{deleted text} shows text that was in HB0389 but was deleted in HB0389S01.

inserted text shows text that was not in HB0389 but was inserted into HB0389S01.

DISCLAIMER: This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative Derrin R. Owens proposes the following substitute bill:

EMERGENCY MEDICAL (SYSTEM) <u>SERVICES</u> AMENDMENTS

2020 GENERAL SESSION STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Derrin R. Owens

Senate Sponsor:

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill {modifies}amends provisions relating to emergency medical services.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ► \{\tansfers responsibility for\}\(\text{establishes}\) the\{\text{Utah}\}\ Emergency Medical Services System \{\text{Act}\}\Account to be administered by the Department of \{\text{Public Safety}\}\)
- provides for a transition} Health (department) for certain purposes related to emergency medical services;
 - <u>modifies the expenditure requirements for certain funds transferred</u> to the department { and grants rulemaking authority; and
- makes technical and conforming changes};
 - requires the department to appoint five regional emergency medical services

liaisons to serve the needs of certain rural counties;

- requires the department to submit a report to the Health and Human Services
 Interim Committee;
- establishes a repeal date for the reporting requirement; and
- <u>provides that the department may use money in the Tourism Marketing Performance</u>
 Account for certain purposes related to emergency medical services.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

{None} This bill appropriates in Fiscal Year 2021:

- <u>to the Department of Health -- Family Health and Preparedness -- Emergency</u>

 <u>Medical Services and Preparedness, as an ongoing appropriation:</u>
 - From the Emergency Medical Services System Account, \$4,000,000;
- <u>to the Emergency Medical Services System Account -- Emergency Medical Services System Account, as an ongoing appropriation:</u>
 - From the Tourism Marketing Performance Account, \$4,000,000.

Other Special Clauses:

None

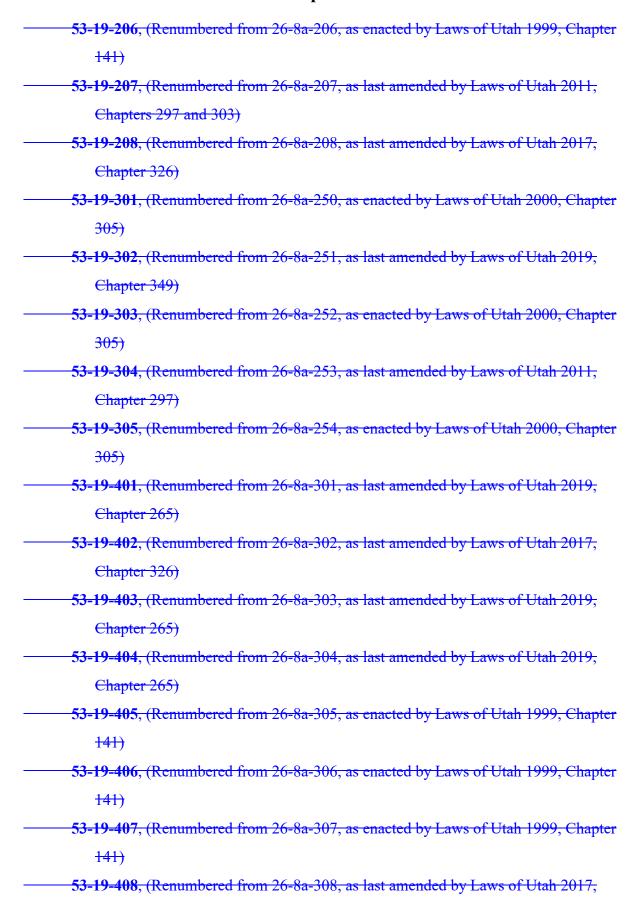
Utah Code Sections Affected:

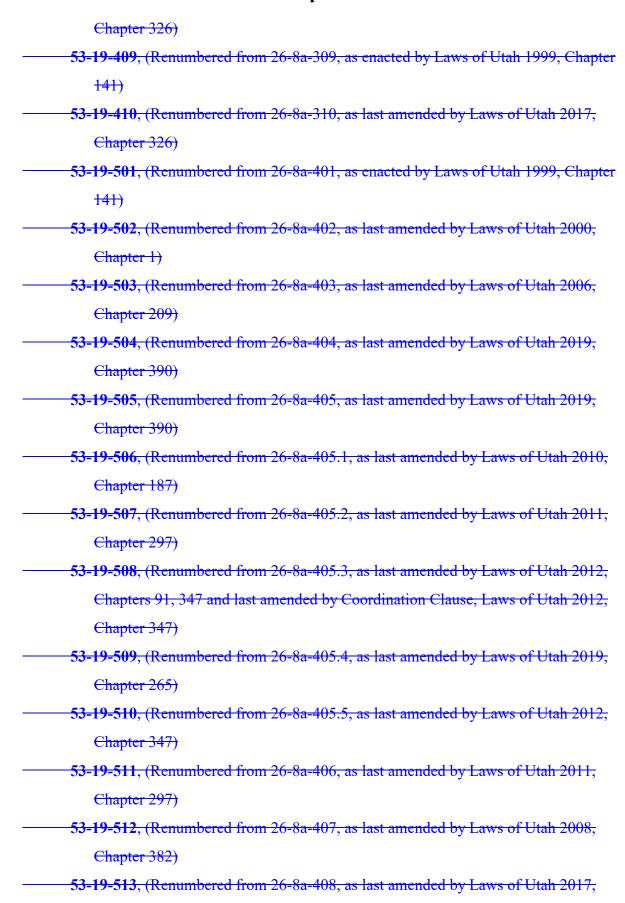
AMENDS:

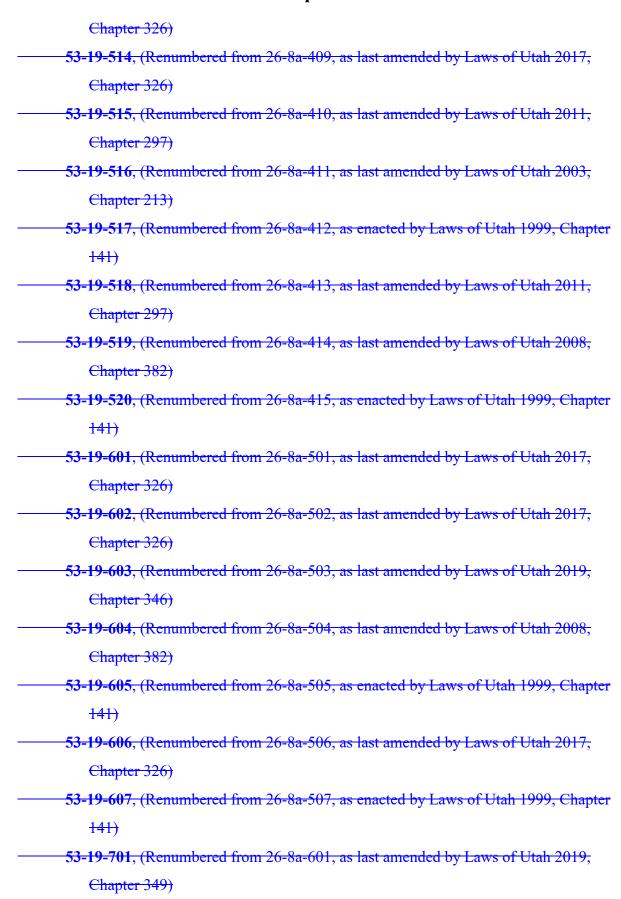
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\[
\text{\frac{110-2-425}{26-8a-207}, as last amended by Laws of Utah \frac{2019, Chapter 159}{26-17, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 189}
\[
\text{\frac{26-16-2}{26-6b-2}, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 419}
\]
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\text{\frac{26-6b-2}{26-9-4}, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 185}
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\text{\frac{26-18-26}{26-18-26}, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 265}
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\text{\frac{26-21-32}{26-21-32}, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 262}
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\[
\text{\frac{26-21-209}{26-33a-106.1}, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 370}
\]
\[
\text{\frac{26-37a-102}{26-37a-102}, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 348}
\]
\[
\text{\frac{26-55-102}{34A-2-102}, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 392}
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\text{\frac{34-55-102}{34A-2-102}, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 121}
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39-1-64, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2004, Chapter 82
      41-6a-523, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 349
      41-22-29, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 38
      51-9-403, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
      53-1-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 295
      53-10-405, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 349
      58-1-307, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapters 136 and 349
      58-1-509, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 346
      58-37-8, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 58
      58-57-7, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 340
      59-12-801, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 50
      62A-15-629, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 322
      62A-15-1401, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 84
      63G-4-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 431
+2011, Chapters 297 and 303
       63I-2-226, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapters 262, 393, 405 and last
          amended by Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 246
       <del>{63I-2-253, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapters 41, 129, 136, 223, 324, }</del>
          325, and 444
      63J-1-602.1, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapters 89, 136, 213, 215,
          244, 326, 342, and 482
      63M-7-209, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 126
      72-10-502, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 35
      75-2a-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 99
      75-2a-106, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 99
      76-3-203.11, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 19
      76-5-102.7, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapters 123 and 326
      76-10-3105, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 187
      77-23-213, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 349
      78A-6-209, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 326
      78A-6-323, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapters 255 and 307
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78B-4-501, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 62
       78B-5-902, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 109
       78B-8-401}63N-7-301, as last amended by Laws of Utah \frac{2017}{2019}, Chapters
          \{185\}136 and \{326\}237
ENACTS:
       <del>{53-19-108}</del>26-8a-108, Utah Code Annotated 1953
RENUMBERS AND AMENDS:
       53-19-101, (Renumbered from 26-8a-101, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1999, Chapter
          <del>141)</del>
       53-19-102, (Renumbered from 26-8a-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
          Chapter 265)
       53-19-103, (Renumbered from 26-8a-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017,
          Chapters 326 and 336)
       53-19-104, (Renumbered from 26-8a-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017,
          Chapter 326)
      53-19-105, (Renumbered from 26-8a-105, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
          Chapter 265)
       53-19-106, (Renumbered from 26-8a-106, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017,
          Chapter 326)
       53-19-107, (Renumbered from 26-8a-107, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
          Chapter 262)
       53-19-201, (Renumbered from 26-8a-201, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1999, Chapter
       53-19-202, (Renumbered from 26-8a-202, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1999, Chapter
          <del>141)</del>
       53-19-203, (Renumbered from 26-8a-203, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017,
          Chapter 419)
       53-19-204, (Renumbered from 26-8a-204, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1999, Chapter
          <del>141)</del>
       53-19-205, (Renumbered from 26-8a-205, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1999, Chapter
          <del>141)</del>
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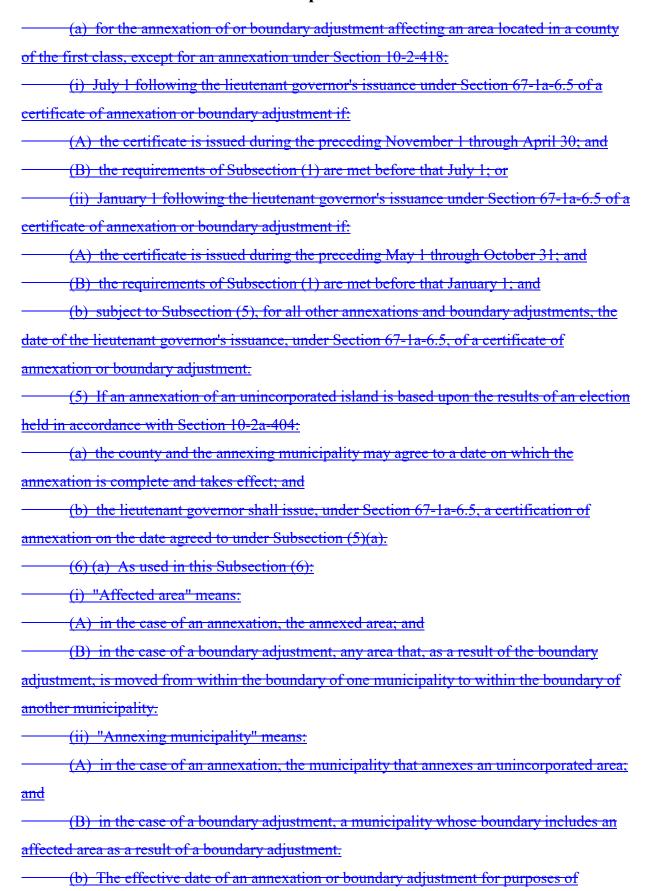


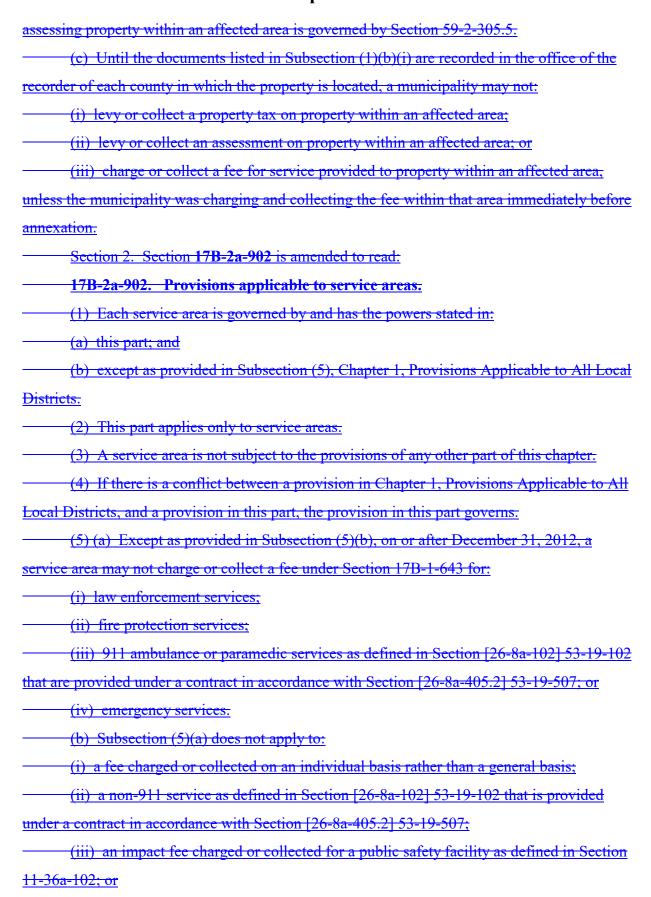


- 53-19-702, (Renumbered from 26-8a-602, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 262) 53-19-801, (Renumbered from 26-8c-102, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 97) **REPEALS:** 26-8a-416, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1999, Chapter 141 26-8c-101, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 97 **26-8a-210**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 } 26-8a-211, Utah Code Annotated 1953 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:* Section 1. Section $\frac{10-2-425}{26-8a-108}$ is $\frac{\text{amended}}{\text{enacted}}$ to read: 10-2-425. Filing of notice and plat -- Recording and notice requirements --Effective date of annexation or boundary adjustment. (1) The legislative body of each municipality that enacts an ordinance under this part approving the annexation of an unincorporated area or the adjustment of a boundary, or the legislative body of an eligible city, as defined in Section 10-2a-403, that annexes an unincorporated island upon the results of an election held in accordance with Section 10-2a-404, shall: (a) within 60 days after enacting the ordinance or the day of the election or, in the case of a boundary adjustment, within 60 days after each of the municipalities involved in the boundary adjustment has enacted an ordinance, file with the lieutenant governor: (i) a notice of an impending boundary action, as defined in Section 67-1a-6.5, that meets the requirements of Subsection 67-1a-6.5(3); and (ii) a copy of an approved final local entity plat, as defined in Section 67-1a-6.5; (b) upon the lieutenant governor's issuance of a certificate of annexation or boundary adjustment, as the case may be, under Section 67-1a-6.5:
- (i) if the annexed area or area subject to the boundary adjustment is located}

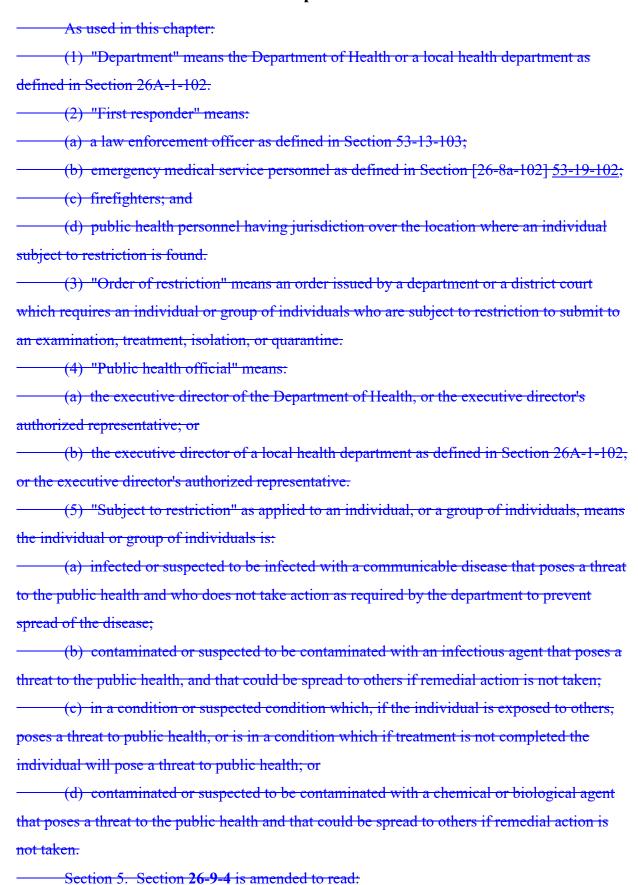
 26-8a-108. Emergency Medical Services System Account.
- (1) There is created within the {boundary of a single county, submit to the recorder of that county the original notice of an impending boundary action, the original certificate of

annexation or boundary adjustment, the original approved final local entity plat, and a certified copy of the ordinance approving the annexation or boundary adjustment; or (ii) if the annexed area or area subject to the boundary adjustment is located within the boundaries of more than a single county: (A) submit to the recorder of one of those counties the original notice of impending boundary action, the original certificate of annexation or boundary adjustment, and the original approved final local entity plat; (B) submit to the recorder of each other county a certified copy of the documents listed in Subsection (1)(b)(ii)(A); and (C) submit a certified copy of the ordinance approving the annexation or boundary adjustment to each county described in Subsections (1)(b)(ii)(A) and (B); and (c) concurrently with Subsection (1)(b): (i) send notice of the annexation or boundary adjustment to each affected entity; and (ii) in accordance with Section [26-8a-414] 53-19-519, file with the Department of [Health] Public Safety: (A) a certified copy of the ordinance approving the annexation of an unincorporated area or the adjustment of a boundary; and (B) a copy of the approved final local entity plat. (2) If an annexation or boundary adjustment under this part or Chapter 2a, Part 4, Incorporation of Metro Townships and Unincorporated Islands in a County of the First Class on and after May 12, 2015, also causes an automatic annexation to a local district under Section 17B-1-416 or an automatic withdrawal from a local district under Subsection 17B-1-502(2), the municipal legislative body shall, as soon as practicable after the lieutenant governor issues a certificate of annexation or boundary adjustment under Section 67-1a-6.5, send notice of the annexation or boundary adjustment to the local district to which the annexed area is automatically annexed or from which the annexed area is automatically withdrawn. (3) Each notice required under Subsection (1) relating to an annexation or boundary adjustment shall state the effective date of the annexation or boundary adjustment, as determined under Subsection (4). (4) An annexation or boundary adjustment under this part is completed and takes effect:

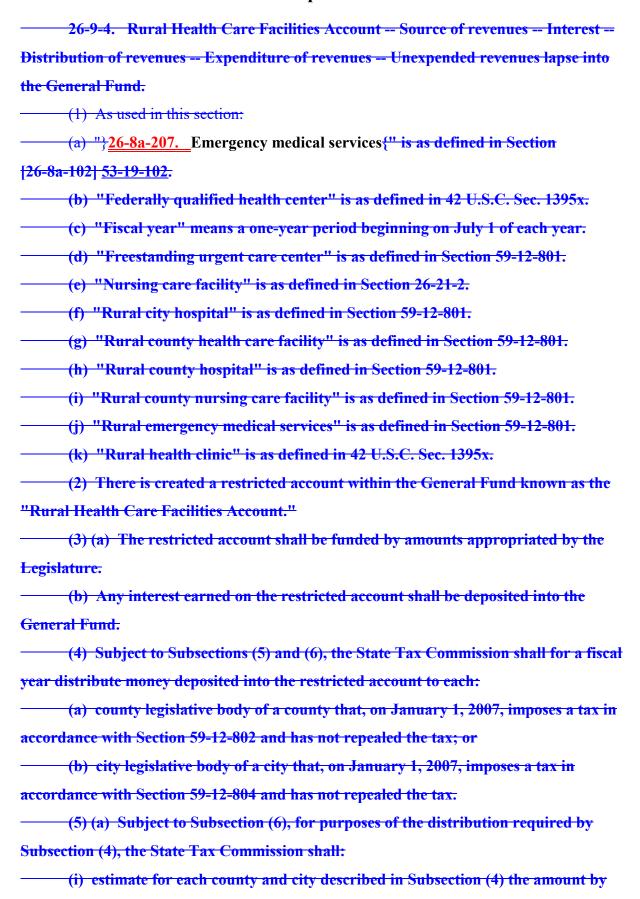




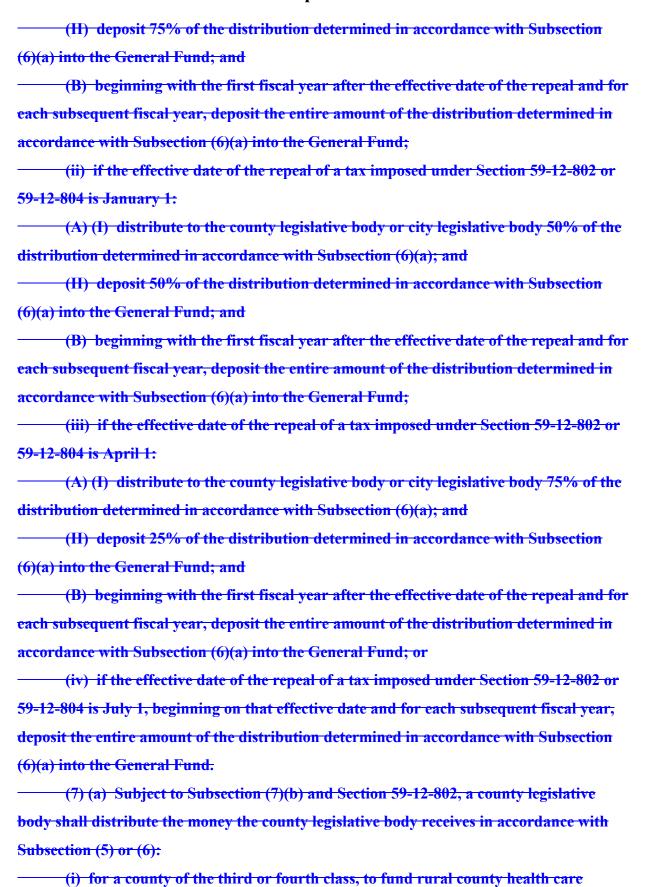
(iv) a service area that includes within the boundary of the service area a county of the
fifth or sixth class.
Section 3. Section 26-1-7 is amended to read:
26-1-7. Committees within department.
(1) There are created within the department the following committees:
(a) Health Facility Committee;
[(b) State Emergency Medical Services Committee;]
[(c) Air Ambulance Committee;]
[(d)] (b) Health Data Committee;
[(e)] (c) Utah Health Care Workforce Financial Assistance Program Advisory
Committee;
[(f)] (d) Residential Child Care Licensing Advisory Committee;
[(g)] (e) Child Care Center Licensing Committee; and
[(h)] (f) Primary Care Grant Committee.
(2) General Fund a restricted account known as the Emergency Medical Services
System Account.
(2) The account consists of:
(a) interest earned on the account; and
(b) appropriations made by the Legislature.
(3) The department shall use:
(a) {consolidate advisory groups and committees with other committees or advisory
groups as appropriate to create greater efficiencies and budgetary savings for the department;
and
(b) create in writing, time-limited and subject-limited duties for the advisory groups or
committees as necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the department.
Section 4. Section 26-6b-2} an amount equal to 25% of the money in the account for
administrative costs related to this chapter; and
(b) an amount equal to 75% of the money in the account for grants awarded in
accordance with Subsection 26-8a-207(3).
Section 2. Section 26-8a-207 is amended to read:
{26-6b-2. Definitions.

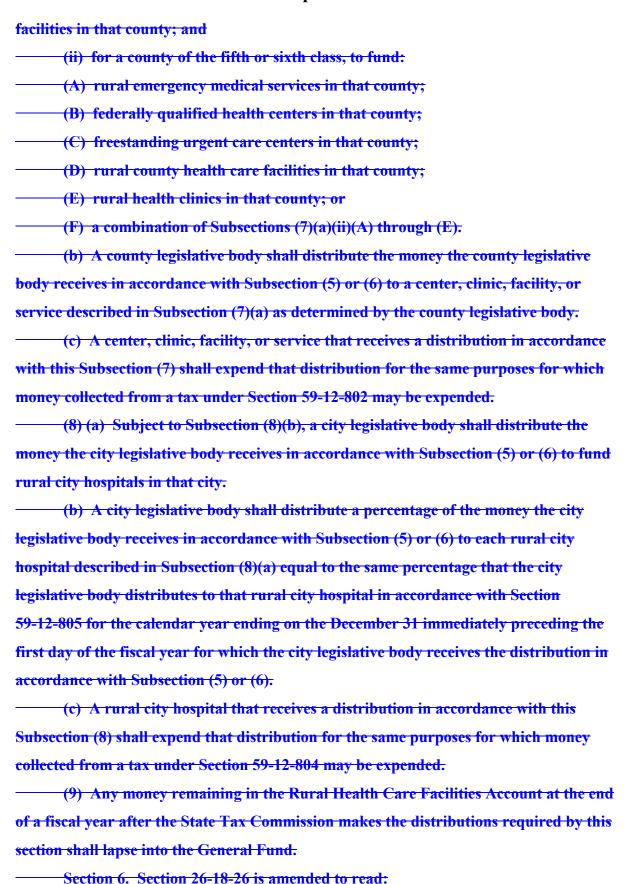


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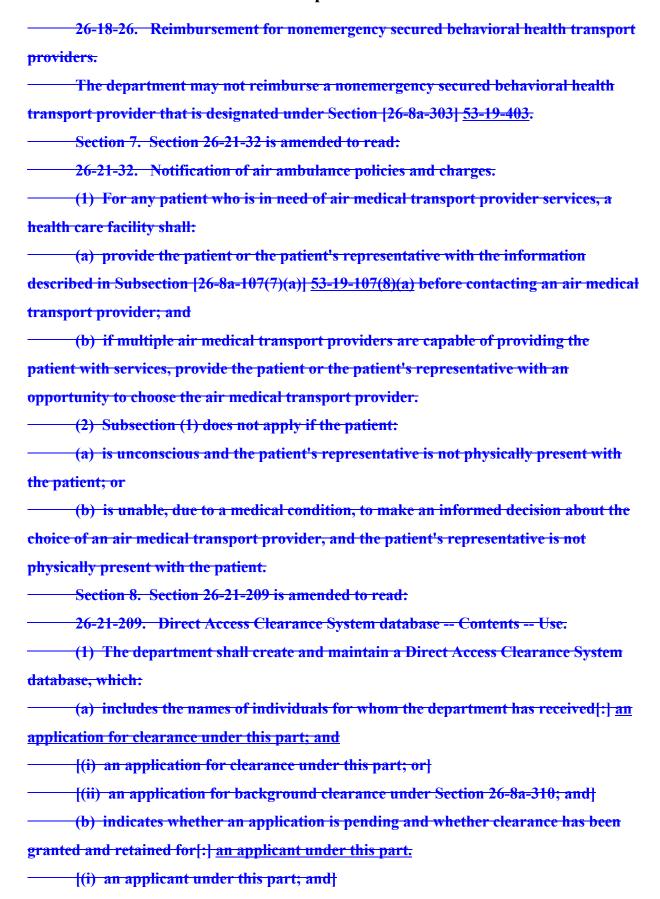


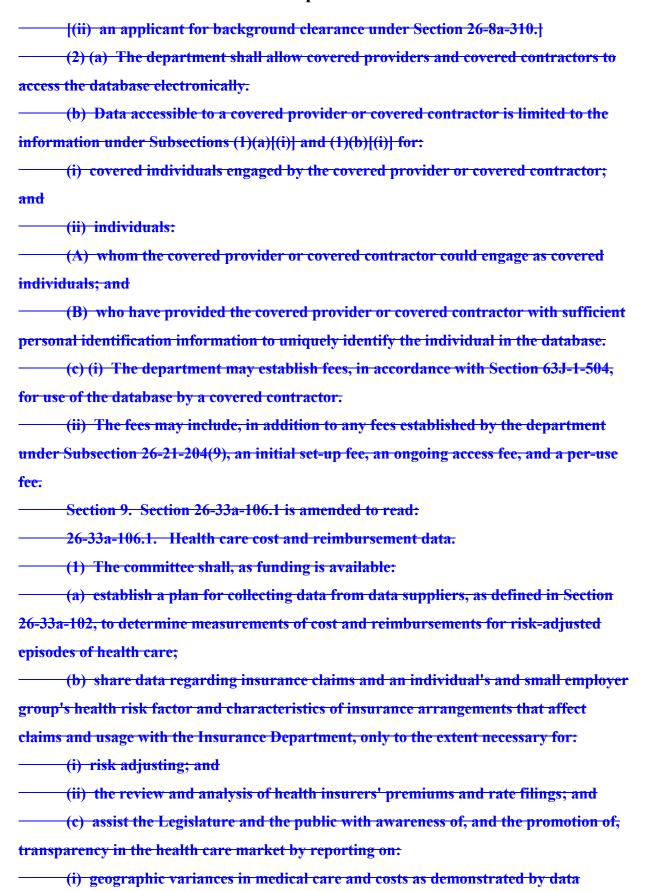
which the revenues collected from the taxes imposed under Sections 59-12-802 and 59-12-804 for fiscal year 2005-06 would have been reduced had: (A) the amendments made by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 288, Sections 25 and 26, to Sections 59-12-802 and 59-12-804 been in effect for fiscal year 2005-06; and (B) each county and city described in Subsection (4) imposed the tax under Sections 59-12-802 and 59-12-804 for the entire fiscal year 2005-06; (ii) (A) for fiscal years ending before fiscal year 2018, calculate a percentage for each county and city described in Subsection (4) by dividing the amount estimated for each county and city in accordance with Subsection (5)(a)(i) by \$555,000; and (B) beginning in fiscal year 2018, calculate a percentage for each county and city described in Subsection (4) by dividing the amount estimated for each county and city in accordance with Subsection (5)(a)(i) by \$218,809.33; (iii) distribute to each county and city described in Subsection (4) an amount equal to the product of: (A) the percentage calculated in accordance with Subsection (5)(a)(ii); and (B) the amount appropriated by the Legislature to the restricted account for the fiscal year. (b) The State Tax Commission shall make the estimations, calculations, and distributions required by Subsection (5)(a) on the basis of data collected by the State Tax Commission. (6) If a county legislative body repeals a tax imposed under Section 59-12-802 or a city legislative body repeals a tax imposed under Section 59-12-804: (a) the commission shall determine in accordance with Subsection (5) the distribution that, but for this Subsection (6), the county legislative body or city legislative body would receive; and (b) after making the determination required by Subsection (6)(a), the commission shall: (i) if the effective date of the repeal of a tax imposed under Section 59-12-802 or 59-12-804 is October 1: (A) (I) distribute to the county legislative body or city legislative body 25% of the distribution determined in accordance with Subsection (6)(a); and

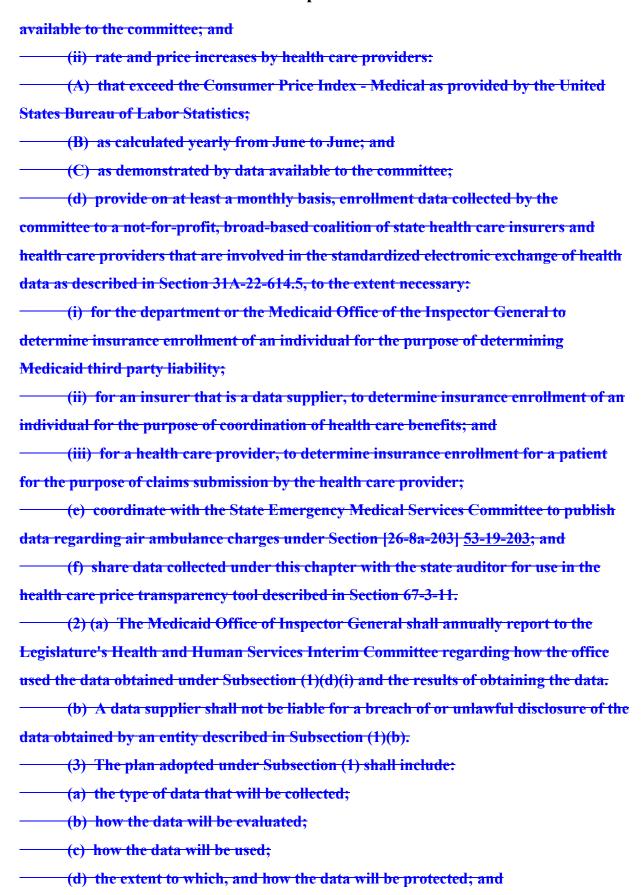




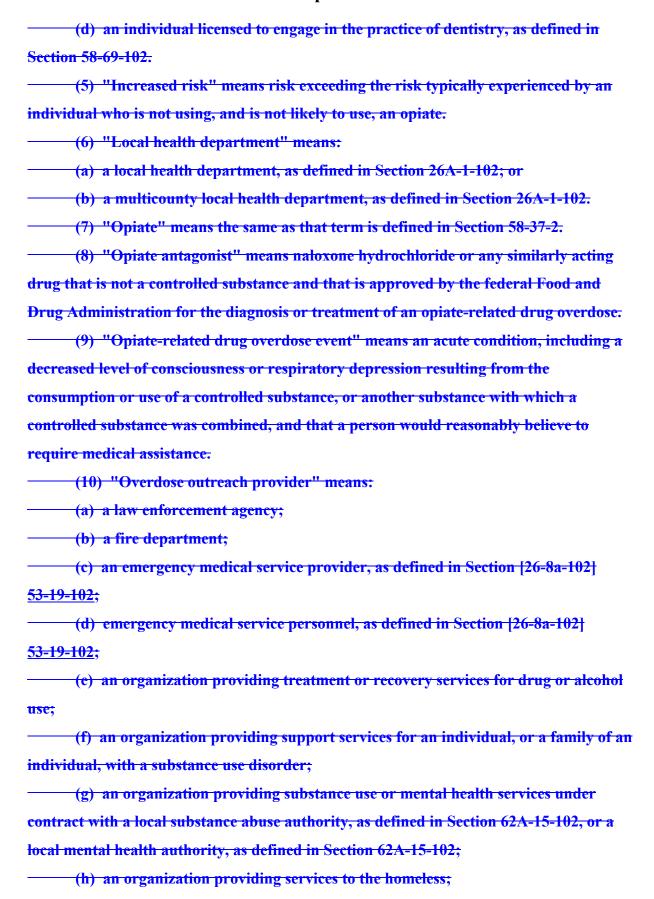
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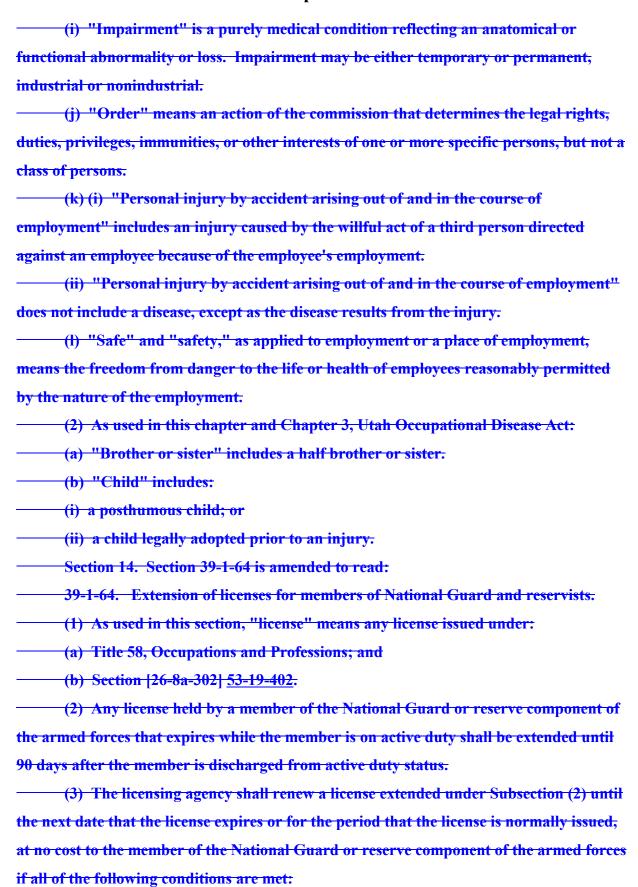


