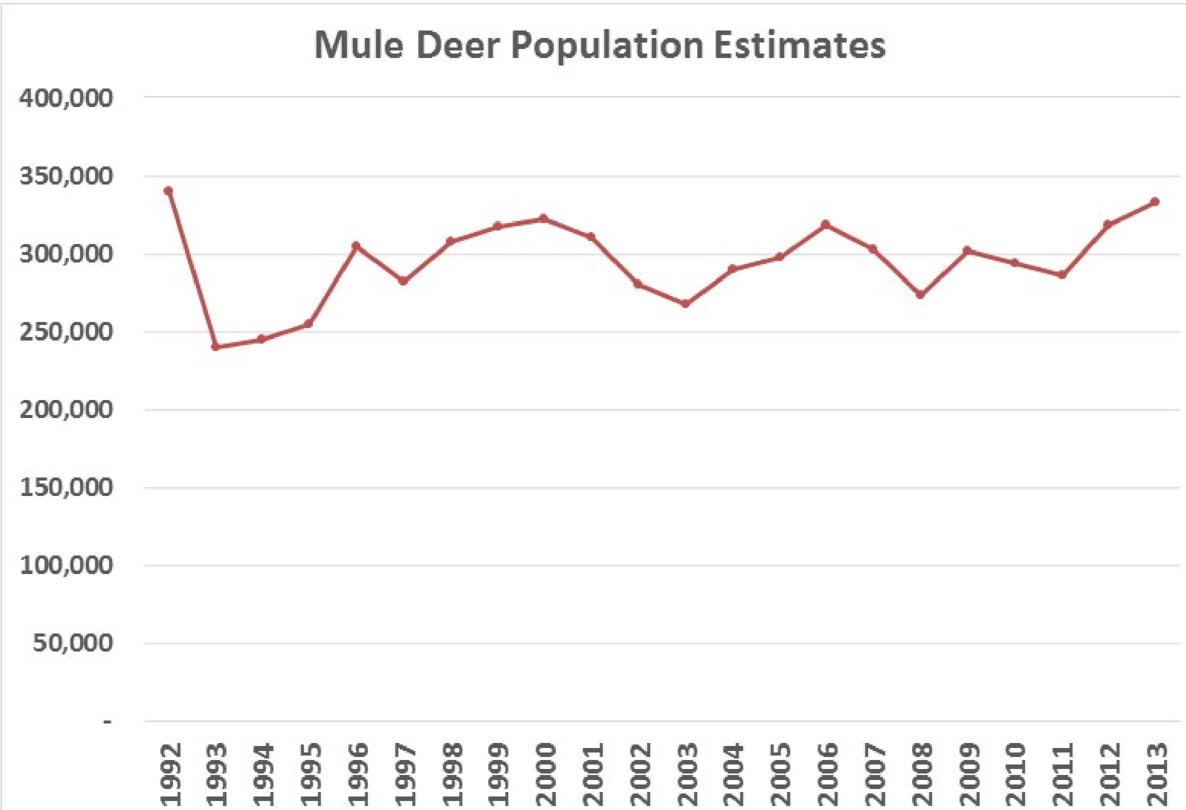
Fiscal Highlights

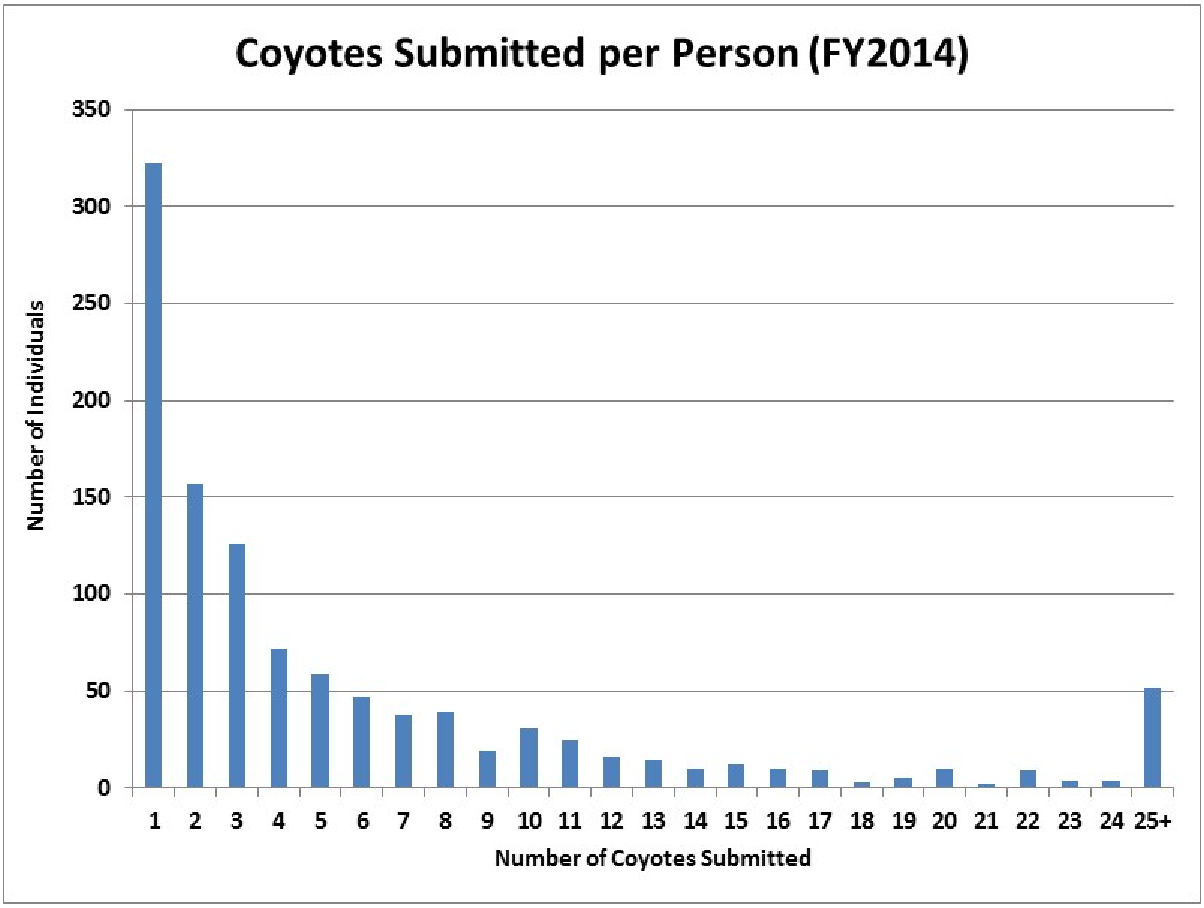
Coyote Removal Program - Ivan D. Djambov

The Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) has been working to improve the mule deer numbers in Utah for several years (see chart below). In addition to DWR's efforts to improve the trend by restoring deer habitat, reducing highway mortality, and limiting spread of disease, in the last two years, the division has increased their efforts in predator control.