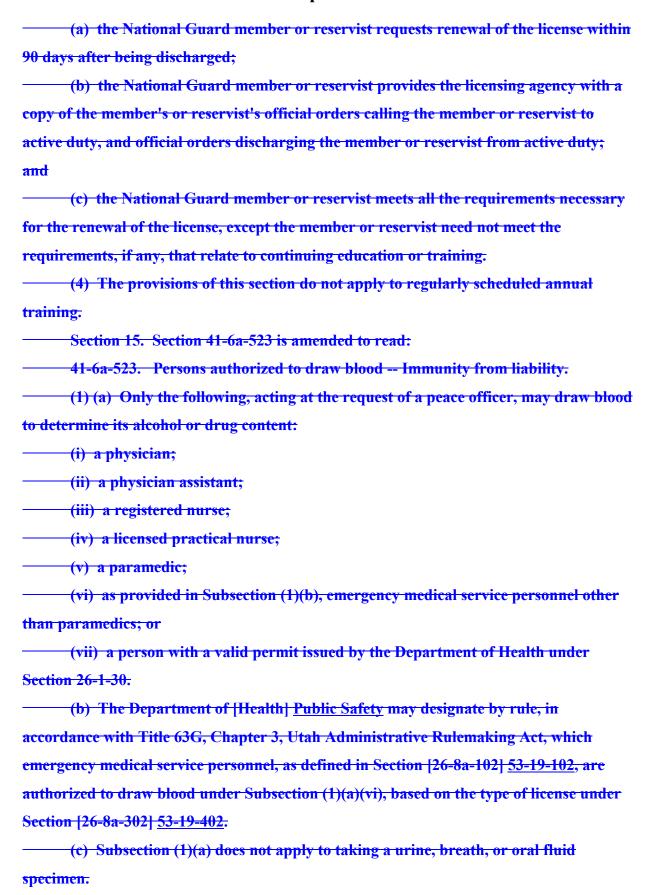
(e) who will have access to the data.
Section 10. Section 26-37a-102 is amended to read:
26-37a-102. Definitions.
As used in this chapter:
(1) "Ambulance service provider" means:
(a) an ambulance provider as defined in Section [26-8a-102] 53-19-102; or
(b) a non-911 service provider as defined in Section [26-8a-102] 53-19-102.
(2) "Assessment" means the Medicaid ambulance service provider assessment
established by this chapter.
(3) "Division" means the Division of Health Care Financing within the
department.
(4) "Non-federal portion" means the non-federal share the division needs to seed
amounts that will support fee-for-service ambulance service provider rates, as described
in Section 26-37a-105.
(5) "Total transports" means the number of total ambulance transports
applicable to a given fiscal year, as determined under Subsection 26-37a-104(5).
Section 11. Section 26-55-102 is amended to read:
26-55-102. Definitions.
As used in this chapter:
(1) "Controlled substance" means the same as that term is defined in Title 58,
Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act.
(2) "Dispense" means the same as that term is defined in Section 58-17b-102.
(3) "Health care facility" means a hospital, a hospice inpatient residence, a
nursing facility, a dialysis treatment facility, an assisted living residence, an entity that
provides home- and community-based services, a hospice or home health care agency, or
another facility that provides or contracts to provide health care services, which facility i
licensed under Chapter 21, Health Care Facility Licensing and Inspection Act.
(4) "Health care provider" means:
(a) a physician, as defined in Section 58-67-102;
(b) an advanced practice registered nurse, as defined in Section 58-31b-102;
(c) a physician assistant, as defined in Section 58-70a-102; or

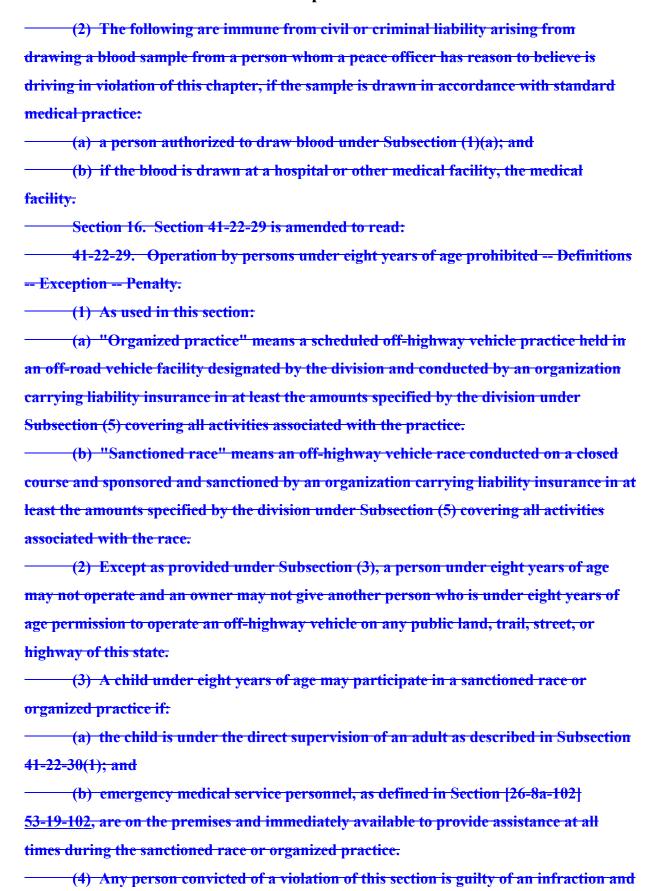


(i) a local health departmen	ı t;
(j) an individual licensed to	practice pharmacy under Title 58, Chapter 17b,
Pharmacy Practice Act; or	
(k) an individual.	
(11) "Patient counseling" n	neans the same as that term is defined in Section
58-17b-102.	
(12) "Pharmacist" means t	he same as that term is defined in Section 58-17b-102.
(13) "Pharmacy intern" me	eans the same as that term is defined in Section
58-17b-102.	
(14) "Prescribe" means the	same as that term is defined in Section 58-17b-102.
Section 12. Section 34-55-16)2 is amended to read:
34-55-102. Definitions.	
(1) "Emergency" means a c	condition in any part of this state that requires state
government emergency assistance t	to supplement the local efforts of the affected political
subdivision to save lives and to pro	tect property, public health, welfare, or safety in the
event of a disaster, or to avoid or re	educe the threat of a disaster.
(2) "Emergency services vo	lunteer" means:
(a) a volunteer firefighter a	s defined in Section 49-16-102;
(b) an individual licensed u	nder Section [26-8a-302] <u>53-19-402</u>; or
(c) an individual mobilized	as part of a posse comitatus.
(3) "Employer" means a pe	rson, including the state or a political subdivision of
the state, that has one or more wor	kers employed in the same business, or in or about the
same establishment, under any con	tract of hire, express or implied, oral or written.
(4) "Public safety agency"	means a governmental entity that provides fire
protection, law enforcement, ambu	lance, medical, or other emergency services.
Section 13. Section 34A-2-1	02 is amended to read:
34A-2-102. Definition of te	r ms.
(1) As used in this chapter:	
(a) "Average weekly wages	" means the average weekly wages as determined
under Section 34A-2-409.	
(b) "Award" means a final	order of the commission as to the amount of

compensation due:
(i) an injured employee; or
(ii) a dependent of a deceased employee.
(c) "Compensation" means the payments and benefits provided for in this
chapter or Chapter 3, Utah Occupational Disease Act.
(d) (i) "Decision" means a ruling of:
(A) an administrative law judge; or
(B) in accordance with Section 34A-2-801:
(I) the commissioner; or
(II) the Appeals Board.
(ii) "Decision" includes:
(A) an award or denial of a medical, disability, death, or other related benefit
under this chapter or Chapter 3, Utah Occupational Disease Act; or
(B) another adjudicative ruling in accordance with this chapter or Chapter 3,
Utah Occupational Disease Act.
(e) "Director" means the director of the division, unless the context requires
otherwise.
(f) "Disability" means an administrative determination that may result in an
entitlement to compensation as a consequence of becoming medically impaired as to
function. Disability can be total or partial, temporary or permanent, industrial or
nonindustrial.
(g) "Division" means the Division of Industrial Accidents.
(h) "First responder" means:
(i) a law enforcement officer, as defined in Section 53-13-103;
(ii) an emergency medical technician, as defined in Section [26-8c-102] 53-19-801
(iii) an advanced emergency medical technician, as defined in Section [26-8c-102
53-19-801;
(iv) a paramedic, as defined in Section [26-8c-102] <u>53-19-801</u> ;
(v) a firefighter, as defined in Section 34A-3-113;
(vi) a dispatcher, as defined in Section 53-6-102; or
(vii) a correctional officer, as defined in Section 53-13-104



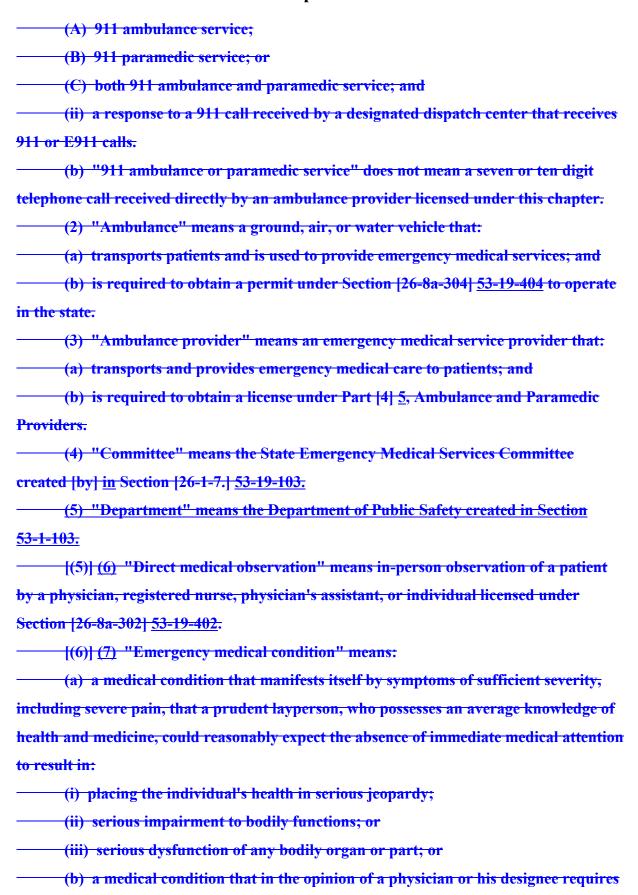


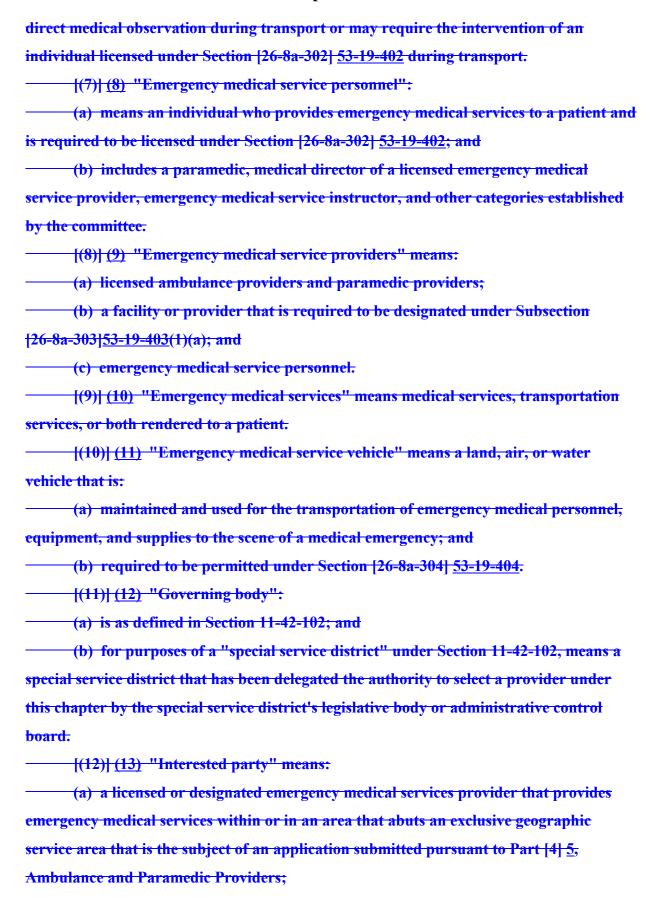


shall be fined not more than \$50 per offense. (5) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the division shall make rules specifying the minimum amounts of liability coverage for an organized practice or sanctioned race. Section 17. Section 51-9-403 is amended to read: 51-9-403. EMS share of surcharge -- Accounting. (1) The Division of Finance shall allocate 14% of the collected surcharge established in Section 51-9-401, but not to exceed the amount appropriated by the Legislature, to the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Grants Program Account Junder Section 26-8a-207| created in Section 53-19-207. (2) The amount shall be recorded by the Department of [Health] Public Safety as a dedicated credit. Section 18. Section 53-1-104 is amended to read: 53-1-104. Boards, bureaus, councils, divisions, and offices. (1) The following are the policymaking boards within the department: (a) the Driver License Medical Advisory Board, created in Section 53-3-303; (b) the Concealed Firearm Review Board, created in Section 53-5-703; (c) the Utah Fire Prevention Board, created in Section 53-7-203; (d) the Liquified Petroleum Gas Board, created in Section 53-7-304; [and] (e) the Private Investigator Hearing and Licensure Board, created in Section 53-9-104[.]; (f) the State Emergency Medical Services Committee, created in Section 53-19-103; and (g) the Air Ambulance Committee, created in Section 53-19-107. (2) The following are the councils within the department: (a) the Peace Officer Standards and Training Council, created in Section 53-6-106; and (b) the Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Advisory Council, created in Section 53-8-203. (3) The following are the divisions within the department: (a) the Administrative Services Division, created in Section 53-1-203;

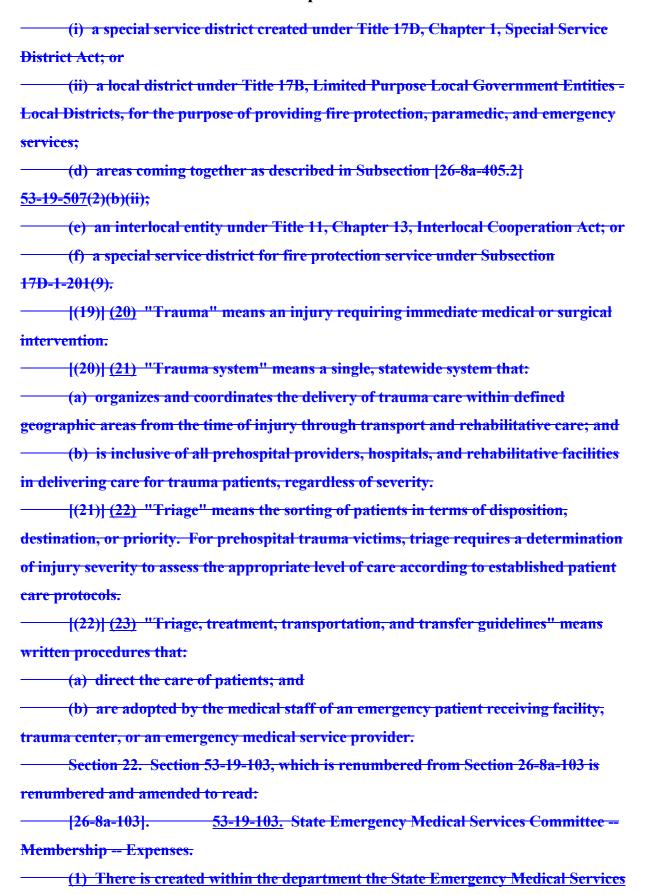
(b) the Management Information Services Division, created in Section 53-1-303;
(c) the Division of Emergency Management, created in Section 53-2a-103;
(d) the Driver License Division, created in Section 53-3-103;
(e) the Criminal Investigations and Technical Services Division, created in Section
53-10-103;
(f) the Peace Officer Standards and Training Division, created in Section
53-6-103;
(g) the State Fire Marshal Division, created in Section 53-7-103; and
(h) the Utah Highway Patrol Division, created in Section 53-8-103.
(4) The Office of Executive Protection is created in Section 53-1-112.
(5) The following are the bureaus within the department:
(a) the Bureau of Criminal Identification, created in Section 53-10-201;
(b) the State Bureau of Investigation, created in Section 53-10-301;
(c) the Bureau of Forensic Services, created in Section 53-10-401; and
(d) the Bureau of Communications, created in Section 53-10-501.
Section 19. Section 53-10-405 is amended to read:
53-10-405. DNA specimen analysis Saliva sample to be obtained by agency
Blood sample to be drawn by professional.
(1) (a) A saliva sample shall be obtained by the responsible agency under
Subsection 53-10-404(5).
(b) The sample shall be obtained in a professionally acceptable manner, using
appropriate procedures to ensure the sample is adequate for DNA analysis.
(2) (a) A blood sample shall be drawn in a medically acceptable manner by any of
the following:
(i) a physician;
(ii) a physician assistant;
(iii) a registered nurse;
(iv) a licensed practical nurse;
(v) a paramedic;
(vi) as provided in Subsection (2)(b), emergency medical service personnel other
than paramedics; or

(vii) a person with a valid permit issued by the Department of Health under
Section 26-1-30.
(b) The Department of [Health] Public Safety may designate by rule, in
accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, which
emergency medical service personnel, as defined in Section [26-8a-102] 53-19-102, are
authorized to draw blood under Subsection (2)(a)(vi), based on the type of license under
Section [26-8a-302] <u>53-19-402</u> .
(c) A person authorized by this section to draw a blood sample may not be held
civilly liable for drawing a sample in a medically acceptable manner.
(3) A test result or opinion based upon a test result regarding a DNA specimen
may not be rendered inadmissible as evidence solely because of deviations from
procedures adopted by the department that do not affect the reliability of the opinion or
test result.
(4) A DNA specimen is not required to be obtained if:
(a) the court or the responsible agency confirms with the department that the
department has previously received an adequate DNA specimen obtained from the
person in accordance with this section; or
(b) the court determines that obtaining a DNA specimen would create a
substantial and unreasonable risk to the health of the person.
Section 20. Section 53-19-101, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-101 is
renumbered and amended to read:
CHAPTER 19. UTAH EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SYSTEM ACT
Part 1. General Provisions
[26-8a-101]. <u>53-19-101.</u> Title.
This chapter is known as the "Utah Emergency Medical Services System Act."
Section 21. Section 53-19-102, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-102 is
renumbered and amended to read:
[26-8a-102]. <u>53-19-102.</u> Definitions.
As used in this chapter:
(1) (a) "911 ambulance or paramedic services" means:
(i) either:





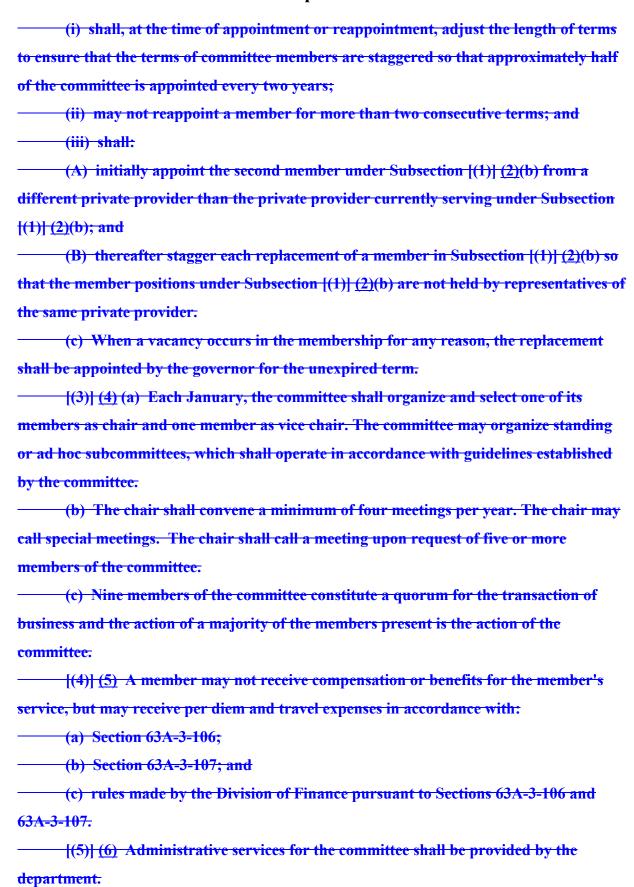
(b)) any municipality, county, or fire district that lies within or abuts a geographic
service ar	rea that is the subject of an application submitted pursuant to Part [4] 5,
Ambulan	ce and Paramedic Providers; or
(c)	the department when acting in the interest of the public.
[(1	[3)] (14) "Medical control" means a person who provides medical supervision to
an emerg	ency medical service provider.
[(1	[4)] (15) "Non-911 service" means transport of a patient that is not 911
transport	t under Subsection (1).
[(1	(15) (16) "Nonemergency secured behavioral health transport" means an entity
that:	
(a)	provides nonemergency secure transportation services for an individual who:
(i)	is not required to be transported by an ambulance under Section [26-8a-305]
53-19-405	5; and
(ii) requires behavioral health observation during transport between any of the
following	facilities:
(A) a licensed acute care hospital;
(B	an emergency patient receiving facility;
(C	a licensed mental health facility; and
(D	the office of a licensed health care provider; and
(b)) is required to be designated under Section [26-8a-303] 53-19-403.
[(1	(6)] (17) "Paramedic provider" means an entity that:
(a)	employs emergency medical service personnel; and
(b)) is required to obtain a license under Part [4] 5, Ambulance and Paramedic
Providers	5.
[(1	[7] (18) "Patient" means an individual who, as the result of illness or injury,
meets any	y of the criteria in Section [26-8a-305] <u>53-19-405</u> .
[(1	(18)] (19) "Political subdivision" means:
(a)	a city or town located in a county of the first or second class as defined in
Section 1	7-50-501;
(b)) a county of the first or second class;
(c)	the following districts located in a county of the first or second class:

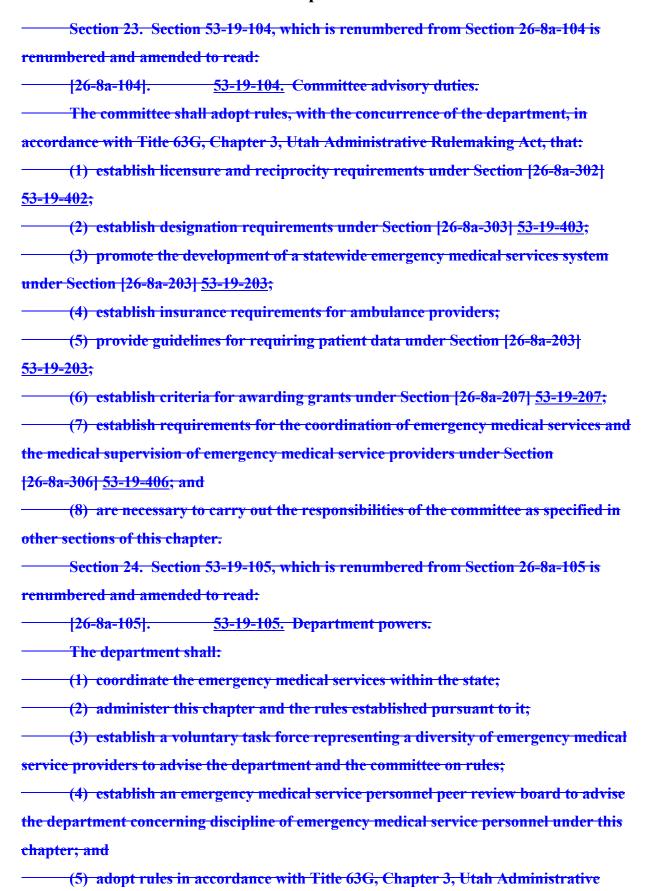


Committee. [(1)] (2) The State Emergency Medical Services Committee [created by Section 26-1-7| shall be composed of the following 17 members appointed by the governor, at least six of whom shall reside in a county of the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth class: (a) five physicians licensed under Title 58, Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act, or Title 58, Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act, as follows: (i) one surgeon who actively provides trauma care at a hospital; (ii) one rural physician involved in emergency medical care; (iii) two physicians who practice in the emergency department of a general acute hospital; and (iv) one pediatrician who practices in the emergency department or critical care unit of a general acute hospital or a children's specialty hospital; (b) two representatives from private ambulance providers; (c) one representative from an ambulance provider that is neither privately owned nor operated by a fire department; (d) two chief officers from fire agencies operated by the following classes of licensed or designated emergency medical services providers: municipality, county, and fire district, provided that no class of medical services providers may have more than one representative under this Subsection [(1)] (2)(d); (e) one director of a law enforcement agency that provides emergency medical services: (f) one hospital administrator; (g) one emergency care nurse; (h) one paramedic in active field practice; (i) one emergency medical technician in active field practice; (j) one licensed emergency medical dispatcher affiliated with an emergency medical dispatch center; and (k) one consumer. -[(2)] (3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection [(2)] (3)(b), members shall be

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection [(2)] (3)(a), the governor:

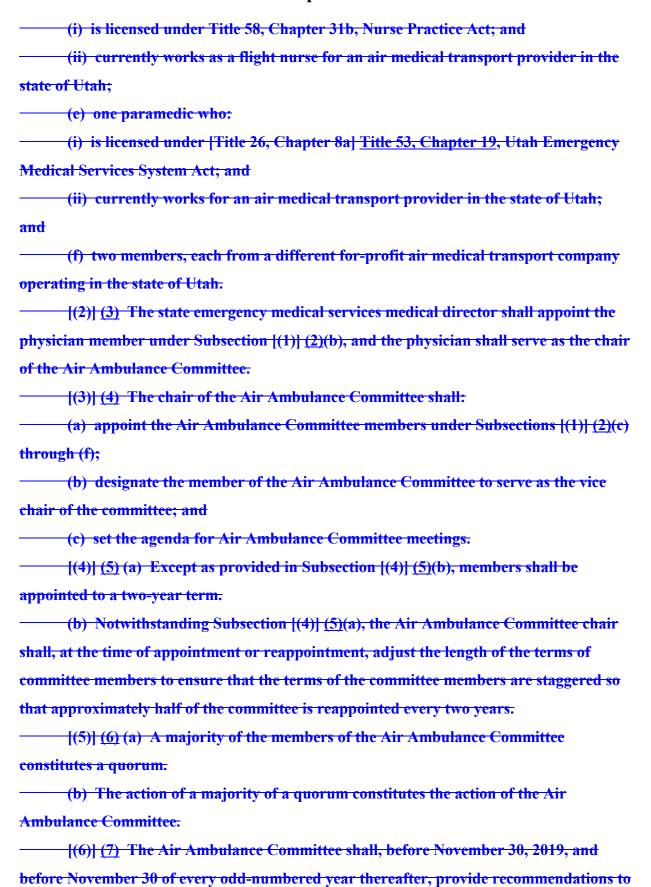
appointed to a four-year term beginning July 1.



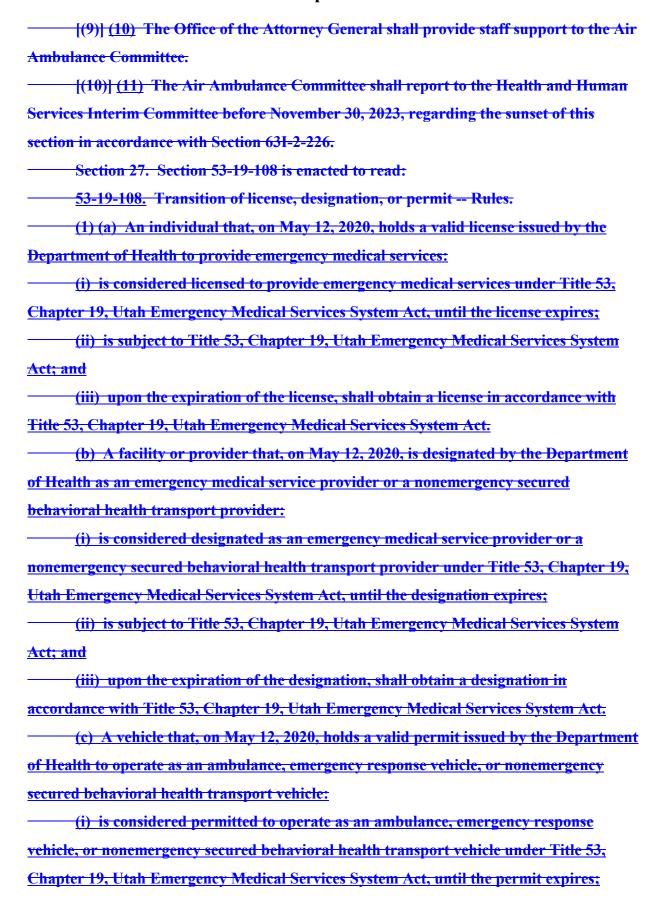


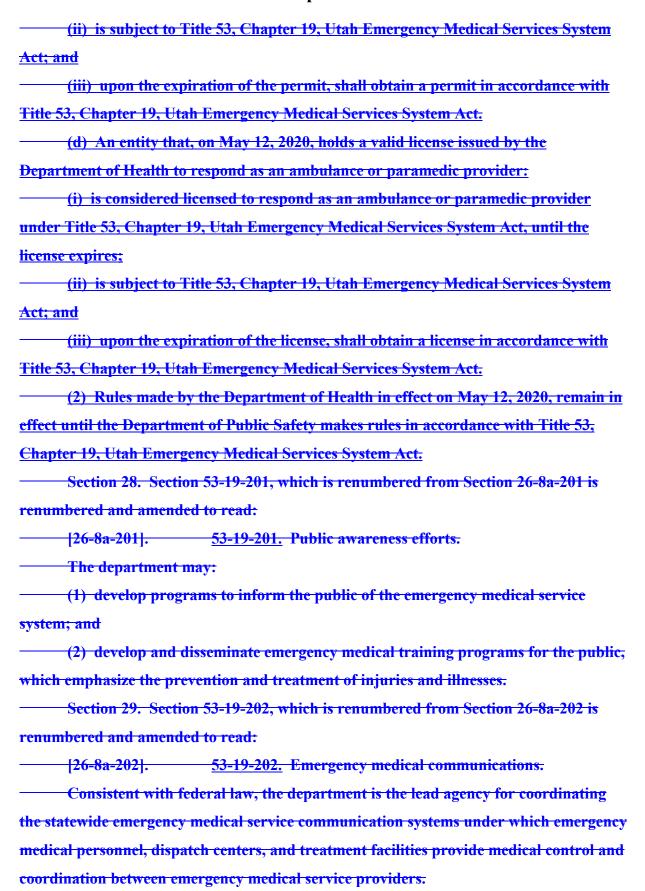
Rulemaking Act, to: (a) license ambulance providers and paramedic providers; (b) permit ambulances, emergency medical response vehicles, and nonemergency secured behavioral health transport vehicles, including approving an emergency vehicle operator's course in accordance with Section [26-8a-304] 53-19-404; (c) establish: (i) the qualifications for membership of the peer review board created by this section: (ii) a process for placing restrictions on a license while an investigation is pending; (iii) the process for the investigation and recommendation by the peer review board; and (iv) the process for determining the status of a license while a peer review board investigation is pending; (d) establish application, submission, and procedural requirements for licenses, designations, and permits; and (e) establish and implement the programs, plans, and responsibilities as specified in other sections of this chapter. Section 25. Section 53-19-106, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-106 is renumbered and amended to read: [26-8a-106]. 53-19-106. Waiver of rules and education and licensing requirements. (1) Upon application, the department, or the committee with the concurrence of the department, may waive the requirements of a rule the department, or the committee with the concurrence of the department, has adopted if: (a) the person applying for the waiver satisfactorily demonstrates that: (i) the waiver is necessary for a pilot project to be undertaken by the applicant; (ii) in the particular situation, the requirement serves no beneficial public purpose; or (iii) circumstances warrant that waiver of the requirement outweighs the public benefit to be gained by adherence to the rule; and

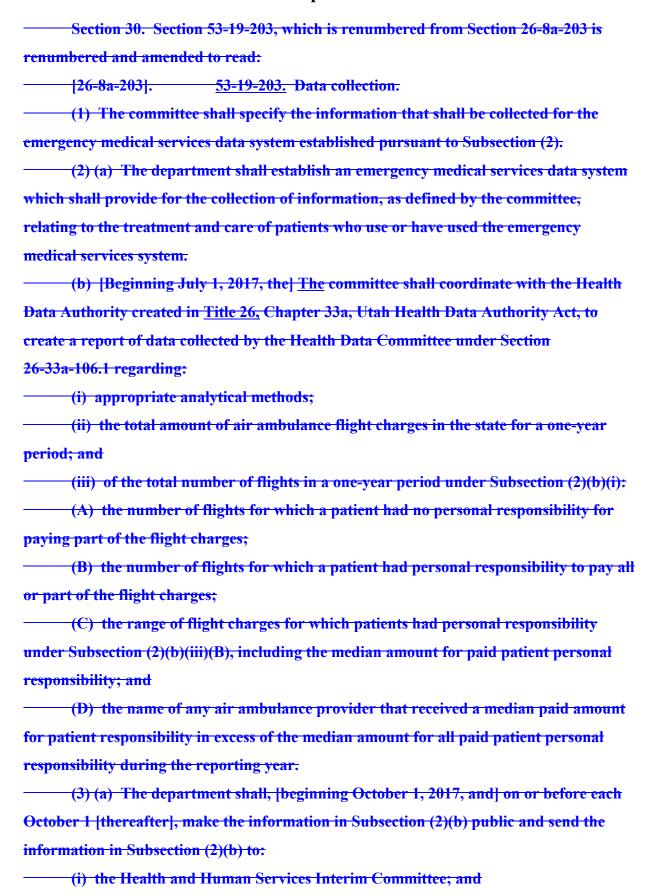
(b) for a waiver granted under Subsection (1)(a)(ii) or (iii):
(i) the committee or department extends the waiver to similarly situated persons
upon application; or
(ii) the department, or the committee with the concurrence of the department,
amends the rule to be consistent with the waiver.
(2) A waiver of education or licensing requirements may be granted to a veteran
as defined in Section 68-3-12.5, if the veteran:
(a) provides to the committee or department documentation showing military
education and training in the field in which licensure is sought; and
(b) successfully passes any examination required.
(3) No waiver may be granted under this section that is inconsistent with the
provisions of this chapter.
Section 26. Section 53-19-107, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-107 is
renumbered and amended to read:
[26-8a-107]. <u>53-19-107.</u> Air Ambulance Committee Membership
Duties.
(1) There is created within the department the Air Ambulance Committee.
[(1)] (2) The Air Ambulance Committee created by Section 26-1-7 shall be
composed of the following members:
(a) the state emergency medical services medical director;
(b) one physician who:
(i) is licensed under:
(A) Title 58, Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act;
(B) Title 58, Chapter 67b, Interstate Medical Licensure Compact; or
(C) Title 58, Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act;
(ii) actively provides trauma or emergency care at a Utah hospital; and
(iii) has experience and is actively involved in state and national air medical
transport issues;
(c) one member from each level 1 and level 2 trauma center in the state of Utah,
selected by the trauma center the member represents;
(d) one registered nurse who:

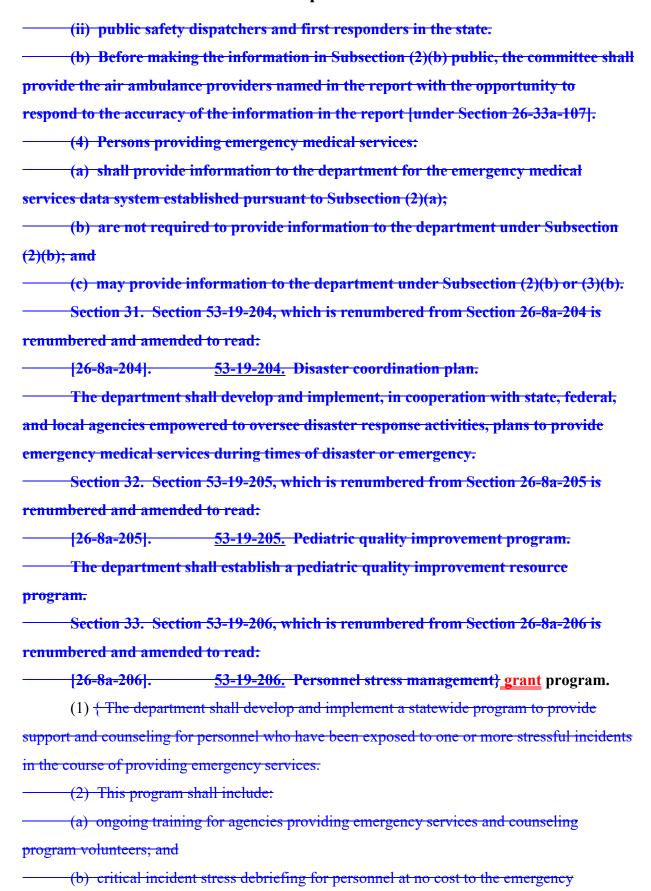


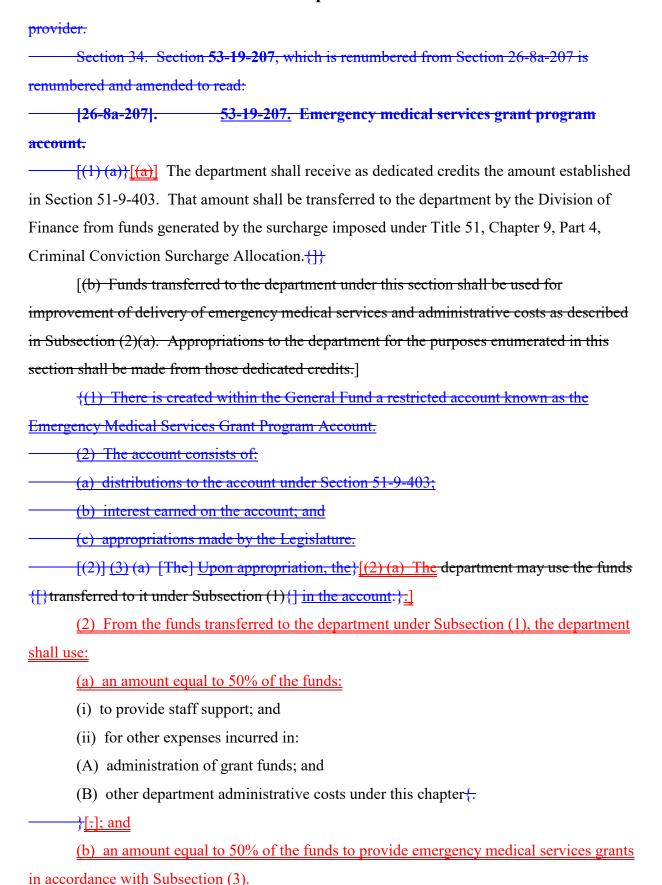
the Health and Human Services Interim Committee regarding the development of state standards and requirements related to: (a) air medical transport provider licensure and accreditation; (b) air medical transport medical personnel qualifications and training; and (c) other standards and requirements to ensure patients receive appropriate and high-quality medical attention and care by air medical transport providers operating in the state of Utah. [(7)] (8) (a) The committee shall prepare an annual report, using any data available to the department and in consultation with the Insurance Department, that includes the following information for each air medical transport provider that operates in the state: (i) which health insurers in the state the air medical transport provider contracts with: (ii) if sufficient data is available to the committee, the average charge for air medical transport services for a patient who is uninsured or out of network; and (iii) whether the air medical transport provider balance bills a patient for any charge not paid by the patient's health insurer. (b) When calculating the average charge under Subsection [(7)] (8)(a)(ii), the committee shall distinguish between: (i) a rotary wing provider and a fixed wing provider; and (ii) any other differences between air medical transport service providers that may substantially affect the cost of the air medical transport service, as determined by the committee. (c) The department shall: (i) post the committee's findings under Subsection [(7)] (8)(a) on the department's website; and (ii) send the committee's findings under Subsection [(7)] (8)(a) to each emergency medical service provider, health care facility, and other entity that has regular contact with patients in need of air medical transport provider services. [(8)] (9) An Air Ambulance Committee member may not receive compensation, benefits, per diem, or travel expenses for the member's service on the committee.











(3) (a) A recipient of a grant under this section shall actively provide emergency medical services within the state.

[(b) After funding staff support, administrative expenses, and trauma system development, the department and the committee shall make emergency medical services grants from the remaining funds {[} received as dedicated credits under Subsection (1){]}. A recipient of a grant under this Subsection {[}(2){](3)}(b) shall actively provide emergency medical services within the state.{

(c) The}]

[(c) The department shall distribute not less than 25% of the funds, with the percentage being authorized by a majority vote of the committee,]

(b) From the funds used to provide grants under Subsection (2)(b), the department shall distribute {not less than 25% of the funds, with the percentage being authorized by a majority vote of the committee,}\$700,000 each year as per capita block grants for use specifically related to the provision of emergency medical services to nonprofit prehospital emergency medical services providers that are either licensed or designated and to emergency medical services that are the primary emergency medical services for a service area. The department shall determine the grant amounts by prorating available funds on a per capita basis by county as described in department rule.

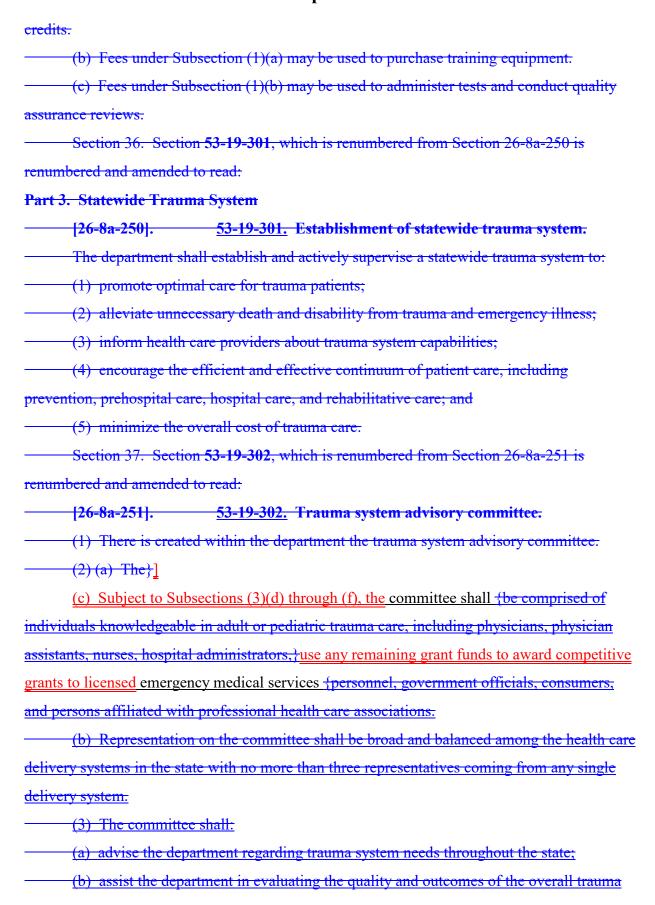
[(d) The committee shall award the remaining funds as competitive grants for use specifically related to the provision of emergency medical services based upon rules established by the committee. {

Section 35. Section 53-19-208, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-208 is renumbered and amended to read:

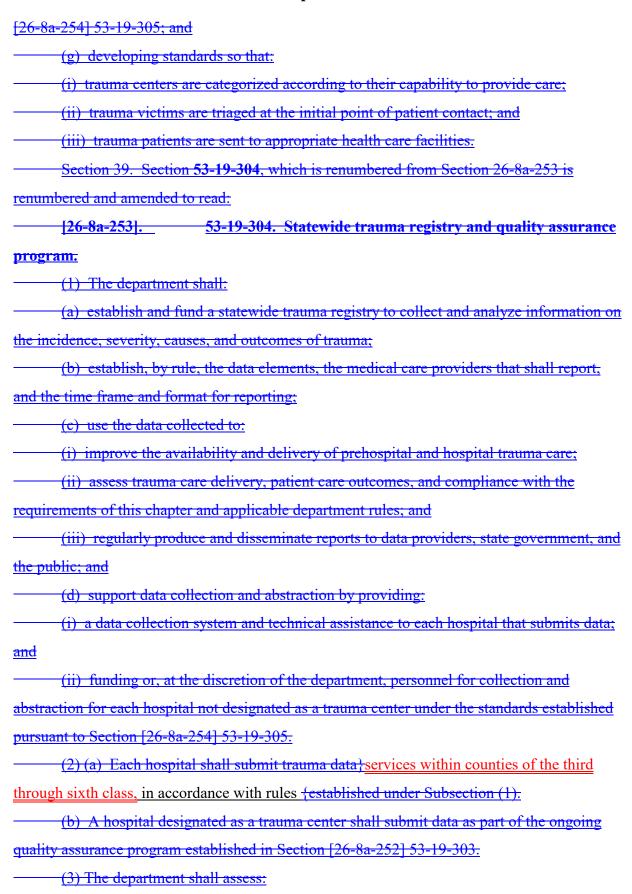
[26-8a-208]. <u>53-19-208.</u> Fees for training equipment rental, testing, and quality assurance reviews.

(1) The department may charge fees, established pursuant to [Section 26-1-6] Subsection 53-1-106(2):

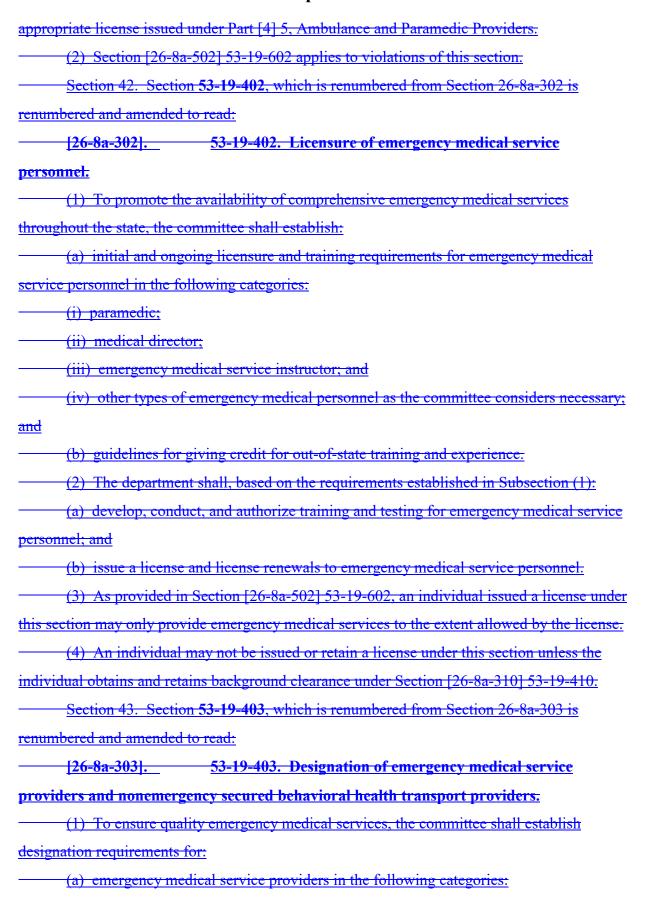
- (a) for the use of department-owned training equipment;
- (b) to administer tests and conduct quality assurance reviews; and
- (c) to process an application for a designation, permit, or license.
- (2) (a) Fees collected under Subsections (1)(a) and (b) shall be separate dedicated

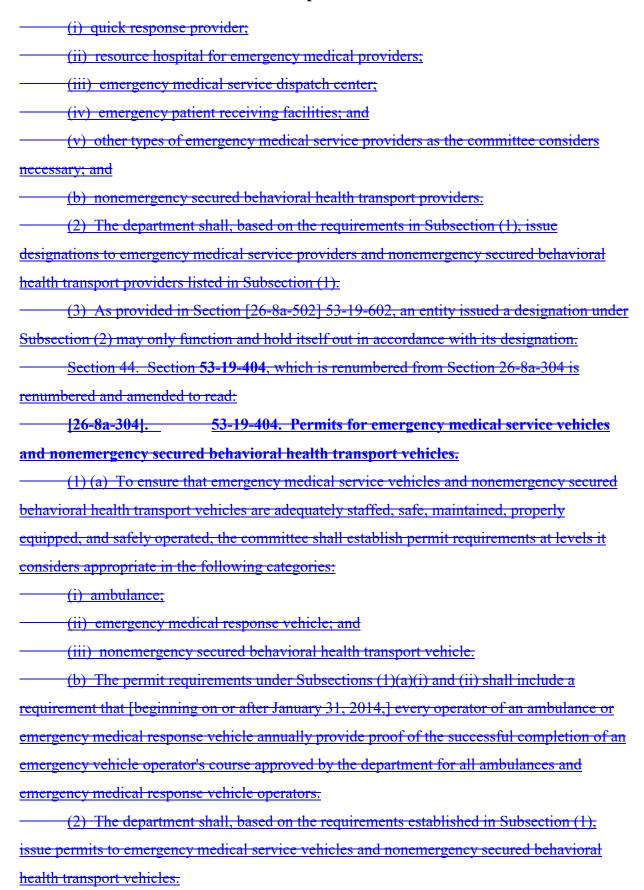


system; (c) review and comment on proposals and rules governing the statewide trauma system; and (d) make recommendations for the development of statewide triage, treatment, transportation, and transfer guidelines. (4) The department shall: (a) determine, by rule, the term and causes for removal of committee members; (b) establish committee procedures and administration policies consistent with this chapter and department rule; and (c) provide administrative support to the committee. Section 38. Section 53-19-303, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-252 is renumbered and amended to read: [26-8a-252]. 53-19-303. Department duties. In connection with the statewide trauma system established in Section [26-8a-250] 53-19-301, the department shall: (1) establish a statewide trauma system plan that: (a) identifies statewide trauma care needs, objectives, and priorities; (b) identifies the equipment, facilities, personnel training, and other things necessary to create and maintain a statewide trauma system; and (c) organizes and coordinates trauma care within defined geographic areas; and (2) support the statewide trauma system by: (a) facilitating the coordination of prehospital, acute care, and rehabilitation services and providers through state regulation and oversight; (b) facilitating the ongoing evaluation and refinement of the statewide trauma system; (c) providing educational programs; (d) encouraging cooperation between community organizations, health care facilities, public health officials, providers that provide emergency medical (service providers, and rehabilitation facilities for the development of a statewide trauma system; (e) implementing a quality assurance program using information from the statewide trauma registry established pursuant to Section [26-8a-253] 53-19-304; (f) establishing trauma center designation requirements in accordance with Section



(a) the effectiveness of the data collected pursuant to Subsection (1); and (b) the impact of the statewide trauma system on the provision of trauma care. (4) Data collected under this section shall be subject to Title 26, Chapter 3, Health Statistics. (5) No person may be held civilly liable for having provided data to the department in accordance with this section. Section 40. Section 53-19-305, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-254 is renumbered and amended to read: [26-8a-254]. 53-19-305. Trauma center designations and guidelines. (1) The department, after seeking the advice of the trauma system advisory committee, shall establish by rule: (a) trauma center designation requirements; and (b) model state guidelines for triage, treatment, transportation, and transfer of trauma patients to the most appropriate health care facility. (2) The department shall designate as a trauma center each hospital that: (a) voluntarily requests a trauma center designation; and (b) meets the applicable requirements established pursuant to Subsection (1). Section 41. Section 53-19-401, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-301 is renumbered and amended to read: Part 4. Certificates, Designations, Permits, and Licenses <u>[26-8a-301].</u> <u>53-19-401. General requirement.</u> (1) Except as provided in Section [26-8a-308 or 26-8b-201] 53-19-408: (a) an individual may not provide emergency medical services without a license issued under Section [26-8a-302] 53-19-402; (b) a facility or provider may not hold itself out as a designated emergency medical service provider or nonemergency secured behavioral health transport provider without a designation issued under Section [26-8a-303] 53-19-403; (c) a vehicle may not operate as an ambulance, emergency response vehicle, or nonemergency secured behavioral health transport vehicle without a permit issued under Section [26-8a-304] 53-19-404; and (d) an entity may not respond as an ambulance or paramedic provider without the

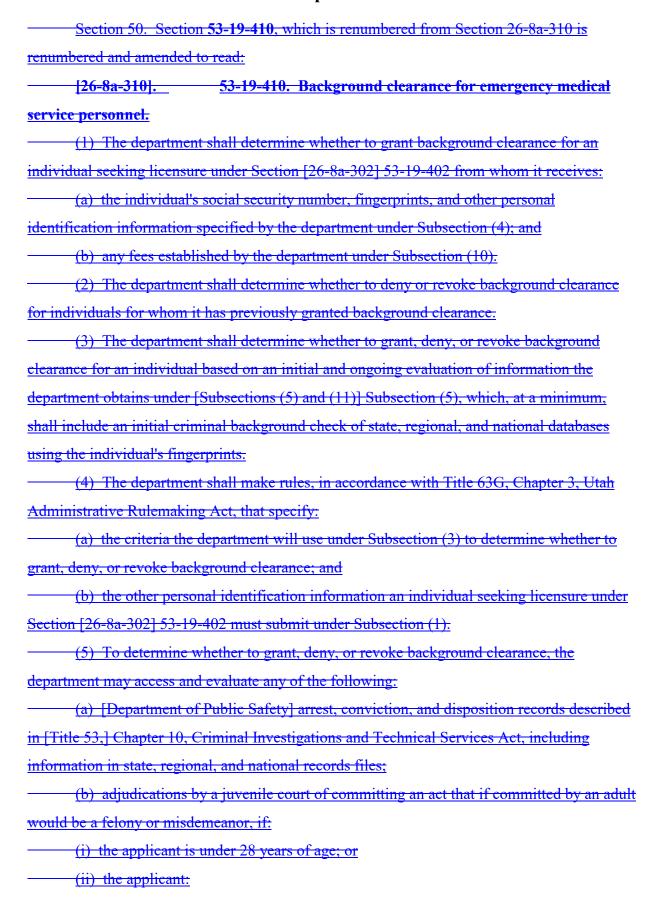




Section 45. Section 53-19-405, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-305 is
renumbered and amended to read:
[26-8a-305]. 53-19-405. Ambulance license required for emergency
medical transport.
Except as provided in Section [26-8a-308] 53-19-408, only an ambulance operating
under a permit issued under Section [26-8a-304] 53-19-404 may transport an individual who:
(1) is in an emergency medical condition;
(2) is medically or mentally unstable, requiring direct medical observation during
transport;
(3) is physically incapacitated because of illness or injury and in need of immediate
transport by emergency medical service personnel;
(4) is likely to require medical attention during transport;
(5) is being maintained on any type of emergency medical electronic monitoring;
(6) is receiving or has recently received medications that could cause a sudden change
in medical condition that might require emergency medical services;
(7) requires IV administration or maintenance, oxygen that is not patient-operated, or
other emergency medical services during transport;
(8) needs to be immobilized during transport to a hospital, an emergency patient
receiving facility, or mental health facility due to a mental or physical condition, unless the
individual is in the custody of a peace officer and the primary purpose of the restraint is to
prevent escape;
(9) needs to be immobilized due to a fracture, possible fracture, or other medical
condition; or
(10) otherwise requires or has the potential to require a level of medical care that the
committee establishes as requiring direct medical observation.
Section 46. Section 53-19-406, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-306 is
renumbered and amended to read:
[26-8a-306]. 53-19-406. Medical control.
(1) The committee shall establish requirements for the coordination of emergency
medical services rendered by emergency medical service providers, including the coordination
between prehospital providers, hospitals, emergency patient receiving facilities, and other

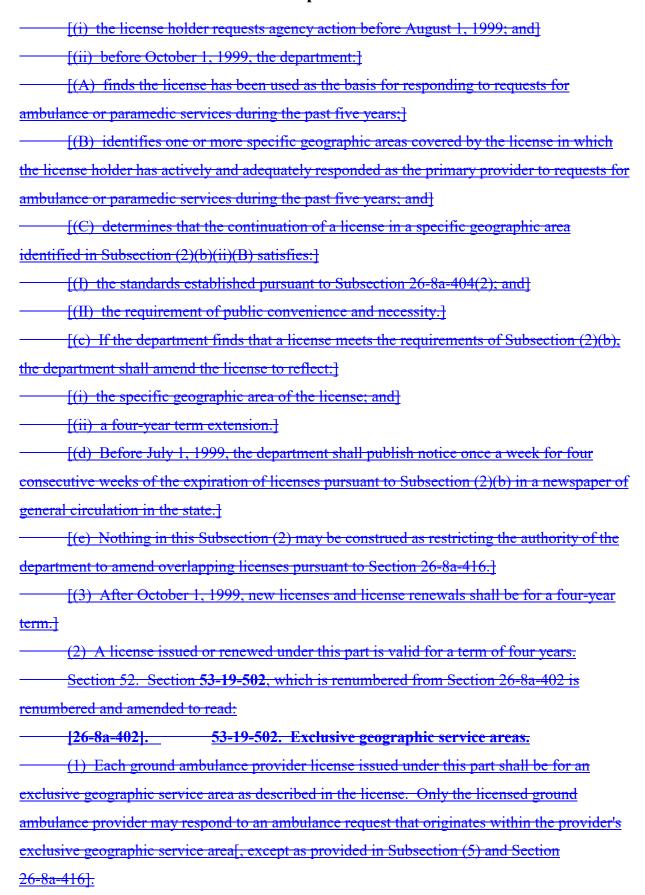
appropriate destinations. (2) The committee may establish requirements for the medical supervision of emergency medical service providers to assure adequate physician oversight of emergency medical services and quality improvement. Section 47. Section 53-19-407, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-307 is renumbered and amended to read: (1) If an individual being transported by a ground or air ambulance is in critical or unstable condition, the ground or air ambulance shall transport the patient to the trauma center or closest emergency patient receiving facility appropriate to adequately treat the patient. (2) If the patient's condition is not critical or unstable as determined by medical control, the ground or air ambulance may transport the patient to the: (a) hospital, emergency patient receiving facility, or other medical provider chosen by the patient and approved by medical control as appropriate for the patient's condition and needs; or (b) nearest hospital, emergency patient receiving facility, or other medical provider approved by medical control as appropriate for the patient's condition and needs if the patient expresses no preference. Section 48. Section 53-19-408, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-308 is renumbered and amended to read: [26-8a-308]. 53-19-408. Exemptions. (1) The following persons may provide emergency medical services to a patient without being licensed under this chapter: (a) out-of-state emergency medical service personnel and providers in time of disaster; (b) an individual who gratuitously acts as a Good Samaritan; (c) a family member; (d) a private business if emergency medical services are provided only to employees at the place of business and during transport; (e) an agency of the United States government if compliance with this chapter would be inconsistent with federal law; and (f) police, fire, and other public service personnel if:

(i) emergency medical services are rendered in the normal course of the person's duties; and (ii) medical control, after being apprised of the circumstances, directs immediate transport. (2) An ambulance or emergency response vehicle may operate without a permit issued under Section [26-8a-304] 53-19-404 in time of disaster. (3) Nothing in this chapter or Title 58, Occupations and Professions, may be construed as requiring a license for an individual to administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation or to use a fully automated external defibrillator under Section 26-8b-201. (4) Nothing in this chapter may be construed as requiring a license, permit, or designation for an acute care hospital, medical clinic, physician's office, or other fixed medical facility that: (a) is staffed by a physician, physician's assistant, nurse practitioner, or registered nurse; and (b) treats an individual who has presented himself or was transported to the hospital, clinic, office, or facility. Section 49. Section 53-19-409, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-309 is renumbered and amended to read: [26-8a-309]. 53-19-409. Out-of-state vehicles. (1) An ambulance or emergency response vehicle from another state may not pick up a patient in Utah to transport that patient to another location in Utah or to another state without a permit issued under Section [26-8a-304] 53-19-404 and, in the case of an ambulance, a license issued under Part [4] 5, Ambulance and Paramedic Providers. (2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), an ambulance or emergency response vehicle from another state may, without a permit or license: (a) transport a patient into Utah; and (b) provide assistance in time of disaster. (3) The department may enter into agreements with ambulance and paramedic providers and their respective licensing agencies from other states to assure the expeditious delivery of emergency medical services beyond what may be reasonably provided by licensed ambulance and paramedic providers, including the transportation of patients between states.



(A) is over 28 years of age; and (B) has been convicted of, has pleaded no contest to, or is currently subject to a plea in abeyance or diversion agreement for a felony or misdemeanor; (c) juvenile court arrest, adjudication, and disposition records, other than those under Subsection (5)(b), as allowed under Section 78A-6-209; (d) child abuse or neglect findings described in Section 78A-6-323; (e) the Department of Human Services' Division of Child and Family Services Licensing Information System described in Section 62A-4a-1006; (f) the Department of Human Services' Division of Aging and Adult Services database of reports of vulnerable adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation, described in Section 62A-3-311.1; (g) Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing records of licensing and certification under Title 58, Occupations and Professions; (h) records in other federal criminal background databases available to the state; and (i) any other records of arrests, warrants for arrest, convictions, pleas in abevance, pending diversion agreements, or dispositions. (6) [Except for the Department of Public Safety, an] An agency may not charge the department for information accessed under Subsection (5). (7) When evaluating information under Subsection (3), the department shall classify a crime committed in another state according to the closest matching crime under Utah law, regardless of how the crime is classified in the state where the crime was committed. (8) The department shall adopt measures to protect the security of information it accesses under Subsection (5), which shall include limiting access by department employees to those responsible for acquiring, evaluating, or otherwise processing the information. (9) The department may disclose personal identification information it receives under Subsection (1) to the Department of Human Services to verify that the subject of the information is not identified as a perpetrator or offender in the information sources described in Subsections (5)(d) through (f). (10) The department may charge fees, in accordance with Section 63J-1-504, to pay for: (a) the cost of obtaining, storing, and evaluating information needed made by the committee.

(d) A grant awarded under Subsection (3) {, both initially and on an ongoing basis, to
determine whether to grant, deny, or revoke background clearance; and
(b) other department costs related to granting, denying, or revoking background
clearance.
[(11) The Criminal Investigations and Technical Services Division within the
Department of Public Safety shall:]
[(a) retain, separate from other division records, personal information under Subsection
(1), including any fingerprints sent to it by the Department of Health; and]
[(b) notify the Department of Health upon receiving notice that an individual for whom
personal information has been retained is the subject of:]
[(i) a warrant for arrest;]
[(ii) an arrest;]
[(iii) a conviction, including a plea in abeyance; or]
[(iv) a pending diversion agreement.]
[(12) The department shall use the Direct Access Clearance System database created
under Section 26-21-209 to manage information about the background clearance status of each
individual for whom the department is required to make a determination under Subsection (1).]
Section 51. Section 53-19-501, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-401 is
renumbered and amended to read:
Part 5. Ambulance and Paramedic Providers
[26-8a-401]. 53-19-501. State regulation of emergency medical services
market.
(1) To ensure emergency medical service quality and minimize unnecessary
duplication, the department shall regulate the emergency medical service market [after October
1, 1999,] by creating and operating a statewide system that:
(a) consists of exclusive geographic service areas as provided in Section [26-8a-402]
53-19-502; and
(b) establishes maximum rates as provided in Section [26-8a-403] 53-19-503.
[(2) (a) All licenses issued prior to July 1, 1996, shall expire as stated in the license.]
[(b) If no expiration date is stated on a license issued before July 1, 1996, the license
shall expire on October 1, 1999, unless:]



(2) Each paramedic provider license issued under this part shall be for an exclusive geographic service area as described in the license. Only the licensed paramedic provider may respond to a paramedic request that originates within the exclusive geographic service area, except as provided in Subsection (6) [and Section 26-8a-416]. (3) Nothing in this section may be construed as either requiring or prohibiting that the formation of boundaries in a given location be the same for a licensed paramedic provider as it is for a licensed ambulance provider. (4) (a) A licensed ground ambulance or paramedic provider may, as necessary, enter into a mutual aid agreement to allow another licensed provider to give assistance in times of unusual demand, as that term is defined by the committee in rule. (b) A mutual aid agreement shall include a formal written plan detailing the type of assistance and the circumstances under which it would be given. (c) The parties to a mutual aid agreement shall submit a copy of the agreement to the department. (d) Notwithstanding this Subsection (4), a licensed provider may not subcontract with another entity to provide services in the licensed provider's exclusive geographic service area. (5) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), a licensed ground ambulance provider may respond to an ambulance request that originates from the exclusive geographic area of another provider: (a) pursuant to a mutual aid agreement; (b) to render assistance on a case-by-case basis to that provider; and (c) as necessary to meet needs in time of disaster or other major emergency. (6) Notwithstanding Subsection (2), a licensed paramedic provider may respond to a paramedic request that originates from the exclusive geographic area of another provider: (a) pursuant to a mutual aid agreement; (b) to render assistance on a case-by-case basis to that provider; and (c) as necessary to meet needs in time of disaster or other major emergency. Section 53. Section 53-19-503, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-403 is renumbered and amended to read: [26-8a-403]. 53-19-503. Establishment of maximum rates.

(1) The department shall, after receiving recommendations under Subsection (2),

establish maximum rates for ground ambulance providers and paramedic providers that are just and reasonable. (2) The committee may make recommendations to the department on the maximum rates that should be set under Subsection (1). (3) (a) The department shall prohibit ground ambulance providers and paramedic providers from charging fees for transporting a patient when the provider does not transport the patient. (b) The provisions of Subsection (3)(a) do not apply to ambulance providers or paramedic providers in a geographic service area which contains a town as defined in Subsection 10-2-301(2)(f). Section 54. Section 53-19-504, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-404 is renumbered and amended to read: [26-8a-404]. 53-19-504. Ground ambulance and paramedic licenses --**Application and department review.** (1) Except as provided in Section [26-8a-413] 53-19-518, an applicant for a ground ambulance or paramedic license shall apply to the department for a license only by: (a) submitting a completed application; (b) providing information in the format required by the department; and (c) paying the required fees, including the cost of the hearing officer. (2) The department shall make rules establishing minimum qualifications and requirements for: (a) personnel; (b) capital reserves; (c) equipment; (d) a business plan; (e) operational procedures; (f) medical direction agreements; (g) management and control; and (h) other matters that may be relevant to an applicant's ability to provide ground ambulance or paramedic service. (3) An application for a license to provide ground ambulance service or paramedic

service shall be for all ground ambulance services or paramedic services arising within the geographic service area, except that an applicant may apply for a license for less than all ground ambulance services or all paramedic services arising within an exclusive geographic area if it can demonstrate how the remainder of that area will be served. (4) (a) A ground ambulance service licensee may apply to the department for a license to provide a higher level of service as defined by department rule if the application includes: (i) a copy of the new treatment protocols for the higher level of service approved by the off-line medical director; (ii) an assessment of field performance by the applicant's off-line director; and (iii) an updated plan of operation demonstrating the ability of the applicant to provide the higher level of service. (b) If the department determines that the applicant has demonstrated the ability to provide the higher level of service in accordance with Subsection (4)(a), the department shall issue a revised license reflecting the higher level of service and the requirements of Section [26-8a-408] 53-19-513 do not apply. (c) A revised license issued under Subsection (4)(b): (i) may only affect the level of service that the licensee may provide; (ii) may not affect any other terms, conditions, or limitations of the original license; and (iii) may not impact the rights of other licensees. (5) Upon receiving a completed application and the required fees, the department shall review the application and determine whether the application meets the minimum qualifications and requirements for licensure. (6) The department may deny an application if it finds that it contains any materially false or misleading information, is incomplete, or if the application demonstrates that the applicant fails to meet the minimum qualifications and requirements for licensure under Subsection (2). (7) If the department denies an application, it shall notify the applicant in writing setting forth the grounds for the denial. A denial may be appealed under Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act.