UCA 23-30-104 authorizes the division to provide incentives to participants who "remove a predatory animal that is detrimental to mule deer production." Two years ago, DWR implemented a coyote removal program with a $50 bounty. To receive the reward, each participant must submit the scalp of the coyote with both ears attached, the lower jaw, and a datasheet that documents where it was killed. The division has been using the $500,000 annual appropriation from the Mule Deer Protection Account for the program.

$352,100 of the total FY 2014 appropriation was used to pay the $50 for 7,041 submitted coyotes to 1,096 individuals. The figure below shows the number of coyotes submitted by person. Two-thirds of the participants submitted five animals or less.

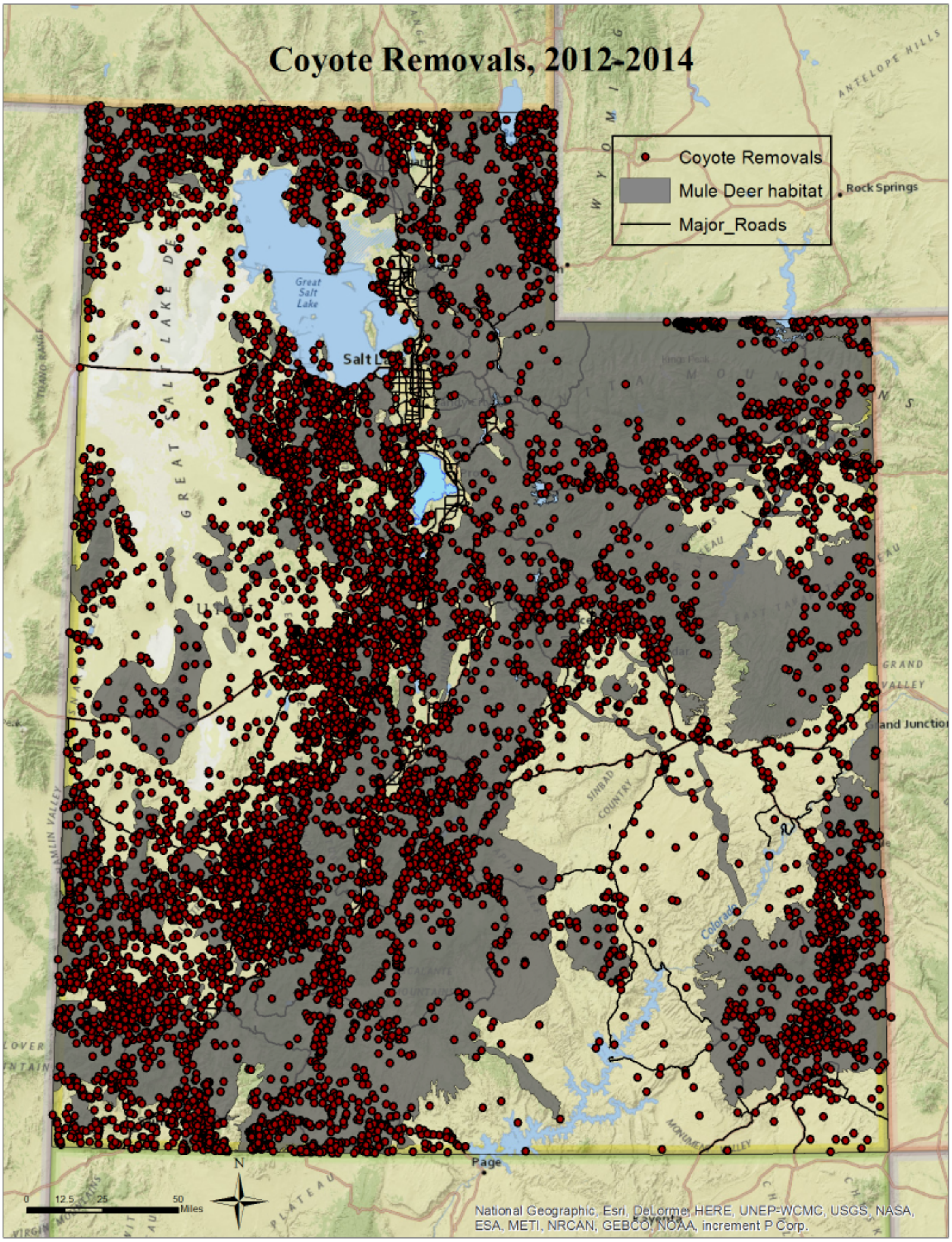


$140,000 of the remaining funding was used for 14 contracts with individuals for coyote removal in specific areas. The contractors removed total of 236 coyotes in FY 2014. The average cost per removed coyote is $593.

One half of the submitted coyotes in FY 2014 were taken in six deer management units: Box Elder, West Desert, SW Desert, Fillmore, Beaver, and Pine Valley.

Coyotes Harvested by Area		
Hunt Unit/Tribal	**Coyotes**	**Percent**
Box Elder	698	10.5%
West Desert	566	8.5%
Southwest Desert	524	7.9%
Fillmore	519	7.8%
Beaver	517	7.8%
Pine Valley	476	7.1%
San Juan	421	6.3%
South Slope	332	5.0%
Cache	307	4.6%
Central Mountains	307	4.6%
Zion	246	3.7%
Oquirrh-Stansbury	235	3.5%
Plateau	200	3.0%
Paunsaugunt	169	2.5%
North Slope	145	2.2%
La Sal	123	1.8%
Wasatch Mountains	110	1.7%
San Rafael	105	1.6%
Nine Mile	89	1.3%
Monroe	79	1.2%
Mt. Dutton	77	1.2%
Morgan South Rich	75	1.1%
Book Cliffs	72	1.1%
Panguitch Lake	69	1.0%
Henry Mountains	52	0.8%
Kaiparowits	48	0.7%
Ogden	46	0.7%
East Canyon	28	0.4%
Navajo Reservation	23	0.3%
Chalk Creek	3	0.0%
Kamas	3	0.0%

Are coyotes killed where there is a need or where it is convenient? The answer from DWR is: yes to both. The figure below provides a map with the location the coyotes were taken (red dots), and an overlaid map of the mule deer range in Utah (shaded dark gray) for the period 2012-2014. Ideally, all of the coyote harvests should occur within the grey areas, which would benefit mule deer.



In addition to predator location, important factors impacting the mule deer population are the time of year the coyotes are taken, as well as the age and gender of the removed coyotes. The program currently does not restrict or discriminate among those factors. The reward is provided per killed coyote. In the future, as they collect more data on the coyote and deer populations, DWR biologists may want to consider adjusting the rules to include these factors to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the program.

DAS and DTS Reports - Gary K. Ricks

In the last few months, the Departments Technology Services and Administrative Services and have released a number of reports. A number of others will be released in October and November. Many of these reports are prepared annually and typically are presented before legislative committees charged with oversight of these agencies. However, the information may be useful to all legislators in preparation for the upcoming general session, as well as to other interested stakeholders and the general public.

Following is a list of reports with a brief description and the website address for each report.

Departments Technology Services (*DTS)*

Department of Technology Services Accomplishments Report 2014 (36 pages), http://dts.utah.gov/about-us/documents/2014DTSAccomplishmentsReport.pdf: Provides details of accomplishments and achievements across state government and individual agencies DTS serves.

Department of Technology Services Annual Report 2014 (11 pages), http://dts.utah.gov/about-us/documents/2014AnnualReport.pdf: Provides an overview and description of DTS, organization structure, principal activities and performance statistics, efforts with individual state agencies, FY 2015 initiatives, and emerging issues.

Department of Technology Services Strategic Plan 2014-2017 (5 pages), http://dts.utah.gov/about-us/documents/2014-2017StrategicPlan.pdf: Addresses privacy and security standards, customer service principles and practices, including accessibility, mobility, desktop management, application development and project management.

Department of Technology Services Information Technology Plan FY 2015 (800 pages), http://dts.utah.gov/about-us/documents/FY2015ITPlan.pdf: Provides a detailed IT plan and analysis (including fiscal costs for each agency DTS serves for FY 2015.

Department of Administrative Services (DAS)

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR (approximately 250 pages), typically released last week of October, http://finance.utah.gov/cafr.html: Provides a presentation of audited financial statements, which report the state's financial position and results of operations, as well as certain demographic and statistical information.

Division of Archives Strategic Plan 2015-2019 (17 pages), http://archives.utah.gov/documents/StrategicPlan2014.pdf: Describes mission, goals, values, objectives and operations activities plans.

Annual Fleet Vehicle Report (approximately 230 pages), typically released the first week in November, http://fleet.utah.gov/reports/statevehiclereport/index.html: Provides detailed analysis of the composition and distribution of the state's vehicle fleet.

Annual Fleet Cost Efficiency Report (approximately 50 pages), typically released the first week in November, http://fleet.utah.gov/menu-energy-efficiency.html: Provides detailed analysis of cost efficiencies performance data, and goals and plans for individual agencies going forward.

Utah Office of the Inspector General Medicaid Services Annual Report 2014 (14 pages), http://oig.utah.gov/Docs/Presentations/FINAL%202014%20Utah%20OIG%20Annual%20Report,%20092314.pdf: Describes the mission, vision, services, functions and achievements, fiscal report, return on investment, recovery outcomes, and office summary for FY 2014.

Utah Judicial Conduct Commission Annual Report FY 2014 (4 pages), http://jcc.utah.gov/documents/jcc_annualrep_2014.pdf: Describes the creation and authority of the commission, number of complaints received in FY 2014, confidentiality of commission records and proceedings, sanctions, dismissals and warnings, and budget information.

How Close Did We Come to the Cap on Sales Tax Earmarks for Transportation in FY 2014? - Steven M. Allred

Since 2005, the Legislature has earmarked portions of the sales tax for highway construction projects. The two earmarks that generate the most revenue are the 8.3% of sales tax earmark in UCA 59-12-103(8)(a)(i) and the 30% of sales tax growth (over the FY 2011 base earmark) in UCA 59-12-103(8)(a)(ii) (S.B. 229, 2011 G.S.)

These two earmarks generated $271 million in FY 2014 as follows:

- 8.3%: $175 million
- 30%: $96 million

Statute (UCA 59-12-103(8)(b)(ii) caps deposits from those two earmarks to transportation projects at 17% of sales tax collections. In FY 2014, the 17% cap was approximately $359 million. Therefore, actual deposits were approximately $88 million under the cap.

- FY 2014 17% Cap: $359 million
- FY14 Deposits: $271 million
- Cap Space: $88 million

In addition to the two capped earmarks, other sales tax earmarks for transportation include (FY 2014 Actual Amounts):

- $90 million
- 1/16% ($31 million)
- 1/64% ($8 million)
- .025% ($11 million)
- .025% for chokepoints ($11 million)

How Have Tax Changes in Utah Compared to the Nation? - Thomas E. Young

Every spring and winter, the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) releases numbers on what states have done with budgeted revenue, known as their Fiscal Survey of the States. How do tax changes in Utah compare to the nation as a whole?

The pink line in the figure below corresponds with the right axis and represents tax changes enacted by Utah.

The brown bars correspond with the left axis and represent net tax changes across the 50 states, as reported by NASBO.