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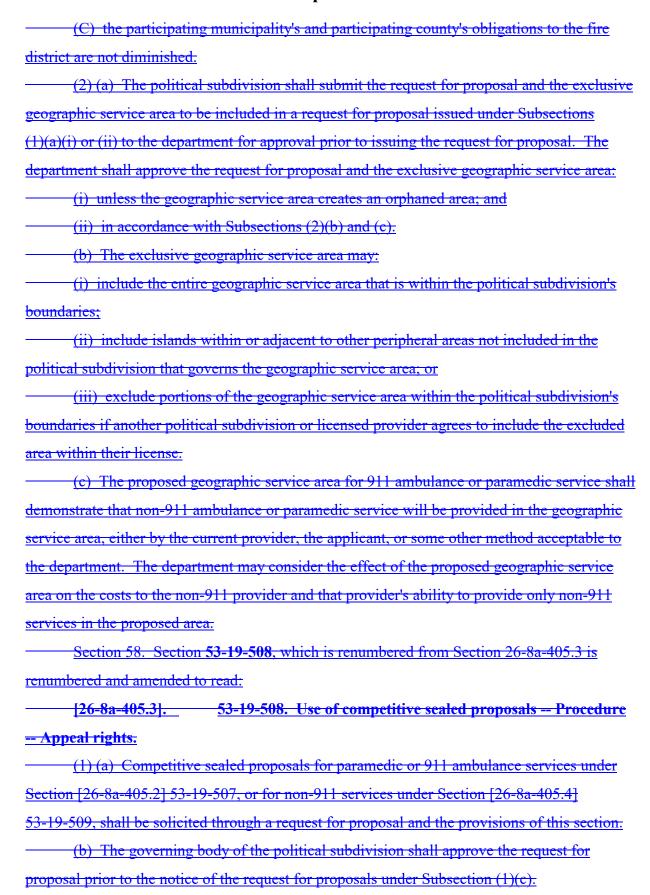
Section 55. Section 53-19-505, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-405 is

renumbered and amended to read:
[26-8a-405]. 53-19-505. Ground ambulance and paramedic licenses
Agency notice of approval.
(1) [Beginning January 1, 2004, if] If the department determines that the application
meets the minimum requirements for licensure under Section [26-8a-404] 53-19-504, the
department shall issue a notice of the approved application to the applicant.
(2) A current license holder responding to a request for proposal under Section
[26-8a-405.2] 53-19-507 is considered an approved applicant for purposes of Section
[26-8a-405.2] 53-19-507 if the current license holder, prior to responding to the request for
proposal, submits the following to the department:
(a) the information described in Subsections [26-8a-404] 53-19-504(4)(a)(i) through
(iii); and
(b) (i) if the license holder is a private entity, a financial statement, a pro forma budget
and necessary letters of credit demonstrating a financial ability to expand service to a new
service area; or
(ii) if the license holder is a governmental entity, a letter from the governmental entity's
governing body demonstrating the governing body's willingness to financially support the
application.
Section 56. Section 53-19-506, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-405.1 is
renumbered and amended to read:
[26-8a-405.1]. 53-19-506. Selection of provider by political subdivision.
(1) (a) Only an applicant approved under Section [26-8a-405] 53-19-505 may respond
to a request for a proposal issued in accordance with Section [26-8a-405.2] 53-19-507 or
Section [26-8a-405.4] 53-19-509 by a political subdivision.
(b) A response to a request for proposal is subject to the maximum rates established by
the department under Section [26-8a-403] 53-19-503.
(c) A political subdivision may award a contract to an applicant in response to a
request for proposal:
(i) in accordance with Section [26-8a-405.2] 53-19-507; and
(ii) (c) shall be used:
(i) for the purchase of equipment, subject to Subsection ({2}).

(2) (a) The department shall issue a license to an applicant selected by a political subdivision under Subsection (1) unless the department finds that issuing a license to that applicant would jeopardize the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the geographic service area. (b) A license issued under this Subsection (2): (i) is for the exclusive geographic service area approved by the department in accordance with Subsection [26-8a-405.2] 53-19-507(2); (ii) is valid for four years; (iii) is not subject to a request for license from another applicant under the provisions of Sections [26-8a-406 through 26-8a-409] 53-19-511 through 53-19-514 during the four-year term, unless the applicant's license is revoked under Section [26-8a-504] 53-19-604; and (iv) is subject to supervision by the department under Sections [26-8a-503 and 26-8a-504] 53-1<u>9-603</u> and 53-19-604. (3) Except as provided in Subsection [26-8a-405.3] 53-19-508(4)(a), the provisions of Sections [26-8a-406 through 26-8a-409] 53-19-511 through 53-19-514 do not apply to a license issued under this section. Section 57. Section 53-19-507, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-405.2 is renumbered and amended to read: [26-8a-405.2]. 53-19-507. Selection of provider -- Request for competitive sealed proposal -- Public convenience and necessity. (1) (a) A political subdivision may contract with an applicant approved under Section [26-8a-404] 53-19-504 to provide services for the geographic service area that is approved by the department in accordance with Subsection (2), if: (i) the political subdivision complies with the provisions of this section and Section [26-8a-405.3] 53-19-508 if the contract is for 911 ambulance or paramedic services; or (ii) the political subdivision complies with Sections [26-8a-405.3] 53-19-508 and [26-8a-405.4] 53-19-509, if the contract is for non-911 services. (b) (i) The provisions of this section and Sections [26-8a-405.1, 26-8a-405.3, and 26-8a-405.4] 53-19-506, 53-19-508, and 53-19-509 do not require a political subdivision to issue a request for proposal for ambulance or paramedic services or non-911 services. (ii) If a political subdivision does not contract with an applicant in accordance with this

section and Section [26-8a-405.3] 53-19-508, the provisions of Sections [26-8a-406 through 26-8a-409] 53-19-511 through 53-19-514 apply to the issuance of a license for ambulance or paramedic services in the geographic service area that is within the boundaries of the political subdivision. (iii) If a political subdivision does not contract with an applicant in accordance with this section, Section [26-8a-405.3] 53-19-508 and Section [26-8a-405.4] 53-19-509, a license for the non-911 services in the geographic service area that is within the boundaries of the political subdivision may be issued: (A) under the public convenience and necessity provisions of Sections [26-8a-406] through 26-8a-409] 53-19-511 through 53-19-514; or (B) by a request for proposal issued by the department under Section [26-8a-405.5] 53-19-510. (c) (i) For purposes of this Subsection (1)(c): (A) "Fire district" means a local district under Title 17B, Limited Purpose Local Government Entities - Local Districts, that: (I) is located in a county of the first or second class; and (II) provides fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services. (B) "Participating municipality" means a city or town whose area is partly or entirely included within a county service area or fire district. (C) "Participating county" means a county whose unincorporated area is partly or entirely included within a fire district. (ii) A participating municipality or participating county may as provided in this section and Section [26-8a-405.3] 53-19-508, contract with a provider for 911 ambulance or paramedic service. (iii) If the participating municipality or participating county contracts with a provider for services under this section and Section [26-8a-405.3] 53-19-508:

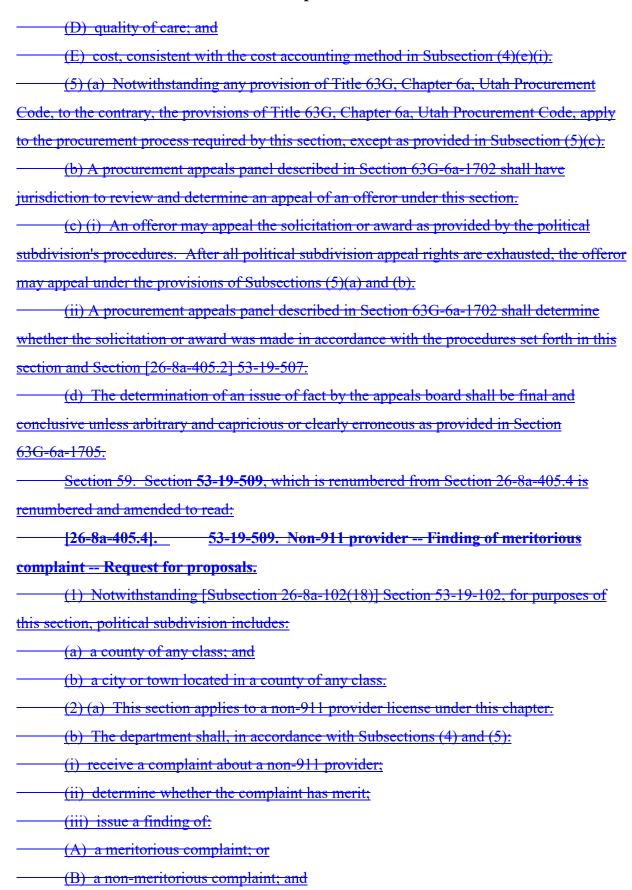
- (A) the fire district is not obligated to provide the services that are included in the contract between the participating municipality or the participating county and the provider;
- (B) the fire district may impose taxes and obligations within the fire district in the same manner as if the participating municipality or participating county were receiving all services offered by the fire district; and

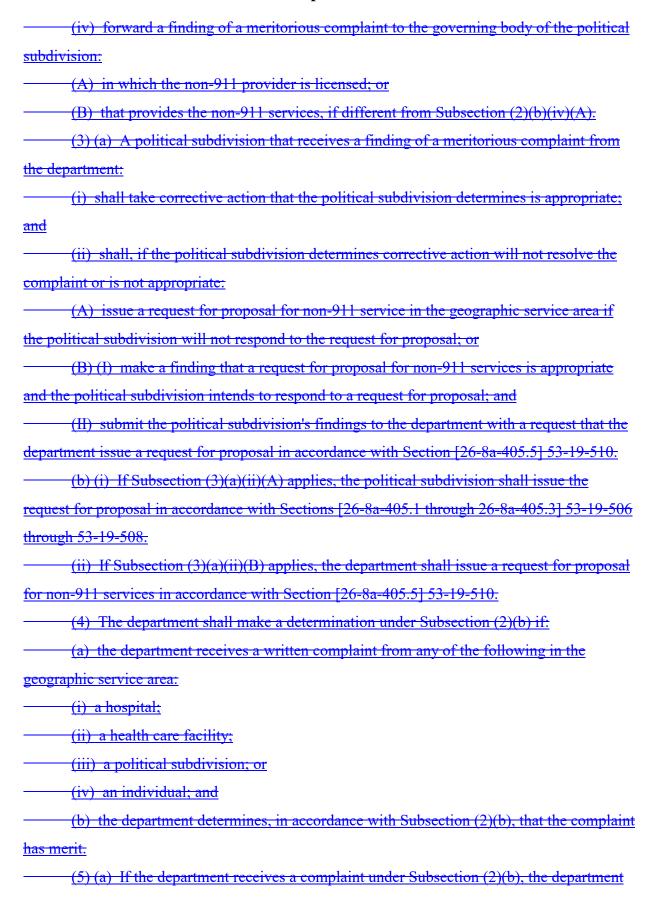


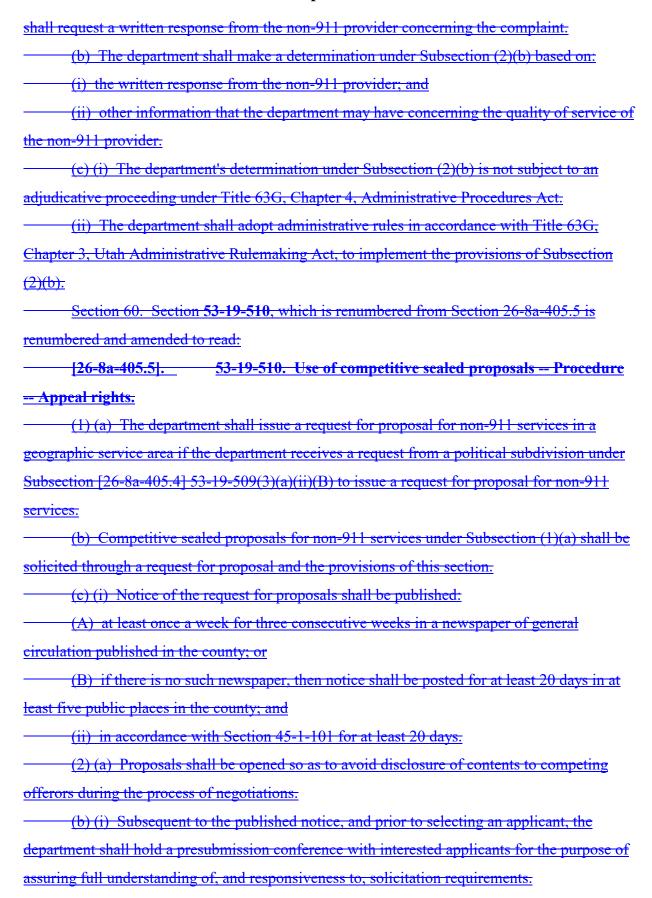
(c) (i) Notice of the request for proposals shall be published: (A) at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county; or (B) if there is no such newspaper, then notice shall be posted for at least 20 days in at least five public places in the county; and (ii) in accordance with Section 45-1-101 for at least 20 days. (2) (a) Proposals shall be opened so as to avoid disclosure of contents to competing offerors during the process of negotiations. (b) (i) Subsequent to the published notice, and prior to selecting an applicant, the political subdivision shall hold a presubmission conference with interested applicants for the purpose of assuring full understanding of, and responsiveness to, solicitation requirements. (ii) A political subdivision shall allow at least 90 days from the presubmission conference for the proposers to submit proposals. (c) Subsequent to the presubmission conference, the political subdivision may issue addenda to the request for proposals. An addenda to a request for proposal shall be finalized and posted by the political subdivision at least 45 days before the day on which the proposal must be submitted. (d) Offerors to the request for proposals shall be accorded fair and equal treatment with respect to any opportunity for discussion and revisions of proposals, and revisions may be permitted after submission and before a contract is awarded for the purpose of obtaining best and final offers. (e) In conducting discussions, there shall be no disclosures of any information derived from proposals submitted by competing offerors. (3) (a) (i) A political subdivision may select an applicant approved by the department under Section [26-8a-404] 53-19-504 to provide 911 ambulance or paramedic services by contract to the most responsible offeror as defined in Section 63G-6a-103. (ii) An award under Subsection (3)(a)(i) shall be made to the responsible offeror whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to the political subdivision, taking into consideration price and the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposal. (b) The applicants who are approved under Section [26-8a-405] 53-19-505 and who

are selected under this section may be the political subdivision issuing the request for

competitive sealed proposals, or any other public entity or entities, any private person or entity, or any combination thereof. (c) A political subdivision may reject all of the competitive proposals. (4) In seeking competitive sealed proposals and awarding contracts under this section, a political subdivision: (a) shall apply the public convenience and necessity factors listed in Subsections [26-8a-408] 53-19-513(2) through (6); (b) shall require the applicant responding to the proposal to disclose how the applicant will meet performance standards in the request for proposal; (c) may not require or restrict an applicant to a certain method of meeting the performance standards, including: (i) requiring ambulance medical personnel to also be a firefighter; or (ii) mandating that offerors use fire stations or dispatch services of the political subdivision; (d) shall require an applicant to submit the proposal: (i) based on full cost accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals; and (ii) if the applicant is a governmental entity, in addition to the requirements of Subsection (4)(e)(i), in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards and in compliance with the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide; and (e) shall set forth in the request for proposal: (i) the method for determining full cost accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and require an applicant to submit the proposal based on such full cost accounting principles; (ii) guidelines established to further competition and provider accountability; and (iii) a list of the factors that will be considered by the political subdivision in the award of the contract, including by percentage, the relative weight of the factors established under this Subsection (4)(e), which may include such things as: (A) response times; (B) staging locations; (C) experience;

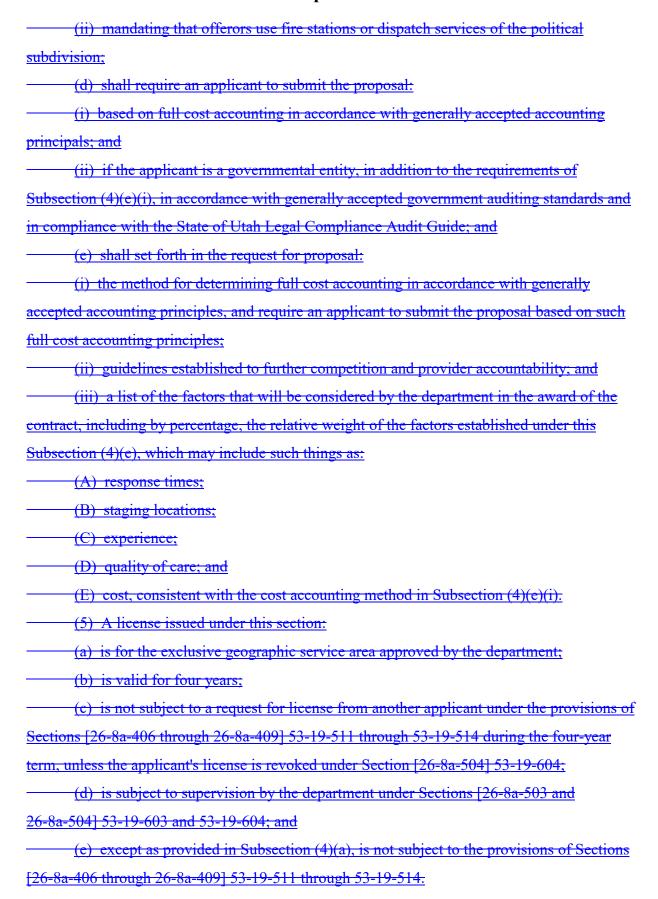


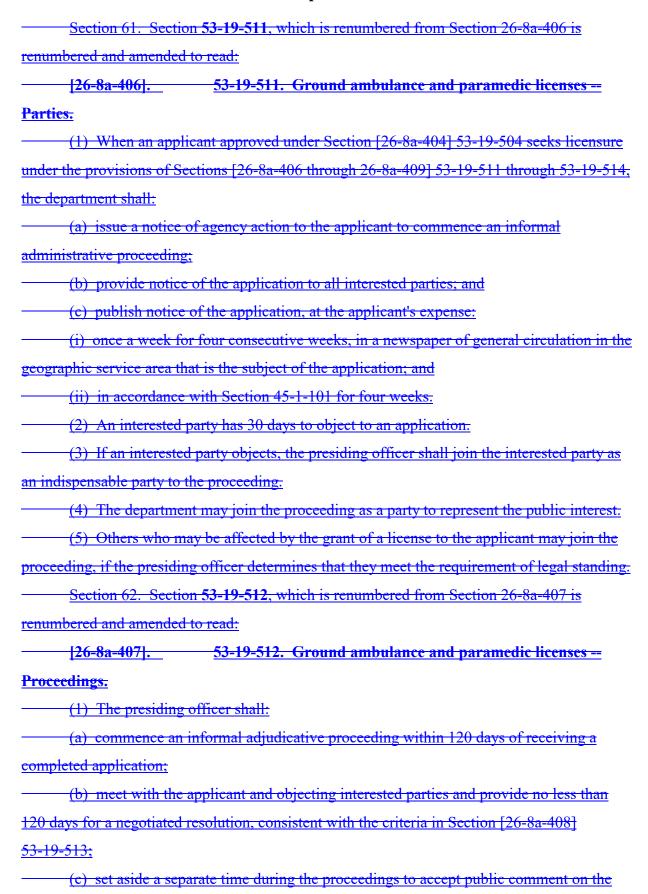




(ii) The department shall allow at least 90 days from the presubmission conference for the proposers to submit proposals. (c) Subsequent to the presubmission conference, the department may issue addenda to the request for proposals. An addenda to a request for proposal shall be finalized and posted by the department at least 45 days before the day on which the proposal must be submitted. (d) Offerors to the request for proposals shall be accorded fair and equal treatment with respect to any opportunity for discussion and revisions of proposals, and revisions may be permitted after submission and before a contract is awarded for the purpose of obtaining best and final offers. (e) In conducting discussions, there shall be no disclosures of any information derived from proposals submitted by competing offerors. (3) (a) (i) The department may select an applicant approved by the department under Section [26-8a-404] 53-19-504 to provide non-911 services by contract to the most responsible offeror as defined in Section 63G-6a-103. (ii) An award under Subsection (3)(a)(i) shall be made to the responsible offeror whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to the public, taking into consideration price and the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposal. (b) The applicants who are approved under Section [26-8a-405] 53-19-505 and who are selected under this section may be the political subdivision responding to the request for competitive sealed proposals, or any other public entity or entities, any private person or entity, or any combination thereof. (c) The department may reject all of the competitive proposals. (4) In seeking competitive sealed proposals and awarding contracts under this section, the department: (a) shall consider the public convenience and necessity factors listed in Subsections [26-8a-408] 53-19-513(2) through (6); (b) shall require the applicant responding to the proposal to disclose how the applicant will meet performance standards in the request for proposal; (c) may not require or restrict an applicant to a certain method of meeting the performance standards, including:

(i) requiring ambulance medical personnel to also be a firefighter; or

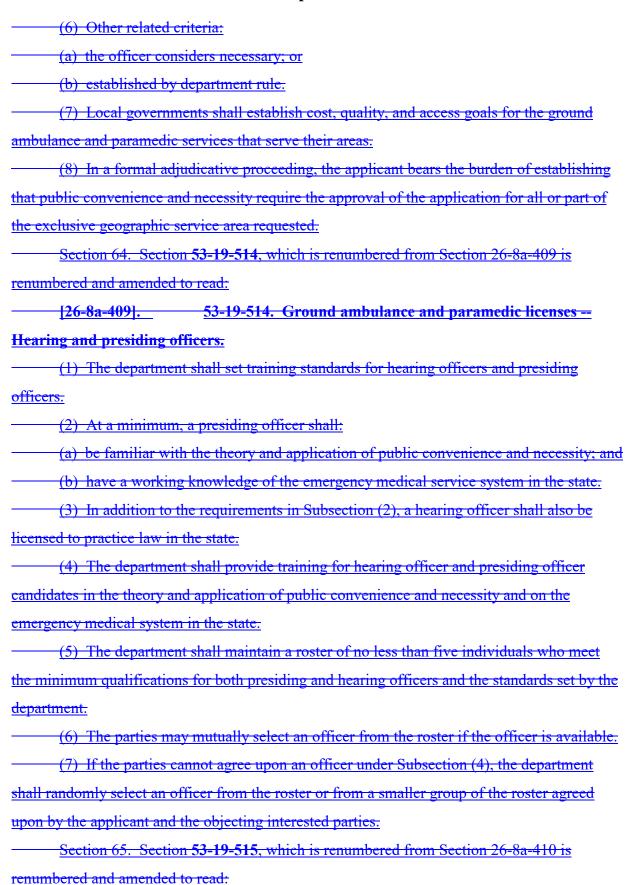


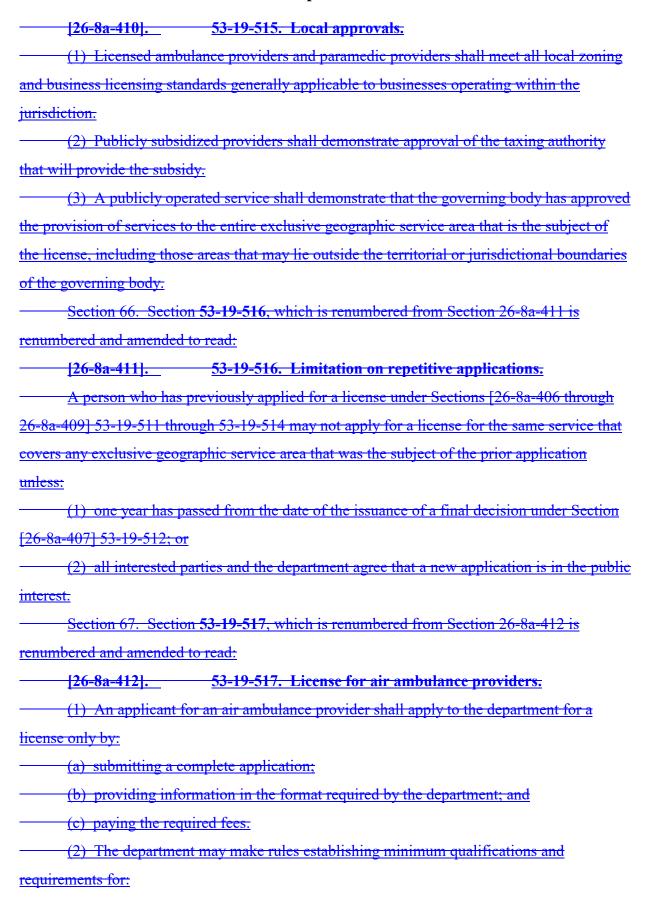


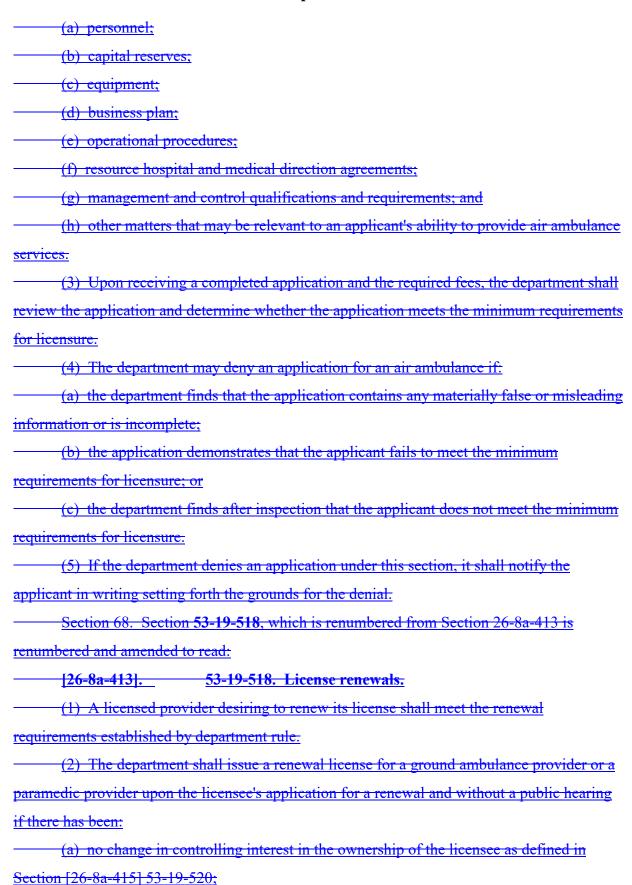
application; and (d) present a written decision to the executive director if a resolution has been reached that satisfies the criteria in Section [26-8a-408] 53-19-513. (2) At any time during an informal adjudicative proceeding under Subsection (1), any party may request conversion of the informal adjudicative proceeding to a formal adjudicative proceeding in accordance with Section 63G-4-202. (3) Upon conversion to a formal adjudicative proceeding, a hearing officer shall be assigned to the application as provided in Section [26-8a-409] 53-19-514. The hearing office shall: (a) set aside a separate time during the proceedings to accept public comment on the application; (b) apply the criteria established in Section [26-8a-408] 53-19-513; and (c) present a recommended decision to the executive director in writing. (4) The executive director may, as set forth in a final written order, accept, modify, reject, or remand the decision of a presiding or hearing officer after: (a) reviewing the record; (b) giving due deference to the officer's decision; and (c) determining whether the criteria in Section [26-8a-408] 53-19-513 have been satisfied. Section 63. Section 53-19-513, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-408 is renumbered and amended to read: [26-8a-408]. 53-19-513. Criteria for determining public convenience and necessity. (1) The criteria for determining public convenience and necessity is set forth in

- Subsections (2) through (6).
- (2) Access to emergency medical services shall be maintained or improved. The officer shall consider the impact on existing services, including the impact on response times, call volumes, populations and exclusive geographic service areas served, and the ability of surrounding licensed providers to service their exclusive geographic service areas. The issuance or amendment of a license may not create an orphaned area.
- (3) The quality of service in the area shall be maintained or improved. The officer

shall consider the: (a) staffing and equipment standards of the current licensed provider and the applicant; (b) training and licensure levels of the current licensed provider's staff and the applicant's staff; (c) continuing medical education provided by the current licensed provider and the applicant; (d) levels of care as defined by department rule; (e) plan of medical control; and (f) the negative or beneficial impact on the regional emergency medical service system to provide service to the public. (4) The cost to the public shall be justified. The officer shall consider: (a) the financial solvency of the applicant; (b) the applicant's ability to provide services within the rates established under Section [26-8a-403] 53-19-503: (c) the applicant's ability to comply with cost reporting requirements; (d) the cost efficiency of the applicant; and (e) the cost effect of the application on the public, interested parties, and the emergency medical services system. (5) Local desires concerning cost, quality, and access shall be considered. The officer shall assess and consider: (a) the existing provider's record of providing services and the applicant's record and ability to provide similar or improved services; (b) locally established 3)(e); or (ii) for the recruitment, training, or retention of licensed emergency medical services {goals, including those established in Subsection (7); (c) comment by local governments on the applicant's business and operations plans; (d) comment by interested parties that are providers on the impact of the application on the parties' ability to provide emergency medical services; (e) comment by interested parties that are local governments on the impact of the application on the citizens it represents; and (f) public comment on any aspect of the application or proposed license.



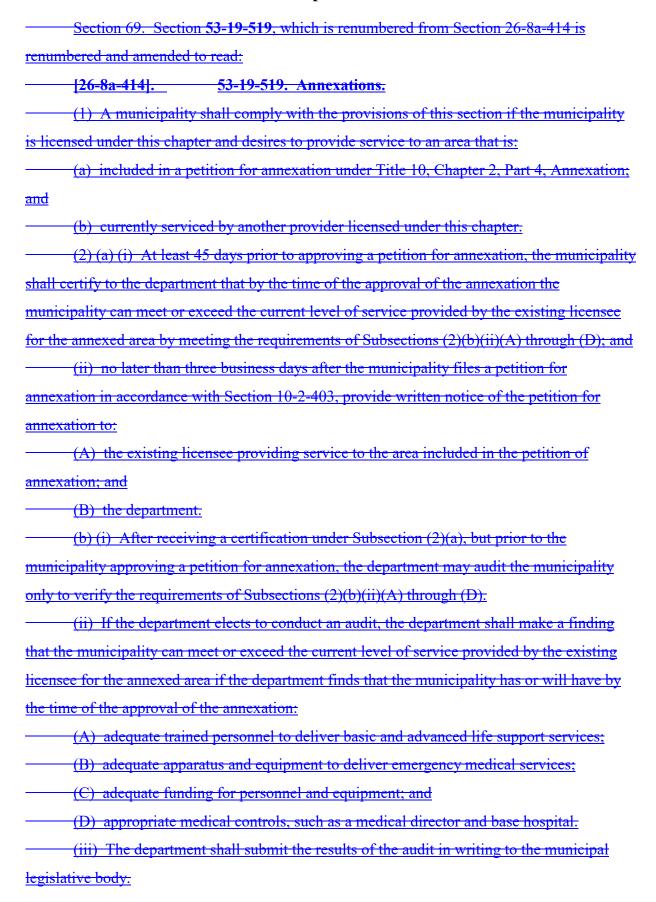




- (b) no serious, substantiated public complaints filed with the department against the licensee during the term of the previous license; (c) no material or substantial change in the basis upon which the license was originally granted; (d) no reasoned objection from the committee or the department; and (e) if the applicant was licensed under the provisions of Sections [26-8a-406 through 26-8a-409] 53-19-511 through 53-18-514, no conflicting license application. (3) (a) (i) The provisions of this Subsection (3) apply to a provider licensed under the provisions of Sections [26-8a-405.1 and 26-8a-405.2] 53-19-506 and 53-19-507. (ii) A provider may renew its license if the provisions of Subsections (1), (2)(a) through (d), and this Subsection (3) are met. (b) (i) The department shall issue a renewal license to a provider upon the provider's application for renewal for one additional four-year term if the political subdivision certifies to the department that the provider has met all of the specifications of the original bid. (ii) If the political subdivision does not certify to the department that the provider has met all of the specifications of the original bid, the department may not issue a renewal license and the political subdivision shall enter into a public bid process under Sections [26-8a-405.1] and 26-8a-405.2] 53-19-506 and 53-19-507. (c) (i) The department shall issue an additional renewal license to a provider who has already been issued a one-time renewal license under the provisions of Subsection (3)(b)(i) if the department and the political subdivision do not receive, prior to the expiration of the provider's license, written notice from an approved applicant informing the political subdivision of the approved applicant's desire to submit a bid for ambulance or paramedic service. (ii) If the department and the political subdivision receive the notice in accordance with Subsection (3)(c)(i), the department may not issue a renewal license and the political subdivision shall enter into a public bid process under Sections [26-8a-405.1 and 26-8a-405.2] 53-19-506 and 53-19-507. (4) The department shall issue a renewal license for an air ambulance provider upon
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by department rule.

the licensee's application for renewal and completion of the renewal requirements established

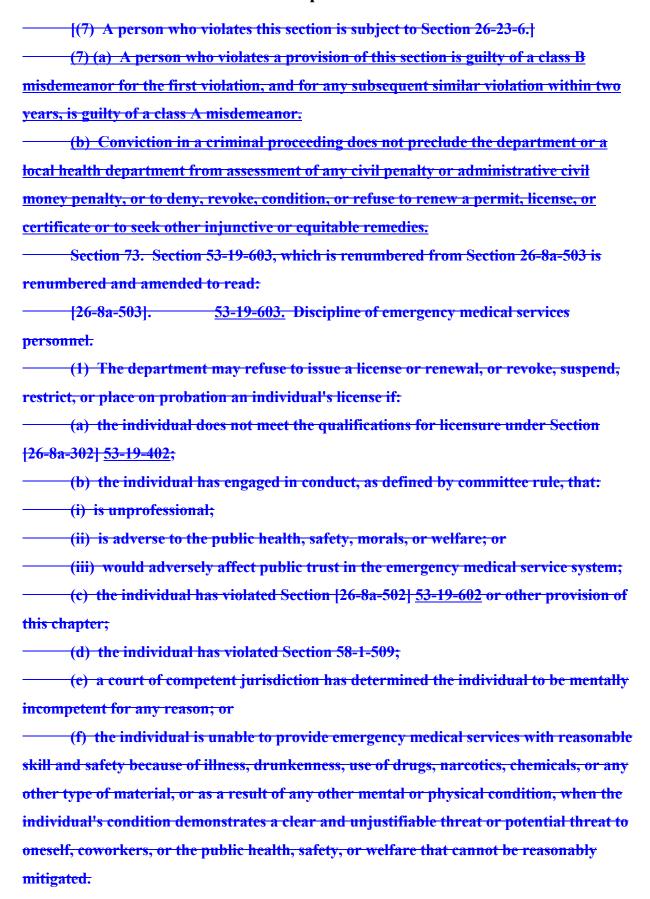


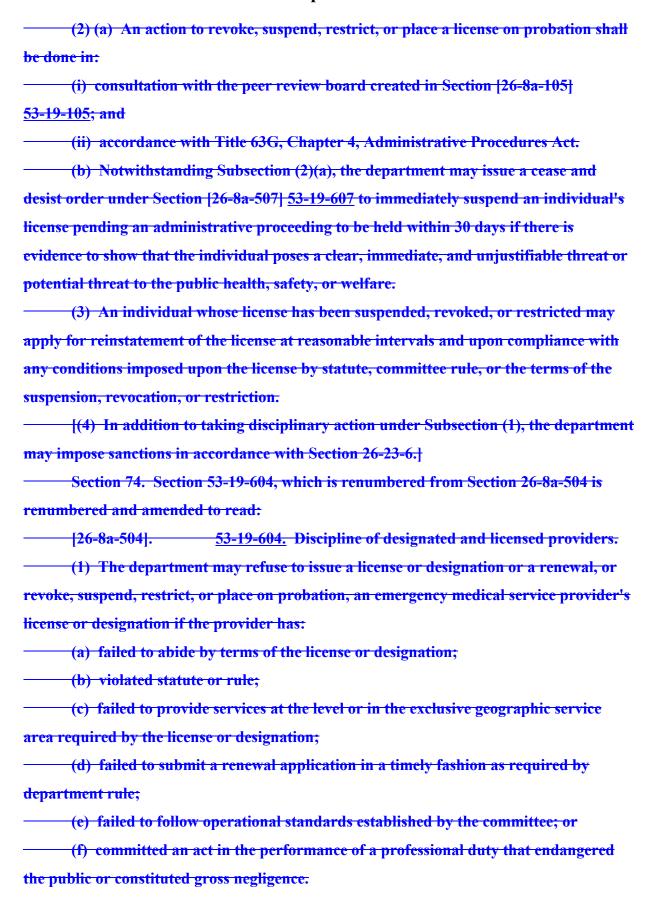
- (3) (a) If the department audit finds that the municipality meets the requirements of Subsection (2)(b)(ii), the department shall issue an amended license to the municipality and all other affected licensees to reflect the municipality's new boundaries after the department receives notice of the approval of the petition for annexation from the municipality in accordance with Section 10-2-425.
- (b) (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection 63G-4-102(2)(k), if the department audit finds that the municipality fails to meet the requirements of Subsection (2)(b)(ii), the municipality may request an adjudicative proceeding under the provisions of Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act. The municipality may approve the petition for annexation while an adjudicative proceeding requested under this Subsection (3)(b)(i) is pending.
- (ii) The department shall conduct an adjudicative proceeding when requested} providers.
 - (e) A recipient of a grant under Subsection (3)(\frac{1}{5})(i).
- (iii) Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections [26-8a-404 through 26-8a-409] 53-19-504 through 53-19-514, in any adjudicative proceeding held under the provisions of Subsection (3)(b)(i), the department bears the burden of establishing that the municipality cannot, by the time of the approval of the annexation, meet the requirements of Subsection (2)(b)(ii).
- (c) If, at the time of the approval of the annexation, an adjudicative proceeding is pending under the provisions of Subsection (3)(b)(i), the department shall issue amended licenses if the municipality prevails in the adjudicative proceeding.
- Section 70. Section 53-19-520, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-415 is renumbered and amended to read:
- <u>[26-8a-415].</u> <u>53-19-520. Changes in ownership.</u>
- (1) A licensed provider whose ownership or controlling ownership interest has changed shall submit information to the department, as required by department rule:
- (a) to establish whether the new owner or new controlling party meets minimum requirements for licensure; and
- (b) except as provided c) may not use more than \$100,000 in grant proceeds for the purchase of vehicles.