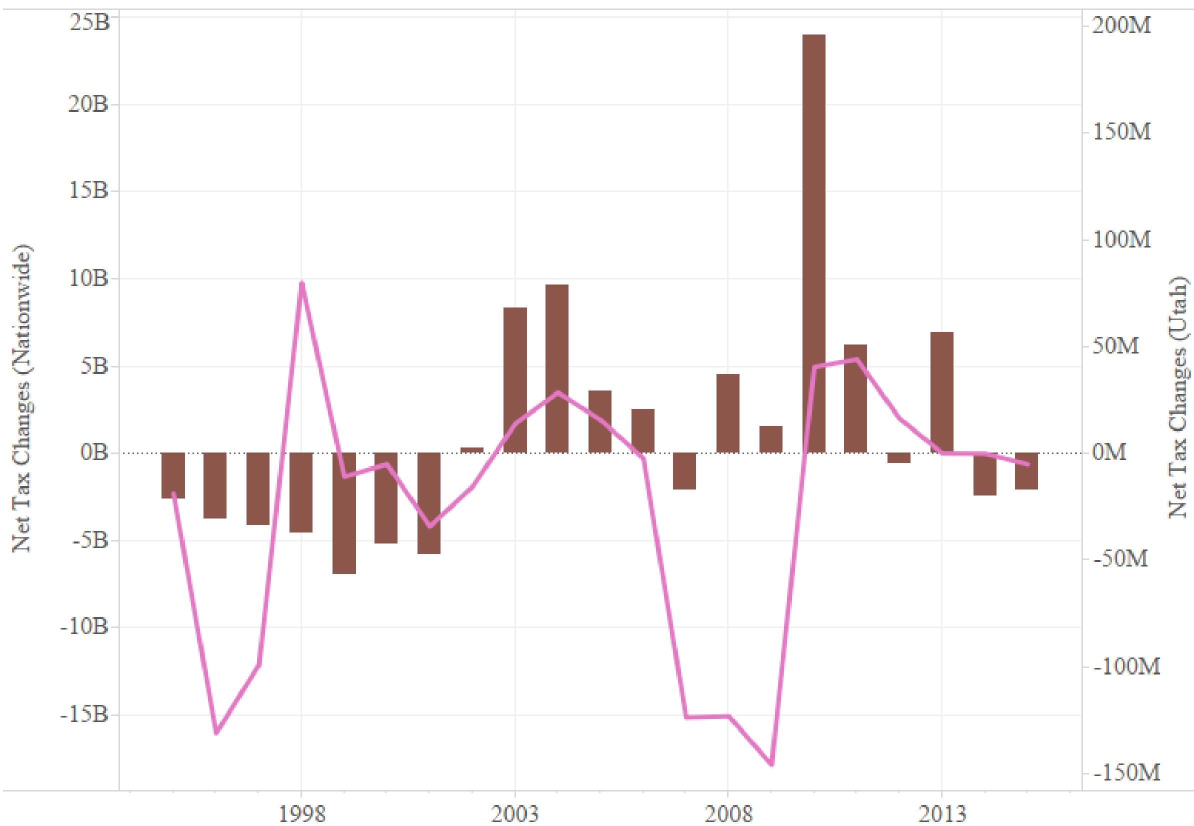
Overall, Utah tax policy somewhat follows the national trend and the business cycle. Prior to the NASDAQ bust, the general trend was for states to reduce tax liability, and, with the exception of 1998, Utah followed that general trend.

Following the NASDAQ correction, on the net, states increased the tax burden. Utah followed that trend until 2007.

From 2007 to 2011, the states flipped from implementing net tax reductions to net tax increases, peaking at $24 billion in 2010. Utah was somewhat aligned, reducing the tax burden from 2007 to 2009, after which, net tax increases were the story until 2013.

The two most recent years - 2014 and 2015 - have seen, for the first time since 2001, two consecutive years of net tax burden reductions for both Utah and the nation.

State Enacted Tax Changes, Utah Compared to the Nation



Sources: NASBO, LFA

Measure Names
- Net Tax Changes (Nationwide) (left axis, brown bars)
- Net Tax Changes (Utah) (right axis, pink line)

Overall, state tax changes somewhat follow the national trend and business cycle.

Income Tax Appropriations to Public and Higher Education - Ben Leishman

In November 1996, Utah voters amended the Utah Constitution to formally authorize the practice of appropriating state income tax revenue to support higher education institutions and programs. The history of appropriating from this source to the higher education budget pre-dates the constitutional amendment. The following link, "Appropriations History: State Education Funds," provides a table and a chart detailing the allocation of state education revenues back to the time of the constitutional amendment.

Appropriations records show the use of income tax revenue in the higher education budget back to the early 1980's. Prior to the amendment, income tax appropriations to higher education came from the Uniform School Fund based on the Utah Attorney General's Revised Opinion No. 90-31, released in January 1991. This opinion concluded that "revenue received from taxes on income may be used for both the public education system and the higher education system as defined in the Constitution if authorized by the Legislature" (1996-97 Appropriations Report).

Prior to the constitutional amendment, the amount of income tax revenue appropriated to higher education was around $5 million. The amount increased in the years following the amendment to $51 million in FY 1997, the first year following the amendment, to approximately $689 million in FY 2008. Currently, in FY 2015, appropriations to higher education total approximately $649 million.

The chart included in the link above shows that appropriations from income tax revenue to the higher education budget fluctuate over time and largely respond to trends in the economy. After the amendment, appropriations to higher education increased to the peak in FY 2001 mentioned above. During the recession that followed, the Legislature reduced appropriations from income tax revenue to higher education. Again, as the economy improved, appropriations to higher education increased increased to the all-time high in FY 2008 and reduced during the economic downturn that followed.

In both economic downturns, the Legislature made a policy decision to minimize the impact of state spending cuts on the public education (K-12) budget. During these times, appropriations to higher education shifted to the state's General Fund, which provided more capacity in the Education Fund (where income tax is deposited) to fund the public education budget. As a result, the constitutional amendment has provided greater flexibility to the Legislature to manage the state budget and balance state revenues between the General and Education Funds.

Pew Final Key Findings - Gary R. Syphus

After several months of research, the Pew Charitable Trusts' Public Safety Performance Project presented their final key findings on October 9th to the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ). Based on the Pew findings, CCJJ organized three subgroups (1) Sentencing, (2) Release, and (3) Treatment and Supervision, to respond and make recommendations that will likely have both policy and budget implications if implemented. They refer to the MGT study and estimate that by averting prison population growth, the state could avoid costs of about $542 million over the next 20 years (about $27 million on average per year).

Some of the key PEW findings were:

1. While the incarceration rate in Utah remains below the national average, Utah's prison population increased by 22% over the last 10 years and is projected to grow another 37% in the next 20 years.
2. Nonviolent 2nd and 3rd degree offenders are driving prison growth with more admissions and longer time served.
3. About 46% of prison population is made up of people revoked from prison.

Below are 10 of the 21 recommendations the three subgroups recommended:

1. Reclassifying simple drug possession offenses as a class A misdemeanors; and commercial drug offenses as 3rd degree felonies.
2. Lowering sentencing guidelines for certain lower level crimes.
3. Establish maximum guidelines specific for technical violations.
4. Establishing time credits for fulfilling certain programming requirements.
5. Establishing a graduated sanctions for revocations.
6. Improving transition from prison to supervision process through greater coordination and creating new positions specifically dealing with transition.

7. Eliminate GED requirement in order to be released, assuming they have met all other conditions for release.
8. Further study on aging/mentally ill and develop policies.
9. Ensure treatment adheres to evidence-based methods.
10. Establishing specific standards for treatment in county jails.

As background, in February of 2014, state leaders requested that the Pew Charitable Trusts' Public Safety Performance Project "conduct research and analysis of Utah's sentencing and corrections system, develop inmate population impact statements for use in our state's forthcoming decisions regarding the potential relocation of the Utah State Prison in Draper, and explore policy options that would hold offenders accountable, improve public safety, and contain corrections costs."

Snow College Concurrent Enrollment Update - Spencer C. Pratt

During the 2014 General Session, the Legislature passed S.B. 38, "Snow College Concurrent Education Program." The bill requires Snow College to provide concurrent enrollment courses to high school students, which can be applied toward an Associate's degree. The bill also requires that Snow College deliver the program through interactive video conferencing (IVC) and provide advisory support to students. The Legislature provided $1.3 million to develop and implement the program.

During this past summer, Snow College has contracted with rural school districts, worked on a cooperative agreement with Utah State University, hired 7 IVC program professors and 3 program advisors, and provided the list of concurrent enrollment courses that will be delivered by IVC to the school districts.

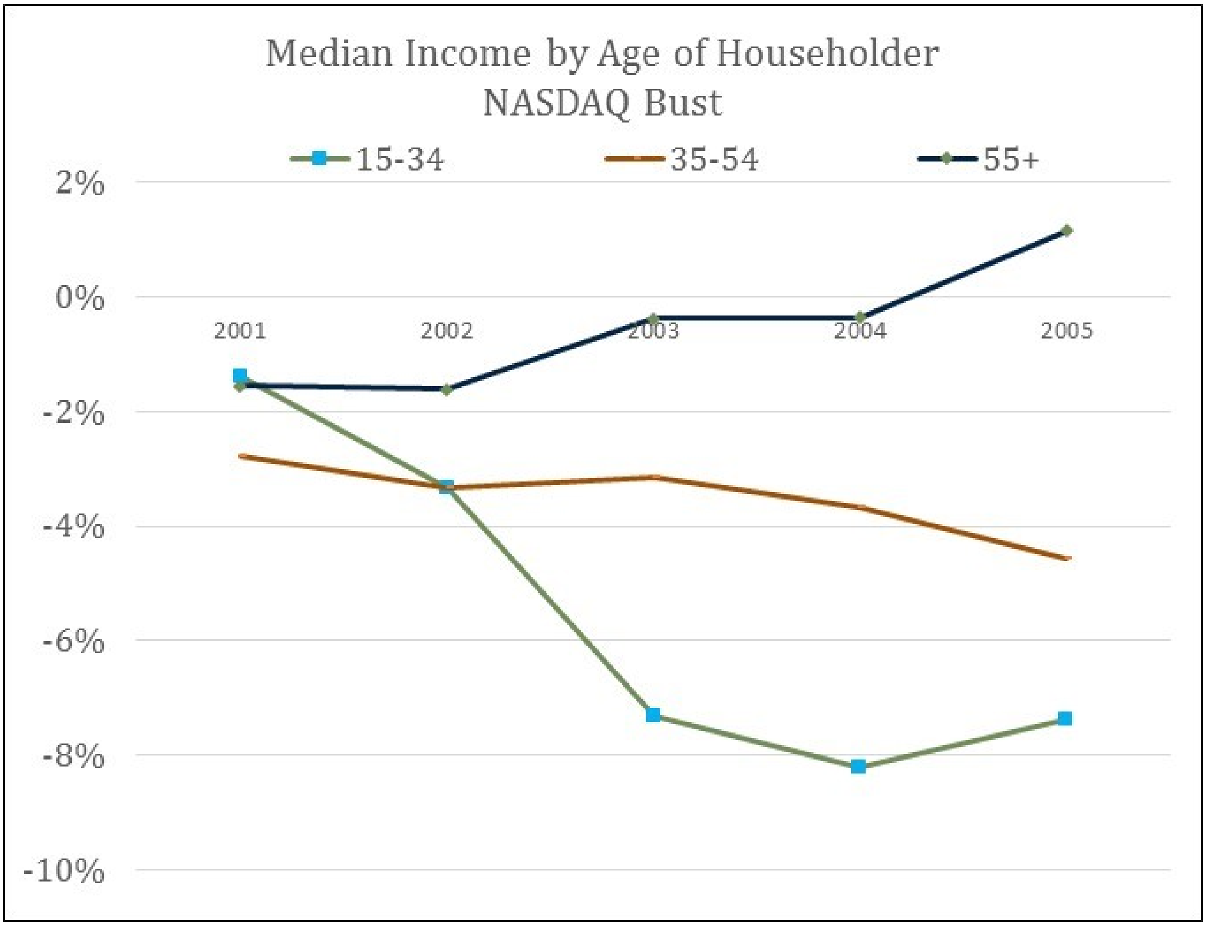
During the Fall 2014 enrollment period, 917 students from 33 high schools (23 rural) signed up for 13 IVC courses. Snow College projects enrollment will increase to over 3,400 students, and the number of courses will increase to 36 by 2016-17.