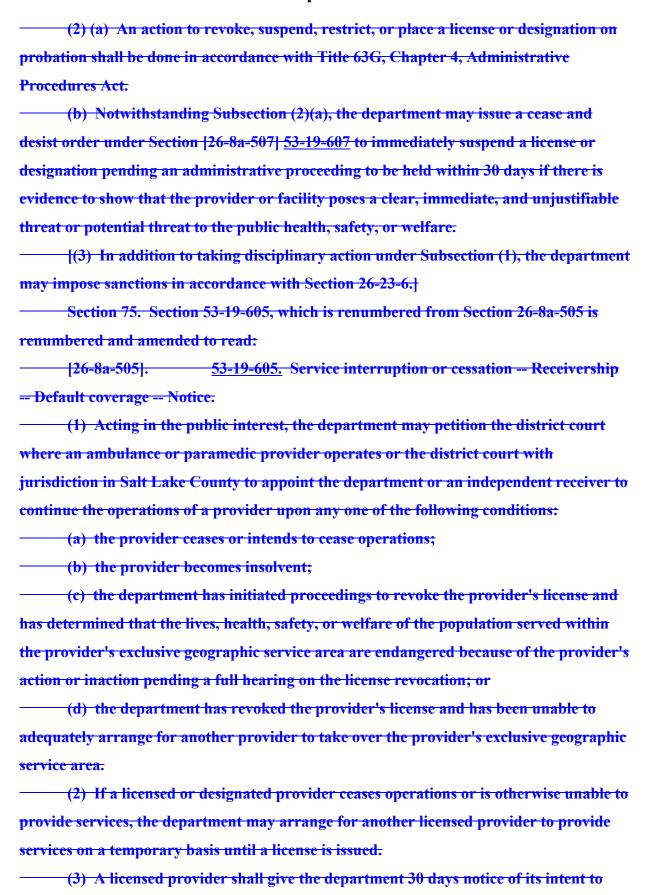
(f) A grant awarded for the purpose described in Subsection ($\frac{2}{2}$), to commence an administrative proceeding to determine whether the new owner meets the requirement of public convenience and necessity under Section [26-8a-408] 53-19-513. (2) An administrative proceeding is not required under Subsection (1)(b) if: (a) the change in ownership interest is among existing owners of a closely held corporation and the change does not result in a change in the management of the licensee or in the name of the licensee; (b) the change in ownership in a closely held corporation results in the introduction of new owners, provided that: (i) the new owners are limited to individuals who would be entitled to the equity in the closely held corporation by the laws of intestate succession had the transferor died intestate at the time of the transfer; (ii) the majority owners on January 1, 1999, have been disclosed to the department by October 1, 1999, and the majority owners on January 1, 1999, retain a majority interest in the closely held corporation; and (iii) the name of the licensed provider remains the same; (c) the change in ownership is the result of one or more owners transferring their interests to a trust, limited liability company, partnership, or closely held corporation so long as the transferors retain control over the receiving entity; (d) the change in ownership is the result of a distribution of an estate or a trust upon the death of the testator or the trustor and the recipients are limited to individuals who would be entitled to the interest by the laws of intestate succession had the transferor died intestate at the time of the transfer; or (e) other similar changes that the department establishes, by rule, as having no significant impact on the cost, quality, or access to emergency medical services. Section 71. Section 53-19-601, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-501 is renumbered and amended to read: Part 6. Enforcement Provisions [26-8a-501]. 53-19-601. Discrimination prohibited. (1) No person licensed or designated pursuant to this chapter may discriminate in the provision of emergency medical services on the basis of race, sex, color, creed, or prior inquiry

as to ability to pay. (2) This chapter does not authorize or require medical assistance or transportation over the objection of an individual on religious grounds. Section 72. Section 53-19-602, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-502 is renumbered and amended to read: [26-8a-502]. 53-19-602. Illegal activity. (1) Except as provided in Section [26-8a-308 or 26-8b-201] 53-19-408, a person may not: (a) practice or engage in the practice, represent that the person is practicing or engaging in the practice, or attempt to practice or engage in the practice of any activity that requires a license or designation under this chapter unless that person is licensed or designated under this chapter; or (b) offer an emergency medical service that requires a license or designation under this chapter unless the person is licensed or designated under this chapter. (2) A person may not advertise or represent that the person holds a license or designation required under this chapter, unless that person holds the license or designation under this chapter. (3) A person may not employ or permit any employee to perform any service for which a license is required by this chapter, unless the person performing the service possesses the required license under this chapter. (4) A person may not wear, display, sell, reproduce, or otherwise use any Utah 3)(d)(ii) is ongoing for a period of up to three years. Section 3. Section **26-8a-210** is enacted to read: 26-8a-210. Regional Emergency Medical Services (insignia without authorization from the department. (5) A person may not reproduce or otherwise use materials developed by the department for licensure testing or examination without authorization from the department. (6) A person may not willfully summon an ambulance or emergency response vehicle or report that one is needed when the person knows that the ambulance or

emergency response vehicle is not needed.







cease operations.
Section 76. Section 53-19-606, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-506 is
renumbered and amended to read:
[26-8a-506]. <u>53-19-606.</u> Investigations for enforcement of chapter.
(1) The department may, for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with the
provisions of this chapter, enter and inspect on a routine basis the business premises and
equipment of a person:
(a) with a designation, permit, or license; or
(b) who holds himself out to the general public as providing a service for which a
designation, permit, or license is required under Section [26-8a-301] 53-19-401.
(2) Before conducting an inspection under Subsection (1), the department shall,
after identifying the person in charge:
(a) give proper identification;
(b) describe the nature and purpose of the inspection; and
(c) if necessary, explain the authority of the department to conduct the inspection.
(3) In conducting an inspection under Subsection (1), the department may, after
meeting the requirements of Subsection (2):
(a) inspect records, equipment, and vehicles; and
(b) interview personnel.
(4) An inspection conducted under Subsection (1) shall be during regular
operational hours.
Section 77. Section 53-19-607, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-507 is
renumbered and amended to read:
[26-8a-507]. <u>53-19-607.</u> Cease and desist orders.
The department may issue a cease and desist order to any person who:
(1) may be disciplined under Section [26-8a-503 or 26-8a-504] <u>53-19-603 or</u>
53-19-604; or
(2) otherwise violates this chapter or any rules adopted under this chapter.
Section 78. Section 53-19-701, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-601 is
renumbered and amended to read:

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Part 7. Miscellaneous

[26-8a-601]. 53-19-701. Persons and activities exempt from civil liability. (1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), a licensed physician, physician's assistant, or licensed registered nurse who, gratuitously and in good faith, gives oral or written instructions to any of the following is not liable for any civil damages as a result of issuing the instructions: (i) an individual licensed under Section [26-8a-302] 53-19-402; (ii) a person who uses a fully automated external defibrillator, as defined in Section 26-8b-102; or (iii) a person who administers CPR, as defined in Section 26-8b-102. (b) The liability protection described in Subsection (1)(a) does not apply if the instructions given were the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct. (2) An individual licensed under Section [26-8a-302] 53-19-402, during either training or after licensure, a licensed physician, a physician assistant, or a registered nurse who, gratuitously and in good faith, provides emergency medical instructions or renders emergency medical care authorized by this chapter is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission in providing the emergency medical instructions or medical care, unless the act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct. (3) An individual licensed under Section [26-8a-302] 53-19-402 is not subject to civil liability for failure to obtain consent in rendering emergency medical services authorized by this chapter to any individual who is unable to give his consent, regardless of the individual's age, where there is no other person present legally authorized to consent to emergency medical care, provided that the licensed individual acted in good faith. (4) A principal, agent, contractor, employee, or representative of an agency, organization, institution, corporation, or entity of state or local government that sponsors, authorizes, supports, finances, or supervises any functions of an individual licensed under Section [26-8a-302] 53-19-402 is not liable for any civil damages for any act or omission in connection with such sponsorship, authorization, support, finance, or supervision of the licensed individual where the act or omission occurs in connection with

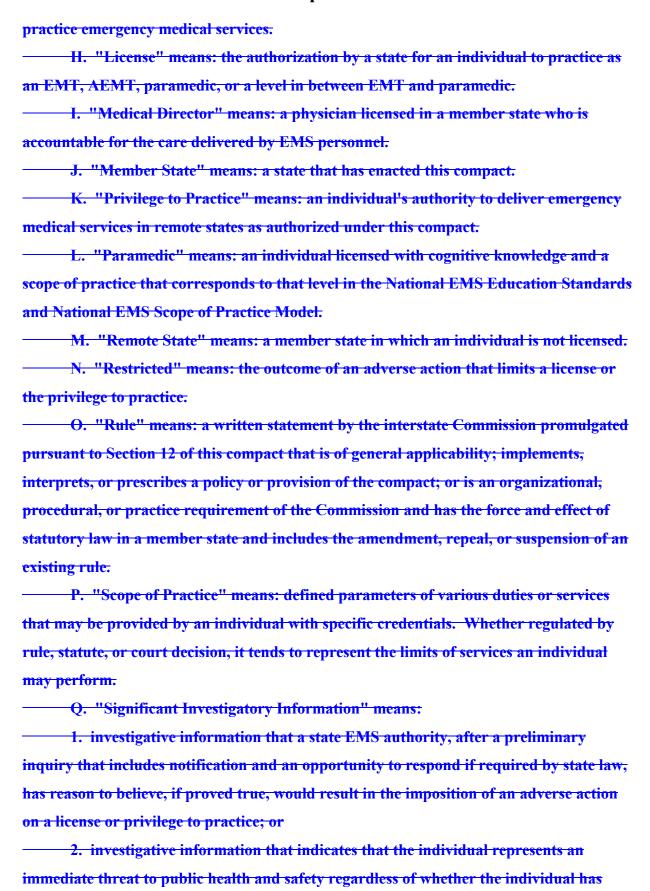
the licensed individual's training or occurs outside a hospital where the life of a patient is

in immediate danger, unless the act or omission is inconsistent with the training of the licensed individual, and unless the act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct. (5) A physician or physician assistant who gratuitously and in good faith arranges for, requests, recommends, or initiates the transfer of a patient from a hospital to a critical care unit in another hospital is not liable for any civil damages as a result of such transfer where: (a) sound medical judgment indicates that the patient's medical condition is beyond the care capability of the transferring hospital or the medical community in which that hospital is located; and (b) the physician or physician assistant has secured an agreement from the receiving facility to accept and render necessary treatment to the patient. (6) A person who is a registered member of the National Ski Patrol System (NSPS) or a member of a ski patrol who has completed a course in winter emergency care offered by the NSPS combined with CPR for medical technicians offered by the American Red Cross or American Heart Association, or an equivalent course of instruction, and who in good faith renders emergency care in the course of ski patrol duties is not liable for civil damages as a result of any act or omission in rendering the emergency care, unless the act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct. (7) An emergency medical service provider who, in good faith, transports an individual against his will but at the direction of a law enforcement officer pursuant to Section 62A-15-629 is not liable for civil damages for transporting the individual. Section 79. Section 53-19-702, which is renumbered from Section 26-8a-602 is renumbered and amended to read: 53-19-702. Notification of air ambulance policies and [26-8a-602]. charges. (1) For any patient who is in need of air medical transport provider services, an emergency medical service provider shall: (a) provide the patient or the patient's representative with the information

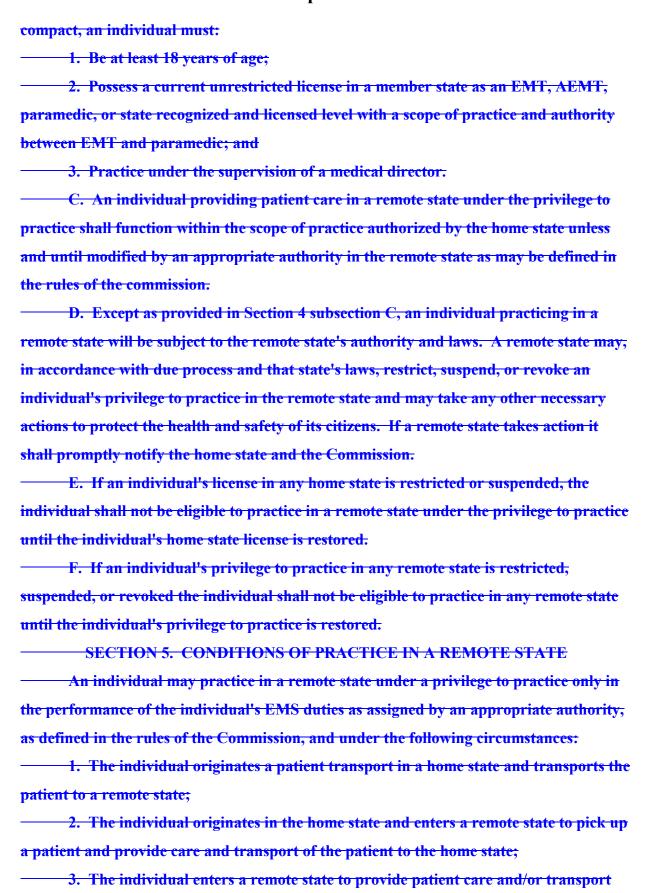
described in Subsection [26-8a-107(7)(a)] 53-19-107(8)(a) before contacting an air medical

transport provider; and
(b) if multiple air medical transport providers are capable of providing the
patient with services, provide the patient or the patient's representative an opportunity t
choose the air medical transport provider.
(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the patient:
(a) is unconscious and the patient's representative is not physically present with
the patient; or
(b) is unable, due to a medical condition, to make an informed decision about the
choice of an air medical transport provider, and the patient's representative is not
physically present with the patient.
Section 80. Section 53-19-801, which is renumbered from Section 26-8c-102 is
renumbered and amended to read:
Part 8. EMS Personnel Licensure Interstate Compact
[26-8c-102]. 53-19-801. EMS Personnel Licensure Interstate Compact.
EMS PERSONNEL LICENSURE INTERSTATE COMPACT
SECTION 1. PURPOSE
In order to protect the public through verification of competency and ensure
accountability for patient care related activities all states license emergency medical
services (EMS) personnel, such as emergency medical technicians (EMTs), advanced
EMTs and paramedics. This Compact is intended to facilitate the day to day movement
of EMS personnel across state boundaries in the performance of their EMS duties as
assigned by an appropriate authority and authorize state EMS offices to afford
immediate legal recognition to EMS personnel licensed in a member state. This Compac
recognizes that states have a vested interest in protecting the public's health and safety
through their licensing and regulation of EMS personnel and that such state regulation
shared among the member states will best protect public health and safety. This
Compact is designed to achieve the following purposes and objectives:
1. Increase public access to EMS personnel;
2. Enhance the states' ability to protect the public's health and safety, especially
patient safety;
3. Encourage the cooperation of member states in the areas of EMS personnel

licensure and regulation; 4. Support licensing of military members who are separating from an active duty tour and their spouses; 5. Facilitate the exchange of information between member states regarding EMS personnel licensure, adverse action and significant investigatory information; 6. Promote compliance with the laws governing EMS personnel practice in each member state; and 7. Invest all member states with the authority to hold EMS personnel accountable through the mutual recognition of member state licenses. **SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS** In this compact: A. "Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (AEMT)" means: an individual licensed with cognitive knowledge and a scope of practice that corresponds to that level in the National EMS Education Standards and National EMS Scope of Practice Model. B. "Adverse Action" means: any administrative, civil, equitable or criminal action permitted by a state's laws which may be imposed against licensed EMS personnel by a state EMS authority or state court, including, but not limited to, actions against an individual's license such as revocation, suspension, probation, consent agreement, monitoring or other limitation or encumbrance on the individual's practice, letters of reprimand or admonition, fines, criminal convictions and state court judgments enforcing adverse actions by the state EMS authority. C. "Alternative program" means: a voluntary, non-disciplinary substance abuse recovery program approved by a state EMS authority. D. "Certification" means: the successful verification of entry-level cognitive and psychomotor competency using a reliable, validated, and legally defensible examination. E. "Commission" means: the national administrative body of which all states that have enacted the compact are members. F. "Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)" means: an individual licensed with cognitive knowledge and a scope of practice that corresponds to that level in the National **EMS Education Standards and National EMS Scope of Practice Model.** G. "Home State" means: a member state where an individual is licensed to



been notified and had an opportunity to respond.
R. "State" means: means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the
United States.
S. "State EMS Authority" means: the board, office, or other agency with the
legislative mandate to license EMS personnel.
SECTION 3. HOME STATE LICENSURE
A. Any member state in which an individual holds a current license shall be
deemed a home state for purposes of this compact.
B. Any member state may require an individual to obtain and retain a license to
be authorized to practice in the member state under circumstances not authorized by the
privilege to practice under the terms of this compact.
C. A home state's license authorizes an individual to practice in a remote state
under the privilege to practice only if the home state:
1. Currently requires the use of the National Registry of Emergency Medical
Technicians (NREMT) examination as a condition of issuing initial licenses at the EMT
and paramedic levels;
2. Has a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about
individuals;
3. Notifies the Commission, in compliance with the terms herein, of any adverse
action or significant investigatory information regarding an individual;
4. No later than five years after activation of the Compact, requires a criminal
background check of all applicants for initial licensure, including the use of the results of
fingerprint or other biometric data checks compliant with the requirements of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation with the exception of federal employees who have
suitability determination in accordance with 5 C.F.R. Sec. 731.202 and submit
documentation of such as promulgated in the rules of the Commission; and
5. Complies with the rules of the Commission.
SECTION 4. COMPACT PRIVILEGE TO PRACTICE
A. Member states shall recognize the privilege to practice of an individual
licensed in another member state that is in conformance with Section 3.
B. To exercise the privilege to practice under the terms and provisions of this



within that remote state;
4. The individual enters a remote state to pick up a patient and provide care and
transport to a third member state;
5. Other conditions as determined by rules promulgated by the commission.
SECTION 6. RELATIONSHIP TO EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT
Upon a member state's governor's declaration of a state of emergency or disaster
that activates the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), all relevant
terms and provisions of EMAC shall apply and to the extent any terms or provisions of
this Compact conflicts with EMAC, the terms of EMAC shall prevail with respect to any
individual practicing in the remote state in response to such declaration.
SECTION 7. VETERANS, SERVICE MEMBERS SEPARATING
FROM ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY, AND THEIR SPOUSES
A. Member states shall consider a veteran, active military service member, and
member of the National Guard and Reserves separating from an active duty tour, and a
spouse thereof, who holds a current valid and unrestricted NREMT certification at or
above the level of the state license being sought as satisfying the minimum training and
examination requirements for such licensure.
B. Member states shall expedite the processing of licensure applications submitted
by veterans, active military service members, and members of the National Guard and
Reserves separating from an active duty tour, and their spouses.
C. All individuals functioning with a privilege to practice under this Section
remain subject to the Adverse Actions provisions of Section VIII.
SECTION 8. ADVERSE ACTIONS
A. A home state shall have exclusive power to impose adverse action against an
individual's license issued by the home state.
B. If an individual's license in any home state is restricted or suspended, the
individual shall not be eligible to practice in a remote state under the privilege to practice
until the individual's home state license is restored.
1. All home state adverse action orders shall include a statement that the
individual's compact privileges are inactive. The order may allow the individual to

practice in remote states with prior written authorization from both the home state and remote state's EMS authority. 2. An individual currently subject to adverse action in the home state shall not practice in any remote state without prior written authorization from both the home state and remote state's EMS authority. C. A member state shall report adverse actions and any occurrences that the individual's compact privileges are restricted, suspended, or revoked to the Commission in accordance with the rules of the Commission. D. A remote state may take adverse action on an individual's privilege to practice within that state. E. Any member state may take adverse action against an individual's privilege to practice in that state based on the factual findings of another member state, so long as each state follows its own procedures for imposing such adverse action. F. A home state's EMS authority shall investigate and take appropriate action with respect to reported conduct in a remote state as it would if such conduct had occurred within the home state. In such cases, the home state's law shall control in determining the appropriate adverse action. G. Nothing in this Compact shall override a member state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action and that such participation shall remain non-public if required by the member state's laws. Member states must require individuals who enter any alternative programs to agree not to practice in any other member state during the term of the alternative program without prior authorization from such other member state. **SECTION 9. ADDITIONAL POWERS INVESTED** IN A MEMBER STATE'S EMS AUTHORITY A member state's EMS authority, in addition to any other powers granted under state law, is authorized under this compact to: 1. Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a member state's EMS authority for the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and/or the production of evidence from another member state, shall be enforced in the remote

state by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to that court's practice and procedure in considering subpoenas issued in its own proceedings. The issuing state EMS authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage, and other fees required by the service statutes of the state where the witnesses and/or evidence are located; and

located; and 2. Issue cease and desist orders to restrict, suspend, or revoke an individual's privilege to practice in the state. SECTION 10. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERSTATE **COMMISSION FOR EMS PERSONNEL PRACTICE** A. The Compact states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Interstate Commission for EMS Personnel Practice. 1. The Commission is a body politic and an instrumentality of the Compact states. 2. Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located. The Commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings. 3. Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to be a waiver of sovereign immunity. B. Membership, Voting, and Meetings 1. Each member state shall have and be limited to one (1) delegate. The responsible official of the state EMS authority or his designee shall be the delegate to this Compact for each member state. Any delegate may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the delegate is appointed. Any vacancy

2. Each delegate shall be entitled to one (1) vote with regard to the promulgation of rules and creation of bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in

occurring in the Commission shall be filled in accordance with the laws of the member

state in which the vacancy exists. In the event that more than one board, office, or other

EMT exists, the Governor of the state will determine which entity will be responsible for

agency with the legislative mandate to license EMS personnel at and above the level of

assigning the delegate.

the business and affairs of the Commission. A delegate shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for delegates' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication. 3. The Commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in the bylaws. 4. All meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of meetings shall be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in Section XII. 5. The Commission may convene in a closed, non-public meeting if the **Commission must discuss:** a. Non-compliance of a member state with its obligations under the Compact; b. The employment, compensation, discipline or other personnel matters, practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters related to the Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures; c. Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation; d. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase or sale of goods, services, or real estate: e. Accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person; f. Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential; g. Disclosure of information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; h. Disclosure of investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes; i. Disclosure of information related to any investigatory reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the Commission or other committee charged with responsibility of investigation or determination of compliance issues pursuant to the compact; or j. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or member state statute. 6. If a meeting, or portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to this provision, the Commission's legal counsel or designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision. The Commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full

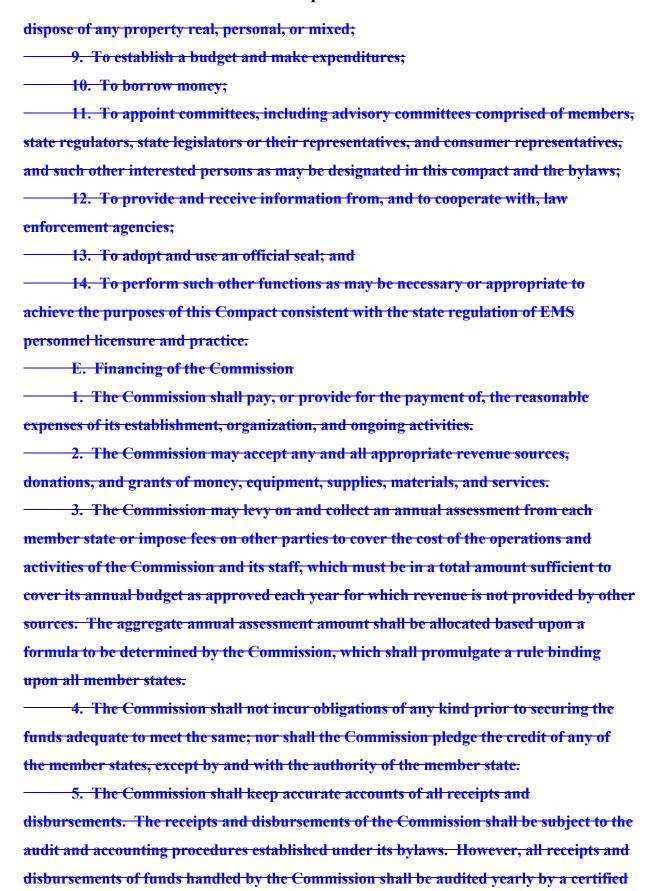
and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the Commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction. C. The Commission shall, by a majority vote of the delegates, prescribe bylaws and/or rules to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and exercise the powers of the compact, including but not limited to: 1. Establishing the fiscal year of the Commission; 2. Providing reasonable standards and procedures: a. for the establishment and meetings of other committees; and b. governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the Commission; 3. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the Commission, ensuring reasonable advance notice of all meetings, and providing an opportunity for attendance of such meetings by interested parties, with enumerated exceptions designed to protect the public's interest, the privacy of individuals, and proprietary information, including trade secrets. The Commission may meet in closed session only after a majority of the membership votes to close a meeting in whole or in part. As soon as practicable, the Commission must make public a copy of the vote to close the meeting revealing the vote of each member with no proxy votes allowed; 4. Establishing the titles, duties and authority, and reasonable procedures for the election of the officers of the Commission; 5. Providing reasonable standards and procedures for the establishment of the personnel policies and programs of the Commission. Notwithstanding any civil service or other similar laws of any member state, the bylaws shall exclusively govern the personnel policies and programs of the Commission; 6. Promulgating a code of ethics to address permissible and prohibited activities

of Commission members and employees;

7. Providing a mechanism for winding up the operations of the Commission and

7. Providing a mechanism for winding up the operations of the Commission and the equitable disposition of any surplus funds that may exist after the termination of the

Compact after the payment and/or reserving of all of its debts and obligations; 8. The Commission shall publish its bylaws and file a copy thereof, and a copy of any amendment thereto, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the member states, if any. 9. The Commission shall maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws. 10. The Commission shall meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this Compact and the bylaws. D. The Commission shall have the following powers: 1. The authority to promulgate uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this Compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all member states; 2. To bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the Commission, provided that the standing of any state EMS authority or other regulatory body responsible for EMS personnel licensure to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected; 3. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds; 4. To borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a member state; 5. To hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the compact, and to establish the Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters; 6. To accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and to receive, utilize and dispose of the same; provided that at all times the Commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety and/or conflict of interest; 7. To lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use, any property, real, personal or mixed; provided that at all times the Commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety; 8. To sell convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise



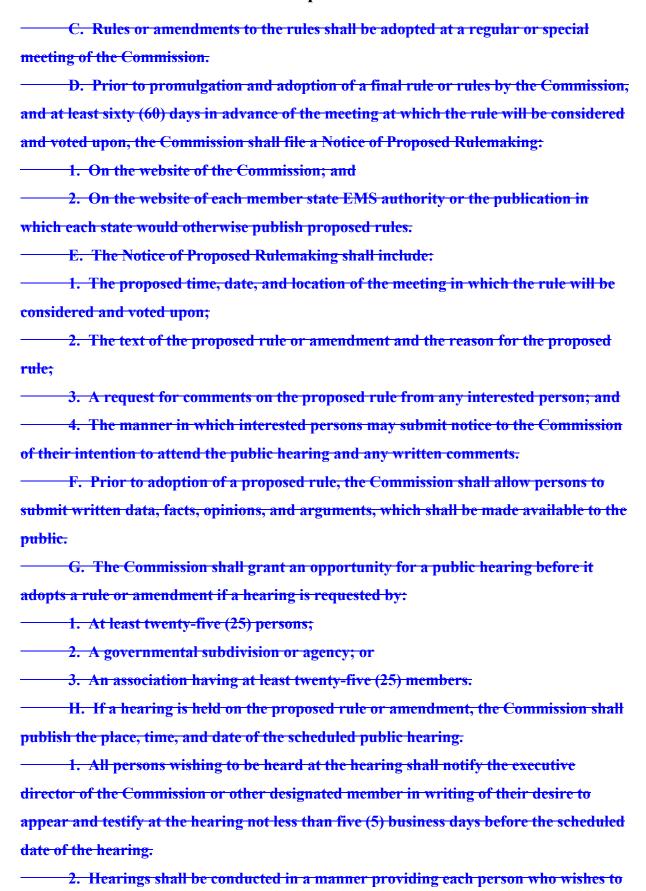
or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Commission.