The Changing Demographics of Expected Income - Angela J. Oh

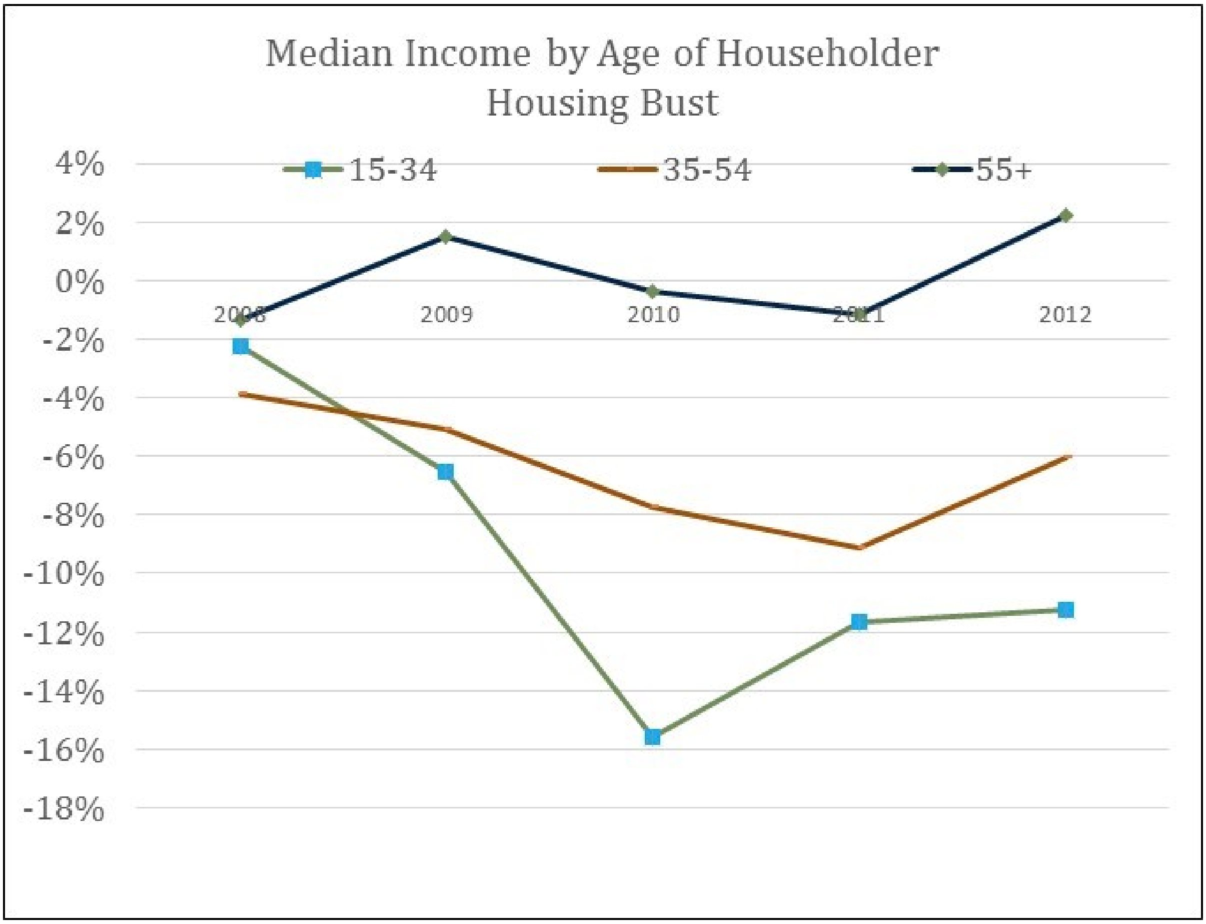
The two recent recessions and subsequent recoveries continue to affect expected lifetime income by age groups differently, particularly the younger generation. This can be seen in the early 2000s, when the technology bubble burst, and when the housing market collapsed a few years later.

As a result of the technology bubble burst, the median income of the older generation (55 years of age and older) was higher than the other age groups, while the younger generation's (15-34 age group) was the lowest. By 2005, the older generation group saw their median income increase by over 1.5% since 2000; they were the only group with gains over the four years following the technology bubble.

The younger generation (15-34 age group), on the other hand, saw their median household income drop by about 8% through 2004. They saw a small rebound, with their median household income appreciate by 0.5% in 2005.



A similar trend can be seen for the recent housing bust recovery (see figure below). In 2008, the median income of the older generation (55 years of age and older) was positive by 2012, at about 2%. Over the same time period, the younger generation's (15-34 age group) median household income was about 11% lower than it was in 2008. The younger generation's income drop bottomed in 2010 at close to 15% below where it was before the housing market deteriorated.



The past decade's experience for the younger working age population is something that will likely last with them throughout their life, with lower overall expected income through their entire working career. Not only have these individuals been hit harder, but the effects are lasting longer. Due to this, younger generations have a higher likelihood of renting instead of owning their home, living with their parents, marrying later, waiting to have children and having fewer children, staying in school longer, and decreasing consumer spending, etc.

Utah's Credit Rating and Debt Measures - Brian Wikle

Did you know the State of Utah has a credit score? Although the state may not be applying for credit cards, Utah finances some projects through bonds. The state is able to borrow at low interest rates because it maintains healthy debt levels, and it has a history of paying down debt quickly. Due to this credit worthiness, Utah enjoys the highest possible credit rating (AAA or triple A) from each of the major rating agencies.

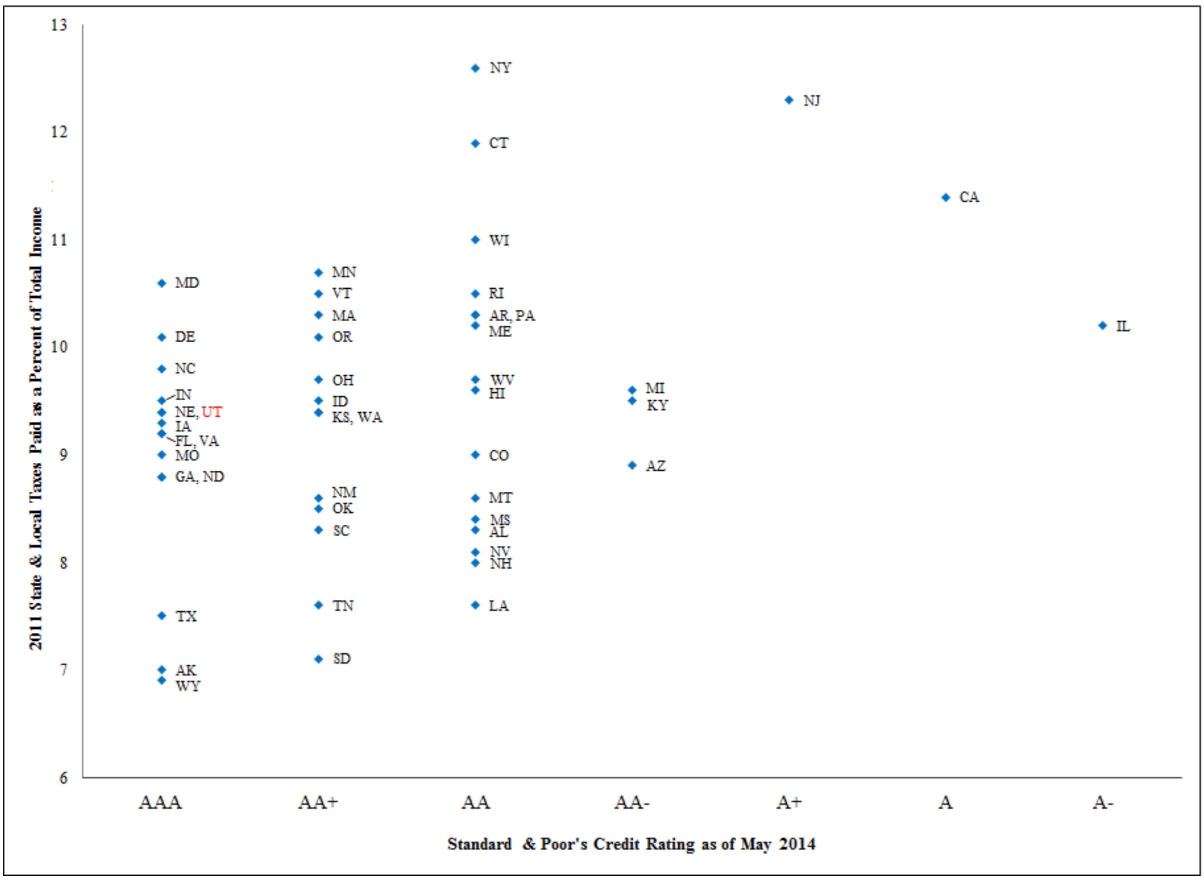
Richard Ellis, Utah State Treasurer, reported two measures of state debt in the May 2014 meeting of the Executive Appropriations Committee. These measures are considered by rating agencies when establishing a state's credit rating.

- General obligation (GO) debt per capita: In the decade prior to the Great Recession that began in 2008, Utah's debt per capita ranged from $421 to $623. During the recession, the state issued bonds to finance large transportation projects and other smaller projects, and GO debt per capita peaked at $1,221 in 2012. Mr. Ellis recommended that the state works to bring debt per capita down to $850.

- Per capita debt / personal income: Over the past 20 years, the ratio of GO dept per capita to personal income has fluctuated between 1.5% and 3.9%, and it is currently at 3.8%. Mr. Ellis recommended that the state works to reduce the ratio to 2.5%.

Another important aspect affecting a state's credit rating is the ability of the state to finance interest and principal payments on its debt through taxation. As taxes are a burden on the citizenry, it is worth considering how the tax burden relates to a state's credit rating.

The chart below depicts each state's May 2014 credit rating from Standard & Poor's and the ratio of total state and local taxes paid by residents to total income as reported by the Tax Foundation for FY 2011 (the foundation's most recent report). Rating categories are depicted from left to right as the best possible rating (AAA) to the lowest rating actually received by any state (A-). Among the 15 states rated triple A, Utah is tied for the fifth highest tax burden at 9.4%, and it is tied for 25th among all 50 states.



The following table provides the number of states receiving each credit rating, along with the average tax burden and standard deviation within the rating category.

2011 Average Tax Burden by 2014 Credit Rating

Credit Rating	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-
States with Rating	15	13	16	3	1	1	1
Tax Burden							
Average	8.97	9.21	9.63	9.33	12.30	11.40	10.20
Standard Deviation	1.06	1.12	1.45	0.38	NA	NA	NA

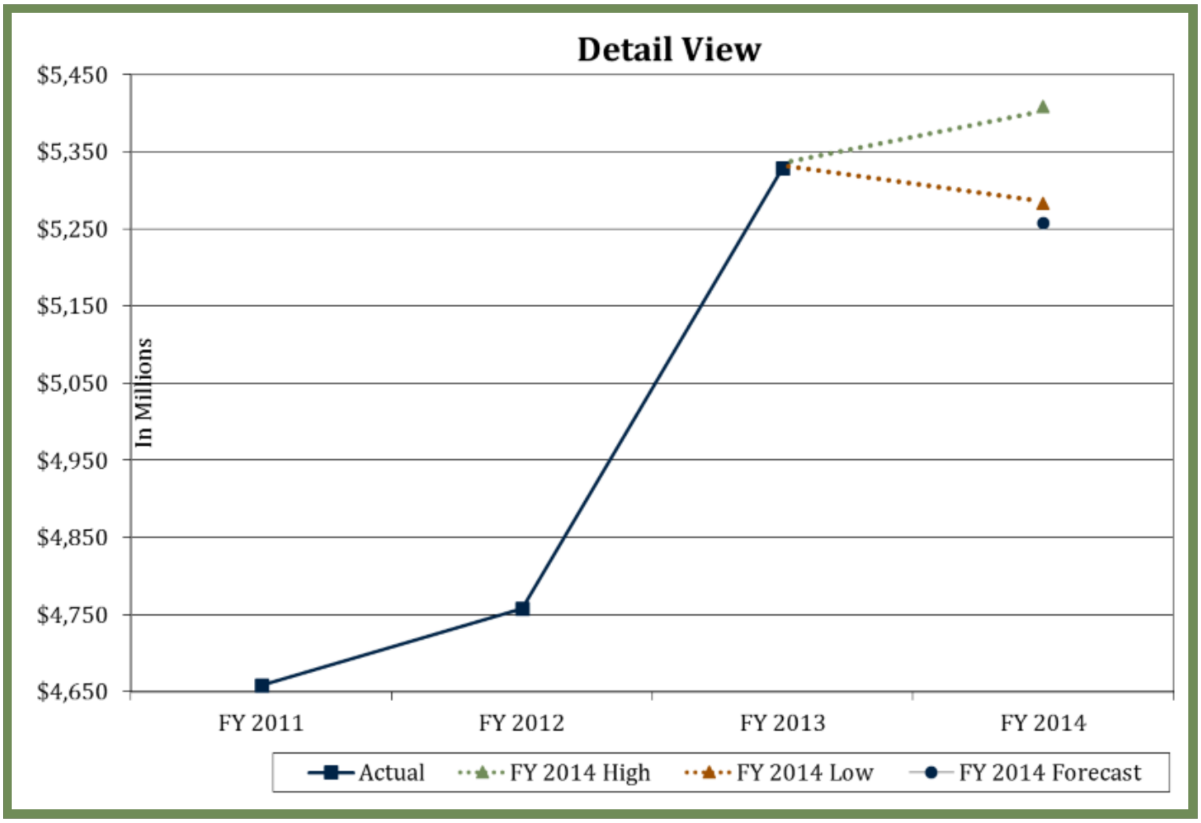
From the chart and table above, a general pattern is evident -- on average, the lower the tax burden, the better the credit rating; and the higher the tax burden, the worse the credit rating.
By keeping debt per capita and the ratios of debt to income and tax to income low, Utah should be well-positioned to maintain its triple A credit rating and to continue to receive favorable interest rates when it does borrow.

Utah's Revenue Continues to Grow - Andrea Wilko

Utah ended FY 2014 with a $166 million General and Education Fund revenue surplus. The revenue surplus was due to better-than-expected growth in the Education Fund from above-target gross final payments and stronger-than-expected corporate balance sheets. General Fund came in above targets because of stronger-than-anticipated sales tax and severance taxes.

After expenditure adjustments and transfers to the General and Education Rainy Day Funds, the Disaster Recovery Fund, the Medicaid Rainy Day Fund, and the Industrial Assistance Fund, the FY 2014 budget surplus is $112 million, $7 million in General Fund and $105 million in Education Fund.