- F. Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification
- 1. The members, officers, executive director, employees and representatives of the Commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit and/or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.
- 2. The Commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee or representative of the Commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit that person from retaining his or her own counsel; and provided further, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from that person's intentional or willful or wanton misconduct.
- 3. The Commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the Commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

SECTION 11. COORDINATED DATABASE

A. The Commission shall provide for the development and maintenance of a

coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action, and significant investigatory information on all licensed individuals in member states. B. Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary, a member state shall submit a uniform data set to the coordinated database on all individuals to whom this compact is applicable as required by the rules of the Commission, including: 1. Identifying information; 2. Licensure data; 3. Significant investigatory information; 4. Adverse actions against an individual's license; 5. An indicator that an individual's privilege to practice is restricted, suspended or revoked; 6. Non-confidential information related to alternative program participation; 7. Any denial of application for licensure, and the reason(s) for such denial; and 8. Other information that may facilitate the administration of this Compact, as determined by the rules of the Commission. C. The coordinated database administrator shall promptly notify all member states of any adverse action taken against, or significant investigative information on, any individual in a member state. D. Member states contributing information to the coordinated database may designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the contributing state. E. Any information submitted to the coordinated database that is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the member state contributing the information shall be removed from the coordinated database. **SECTION 12. RULEMAKING** A. The Commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Section and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment. B. If a majority of the legislatures of the member states rejects a rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the Compact, then such rule shall have no further force and effect in any member state.



comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment orally or in writing. 3. No transcript of the hearing is required, unless a written request for a transcript is made, in which case the person requesting the transcript shall bear the cost of producing the transcript. A recording may be made in lieu of a transcript under the same terms and conditions as a transcript. This subsection shall not preclude the Commission from making a transcript or recording of the hearing if it so chooses. 4. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each rule. Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the Commission at hearings required by this section. I. Following the scheduled hearing date, or by the close of business on the scheduled hearing date if the hearing was not held, the Commission shall consider all written and oral comments received. J. The Commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date of the rule, if any, based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule. K. If no written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is received, the Commission may proceed with promulgation of the proposed rule without a public hearing. L. Upon determination that an emergency exists, the Commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule without prior notice, opportunity for comment, or hearing, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the Compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of the rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency rule is one that must be adopted immediately in order to: 1. Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare; 2. Prevent a loss of Commission or member state funds; 3. Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or rule; or 4. Protect public health and safety. M. The Commission or an authorized committee of the Commission may direct revisions to a previously adopted rule or amendment for purposes of correcting

typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the website of the Commission. The revision shall be subject to challenge by any person for a period of thirty (30) days after posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge shall be made in writing, and delivered to the chair of the Commission prior to the end of the notice period. If no challenge is made, the revision will take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the Commission. SECTION 13. OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND ENFORCEMENT A. Oversight 1. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce this compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law. 2. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Commission. 3. The Commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the Commission, this Compact, or promulgated rules. B. Default, Technical Assistance, and Termination 1. If the Commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact or the promulgated rules, the Commission shall: a. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of the default, the proposed means of curing the default and/or any other action to be taken by the Commission; and b. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default. 2. If a state in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting state may be

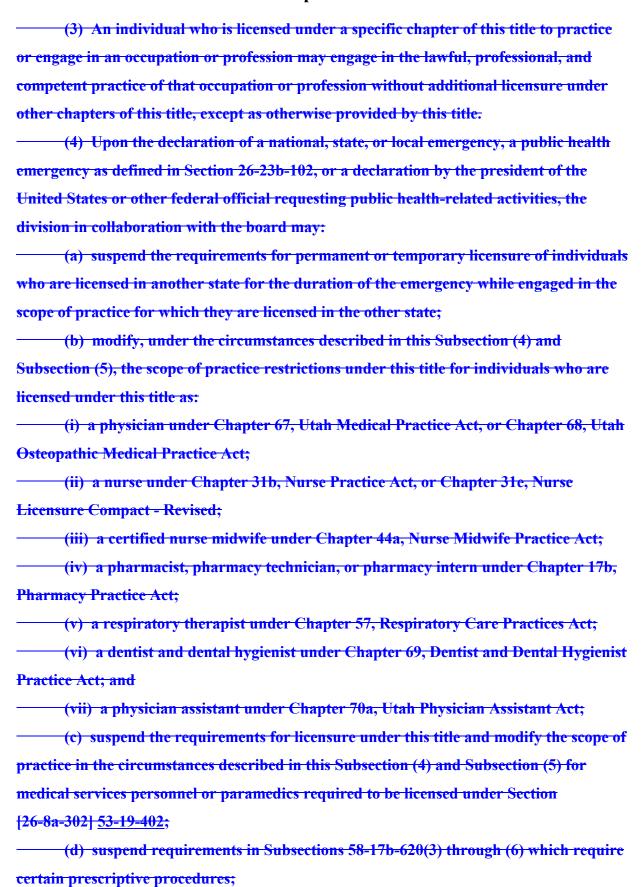
terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states, and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this compact may be terminated on the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default. 3. Termination of membership in the compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the Commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member states. 4. A state that has been terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination. 5. The Commission shall not bear any costs related to a state that is found to be in default or that has been terminated from the compact, unless agreed upon in writing between the Commission and the defaulting state. 6. The defaulting state may appeal the action of the Commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices. The prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees. C. Dispute Resolution 1. Upon request by a member state, the Commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the compact that arise among member states and between member and non-member states. 2. The Commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate. D. Enforcement 1. The Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact. 2. By majority vote, the Commission may initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices against a member state in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact and its promulgated rules and bylaws. The relief sought may

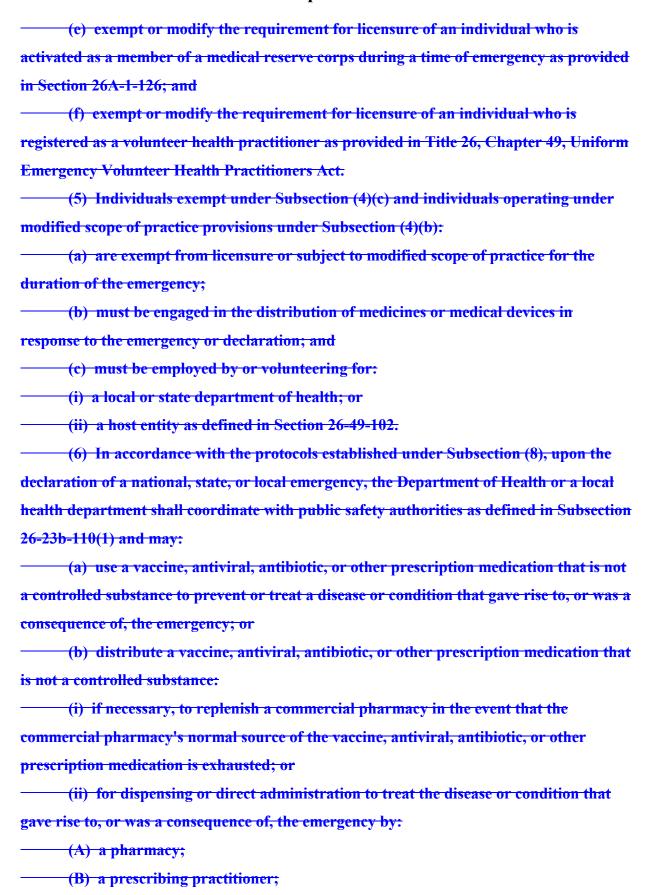
include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is

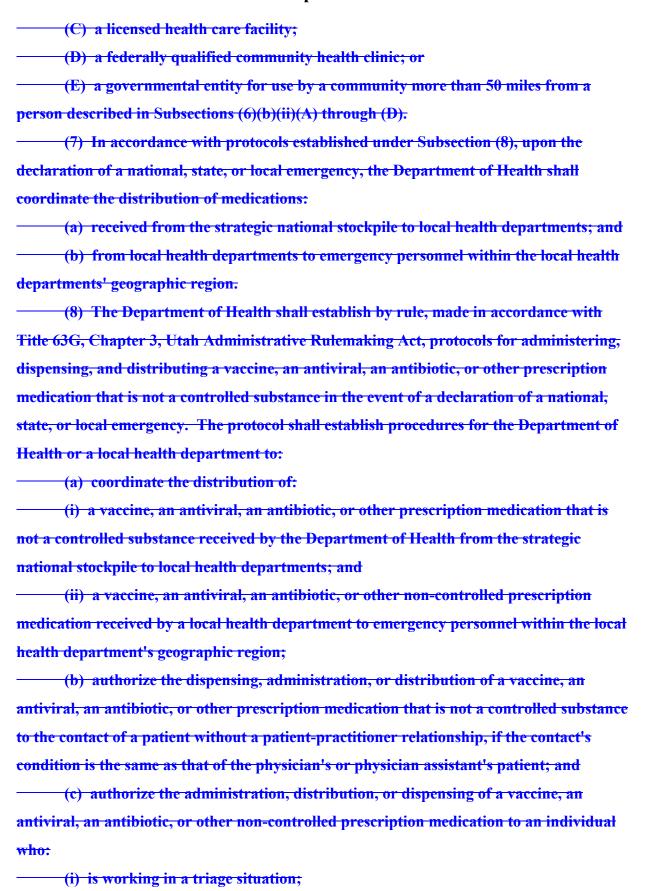
necessary, the prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees. 3. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the Commission. The Commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or state law. **SECTION 14. DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR EMS PERSONNEL PRACTICE AND** ASSOCIATED RULES, WITHDRAWAL, AND AMENDMENT A. The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact statute is enacted into law in the tenth member state. The provisions, which become effective at that time, shall be limited to the powers granted to the Commission relating to assembly and the promulgation of rules. Thereafter, the Commission shall meet and exercise rulemaking powers necessary to the implementation and administration of the compact. B. Any state that joins the compact subsequent to the Commission's initial adoption of the rules shall be subject to the rules as they exist on the date on which the compact becomes law in that state. Any rule that has been previously adopted by the Commission shall have the full force and effect of law on the day the compact becomes law in that state. C. Any member state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. 1. A member state's withdrawal shall not take effect until six (6) months after enactment of the repealing statute. 2. Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's EMS authority to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of this act prior to the effective date of withdrawal. D. Nothing contained in this compact shall be construed to invalidate or prevent any EMS personnel licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a member state and a non-member state that does not conflict with the provisions of this compact. E. This Compact may be amended by the member states. No amendment to this Compact shall become effective and binding upon any member state until it is enacted

into the laws of all member states. SECTION 15. CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY This Compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state member thereto, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining member states. Nothing in this compact supersedes state law or rules related to licensure of EMS agencies. Section 81. Section 58-1-307 is amended to read: 58-1-307. Exemptions from licensure. (1) Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, the following individuals may engage in the practice of their occupation or profession, subject to the stated circumstances and limitations, without being licensed under this title: (a) an individual serving in the armed forces of the United States, the United States Public Health Service, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, or other federal agencies while engaged in activities regulated under this chapter as a part of employment with that federal agency if the individual holds a valid license to practice a regulated occupation or profession issued by any other state or jurisdiction recognized by the division; (b) a student engaged in activities constituting the practice of a regulated occupation or profession while in training in a recognized school approved by the division to the extent the activities are supervised by qualified faculty, staff, or designee and the activities are a defined part of the training program; (c) an individual engaged in an internship, residency, preceptorship, postceptorship, fellowship, apprenticeship, or on-the-job training program approved by the division while under the supervision of qualified individuals; (d) an individual residing in another state and licensed to practice a regulated occupation or profession in that state, who is called in for a consultation by an individual licensed in this state, and the services provided are limited to that consultation; (e) an individual who is invited by a recognized school, association, society, or other body approved by the division to conduct a lecture, clinic, or demonstration of the practice of a regulated occupation or profession if the individual does not establish a place of business or regularly engage in the practice of the regulated occupation or

profession in this state; (f) an individual licensed under the laws of this state, other than under this title, to practice or engage in an occupation or profession, while engaged in the lawful, professional, and competent practice of that occupation or profession; (g) an individual licensed in a health care profession in another state who performs that profession while attending to the immediate needs of a patient for a reasonable period during which the patient is being transported from outside of this state, into this state, or through this state; (h) an individual licensed in another state or country who is in this state temporarily to attend to the needs of an athletic team or group, except that the practitioner may only attend to the needs of the athletic team or group, including all individuals who travel with the team or group in any capacity except as a spectator; (i) an individual licensed and in good standing in another state, who is in this state: (i) temporarily, under the invitation and control of a sponsoring entity; (ii) for a reason associated with a special purpose event, based upon needs that may exceed the ability of this state to address through its licensees, as determined by the division; and (iii) for a limited period of time not to exceed the duration of that event, together with any necessary preparatory and conclusionary periods; and (j) the spouse of an individual serving in the armed forces of the United States while the individual is stationed within this state, provided: (i) the spouse holds a valid license to practice a regulated occupation or profession issued by any other state or jurisdiction recognized by the division; and (ii) the license is current and the spouse is in good standing in the state of licensure. (2) (a) A practitioner temporarily in this state who is exempted from licensure under Subsection (1) shall comply with each requirement of the licensing jurisdiction from which the practitioner derives authority to practice. (b) Violation of a limitation imposed by this section constitutes grounds for removal of exempt status, denial of license, or other disciplinary proceedings.







(ii) is receiving preventative or medical treatment in a triage situation; (iii) does not have coverage for the prescription in the individual's health insurance plan; (iv) is involved in the delivery of medical or other emergency services in response to the declared national, state, or local emergency; or (v) otherwise has a direct impact on public health. (9) The Department of Health shall give notice to the division upon implementation of the protocol established under Subsection (8). Section 82. Section 58-1-509 is amended to read: 58-1-509. Patient consent for certain medical examinations. Liaisons -- Qualifications -- Duties. (1) As used in this section: {(a) "Health care provider" means: (i) an individual who is: (A) a healthcare provider as defined in Section 78B-3-403; and (B) licensed under this title; (ii)(a) "Liaison" means a regional emergency medical services liaison appointed under this section. (b) "Rural county" means a county of the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth class. (2) The department shall appoint five individuals to serve as regional emergency medical services liaisons to: (a) serve the needs of rural counties in providing emergency medical services in accordance with this chapter; (b) act as a liaison between the department and individuals or entities responsible for emergency medical services in rural counties, including: (i) emergency medical {service personnel} services providers; (ii) local officials; and (iii) local health departments or agencies; (c) provide support and training to emergency medical services providers in rural counties; and

(d) assist rural counties in utilizing state and federal grant programs for financing

emergency medical services. (3) Each liaison appointed under Subsection (2) shall: (a) reside in a rural county; and (b) be licensed as an advanced emergency medical technician as defined in Section {[26-8a-102] 53-19-102; or (iii) an individual described in Subsection 58-1-307(1)(b) or (c). (b) "Patient examination" means a medical examination that requires contact with the patient's sexual organs. (2) A health care provider may not perform a patient examination on an anesthetized or unconscious patient unless: (a) the health care provider obtains consent from the patient or the patient's representative in accordance with Subsection (3): (b) a court orders performance of the patient examination for the collection of evidence; (c) the performance of the patient examination is within the scope of care for a procedure or diagnostic examination scheduled to be performed on the patient; or (d) the patient examination is immediately necessary for diagnosis or treatment of the patient. (3) To obtain consent to perform a patient examination on an anesthetized or unconscious patient, before performing the patient examination, the health care provider shall: (a) provide the patient or the patient's representative with a written or electronic document that: (i) is provided separately from any other notice or agreement; (ii) contains the following heading at the top of the document in not smaller than 18-point bold face type: "CONSENT FOR EXAMINATION OF PELVIC REGION"; (iii) specifies the nature and purpose of the patient examination; (iv) names one or more primary health care providers whom the patient or the patient's representative may authorize to perform the patient examination;

(A) perform an additional patient examination; or

representative authorizes to:

(v) states whether there may be a student or resident that the patient or the patient's

(B) observe or otherwise be present at the patient examination, either in person or through electronic means; and (vi) provides the patient or the patient's representative with a series of check boxes that allow the patient or the patient's representative to: (A) consent to the patient examination for diagnosis or treatment and an additional patient examination performed by a student or resident for an educational or training purpose; (B) consent to the patient examination only for diagnosis or treatment; or (C) refuse to consent to the patient examination; (b) obtain the signature of the patient or the patient's representative on the written or electronic document while witnessed by a third party, and (c) sign the written or electronic document. Section 83. Section 58-37-8 is amended to read: 58-37-8. Prohibited acts -- Penalties. (1) Prohibited acts A -- Penalties and reporting: (a) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for a person to knowingly and intentionally: (i) produce, manufacture, or dispense, or to possess with intent to produce, manufacture, or dispense, a controlled or counterfeit substance; (ii) distribute a controlled or counterfeit substance, or to agree, consent, offer, or arrange to distribute a controlled or counterfeit substance; (iii) possess a controlled or counterfeit substance with intent to distribute; or (iv) engage in a continuing criminal enterprise where: (A) the person participates, directs, or engages in conduct that results in a violation of Chapters 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act, 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act, 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act, 37c, Utah Controlled Substance Precursor Act, or 37d, Clandestine Drug Lab Act, that is a felony; and (B) the violation is a part of a continuing series of two or more violations of Chapters 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act, 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act, 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act, 37c, Utah Controlled Substance Precursor Act, or 37d, Clandestine Drug Lab Act, on separate occasions that are undertaken in concert with five or more persons with respect to whom the person occupies a position of organizer, supervisor, or any other

position of management.

- (b) A person convicted of violating Subsection (1)(a) with respect to:
- (i) a substance or a counterfeit of a substance classified in Schedule I or II, a controlled substance analog, or gammahydroxybutyric acid as listed in Schedule III is guilty of a second degree felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, and upon a second or subsequent conviction is guilty of a first degree felony;
- (ii) a substance or a counterfeit of a substance classified in Schedule III or IV, or marijuana, or a substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2 is guilty of a third degree felony, and upon a second or subsequent conviction is guilty of a second degree felony; or
- (iii) a substance or a counterfeit of a substance classified in Schedule V is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and upon a second or subsequent conviction is guilty of a third degree felony.
- (c) A person who has been convicted of a violation of Subsection (1)(a)(ii) or (iii) may be sentenced to imprisonment for an indeterminate term as provided by law, but if the trier of fact finds a firearm as defined in Section 76-10-501 was used, carried, or possessed on the person or in the person's immediate possession during the commission or in furtherance of the offense, the court shall additionally sentence the person convicted for a term of one year to run consecutively and not concurrently; and the court may additionally sentence the person convicted for an indeterminate term not to exceed five years to run consecutively and not concurrently.
- (d) A person convicted of violating Subsection (1)(a)(iv) is guilty of a first degree felony punishable by imprisonment for an indeterminate term of not less than seven years and which may be for life. Imposition or execution of the sentence may not be suspended, and the person is not eligible for probation.
 - (e) The Administrative Office of the Courts \26-8c-102.

Section 4. Section **26-8a-211** is enacted to read:

26-8a-211. Report.

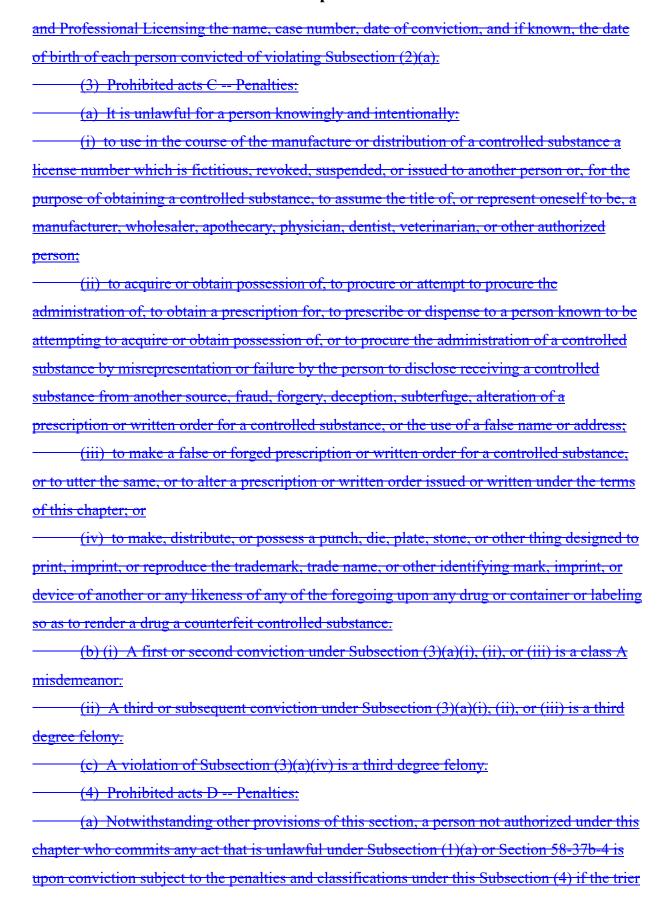
<u>The department</u> shall report to the {Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing the name, case number, date of conviction, and if known, the date of birth of each person convicted of violating Subsection (1)(a).

(2) Prohibited acts B -- Penalties and reporting:

(a) It is unlawful: (i) for a person knowingly and intentionally to possess or use a controlled substance analog or a controlled substance, unless it was obtained under a valid prescription or order, directly from a practitioner while acting in the course of the person's professional practice, or as otherwise authorized by this chapter; (ii) for an owner, tenant, licensee, or person in control of a building, room, tenement, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or other place knowingly and intentionally to permit them to be occupied by persons unlawfully possessing, using, or distributing controlled substances in any of those locations; or (iii) for a person knowingly and intentionally to possess an altered or forged prescription or written order for a controlled substance. (b) A person convicted of violating Subsection (2)(a)(i) with respect to: (i) marijuana, if the amount is 100 pounds or more, is guilty of a second degree felony; 01 (ii) a substance classified in Schedule I or II, or a controlled substance analog, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor on a first or second conviction, and on a third or subsequent conviction is guilty of a third degree felony. (c) Upon a person's conviction of a violation of this Subsection (2) subsequent to a conviction under Subsection (1)(a), that person shall be sentenced to a one degree greater penalty than provided in this Subsection (2). (d) A person who violates Subsection (2)(a)(i) with respect to all other controlled substances not included in Subsection (2)(b)(i) or (ii), including a substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2, or marijuana, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. Upon a third conviction the person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor, and upon a fourth or subsequent conviction the person is guilty of a third degree felony. (e) A person convicted of violating Subsection (2)(a)(i) while inside the exterior boundaries of property occupied by a correctional facility as defined in Section 64-13-1 or a public jail or other place of confinement shall be sentenced to a penalty one degree greater than provided in Subsection (2)(b), and if the conviction is with respect to controlled substances as listed in:

(i) Subsection (2)(b), the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for an

indeterminate term as provided by law, and: (A) the court shall additionally sentence the person convicted to a term of one year to run consecutively and not concurrently; and (B) the court may additionally sentence the person convicted for an indeterminate term not to exceed five years to run consecutively and not concurrently; and (ii) Subsection (2)(d), the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for an indeterminate term as provided by law, and the court shall additionally sentence the person convicted to a term of six months to run consecutively and not concurrently. (f) A person convicted of violating Subsection (2)(a)(ii) or (iii) is: (i) on a first conviction, guilty of a class B misdemeanor; (ii) on a second conviction, guilty of a class A misdemeanor; and (iii) on a third or subsequent conviction, guilty of a third degree felony. (g) A person is subject to the penalties under Subsection (2)(h) who, in an offense not amounting to a violation of Section 76-5-207: (i) violates Subsection (2)(a)(i) by knowingly and intentionally having in the person's body any measurable amount of a controlled substance; and (ii) operates a motor vehicle as defined in Section 76-5-207 in a negligent manner, causing serious bodily injury as defined in Section 76-1-601 or the death of another. (h) A person who violates Subsection (2)(g) by having in the person's body: (i) a controlled substance classified under Schedule I, other than those described in Subsection (2)(h)(ii), or a controlled substance classified under Schedule II is guilty of a second degree felony; (ii) marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinols, or equivalents described in Subsection 58-37-4(2)(a)(iii)(S) or (AA), or a substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2 is guilty of a third degree felony; or (iii) a controlled substance classified under Schedules III, IV, or V is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. (i) A person is guilty of a separate offense for each victim suffering serious bodily injury or death as a result of the person's negligent driving in violation of Subsection (2)(g) whether or not the injuries arise from the same episode of driving. (j) The Administrative Office of the Courts shall report to the Division of Occupational



of fact finds the act is committed: (i) in a public or private elementary or secondary school or on the grounds of any of those schools during the hours of 6 a.m. through 10 p.m.; (ii) in a public or private vocational school or postsecondary institution or on the grounds of any of those schools or institutions during the hours of 6 a.m. through 10 p.m.; (iii) in or on the grounds of a preschool or child-care facility during the preschool's or facility's hours of operation; (iv) in a public park, amusement park, areade, or recreation center when the public or amusement park, areade, or recreation center is open to the public; (v) in or on the grounds of a house of worship as defined in Section 76-10-501; (vi) in or on the grounds of a library when the library is open to the public; (vii) within an area that is within 100 feet of any structure, facility, or grounds included in Subsections (4)(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), and (vi); (viii) in the presence of a person younger than 18 years of age, regardless of where the act occurs; or (ix) for the purpose of facilitating, arranging, or causing the transport, delivery, or distribution of a substance in violation of this section to an inmate or on the grounds of a correctional facility as defined in Section 76-8-311.3. (b) (i) A person convicted under this Subsection (4) is guilty of a first degree felony and shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than five years if the penalty that would otherwise have been established but for this Subsection (4) would have been a first degree felony. (ii) Imposition or execution of the sentence may not be suspended, and the person is not eligible for probation. (c) If the classification that would otherwise have been established would have been less than a first degree felony but for this Subsection (4), a person convicted under this Subsection (4) is guilty of one degree more than the maximum penalty prescribed for that offense. This Subsection (4)(c) does not apply to a violation of Subsection (2)(g). (d) (i) If the violation is of Subsection (4)(a)(ix):

(A) the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for an indeterminate term as

provided by law, and the court shall additionally sentence the person convicted for a term of

one year to run consecutively and not concurrently; and (B) the court may additionally sentence the person convicted for an indeterminate term not to exceed five years to run consecutively and not concurrently; and (ii) the penalties under this Subsection (4)(d) apply also to a person who, acting with the mental state required for the commission of an offense, directly or indirectly solicits, requests, commands, coerces, encourages, or intentionally aids another person to commit a violation of Subsection (4)(a)(ix). (e) It is not a defense to a prosecution under this Subsection (4) that: (i) the actor mistakenly believed the individual to be 18 years of age or older at the time of the offense or was unaware of the individual's true age; or (ii) the actor mistakenly believed that the location where the act occurred was not as described in Subsection (4)(a) or was unaware that the location where the act occurred was as described in Subsection (4)(a). (5) A violation of this chapter for which no penalty is specified is a class B misdemeanor. (6) (a) For purposes of penalty enhancement under Subsections (1) and (2), a plea of guilty or no contest to a violation or attempted violation of this section or a plea which is held in abeyance under Title 77, Chapter 2a, Pleas in Abeyance, is the equivalent of a conviction, even if the charge has been subsequently reduced or dismissed in accordance with the plea in abeyance agreement. (b) A prior conviction used for a penalty enhancement under Subsection (2) shall be a conviction that is: (i) from a separate criminal episode than the current charge; and (ii) from a conviction that is separate from any other conviction used to enhance the current charge. (7) A person may be charged and sentenced for a violation of this section, notwithstanding a charge and sentence for a violation of any other section of this chapter. (8) (a) A penalty imposed for violation of this section is in addition to, and not in lieu of, a civil or administrative penalty or sanction authorized by law.

conviction or acquittal under federal law or the law of another state for the same act is a bar to

(b) When a violation of this chapter violates a federal law or the law of another state,

prosecution in this state.

- (9) In any prosecution for a violation of this chapter, evidence or proof that shows a person or persons produced, manufactured, possessed, distributed, or dispensed a controlled substance or substances, is prima facie evidence that the person or persons did so with knowledge of the character of the substance or substances.
- (10) This section does not prohibit a veterinarian, in good faith and in the course of the veterinarian's professional practice only and not for humans, from prescribing, dispensing, or administering controlled substances or from causing the substances to be administered by an assistant or orderly under the veterinarian's direction and supervision.
 - (11) Civil or criminal liability may not be imposed under this section on:
- (a) a person registered under this chapter who manufactures, distributes, or possesses an imitation controlled substance for use as a placebo or investigational new drug by a registered practitioner in the ordinary course of professional practice or research; or
- (b) a law enforcement officer acting in the course and legitimate scope of the officer's employment.
- (12) (a) Civil or criminal liability may not be imposed under this section on any Indian, as defined in Section 58-37-2, who uses, possesses, or transports peyote for bona fide traditional ceremonial purposes in connection with the practice of a traditional Indian religion as defined in Section 58-37-2.
- (b) In a prosecution alleging violation of this section regarding peyote as defined in Section 58-37-4, it is an affirmative defense that the peyote was used, possessed, or transported by an Indian for bona fide traditional ceremonial purposes in connection with the practice of a traditional Indian religion.
- (c) (i) The defendant shall provide written notice of intent to claim an affirmative defense under this Subsection (12) as soon as practicable, but not later than 10 days before trial.
 - (ii) The notice shall include the specific claims of the affirmative defense.
- (iii) The court may waive the notice requirement in the interest of justice for good cause shown, if the prosecutor is not unfairly prejudiced by the lack of timely notice.
- (d) The defendant shall establish the affirmative defense under this Subsection (12) by a preponderance of the evidence. If the defense is established, it is a complete defense to the

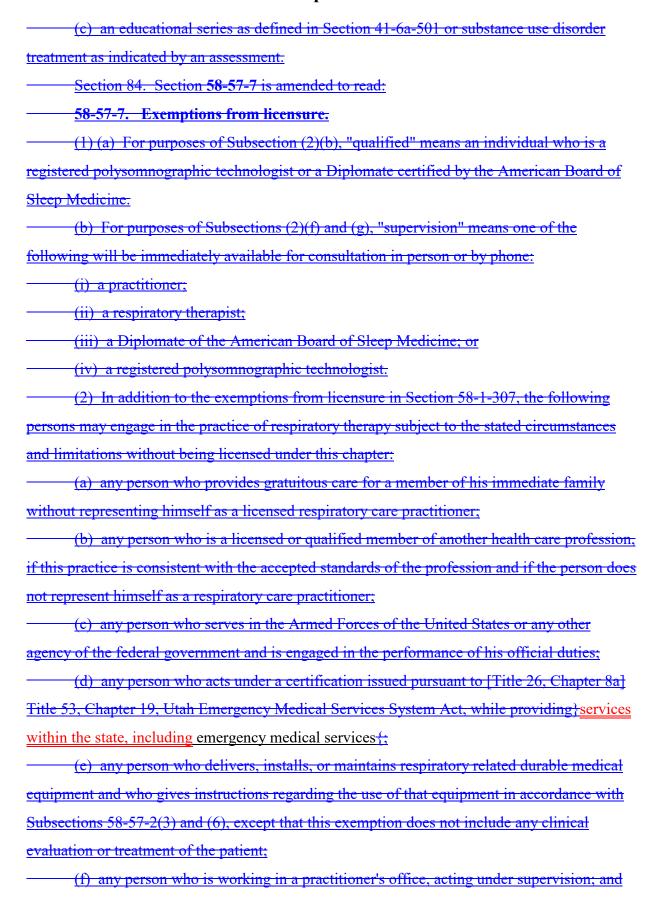
charges. (13) (a) It is an affirmative defense that the person produced, possessed, or administered a controlled substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2 if the person was: (i) engaged in medical research; and (ii) a holder of a valid license to possess controlled substances under Section 58-37-6. (b) It is not a defense under Subsection (13)(a) that the person prescribed or dispensed a controlled substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2. (14) It is an affirmative defense that the person possessed, in the person's body, a controlled substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2 if: (a) the person was the subject of medical research conducted by a holder of a valid license to possess controlled substances under Section 58-37-6; and (b) the substance was administered to the person by the medical researcher. (15) The application of any increase in penalty under this section to a violation of Subsection (2)(a)(i) may not result in any greater penalty than a second degree felony. This Subsection (15) takes precedence over any conflicting provision of this section. (16) (a) It is an affirmative defense to an allegation of the commission of an offense listed in Subsection (16)(b) that the person: (i) reasonably believes that the person or another person is experiencing an overdose event due to the ingestion, injection, inhalation, or other introduction into the human body of a controlled substance or other substance; (ii) reports in good faith the overdose event to a medical provider, an Health and Human Services Interim Committee before November 30, 2022, regarding: (1) the activities and accomplishments of the regional medical services liaisons appointed under Section 26-8a-210; (2) the efficacy of the emergency medical {service provider as defined in Section} [26-8a-102] 53-19-102, a law enforcement officer, a 911 emergency call system, or an emergency dispatch system, or the person is the subject of a report made under this Subsection

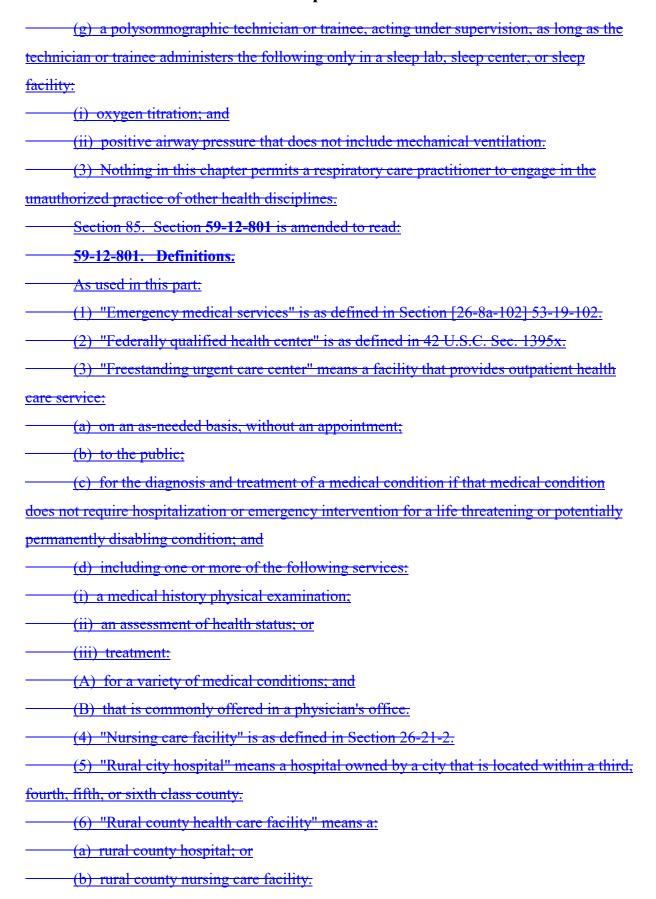
(iii) provides in the report under Subsection (16)(a)(ii) a functional description of the actual location of the overdose event that facilitates responding to the person experiencing the overdose event;

(16);

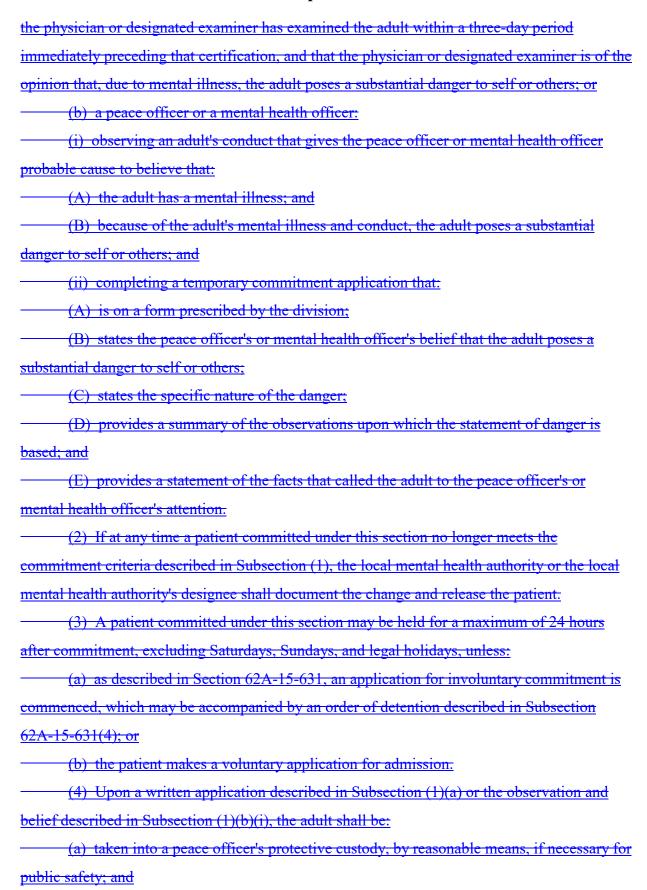
(iv) remains at the location of the person experiencing the overdose event until a responding law enforcement officer or\services grant program established in Section 26-8a-207, including grant distribution; (3) the condition of emergency medical {service provider arrives, or remains at the medical care facility where the person experiencing an overdose event is located until a responding law enforcement officer arrives; (v) cooperates with the responding medical provider, emergency medical service provider, and law enforcement officer, including providing information regarding the person experiencing the overdose event and any substances the person may have injected, inhaled, or otherwise introduced into the person's body; and (vi) is alleged to have committed the offense in the same course of events from which the reported overdose arose. (b) The offenses referred to in Subsection (16)(a) are: (i) the possession or use of less than 16 ounces of marijuana; (ii) the possession or use of a scheduled or listed controlled substance other than marijuana; and (iii) any violation of Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act, or Chapter 37b, **Imitation Controlled Substances Act.** (c) As used in this Subsection (16) and in Section 76-3-203.11, "good faith" does not include seeking medical assistance under this section during the course of a law enforcement agency's execution of a search warrant, execution of an arrest warrant, or other lawful search. (17) If any provision of this chapter, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of this chapter shall be given effect without the invalid provision or application. (18) A legislative body of a political subdivision may not enact an ordinance that is less restrictive than any provision of this chapter. (19) If a minor who is under 18 years of age is found by a court to have violated this section, the court may order the minor to complete: (a) a screening as defined in Section 41-6a-501; (b) an assessment as defined in Section 41-6a-501 if the screening indicates an

assessment to be appropriate; and





(7) "Rural county hospital" means a hospital owned by a county that is:
(a) a third, fourth, fifth, or sixth class county, as defined in Section 17-50-501; and
(b) located outside of a standard metropolitan statistical area, as designated by the
United States Bureau of the Census.
(8) "Rural county nursing care facility" means a nursing care facility owned by:
(a) a county that is:
(i) a third, fourth, fifth, or sixth class county, as defined in Section 17-50-501; and
(ii) located outside of a standard metropolitan statistical area, as designated by the
<u>United States Census Bureau; or</u>
(b) a special service district if the special service district is:
(i) created for the purpose of operating the nursing care facility; and
(ii) within a county that is:
(A) a third, fourth, fifth, or sixth class county, as defined in Section 17-50-501; and
(B) located outside of a standard metropolitan statistical area, as designated by the
<u>United States Census Bureau.</u>
(9) "Rural emergency medical services" means emergency medical services that are
provided by a county that is:
(a) a fifth or sixth class county, as defined in Section 17-50-501; and
(b) located outside of a standard metropolitan statistical area, as designated by the
<u>United States Census Bureau.</u>
(10) "Rural health clinic" is as defined in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395x.
Section 86. Section 62A-15-629 is amended to read:
62A-15-629. Temporary commitment Requirements and procedures.
(1) An adult shall be temporarily, involuntarily committed to a local mental health
authority upon:
(a) a written application that:
(i) is completed by a responsible individual who has reason to know, stating a belief
that the adult, due to mental illness, is likely to pose substantial danger to self or others if not
restrained and stating the personal knowledge of the adult's condition or circumstances that
lead to the individual's belief; and
(ii) includes a certification by a licensed physician or designated examiner stating that