Given consensus economic indicators developed by the Revenue Assumptions Working Group, we anticipate FY 2015 General and Education Fund revenues will be in the range of $70 million to $200 million above May 2014 Executive Appropriations Committee targets. We expect the Transportation Fund will be between $10 million below to $10 million above May targets.



Our current forecast for the Utah economy assumes that it will continue to move forward at a moderate pace; improving in key areas, such as labor and housing markets.

There is upside potential in a couple of areas.

- Corporations have accumulated high balances which they could choose to invest in the economy resulting in stronger economic growth.
- Productivity could rise faster than expected resulting in expanded output.

However, there are risks that could disrupt growth.

- Monetary policy changes could potentially lead to higher interest rates, which could impact the housing market recovery, the stock market, and other measures of wealth.
- Geopolitical risk could potentially impact consumer and investor confidence.
- Equity markets are at all time highs. If they collapse, wealth induced investment and consumption could decrease.

We remain optimistic that the Utah and U.S. economy will continue to grow modestly over the next 12 to 18 months. In particular, we expect Utah to remain a growth leader nationally.

What Happened and May Happen in the Future From the 9/23 Social Services Appropriations Subcommittee Meeting - Russell T. Frandsen

The Social Services Appropriations Subcommittee met on September 23, 2014 in two sessions.

The morning session was held at the Refugee & Immigrant Center - Asian Association of Utah at 155 S 300 W in Salt Lake City, and the agenda included the following items:

1. Background Check Systems Possible Consolidation (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004458.pdf) - The subcommittee reviewed background check processes for 11 systems and indicated that it may want to look at future consolidation and/or tier systems of background checking.
2. Out-of-state and In-state Travel Costs (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004440.pdf) - The legislators reviewed all travel costs for the four Social Services Appropriations Subcommittee agencies from FY 2007 through FY 2013. The General/Education Fund spent per FTE went from $1,144 in FY 2007 to $835 in FY 2013. A member of the subcommittee expressed a desire to follow up on how agencies determine that their travel costs are reasonable, and if their future plans for spending on travel will be sustainable.
3. In-depth Budget Review Follow Up (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004221.pdf) - Members of the subcommittee might open bills to pursue the five staff-recommended statutory changes on specific funds.
4. Proposed Performance Measures for New State Funding (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004200.pdf) - The subcommittee suggested that the Department of Health change its performance measure for Medicaid telehealth services to include measures that indicate new and/or increased services provided. The subcommittee discussed the need in the long term to have measures to show what the state received from the replacement of the Medicaid Management Information System.
5. Tour of the Refugee and Immigrant Center and the Utah Developmental Disabilities Council.
6. Unused General/Education Fund in Recent Fiscal Years (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004442.pdf) - The subcommittee reviewed all annual unused General/Education funds from lapsing and nonlapsing balances for the four Social Services Appropriations Subcommittee agencies from FY 2007 through FY 2013. The unused total has ranged from a low of $23.4 million in FY 2007 to a high of $56.6 million in FY 2013.
7. Subcommittee Questions from the 2014 General Session (Department of Workforce Services).
8. Update Regarding Department of Workforce Services Audit Recommendations Including Customer Service (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004429.pdf) - The Department of Workforce Services reported on the status of implementation of each of 14 audit recommendations.
9. Report on Divisions and Programming Identified and Discussed During Legislative Session Including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) - The committee received a report (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004265.pdf) and heard a presentation (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004423.pdf) from the Department of Workforce Services that covered agenda items 9 through 13.
10. TANF Funding to Increase Services to Families in Need Statewide.
11. Possible Candidates for Meeting One or More of the Four TANF Purposes.
12. Items That Did Not End up Qualifying for TANF Funding.
13. Waive Federal TANF Requirements With Regard to Supported Employment Services
14. Medicaid Eligibility and Associated Costs (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004476.pdf) - The costs to the state from the General Fund for determining Medicaid eligibility increased from $9.8 million in FY 2007 to $20.5 million in FY 2008.

The Department of Workforce Services began doing all Medicaid eligibility determination functions in FY 2008. Prior to FY 2008 the Department of Health determined about 60% of the cases for Medicaid eligibility. The General Fund costs peaked in FY 2009 at $23.8 million and decreased annually to a total of $11.9 million in FY 2013. The Legislature did not provide any additional funding for the increase in costs.

The afternoon session was held in room H30 at the State Capitol Complex, and the subcommittee discussed the following items:

1. Public Input on Topics on Agenda - Nine individuals signed up to speak to the subcommittee.
2. Subcommittee Questions from the 2014 General Session - The Department of Human Services provided written information (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004238.pdf) regarding several questions asked by legislators during the 2014 General Session.
3. Local Mental Health Medicaid Match - Local mental health centers provided a report (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004241.pdf) and a committee presentation (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004435.pdf) regarding this topic. The Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office also provided a document (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004414.pdf) summarizing the report and the three budget requests.
4. Review of Provider Rates in the Department of Human Services - The department provided an update of information regarding provider rates including: 1) current status of provider rate information, 2) efforts by the department to standardize the collection of provider information, 3) the department's overall objectives regarding provider information, and 4) an update regarding the department's "System of Care" initiative. The committee requested the department to provide additional detail on this topic during the second interim meeting.
5. Cost per Individual for Supported Employment (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004418.pdf) - The committee received updated information from the Division of Services for People with Disabilities on this topic.
6. Review the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) Procedures and Processes (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004420.pdf) - The committee received a presentation on DCFS procedures and processes from the division. Several individuals with personal experience in the system also presented to the committee.
7. Office of Inspector General Changes and Needs (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004431.pdf) - In FY 2014, the office collected $11.6 million for the state through its direct efforts, compared to expenditures of $2.2 million.
8. HB 81 (2013) Cytomegalovirus Public Health Initiative (Menlove) (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004470.pdf) - The Department of Health reported on how it has spent money on the initiative thus far.
9. Subcommittee Questions from the 2014 General Session (Department of Health) (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004487.pdf) - The Department of Health provided written answers to a number of questions posed previously by members of the subcommittee.
10. Summary of Subcommittee Recommendations vs. Final Action by Legislature (http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004227.pdf)
11. Process to Become a Federally-qualified Health Center - A presentation on federally-qualified health centers and how to become one available at http://le.utah.gov/interim/2014/pdf/00004664.pdf.
12. Shifting the Accountable Care Organization Contract Increase From Calendar to Fiscal Year. The Department of Health plans to begin making changes to the accountable care organization contracts on a fiscal rather than calendar year basis.