(b) transported for temporary commitment to a facility designated by the local mental health authority, by means of: (i) an ambulance, if the adult meets any of the criteria described in Section [26-8a-305] 53-19-405; (ii) an ambulance, if a peace officer is not necessary for public safety, and transportation arrangements are made by a physician, designated examiner, or mental health officer; (iii) the city, town, or municipal law enforcement authority with jurisdiction over the location where the individual to be committed is present, if the individual is not transported by ambulance; or (iv) the county sheriff, if the designated facility is outside of the jurisdiction of the law enforcement authority described in Subsection (4)(b)(iii) and the individual is not transported by ambulance. (5) Notwithstanding Subsection (4): (a) an individual shall be transported by ambulance to an appropriate medical facility for treatment if the individual requires physical medical attention; (b) if an officer has probable cause to believe, based on the officer's experience and de-escalation training that taking an individual into protective custody or transporting an individual for temporary commitment would increase the risk of substantial danger to the individual or others, a peace officer may exercise discretion to not take the individual into custody or transport the individual, as permitted by policies and procedures established by the officer's law enforcement agency and any applicable federal or state statute, or case law; and (c) if an officer exercises discretion under Subsection (4)(b) to not take an individual into protective custody or transport an individual, the officer shall document in the officer's report the details and circumstances that led to the officer's decision. (6) Title 63G, Chapter 7, Governmental Immunity Act of Utah, applies to this section. This section does not create a special duty of care. Section 87. Section 62A-15-1401 is amended to read: **62A-15-1401. Definitions.** As used in this part: (1) "Commission" means the Mental Health Crisis Line Commission created in Section

[63C-18-202] 53-19-102. (2) "Emergency medical service personnel" means the same as that term is defined in Section [26-8a-102] 53-19-102. (3) "Emergency medical services" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-8a-102. (4) "MCOT certification" means the certification created in this part for MCOT personnel and mental health crisis outreach services. (5) "MCOT personnel" means a licensed mental health therapist or other mental health professional, as determined by the division, who is a part of a mobile crisis outreach team. (6) "Mental health crisis" means a mental health condition that manifests itself by symptoms of sufficient severity that a prudent layperson who possesses an average knowledge of mental health issues could reasonably expect the absence of immediate attention or intervention to result in: (a) serious jeopardy to the individual's health or well-being; or (b) a danger to others. (7) (a) "Mental health crisis services" means mental health services and on-site intervention that a person renders to an individual suffering from a mental health crisis. (b) "Mental health crisis services" includes the provision of safety and care plans, stabilization services offered for a minimum of 60 days, and referrals to other community resources. (8) "Mental health therapist" means the same as that term is defined in Section 58-60-102. (9) "Mobile crisis outreach team" or "MCOT" means a mobile team of medical and mental health professionals that provides mental health crisis services and, based on the individual circumstances of each case, coordinates with local law enforcement, emergency medical service personnel, and other appropriate state or local resources. Section 88. Section 63G-4-102 is amended to read: 63G-4-102. Scope and applicability of chapter. (1) Except as set forth in Subsection (2), and except as otherwise provided by a statute superseding provisions of this chapter by explicit reference to this chapter, the provisions of

this chapter apply to every agency of the state and govern:

(a) state agency action that determines the legal rights, duties, privileges, immunities, or other legal interests of an identifiable person, including agency action to grant, deny, revoke, suspend, modify, annul, withdraw, or amend an authority, right, or license; and (b) judicial review of the action. (2) This chapter does not govern: (a) the procedure for making agency rules, or judicial review of the procedure or rules; (b) the issuance of a notice of a deficiency in the payment of a tax, the decision to waive a penalty or interest on taxes, the imposition of and penalty or interest on taxes, or the issuance of a tax assessment, except that this chapter governs an agency action commenced by a taxpayer or by another person authorized by law to contest the validity or correctness of the action; (c) state agency action relating to extradition, to the granting of a pardon or parole, a commutation or termination of a sentence, or to the rescission, termination, or revocation of parole or probation, to the discipline of, resolution of a grievance of, supervision of, confinement of, or the treatment of an inmate or resident of a correctional facility, the Utah State Hospital, the Utah State Developmental Center, or a person in the custody or jurisdiction of the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, or a person on probation or parole, or judicial review of the action; (d) state agency action to evaluate, discipline, employ, transfer, reassign, or promote a student or teacher in a school or educational institution, or judicial review of the action; (e) an application for employment and internal personnel action within an agency concerning its own employees, or judicial review of the action; (f) the issuance of a citation or assessment under Title 34A, Chapter 6, Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act, and Title 58, Occupations and Professions, except that this chapter governs an agency action commenced by the employer, licensee, or other person authorized by law to contest the validity or correctness of the citation or assessment; (g) state agency action relating to management of state funds, the management and disposal of school and institutional trust land assets, and contracts for the purchase or sale of products, real property, supplies, goods, or services by or for the state, or by or for an agency of the state, except as provided in those contracts, or judicial review of the action; (h) state agency action under Title 7, Chapter 1, Part 3, Powers and Duties of

Commissioner of Financial Institutions, Title 7, Chapter 2, Possession of Depository Institution by Commissioner, Title 7, Chapter 19, Acquisition of Failing Depository Institutions or Holding Companies, and Title 63G, Chapter 7, Governmental Immunity Act of Utah, or judicial review of the action; (i) the initial determination of a person's eligibility for unemployment benefits, the initial determination of a person's eligibility for benefits under Title 34A, Chapter 2, Workers' Compensation Act, and Title 34A, Chapter 3, Utah Occupational Disease Act, or the initial determination of a person's unemployment tax liability; (i) state agency action relating to the distribution or award of a monetary grant to or between governmental units, or for research, development, or the arts, or judicial review of the action; (k) the issuance of a notice of violation or order under [Title 26, Chapter 8a] Title 53, Chapter 19, Utah Emergency Medical Services System Act, Title 19, Chapter 2, Air Conservation Act, Title 19, Chapter 3, Radiation Control Act, Title 19, Chapter 4, Safe Drinking Water Act, Title 19, Chapter 5, Water Quality Act, Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 1, Solid and Hazardous Waste Act, Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 4, Underground Storage Tank Act, [or] Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 7, Used Oil Management Act, or Title 19, Chapter 6, Part 10, Mercury Switch Removal Act, except that this chapter governs an agency action commenced by a person authorized by law to contest the validity or correctness of the notice or order; (1) state agency action, to the extent required by federal statute or regulation, to be conducted according to federal procedures; (m) the initial determination of a person's eligibility for government or public assistance benefits; (n) state agency action relating to wildlife licenses, permits, tags, and certificates of registration; (o) a license for use of state recreational facilities; (p) state agency action under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, except as provided in Section 63G-2-603; (q) state agency action relating to the collection of water commissioner fees and delinquency penalties, or judicial review of the action;

(r) state agency action relating to the installation, maintenance, and repair of headgates,

<u>eaps, values, or other water controlling works and weirs, flumes, meters, or other water</u>
measuring devices, or judicial review of the action;
(s) the issuance and enforcement of an initial order under Section 73-2-25;
(t) (i) a hearing conducted by the Division of Securities under Section 61-1-11.1; and
(ii) an action taken by the Division of Securities under a hearing conducted under
Section 61-1-11.1, including a determination regarding the fairness of an issuance or exchange
of securities described in Subsection 61-1-11.1(1);
(u) state agency action relating to water well driller licenses, water well drilling
permits, water well driller registration, or water well drilling construction standards, or judicial
review of the action;
(v) the issuance of a determination and order under Title 34A, Chapter 5, Utah
Antidiscrimination Act; or
(w) state environmental studies and related decisions by the Department of
Transportation approving state or locally funded projects, or judicial review of the action.
(3) This chapter does not affect a legal remedy otherwise available to:
(a) compel an agency to take action; or
(b) challenge an agency's rule.
(4) This chapter does not preclude an agency, prior to the beginning of an adjudicative
proceeding, or the presiding officer during an adjudicative proceeding from:
(a) requesting or ordering a conference with parties and interested persons to:
(i) encourage settlement;
(ii) clarify the issues;
(iii) simplify the evidence;
(iv) facilitate discovery; or
(v) expedite the proceeding; or
(b) granting a timely motion to dismiss or for summary judgment if the requirements of
Rule 12(b) or Rule 56 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure are met by the moving party,
except to the extent that the requirements of those rules are modified by this chapter.
(5) (a) A declaratory proceeding authorized by Section 63G-4-503 is not governed by
this chapter, except as explicitly provided in that section.
(b) Judicial review of a declaratory proceeding authorized by Section 63G-4-503 is

governed by this chapter.

- (6) This chapter does not preclude an agency from enacting a rule affecting or governing an adjudicative proceeding or from following the rule, if the rule is enacted according to the procedures outlined in Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, and if the rule conforms to the requirements of this chapter.
- (7) (a) If the attorney general issues a written determination that a provision of this chapter would result in the denial of funds or services to an agency of the state from the federal government, the applicability of the provision to that agency shall be suspended to the extent necessary to prevent the denial.
- (b) The attorney general shall report the suspension to the Legislature at its next session.
- (8) Nothing in this chapter may be interpreted to provide an independent basis for jurisdiction to review final agency action.
- (9) Nothing in this chapter may be interpreted to restrict a presiding officer, for good cause shown, from lengthening or shortening a time period prescribed in this chapter, except the time period established for judicial review.
- (10) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, this chapter does not apply to a special adjudicative proceeding, as defined in Section 19-1-301.5, except to the extent expressly provided in Section 19-1-301.5.
- (11) Subsection (2)(w), regarding action taken based on state environmental studies and policies of the Department of Transportation, applies to any claim for which a court of competent jurisdiction has not issued a final unappealable judgment or order before May 14, 2019.
 - Section 89} provider response times and personnel numbers; and
- (4) the financial condition of the department, including department operational costs under this chapter.

Section 5. Section 63I-2-226 is amended to read:

63I-2-226. Repeal dates -- Title 26.

- (1) Subsection 26-7-8(3) is repealed January 1, 2027.
- (2) Section 26-8a-107 is repealed July 1, 2024.
- $\{(3)\}$ Subsection 26-8a-203(3)(a)(i) is repealed January 1, 2023.

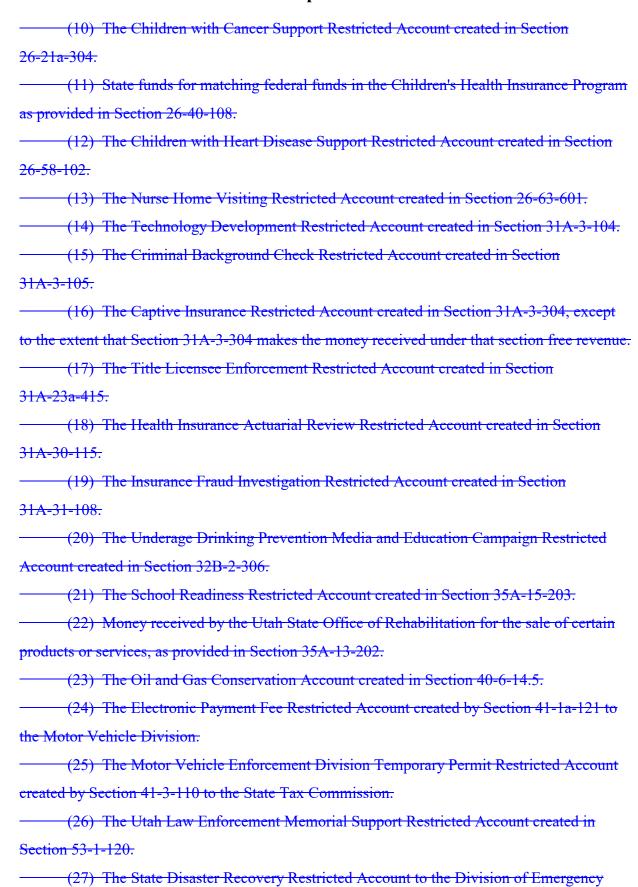
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[(4)] (2) Subsection 26-18-2.3(5) is repealed January 1, 2020.
       [(5)] (3) Subsection 26-18-2.4(3)(e) is repealed January 1, 2023.
       [(6)] (4) Subsection 26-18-411(8), related to reporting on the health coverage
improvement program, is repealed January 1, 2023.
       [(7)] (5) Subsection 26-18-604(2) is repealed January 1, 2020.
       [(8)] (6) Subsection 26-21-28(2)(b) is repealed January 1, 2021.
      [(9)] (7) Subsection 26-33a-106.1(2)(a) is repealed January 1, 2023.
      -[(10)] (8) Subsection 26-33a-106.5(6)(c)(iii) is repealed January 1, 2020.
       [(11)] (9) Title 26, Chapter 46, Utah Health Care Workforce Financial Assistance
Program, is repealed July 1, 2027.
      [(12)] (10) Subsection 26-50-202(7)(b) is repealed January 1, 2020.
      [(13)] (11) Subsections 26-54-103(6)(d)(ii) and (iii) are repealed January 1, 2020.
      [(14)] (12) Subsection 26-55-107(8) is repealed January 1, 2021.
      [(15)] (13) Subsection 26-56-103(9)(d) is repealed January 1, 2020.
       [(16)] (14) Title 26, Chapter 59, Telehealth Pilot Program, is repealed January 1, 2020.
       [(17)] (15) Subsection 26-61-202(4)(b) is repealed January 1, 2022.
      [(18)] (16) Subsection 26-61-202(5) is repealed January 1, 2022.
      Section 90. Section 63I-2-253 is amended to read:
      63I-2-253. Repeal dates -- Titles 53 through 53G.
      (1) Section 53-19-107}
       (4) Section 26-8a-211 is repealed July 1, <del>{2024}</del>2023.
       [(4)] ({2}5) {Section 53-19-109 is repealed December 31, 2024.
      (3) Subsection 53-19-203(3)(a)(i), which requires the State Emergency Medical
Services Committee to annually report data to the Health and Human Services Interim
Committee Subsection 26-18-2.3(5) is repealed January 1, 2020.
       [(5)] (6) Subsection 26-18-2.4(3)(e) is repealed January 1, 2023.
       [<del>(6)</del>] (7) Subsection 26-18-411(8), related to reporting on the health coverage
improvement program, is repealed January 1, 2023.
       [(1)] (4) (a) Subsections 53B-2a-103(2) and (4), regarding the composition of the
UTech Board of Trustees and the transition to that composition, are repealed July 1, 2019.
       (b) When repealing Subsections 53B-2a-103(2) and (4), the Office of Legislative
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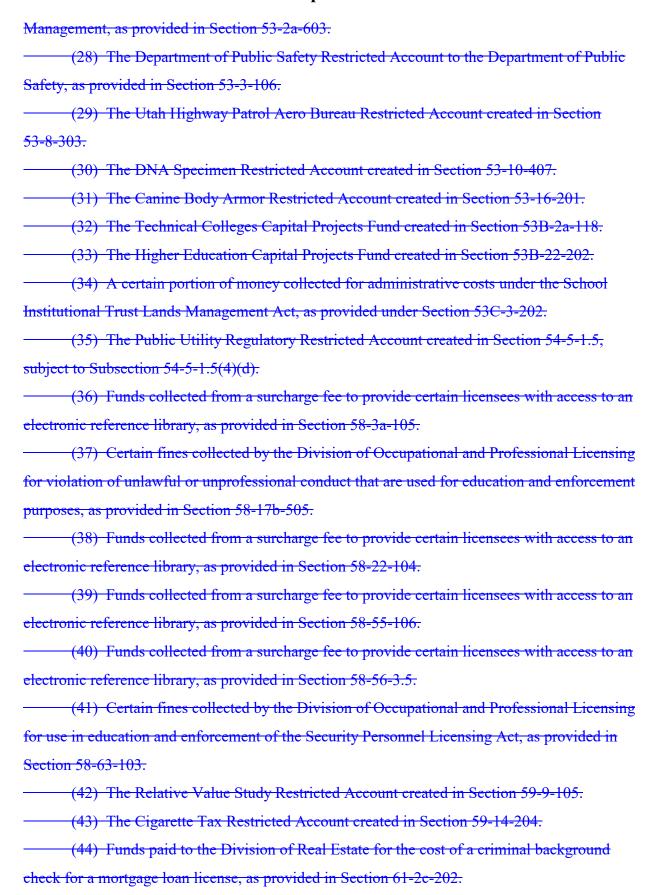
Research and General Counsel shall, in addition to its authority under Subsection 36-12-12(3), make necessary changes to subsection numbering and cross references. [(2)] (5) (a) Subsection 53B-2a-108(5), regarding exceptions to the composition of a technical college board of directors, is repealed July 1, 2022. (b) When repealing Subsection 53B-2a-108(5), the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall, in addition to its authority under Subsection 36-12-12(3), make necessary changes to subsection numbering and cross references. [(3)] (6) Section 53B-6-105.7 is repealed July 1, 2024. [(4)] (7) (a) Subsection 53B-7-705(6)(b)(ii)(A), the language that states "Except as provided in Subsection (6)(b)(ii)(B)," is repealed July 1, 2021. (b) Subsection 53B-7-705(6)(b)(ii)(B), regarding comparing a technical college's change in performance with the technical college's average performance, is repealed July 1, 2021. [(5)] (8) (a) Subsection 53B-7-707(3)(a)(ii), the language that states "Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b)," is repealed July 1, 2021. (b) Subsection 53B-7-707(3)(b), regarding performance data of a technical college during a fiscal year before fiscal year 2020, is repealed July 1, 2021. [(6)] (9) Section 53B-8-112 is repealed July 1, 2024.} [(7)] ({10}8) {Section 53B-8-114 is repealed July 1, 2024. [(8)] (11) (a) The following sections, regarding the Regents' scholarship program, are repealed on July 1, 2023: (i) Section 53B-8-202; (ii) Section 53B-8-203; (iii) Section 53B-8-204; and (iv) Section 53B-8-205. (b) (i) Subsection 53B-8-201(2), regarding the Regents' scholarship program for students who graduate from high school before fiscal year 2019, is repealed on July 1, 2023. (ii) When repealing Subsection 53B-8-201(2), the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall, in addition to its authority under Subsection 36-12-12(3), make necessary changes to subsection numbering and cross references. [(9)] (12) Section 53B-10-101 is repealed on July 1, 2027.

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[(10)] (13) Title 53B, Chapter 18, Part 14, Uintah Basin Air Quality Research
Project Subsection 26-18-604(2) is repealed January 1, 2020.
        [<del>(8)</del>] (9) Subsection 26-21-28(2)(b) is repealed January 1, 2021.
        [9] (10) Subsection 26-33a-106.1(2)(a) is repealed January 1, 2023.
        [\frac{(10)}{(11)}] (11) Subsection 26-33a-106.5(6)(c)(iii) is repealed January 1, 2020.
        [(11)] (12) Title 26, Chapter 46, Utah Health Care Workforce Financial Assistance
Program, is repealed July 1, {2023.
       [(11)] (14) Section 53E-3-519 regarding school counselor services is repealed July 1,
<del>2020</del>}2027.
        [\frac{(12)}{(15)}] (\frac{(15)}{13}) (Section 53E-3-520) Subsection 26-50-202(7)(b) is repealed
<del>{July}</del>January 1, <del>{2021}</del>2020.
        [<del>(13)</del>] (<del>{16}14</del>) {Subsection 53E-5-306(3)(b)(ii)(B), related to improving school</del>
performance and continued funding relating to the School Recognition and Reward Program, is
repealed July Subsections 26-54-103(6)(d)(ii) and (iii) are repealed January 1, 2020.
        [<del>(14)</del>] (<del>{17}</del>15) <del>{Section 53E-5-307 is repealed July 1, 2020.</del>
       [(15)] (18) In Subsections 53F-2-205(4) and (5), regarding the State Board of
Education's duties if contributions from the minimum basic tax rate are overestimated or
underestimated, the language that states "or 53F-2-301.5, as applicable" is repealed July 1,
<del>2023.</del>
       [(16)] (19) Subsection 53F-2-301(1), relating to the years the section is not in effect, is
repealed July 1, 2023.
       [(17)] (20) In Subsection 53F-2-515(1), the language that states "or 53F-2-301.5, as
applicable" is repealed July 1, 2023.
       [(18)] (21) Section 53F-4-204 is repealed July 1, 2019.
       [(19)] (22) In Subsection 53F-9-302(3), the language that states "or 53F-2-301.5, as
applicable" is repealed July 1, 2023.
       [(20)] (23) In Subsection 53F-9-305(3)(a), the language that states "or 53F-2-301.5, as
applicable" is repealed July 1, 2023.
       [(21)] (24) In Subsection 53F-9-306(3)(a), the language that states "or 53F-2-301.5, as
applicable" is repealed July 1, 2023.
       [(22)] (25) In Subsection 53G-3-304(1)(c)(i), the language that states "or 53F-2-301.5,
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as applicable" is repealed July 1, 2023. [(23)] (26) On July 1, 2023, when making changes in this section, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall, in addition to the office's authority under Subsection 36-12-12(3), make corrections necessary to ensure that sections and subsections identified in this section are complete sentences and accurately reflect the office's perception of the Legislature's intent. Section 91. Section 63J-1-602.1} Subsection 26-55-107(8) is repealed January 1, 2021. $[\frac{(15)}{(16)}]$ (16) Subsection 26-56-103(9)(d) is repealed January 1, 2020. [(16)] (17) Title 26, Chapter 59, Telehealth Pilot Program, is repealed January 1, 2020. [(17)] (18) Subsection 26-61-202(4)(b) is repealed January 1, 2022. [(18)] (19) Subsection 26-61-202(5) is repealed January 1, 2022. Section 6. Section 63N-7-301 is amended to read: -63J-1-602.1. List of nonlapsing appropriations from accounts and funds. Appropriations made from the following accounts or funds are nonlapsing: (1) The Utah Intracurricular Student Organization Support for Agricultural Education and Leadership Restricted Account created in Section 4-42-102. (2) The Native American Repatriation Restricted Account created in Section 9-9-407. (3) The Martin Luther King, Jr. Civil Rights Support Restricted Account created in Section 9-18-102. (4) The National Professional Men's Soccer Team Support of Building Communities Restricted Account created in Section 9-19-102. (5) Funds collected for directing and administering the C-PACE district created in Section 11-42a-302. (6) The "Support for State-Owned Shooting Ranges Restricted Account" created in Section 23-14-13.5. (7) Award money under the State Asset Forfeiture Grant Program, as provided under Section 24-4-117. (8) Funds collected from the program fund for local health department expenses incurred in responding to a local health emergency under Section 26-1-38. (9) Funds collected from the emergency medical services grant program, as provided in

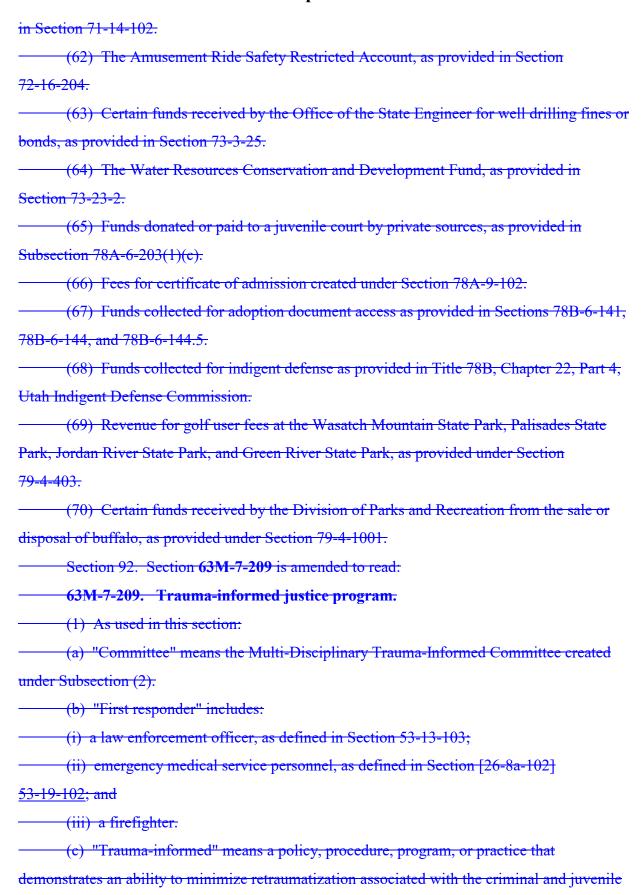
Section [26-8a-207] 53-19-207.

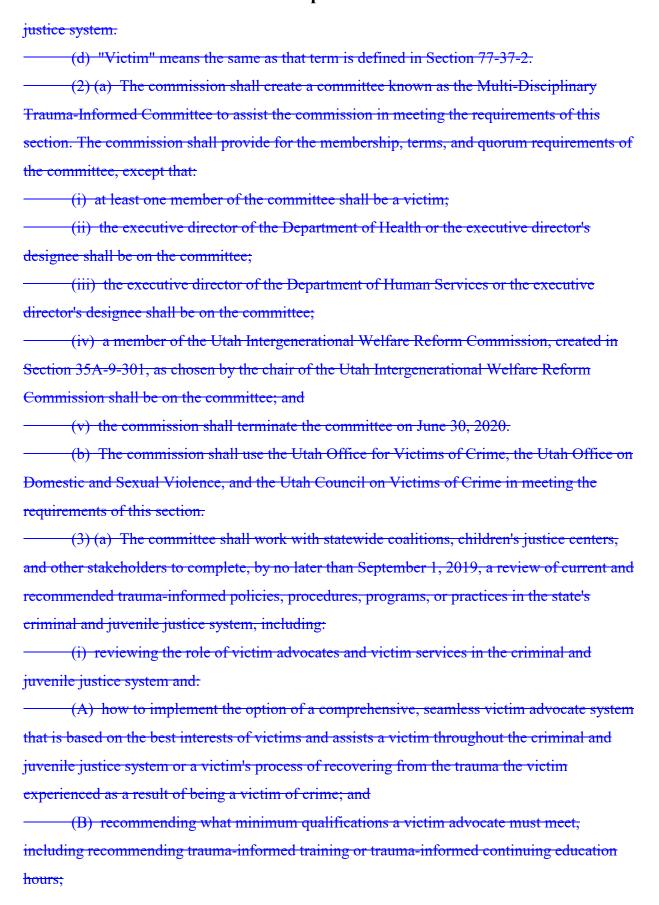


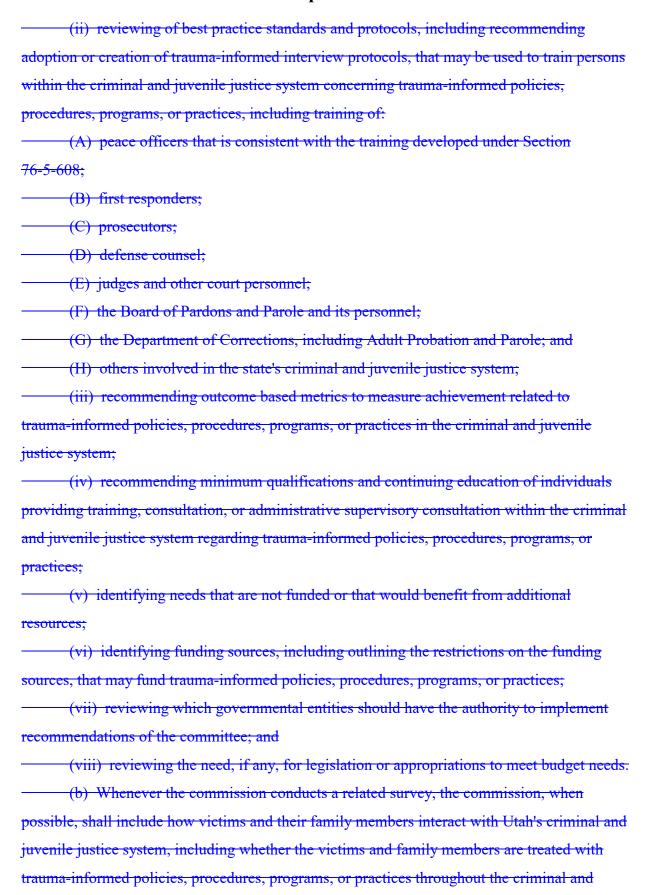


(45) Funds paid to the Division of Real Estate for the cost of a criminal background check for principal broker, associate broker, and sales agent licenses, as provided in Section 61-2f-204. (46) Certain funds donated to the Department of Human Services, as provided in Section 62A-1-111. (47) The National Professional Men's Basketball Team Support of Women and Children Issues Restricted Account created in Section 62A-1-202. (48) Certain funds donated to the Division of Child and Family Services, as provided in Section 62A-4a-110. (49) The Choose Life Adoption Support Restricted Account created in Section 62A-4a-608. (50) Funds collected by the Office of Administrative Rules for publishing, as provided in Section 63G-3-402. (51) The Immigration Act Restricted Account created in Section 63G-12-103. (52) Money received by the military installation development authority, as provided in Section 63H-1-504. (53) The Computer Aided Dispatch Restricted Account created in Section 63H-7a-303. (54) The Unified Statewide 911 Emergency Service Account created in Section 63H-7a-304. (55) The Utah Statewide Radio System Restricted Account created in Section 63H-7a-403. (56) The Employability to Careers Program Restricted Account created in Section 63J-4-703. (57) The Motion Picture Incentive Account created in Section 63N-8-103. (58) Certain money payable for expenses of the Pete Suazo Utah Athletic Commission, as provided under Section 63N-10-301. (59) Funds collected by the housing of state probationary inmates or state parole inmates, as provided in Subsection 64-13e-104(2). (60) Certain forestry and fire control funds utilized by the Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands, as provided in Section 65A-8-103.

(61) The Transportation of Veterans to Memorials Support Restricted Account created







juvenile justice system.

- (4) The commission shall establish and administer a performance incentive grant program that allocates money appropriated by the Legislature to public or private entities:
- (a) to provide advocacy and related service for victims in connection with the Board of Pardons and Parole process; and
- (b) that have demonstrated experience and competency in the best practices and standards of trauma-informed care.
- (5) The commission shall report to the Judiciary Interim Committee, at the request of the Judiciary Interim Committee, and the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Interim Committee by no later than the September 2019 interim regarding the grant under Subsection (4), the committee's activities under this section, and whether the committee should be extended beyond June 30, 2020.

† 63N-7-301. Tourism Marketing Performance Account.

- (1) There is created within the General Fund a restricted account known as the Tourism Marketing Performance Account.
- (2) The account shall be administered by GOED for the purposes listed in Subsection (5).
 - (3) (a) The account shall earn interest.
 - (b) All interest earned on account money shall be deposited into the account.
- (4) The account shall be funded by appropriations made to the account by the Legislature in accordance with this section.
- [(5) The executive director of GOED's Office of Tourism shall use account money appropriated to GOED to pay for the statewide advertising, marketing, and branding campaign for promotion of the state as conducted by GOED.]
 - (5) Money in the account shall be used:
- (a) by the executive director of GOED's Office of Tourism to pay for the statewide advertising, marketing, and branding campaign for promotion of the state as conducted by GOED; or
- (b) by the Department of Health to pay for emergency medical services in accordance with Section 26-8a-108.
 - (6) (a) For each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2007, GOED shall annually

allocate 10% of the account money appropriated to GOED to a sports organization for advertising, marketing, branding, and promoting Utah in attracting sporting events into the state.

- (b) The sports organization shall:
- (i) provide an annual written report to GOED that gives an accounting of the use of funds the sports organization receives under this Subsection (6); and
 - (ii) promote the state and encourage economic growth in the state.
- (c) For purposes of this Subsection (6), "sports organization" means an organization that:
- (i) is exempt from federal income taxation in accordance with Section 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code;
 - (ii) maintains its principal location in the state;
- (iii) has a minimum of 15 years experience in the state hosting, fostering, and attracting major summer and winter sporting events statewide; and
- (iv) was created to foster state, regional, national, and international sports competitions in the state, to drive the state's Olympic and sports legacy, including competitions related to Olympic sports, and to promote and encourage sports tourism throughout the state, including advertising, marketing, branding, and promoting the state for the purpose of attracting sporting events in the state.
- (7) Money deposited into the account shall include a legislative appropriation from the cumulative sales and use tax revenue increases described in Subsection (8), plus any additional appropriation made by the Legislature.
- (8) (a) In fiscal years 2006 through 2019, a portion of the state sales and use tax revenues determined under this Subsection (8) shall be certified by the State Tax Commission as a set-aside for the account, and the State Tax Commission shall report the amount of the set-aside to the office, the Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst, and the Division of Finance, which shall set aside the certified amount for appropriation to the account.
- (b) For fiscal years 2016 through 2019, the State Tax Commission shall calculate the set-aside under this Subsection (8) in each fiscal year by applying one of the following formulas: if the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of

Labor, for the fiscal year two years before the fiscal year in which the set-aside is to be made is:

- (i) greater than 3%, and if the annual percentage change in the state sales and use tax revenues attributable to the retail sales of tourist-oriented goods and services from the fiscal year three years before the fiscal year in which the set-aside is to be made to the fiscal year two years before the fiscal year in which the set-aside is to be made is greater than the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for the fiscal year two years before the fiscal year in which the set-aside is to be made, then the difference between the annual percentage change in the state sales and use tax revenues attributable to the retail sales of tourist-oriented goods and services and the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index shall be multiplied by an amount equal to the state sales and use tax revenues attributable to the retail sales of tourist-oriented goods and services from the fiscal year three years before the fiscal year in which the set-aside is to be made; or
- (ii) 3% or less, and if the annual percentage change in the state sales and use tax revenues attributable to the retail sales of tourist-oriented goods and services from the fiscal year three years before the fiscal year in which the set-aside is to be made to the fiscal year two years before the fiscal year in which the set-aside is to be made is greater than 3%, then the difference between the annual percentage change in the state sales and use tax revenues attributable to the retail sales of tourist-oriented goods and services and 3% shall be multiplied by an amount equal to the state sales and use tax revenues attributable to the retail sales of tourist-oriented goods and services from the fiscal year three years before the fiscal year in which the set-aside is to be made.
- (c) The total money appropriated to the account in a fiscal year under Subsections (8)(a) and (b) may not exceed the amount appropriated to the account in the preceding fiscal year by more than \$3,000,000.
- (d) As used in this Subsection (8), "state sales and use tax revenues" are revenues collected under Subsections 59-12-103(2)(a)(i)(A) and 59-12-103(2)(c)(i).
- (e) As used in this Subsection (8), "retail sales of tourist-oriented goods and services" are calculated by adding the following percentages of sales from each business registered with the State Tax Commission under one of the following codes of the 2012 North American Industry Classification System of the federal Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget:

- (i) 80% of the sales from each business under NAICS Codes:
- (A) 532111 Passenger Car Rental;
- (B) 53212 Truck, Utility Trailer, and RV (Recreational Vehicle) Rental and Leasing;
- (C) 5615 Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services;
- (D) 7211 Traveler Accommodation; and
- (E) 7212 RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Recreational Camps;
- (ii) 25% of the sales from each business under NAICS Codes:
- (A) 51213 Motion Picture and Video Exhibition;
- (B) 532292 Recreational Goods Rental;
- (C) 711 Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries;
- (D) 712 Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions; and
- (E) 713 Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries;
- (iii) 20% of the sales from each business under NAICS Code 722 Food Services and Drinking Places;
 - (iv) 18% of the sales from each business under NAICS Codes:
 - (A) 447 Gasoline Stations; and
 - (B) 81293 Parking Lots and Garages;
- (v) 14% of the sales from each business under NAICS Code 8111 Automotive Repair and Maintenance; and
 - (vi) 5% of the sales from each business under NAICS Codes:
 - (A) 445 Food and Beverage Stores;
 - (B) 446 Health and Personal Care Stores;
 - (C) 448 Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores;
 - (D) 451 Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores;
 - (E) 452 General Merchandise Stores; and
 - (F) 453 Miscellaneous Store Retailers.

Section {93. Section 72-10-502 is amended to read:

72-10-502. Implied consent to chemical tests for alcohol or drugs -- Number of tests -- Refusal -- Person incapable of refusal -- Results of test available -- Who may give test -- Evidence -- Immunity from liability.

(1) (a) A person operating an aircraft in this state consents to a chemical test or tests of

the person's breath, blood, urine, or oral fluids:

the person's oreath, blood, urine, or oral fittings.
(i) for the purpose of determining whether the person was operating or in actual
physical control of an aircraft while having a blood or breath alcohol content statutorily
prohibited under Section 72-10-501, or while under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or
combination of alcohol and any drug under Section 72-10-501, if the test is or tests are
administered at the direction of a peace officer having grounds to believe that person to have
been operating or in actual physical control of an aircraft in violation of Section 72-10-501; or
(ii) if the person operating the aircraft is involved in an accident that results in death,
serious injury, or substantial aircraft damage.
(b) (i) The peace officer determines which of the tests are administered and how many
of them are administered.
(ii) The peace officer may order any or all tests of the person's breath, blood, urine, or
oral fluids.
(iii) If an officer requests more than one test, refusal by a person to take one or more
requested tests, even though the person does submit to any other requested test or tests, is a
refusal under this section.
(c) (i) A person who has been requested under this section to submit to a chemical test
or tests of the person's breath, blood, urine, or oral fluids may not select the test or tests to be
administered.
(ii) The failure or inability of a peace officer to arrange for any specific chemical test is
not a defense to taking a test requested by a peace officer, and it is not a defense in any
criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding resulting from a person's refusal to submit to the
requested test or tests.
(2) (a) If the person has been placed under arrest and has then been requested by a
peace officer to submit to any one or more of the chemical tests provided in Subsection (1) and
refuses to submit to any chemical test, the person shall be warned by the peace officer
requesting the test that a refusal to submit to the test is admissible in civil or criminal
proceedings as provided under Subsection (8).
(b) Following this warning, unless the person immediately requests that the chemical
test offered by a peace officer be administered, a test may not be given.

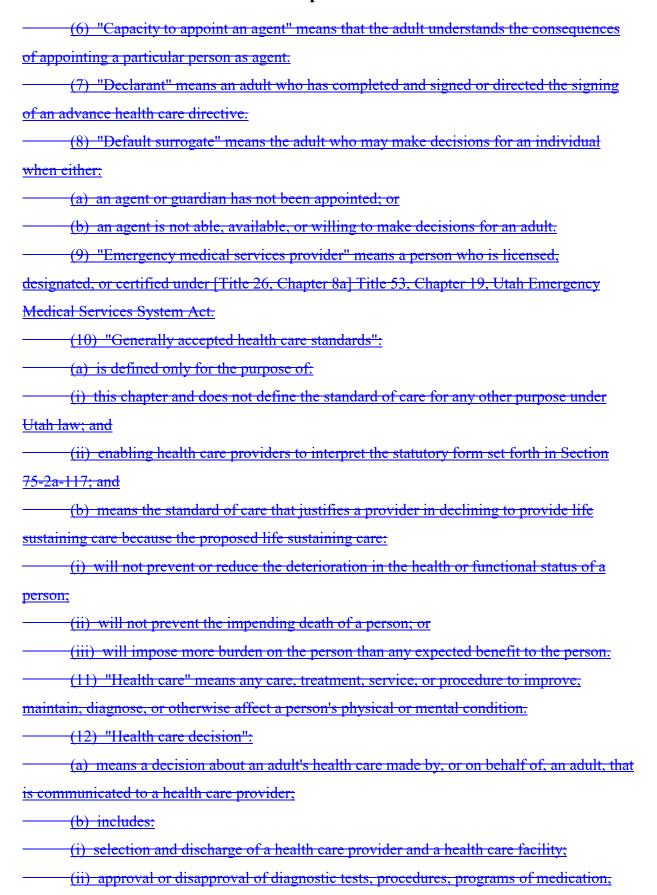
incapable of refusal to submit to any chemical test or tests is considered to not have withdrawn

the consent provided for in Subsection (1), and the test or tests may be administered whether the person has been arrested or not. (4) Upon the request of the person who was tested, the results of the test or tests shall be made available to that person. (5) (a) Only the following, acting at the request of a peace officer, may draw blood to determine its alcohol or drug content: (i) a physician; (ii) a registered nurse; (iii) a licensed practical nurse; (iv) a paramedic; (v) as provided in Subsection (5)(b), emergency medical service personnel other than paramedics; or (vi) a person with a valid permit issued by the \{\frac{7}{2}\}. Appropriation. The following sums of money are appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2020, and ending June 30, 2021. These are additions to amounts previously appropriated for fiscal year 2021. The Legislature authorizes the State Division of Finance to transfer the following amounts between the following funds or accounts as indicated. Expenditures and outlays from the funds or accounts to which the money is transferred must be authorized by an appropriation. ITEM 1 To Department of Health {under Section 26-1-30. (b) The Department of [Health] Public Safety may designate by rule, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, which emergency medical service personnel, as defined in Section [26-8a-102] 53-19-102, are authorized to draw blood under Subsection (5)(a)(v), based on the type of license under Section [26-8a-302] 53-19-402. (c) Subsection (5)(a) does not apply to taking a urine, breath, or oral fluid specimen. (d) The following are immune from civil or criminal liability arising from drawing a blood sample from a person who a peace officer has reason to believe is flying in violation of this chapter if the sample is drawn in accordance with standard medical practice: (i) a person authorized to draw blood under Subsection (5)(a); and

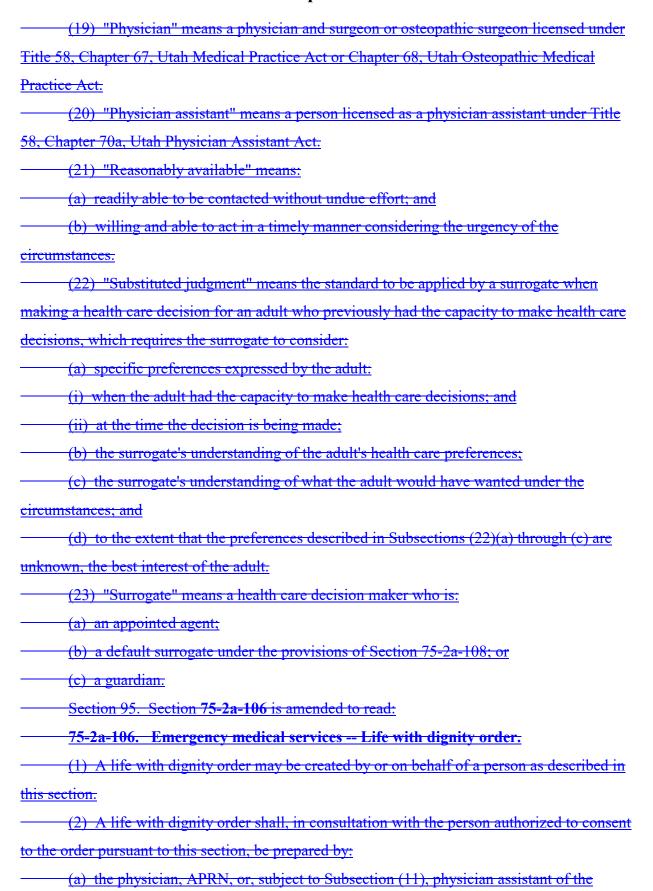
(ii) if the blood is drawn at a hospital or other medical facility, the medical facility. (6) (a) The person to be tested may, at the person's own expense, have a physician of the person's own choice administer a chemical test in addition to the test or tests administered at the direction of a peace officer. (b) The failure or inability to obtain the additional test does not affect admissibility of the results of the test or tests taken at the direction of a peace officer, or preclude or delay the test or tests to be taken at the direction of a peace officer. (c) The additional test shall be subsequent to the test or tests administered at the direction of a peace officer. (7) For the purpose of determining whether to submit to a chemical test or tests, the person to be tested does not have the right to consult an attorney or have an attorney, physician, or other person present as a condition for the taking of any test. (8) If a person under arrest refuses to submit to a chemical test or tests or any additional test under this section, evidence of any refusal is admissible in any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person was operating or in actual physical control of an aircraft while under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or combination of alcohol and any drug. (9) The results of any test taken under this section or the refusal to be tested shall be reported to the Federal Aviation Administration by the peace officer requesting the test. (10) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a blood test taken under this section is subject to Section 77-23-213. Section 94. Section 75-2a-103 is amended to read: 75-2a-103. Definitions. As used in this chapter: (1) "Adult" means a person who is: (a) at least 18 years of age; or (b) an emancipated minor. (2) "Advance health care directive": (a) includes: (i) a designation of an agent to make health care decisions for an adult when the adult

cannot make or communicate health care decisions; or

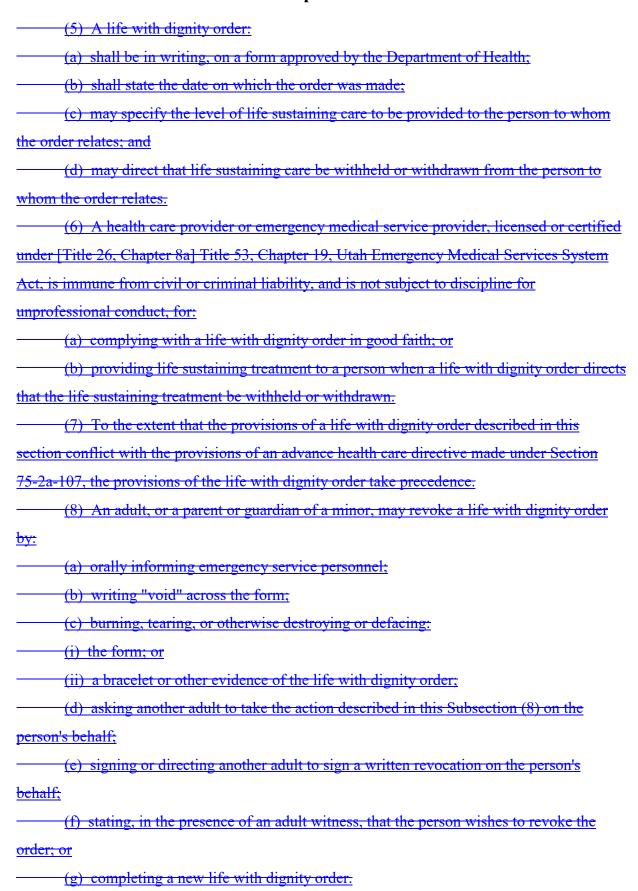
(ii) an expression of preferences about health care decisions; (b) may take one of the following forms: (i) a written document, voluntarily executed by an adult in accordance with the requirements of this chapter; or (ii) a witnessed oral statement, made in accordance with the requirements of this chapter; and (c) does not include a life with dignity order. (3) "Agent" means a person designated in an advance health care directive to make health care decisions for the declarant. (4) "APRN" means a person who is: (a) certified or licensed as an advance practice registered nurse under Subsection 58-31b-301(2)(d): (b) an independent practitioner; (c) acting under a consultation and referral plan with a physician; and (d) acting within the scope of practice for that person, as provided by law, rule, and specialized certification and training in that person's area of practice. (5) "Best interest" means that the benefits to the person resulting from a treatment outweigh the burdens to the person resulting from the treatment, taking into account: (a) the effect of the treatment on the physical, emotional, and cognitive functions of the person; (b) the degree of physical pain or discomfort caused to the person by the treatment or the withholding or withdrawal of treatment; (c) the degree to which the person's medical condition, the treatment, or the withholding or withdrawal of treatment, result in a severe and continuing impairment of the dignity of the person by subjecting the person to humiliation and dependency; (d) the effect of the treatment on the life expectancy of the person; (e) the prognosis of the person for recovery with and without the treatment; (f) the risks, side effects, and benefits of the treatment, or the withholding or withdrawal of treatment; and (g) the religious beliefs and basic values of the person receiving treatment, to the extent these may assist the decision maker in determining the best interest.



and orders not to resuscitate; and (iii) directions to provide, withhold, or withdraw artificial nutrition and hydration and all other forms of health care; and (c) does not include decisions about an adult's financial affairs or social interactions other than as indirectly affected by the health care decision. (13) "Health care decision making capacity" means an adult's ability to make an informed decision about receiving or refusing health care, including: (a) the ability to understand the nature, extent, or probable consequences of health status and health care alternatives; (b) the ability to make a rational evaluation of the burdens, risks, benefits, and alternatives of accepting or rejecting health care; and (c) the ability to communicate a decision. (14) "Health care facility" means: (a) a health care facility as defined in Title 26, Chapter 21, Health Care Facility Licensing and Inspection Act: and (b) private offices of physicians, dentists, and other health care providers licensed to provide health care under Title 58, Occupations and Professions. (15) "Health care provider" is as defined in Section 78B-3-403, except that it does not include an emergency medical services provider. (16) (a) "Life sustaining care" means any medical intervention, including procedures, administration of medication, or use of a medical device, that maintains life by sustaining, restoring, or supplanting a vital function. (b) "Life sustaining care" does not include care provided for the purpose of keeping a person comfortable. (17) "Life with dignity order" means an order, designated by the Department of Health under Section 75-2a-106(5)(a), that gives direction to health care providers, health care facilities, and emergency medical services providers regarding the specific health care decisions of the person to whom the order relates. (18) "Minor" means a person who: (a) is under 18 years of age; and (b) is not an emancipated minor.



person to whom the life with dignity order relates; or
(b) a health care provider who:
(i) is acting under the supervision of a person described in Subsection (2)(a); and
<u>(ii) is:</u>
(A) a nurse, licensed under Title 58, Chapter 31b, Nurse Practice Act;
(B) a physician assistant, licensed under Title 58, Chapter 70a, Utah Physician
Assistant Act;
(C) a mental health professional, licensed under Title 58, Chapter 60, Mental Health
Professional Practice Act; or
(D) another health care provider, designated by rule as described in Subsection (10).
(3) A life with dignity order shall be signed:
(a) personally, by the physician, APRN, or, subject to Subsection (11), physician
assistant of the person to whom the life with dignity order relates; and
(b) (i) if the person to whom the life with dignity order relates is an adult with health
care decision making capacity, by:
(A) the person; or
(B) an adult who is directed by the person to sign the life with dignity order on behalf
of the person;
(ii) if the person to whom the life with dignity order relates is an adult who lacks health
care decision making capacity, by:
(A) the surrogate with the highest priority under Section 75-2a-111;
(B) the majority of the class of surrogates with the highest priority under Section
75-2a-111; or
(C) a person directed to sign the order by, and on behalf of, the persons described in
Subsection (3)(b)(ii)(A) or (B); or
(iii) if the person to whom the life with dignity order relates is a minor, by a parent or
guardian of the minor.
(4) If a life with dignity order relates to a minor and directs that life sustaining
treatment be withheld or withdrawn from the minor, the order shall include a certification by
two physicians that, in their clinical judgment, an order to withhold or withdraw life sustaining
treatment is in the best interest of the minor.



(9) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (9)(c), a surrogate for an adult who lacks health care decision making capacity may only revoke a life with dignity order if the revocation is consistent with the substituted judgment standard. (b) Except as provided in Subsection (9)(c), a surrogate who has authority under this section to sign a life with dignity order may revoke a life with dignity order, in accordance with Subsection (9)(a), by: (i) signing a written revocation of the life with dignity order; or (ii) completing and signing a new life with dignity order. (c) A surrogate may not revoke a life with dignity order during the period of time beginning when an emergency service provider is contacted for assistance, and ending when the emergency ends. (10) (a) The Department of Health shall adopt rules, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, to: (i) create the forms and systems described in this section; and (ii) develop uniform instructions for the form established in Section 75-2a-117. (b) The Department of Health may adopt rules, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, to designate health care professionals, in addition to those described in Subsection (2)(b)(ii), who may prepare a life with dignity order. (c) The Department of Health may assist others with training of health care professionals regarding this chapter. (11) A physician assistant may not prepare or sign a life with dignity order, unless the physician assistant is permitted to prepare or sign the life with dignity order under the physician assistant's delegation of services agreement, as defined in Section 58-70a-102. Section 96. Section 76-3-203.11 is amended to read: 76-3-203.11. Reporting an overdose -- Mitigating factor. It is a mitigating factor in sentencing for an offense under Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act, that the person: (1) reasonably believes that the person or another person is experiencing an overdose event due to the ingestion, injection, inhalation, or other introduction into the human body of a controlled substance or other substance; (2) reports in good faith the overdose event to a medical provider, an emergency

medical service provider as defined in Section [26-8a-102] 53-19-102, a law enforcement officer, a 911 emergency call system, or an emergency dispatch system, or the person is the subject of a report made under this section; (3) provides in the report under Subsection (2) a functional description of the location of the actual overdose event that facilitates responding to the person experiencing the overdose event; (4) remains at the location of the person experiencing the overdose event until a responding law enforcement officer or emergency medical service provider arrives, or remains at the medical care facility where the person experiencing an overdose event is located until a responding law enforcement officer arrives; (5) cooperates with the responding medical provider, emergency medical service provider, and law enforcement officer, including providing information regarding the person experiencing the overdose event and any substances the person may have injected, inhaled, or otherwise introduced into the person's body; and (6) committed the offense in the same course of events from which the reported overdose arose. Section 97. Section 76-5-102.7 is amended to read: 76-5-102.7. Assault against health care provider and emergency medical service worker -- Penalty. (1) A person who commits an assault or threat of violence against a health care provider or emergency medical service worker is guilty of a class A misdemeanor if: (a) the person is not a prisoner or a person detained under Section 77-7-15; (b) the person knew that the victim was a health care provider or emergency medical service worker; and (c) the health care provider or emergency medical service worker was performing emergency or life saving duties within the scope of his or her authority at the time of the assault. (2) A person who violates Subsection (1) is guilty of a third degree felony if the person: (a) causes substantial bodily injury, as defined in Section 76-1-601; and (b) acts intentionally or knowingly.

(3) As used in this section: (a) "Assault" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-5-102. (b) "Emergency medical service worker" means a person licensed under Section [26-8a-302] 53-19-402. (c) "Health care provider" means the same as that term is defined in Section 78B-3-403. (d) "Threat of violence" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-5-107. Section 98. Section 76-10-3105 is amended to read: 76-10-3105. Exempt activities. (1) This act may not be construed to prohibit: (a) the activities of any public utility to the extent that those activities are subject to regulation by the public service commission, the state or federal department of transportation, the federal energy regulatory commission, the federal communications commission, the interstate commerce commission, or successor agencies; (b) the activities of any insurer, insurance producer, independent insurance adjuster, or rating organization including, but not limited to, making or participating in joint underwriting or reinsurance arrangements, to the extent that those activities are subject to regulation by the commissioner of insurance; (c) the activities of securities dealers, issuers, or agents, to the extent that those activities are subject to regulation under the laws of either this state or the United States; (d) the activities of any state or national banking institution, to the extent that the activities are regulated or supervised by state government officers or agencies under the banking laws of this state or by federal government officers or agencies under the banking laws of the United States; (e) the activities of any state or federal savings and loan association to the extent that those activities are regulated or supervised by state government officers or agencies under the banking laws of this state or federal government officers or agencies under the banking laws of the United States; (f) the activities of a political subdivision to the extent authorized or directed by state law, consistent with the state action doctrine of federal antitrust law; or (g) the activities of an emergency medical service provider licensed under [Title 26,

Chapter 8a] Title 53, Chapter 19, Utah Emergency Medical Services System Act, to the extent
that those activities are regulated by state government officers or agencies under that act.
(2) (a) The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.
(b) Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence
and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of
mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain
individual members of these organizations from lawfully carrying out their legitimate objects;
nor may these organizations or membership in them be held to be illegal combinations or
conspiracies in restraint of trade under the antitrust laws.
(3) (a) As used in this section, an entity is also a municipality if the entity was formed
under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, prior to January 1, 1981, and the entity
is:
(i) a project entity as defined in Section 11-13-103;
(ii) an electric interlocal entity as defined in Section 11-13-103; or
(iii) an energy services interlocal entity as defined in Section 11-13-103.
(b) The activities of the entities under Subsection (3)(a) are authorized or directed by
state law.
Section 99. Section 77-23-213 is amended to read:
<u>77-23-213. Blood testing.</u>
(1) As used in this section:
(a) "Law enforcement purpose" means duties that consist primarily of the prevention
and detection of crime and the enforcement of criminal statutes or ordinances of this state or
any of this state's political subdivisions.
(b) "Peace officer" means those persons specified in Title 53, Chapter 13, Peace
Officer Classifications.
(2) A peace officer may require an individual to submit to a blood test for a law
enforcement purpose only if:
(a) the individual or legal representative of the individual with authority to give
consent gives oral or written consent to the blood test;
(b) the peace officer obtains a warrant to administer the blood test; or
(c) a judicially recognized exception to obtaining a warrant exists as established by the

Utah Court of Appeals, Utah Supreme Court, Court of Appeals of the Tenth Circuit, or the Supreme Court of the United States. (3) (a) Only the following, acting at the request of a peace officer, may draw blood to determine the blood's alcohol or drug content: (i) a physician; (ii) a physician assistant; (iii) a registered nurse; (iv) a licensed practical nurse; (v) a paramedic; (vi) as provided in Subsection (3)(b), emergency medical service personnel other than a paramedic; or (vii) a person with a valid permit issued by the Department of Health under Section 26-1-30. (b) The Department of [Health] Public Safety may designate by rule, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, which emergency medical service personnel, as defined in Section [26-8a-102] 53-19-102, are authorized to draw blood under Subsection (3)(a)(vi), based on the type of license under Section [26-8a-302] 53-19-402. (c) The following are immune from civil or criminal liability arising from drawing a blood sample from a person who a peace officer requests, for law enforcement purposes, if the sample is drawn in accordance with standard medical practice: (i) a person authorized to draw blood under Subsection (3)(a); and (ii) if the blood is drawn at a hospital or other medical facility, the medical facility. Section 100. Section 78A-6-209 is amended to read: 78A-6-209. Court records -- Inspection. (1) The court and the probation department shall keep records as required by the board and the presiding judge. (2) Court records shall be open to inspection by: (a) the parents or guardian of a child, a minor who is at least 18 years of age, other parties in the case, the attorneys, and agencies to which custody of a minor has been transferred; (b) for information relating to adult offenders alleged to have committed a sexual

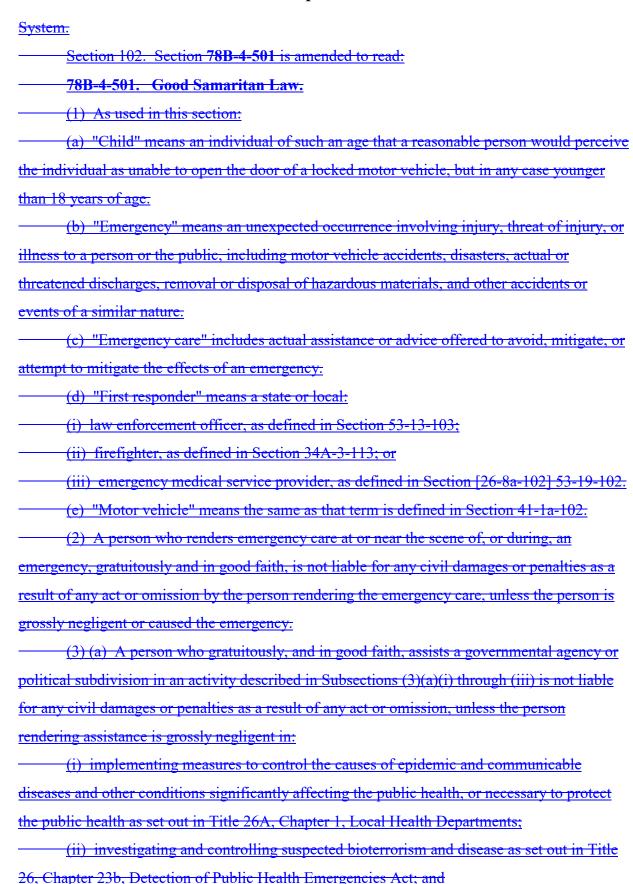
offense, a felony or class A misdemeanor drug offense, or an offense against the person under Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person, the State Board of Education for the purpose of evaluating whether an individual should be permitted to obtain or retain a license as an educator or serve as an employee or volunteer in a school, with the understanding that the State Board of Education must provide the individual with an opportunity to respond to any information gathered from its inspection of the records before it makes a decision concerning licensure or employment;

- (c) the Criminal Investigations and Technical Services Division, established in Section 53-10-103, for the purpose of a criminal history background check for the purchase of a firearm and establishing good character for issuance of a concealed firearm permit as provided in Section 53-5-704;
- (d) the Division of Child and Family Services for the purpose of Child Protective Services Investigations in accordance with Sections 62A-4a-403 and 62A-4a-409 and administrative hearings in accordance with Section 62A-4a-1009;
- (e) the Office of Licensing for the purpose of conducting a background check in accordance with Section 62A-2-120;
- (f) for information related to a juvenile offender who has committed a sexual offense, a felony, or an offense that if committed by an adult would be a misdemeanor, the Department of Health for the purpose of evaluating under the provisions of Subsection 26-39-404(3) whether a licensee should be permitted to obtain or retain a license to provide child care, with the understanding that the department must provide the individual who committed the offense with an opportunity to respond to any information gathered from its inspection of records before it makes a decision concerning licensure;
- (g) for information related to a juvenile offender who has committed a sexual offense, a felony, or an offense that if committed by an adult would be a misdemeanor, the Department of Health to determine whether an individual meets the background screening requirements of Title 26, Chapter 21, Part 2, Clearance for Direct Patient Access, with the understanding that the department must provide the individual who committed the offense an opportunity to respond to any information gathered from its inspection of records before it makes a decision under that part; and
 - (h) for information related to a juvenile offender who has committed a sexual offense,

a felony, or an offense that if committed by an adult would be a misdemeanor, the Department of [Health] Public Safety to determine whether to grant, deny, or revoke background clearance under Section [26-8a-310] 53-19-410 for an individual who is seeking or who has obtained an emergency medical service personnel license under Section [26-8a-302] 53-19-402, with the understanding that the department must provide the individual who committed the offense an opportunity to respond to any information gathered from the department's inspection of records before it makes a determination.

- (3) With the consent of the judge, court records may be inspected by the child, by persons having a legitimate interest in the proceedings, and by persons conducting pertinent research studies.
- (4) If a petition is filed charging a minor 14 years of age or older with an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the court shall make available to any person upon request the petition, any adjudication or disposition orders, and the delinquency history summary of the minor charged unless the records are closed by the court upon findings on the record for good cause.
- (5) Probation officers' records and reports of social and clinical studies are not open to inspection, except by consent of the court, given under rules adopted by the board.
- (6) (a) Any juvenile delinquency adjudication or disposition orders and the delinquency history summary of any person charged as an adult with a felony offense shall be made available to any person upon request.
- (b) This provision does not apply to records that have been destroyed or expunged in accordance with court rules.
- (c) The court may charge a reasonable fee to cover the costs associated with retrieving a requested record that has been archived.
- Section 101. Section 78A-6-323 is amended to read:
- 78A-6-323. Additional finding at adjudication hearing -- Petition -- Court records.
- (1) Upon the filing with the court of a petition under Section 78A-6-304 by the Division of Child and Family Services or any interested person informing the court, among other things, that the division has made a supported finding that a person committed a severe type of child abuse or neglect as defined in Section 62A-4a-1002, the court shall:

(a) make a finding of substantiated, unsubstantiated, or without merit;
(b) include the finding described in Subsection (1)(a) in a written order; and
(c) deliver a certified copy of the order described in Subsection (1)(b) to the division.
(2) The judicial finding under Subsection (1) shall be made:
(a) as part of the adjudication hearing;
(b) at the conclusion of the adjudication hearing; or
(c) as part of a court order entered pursuant to a written stipulation of the parties.
(3) (a) Any person described in Subsection 62A-4a-1010(1) may at any time file with
the court a petition for removal of the person's name from the Licensing Information System.
(b) At the conclusion of the hearing on the petition, the court shall:
(i) make a finding of substantiated, unsubstantiated, or without merit;
(ii) include the finding described in Subsection (1)(a) in a written order; and
(iii) deliver a certified copy of the order described in Subsection (1)(b) to the division.
(4) A proceeding for adjudication of a supported finding under this section of a type of
abuse or neglect that does not constitute a severe type of child abuse or neglect may be joined
in the juvenile court with an adjudication of a severe type of child abuse or neglect.
(5) If a person whose name appears on the Licensing Information system prior to May
6, 2002 files a petition during the time that an alleged perpetrator's application for clearance to
work with children or vulnerable adults is pending, the court shall hear the matter and enter a
final decision no later than 60 days after the filing of the petition.
(6) For the purposes of licensing under Sections 26-39-402, 62A-1-118, and
62A-2-120, and for the purposes described in Sections [26-8a-310] 53-19-410 and 62A-2-121
and Title 26, Chapter 21, Part 2, Clearance for Direct Patient Access:
(a) the court shall make available records of its findings under Subsections (1) and (2):
(i) for those purposes; and
(ii) only to those with statutory authority to access also the Licensing Information
System created under Section 62A-4a-1006; and
(b) any appellate court shall make available court records of appeals from juvenile
court decisions under Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4):
(i) for those purposes; and
(ii) only to those with statutory authority to access also the Licensing Information



(iii) responding to a national, state, or local emergency, a public health emergency as defined in Section 26-23b-102, or a declaration by the president of the United States or other federal official requesting public health-related activities. (b) The immunity in this Subsection (3) is in addition to any immunity or protection in state or federal law that may apply. (4) (a) A person who uses reasonable force to enter a locked and unattended motor vehicle to remove a confined child is not liable for damages in a civil action if all of the following apply: (i) the person has a good faith belief that the confined child is in imminent danger of suffering physical injury or death unless the confined child is removed from the motor vehicle; (ii) the person determines that the motor vehicle is locked and there is no reasonable manner in which the person can remove the confined child from the motor vehicle; (iii) before entering the motor vehicle, the person notifies a first responder of the confined child; (iv) the person does not use more force than is necessary under the circumstances to enter the motor vehicle and remove the confined child from the vehicle; and (v) the person remains with the child until a first responder arrives at the motor vehicle. (b) A person is not immune from civil liability under this Subsection (4) if the person fails to abide by any of the provisions of Subsection (4)(a) or commits any unnecessary or malicious damage to the motor vehicle. Section 103. Section 78B-5-902 is amended to read: 78B-5-902. Definitions. As used in this part: (1) "Communication" means an oral statement, written statement, note, record, report, or document made during, or arising out of, a meeting between a law enforcement officer, firefighter, emergency medical service provider, or rescue provider and a peer support team member. (2) "Emergency medical service provider or rescue unit peer support team member" means a person who is: (a) an emergency medical service provider as defined in Section [26-8a-102] 53-19-102, a regular or volunteer member of a rescue unit acting as an emergency responder as

defined in Section 53-2a-502, or another person who has been trained in peer support skills; and (b) designated by the chief executive of an emergency medical service agency or the chief of a rescue unit as a member of an emergency medical service provider's peer support team or as a member of a rescue unit's peer support team. (3) "Law enforcement or firefighter peer support team member" means a person who <u>is:</u> (a) a peace officer, law enforcement dispatcher, civilian employee, or volunteer member of a law enforcement agency, a regular or volunteer member of a fire department, or another person who has been trained in peer support skills; and (b) designated by the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, the executive director of the Department of Corrections, a sheriff, a police chief, or a fire chief as a member of a law enforcement agency's peer support team or a fire department's peer support team. (4) "Trained" means a person who has successfully completed a peer support training program approved by the Peace Officer Standards and Training Division, the State Fire Marshal's Office, or the Health Department, as applicable. Section 104. Section 78B-8-401 is amended to read: 78B-8-401. Definitions. For purposes of this part: (1) "Blood or contaminated body fluids" includes blood, saliva, amniotic fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, pleural fluid, synovial fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, semen, and vaginal secretions, and any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood. (2) "Disease" means Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection, acute or chronic Hepatitis B infection, Hepatitis C infection, and any other infectious disease specifically designated by the Labor Commission, in consultation with the Department of Health, for the purposes of this part. (3) "Emergency services provider" means: (a) an individual licensed under Section [26-8a-302] 53-19-402, a peace officer, local fire department personnel, or personnel employed by the Department of Corrections or by a county jail, who provide prehospital emergency care for an emergency services provider either as an employee or as a volunteer; or

(b) an individual who provides for the care, control, support, or transport of a prisoner	<u>-</u>
(4) "First aid volunteer" means a person who provides voluntary emergency assistance	<u> </u>
or first aid medical care to an injured person prior to the arrival of an emergency medical	
services provider or peace officer.	
(5) "Health care provider" means the same as that term is defined in Section	
78B-3-403.	
(6) "Peace officer" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53-1-102.	
(7) "Prisoner" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-5-101.	
(8) "Significant exposure" and "significantly exposed" mean:	
(a) exposure of the body of one person to the blood or body fluids of another person	
by:	
(i) percutaneous injury, including a needle stick, cut with a sharp object or instrument,	_
or a wound resulting from a human bite, scratch, or similar force; or	
(ii) contact with an open wound, mucous membrane, or nonintact skin because of a cu	ı t,
abrasion, dermatitis, or other damage; or	
(b) exposure that occurs by any other method of transmission defined by the Labor	
Commission, in consultation with the Department of Health, as a significant exposure.	
Section 105. Repealer.	
This bill repeals:	
Section 26-8a-416, Transition to eliminate inconsistent licenses.	
Section 26-8c-101, Title.	
Family Health and Preparedness	
From Emergency Medical Services System Account \$4,000,00	<u>)0</u>
Schedule of Programs:	
Emergency Medical Services and Preparedness \$4,000,000	
ITEM 2	
To Emergency Medical Services System Account	
From Tourism Marketing Performance Account \$4,000,00	<u>)()</u>
Schedule of Programs:	
Emergency Medical Services System Account \$4,000,000	