

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSING ACT

Part 1 - Division Administration

58-1-101. Short title.

This chapter is known as the "Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing Act."

58-1-102. Definitions.

For purpose of this title:

- (1) "Department" means the Department of Commerce.
- (2) "Director" means the director of the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing.
- (3) "Division" means the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing created in Section 58-1-103.
- (4) "Executive director" means the executive director of the Department of Commerce.
- (5) "Licensee" includes any holder of a license, certificate, registration, permit, student card or apprentice card authorized under this title.
- (6) "Unlawful conduct" has the meaning given in Subsection 58-1-501(1).
- (7) "Unprofessional conduct" has the meaning given in Subsection 58-1-501(2).

58-1-103. Division created to administer licensing laws.

There is created within the Department of Commerce the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing. The division shall administer and enforce all licensing laws of Title 58.

58-1-104. Director of division - Appointment - Duties.

- (1) The division shall be under the supervision, direction and control of a director. The director shall be appointed by the executive director with the approval of the governor. The director shall hold office at the pleasure of the governor.
- (2) The director shall perform all duties, functions and responsibilities assigned to the division by law or rule and, where provided, with the collaboration and assistance of the boards established under this title.

58-1-105. Employment of staff.

The director, with the approval of the executive director, may employ necessary staff, including specialists and professionals, to assist him in performing the duties, functions and responsibilities of the division.

58-1-106. Division - Duties, functions, and responsibilities.

- (1) The duties, functions and responsibilities of the division include the following:
 - (a) prescribing, adopting and enforcing rules to administer this title;
 - (b) investigating the activities of any person whose occupation or profession is regulated or governed by the laws and rules administered and enforced by the division;
 - (c) subpoenaing witnesses, taking evidence, and requiring by subpoena duces tecum the production of any books, papers, documents, records, contracts, recordings, tapes, correspondence, or information relevant to an investigation upon a finding of sufficient need by the director or the director's designee;

- (d) taking administrative and judicial action against persons in violation of the laws and rules administered and enforced by the division, including the issuance of cease and desist orders;
 - (e) seeking injunctions and temporary restraining orders to restrain unauthorized activity;
 - (f) giving public notice of board meetings;
 - (g) keeping records of board meetings, proceedings and actions and making those records available for public inspection upon request;
 - (h) issuing, refusing to issue, revoking, suspending, renewing, refusing to renew or otherwise acting upon any license;
 - (i) preparing and submitting to the governor and the Legislature an annual report of the division's operations, activities and goals;
 - (j) preparing and submitting to the executive director a budget of the expenses for the division;
 - (k) establishing the time and place for the administration of examinations; and
 - (l) preparing lists of licensees and making these lists available to the public at cost upon request unless otherwise prohibited by state or federal law.
- (2) The division may not include home telephone numbers or home addresses of licensees on the lists prepared under Subsection (1) (l), except as otherwise provided by rules of the division made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
- (3) (a) The division may provide the home address or home telephone number of a licensee on a list prepared under Subsection (1) upon the request of an individual who provides proper identification and the reason for the request, in writing, to the division.
- (b) A request under Subsection (3) (a) is limited to providing information on only one licensee per request.
- (c) The division shall provide, by rule, what constitutes proper identification under Subsection (3) (a).

58-1-107. Applicability - Relationship to specific chapters under title.

The provisions of this chapter uniformly apply to the administration and enforcement of this title. However, unless expressly prohibited in this chapter, any provision of this chapter may be supplemented or altered by specific chapters of this title.

58-1-108. Adjudicative proceedings.

- (1) The division and all boards created under the authority of this title shall comply with the procedures and requirements of Title 13, Chapter 1, Department of Commerce, and Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, in all of their adjudicative proceedings as defined by Subsection 63G-4-103(1).
- (2) Before proceeding under Section 63G-4-502, the division shall review the proposed action with a committee of no less than three licensees appointed by the chairman of the licensing board created under this title for the profession of the person against whom the action is proposed.
- (3) Notwithstanding Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, a warning or final disposition letter, which does not constitute disciplinary action against the addressee, issued in response to a complaint of unprofessional or unlawful conduct under this title, does not constitute an adjudicative proceeding.

58-1-109. Presiding officers - Content of orders - Recommended orders - Final orders - Appeals of orders.

- (1) Unless otherwise specified by statute or rule, the presiding officer for adjudicative proceedings before the division shall be the director. However, pursuant to Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, the director may designate in writing an individual or body of individuals to act as presiding officer to conduct or to assist the director in conducting any part or all of an adjudicative proceeding.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified by the director, an administrative law judge shall be designated as the presiding officer to conduct formal adjudicative proceedings in accordance with Subsection 63G-4-102(4), Sections 63G-4-204 through 63G-4-207, and 63G-4-209.
- (3) Unless otherwise specified by the director, the licensing board of the occupation or profession that is the subject of the proceedings shall be designated as the presiding officer to serve as fact finder at the evidentiary hearing in a formal adjudicative proceeding.
- (4) At the close of an evidentiary hearing in an adjudicative proceeding, unless otherwise specified by the director, the presiding officer who served as the fact finder at the hearing shall issue a recommended order based upon the record developed at the hearing determining all issues pending before the division.
 - (a) The director shall issue a final order affirming the recommended order or modifying or rejecting all of any part of the recommended order and entering new findings of fact, conclusions of law, statement of reasons, and order based upon the director's personal attendance at the hearing or a review of the record developed at the hearing. Before modifying or rejecting a recommended order, the director shall consult with the presiding officer who issued the recommended order.
 - (b) If the director issues a final order modifying or rejecting a recommended order, the licensing board of the occupation or profession that is the subject of the proceeding may, by a two-thirds majority vote of all board members, petition the executive director or designee within the department to review the director's final order. The executive director's decision shall become the final order of the division. This subsection does not limit the right of the parties to appeal the director's final order by filing a request for agency review under Subsection (8).
- (6) If the director is unable for any reason to rule upon a recommended order of a presiding officer, the director may designate another person within the division to issue a final order.
- (7) If the director or the director's designee does not issue a final order within 20 calendar days after the date of the recommended order of the presiding officer, the recommended order becomes the final order of the director or the director's designee.
- (8) The final order of the director may be appealed by filing a request for agency review with the executive director or the executive director's designee within the department.
- (9) The content of all orders shall comply with the requirements of Subsection 63G-4-203(1) (i) and Sections 63G-4-208 and 63G-4-209.

Part 2 - Boards

58-1-201. Boards - Appointment - Membership - Terms - Vacancies - Quorum - Per diem and expenses - Chairman - Financial interest or faculty position in professional school teaching continuing education prohibited.

- (1) (a) (i) The executive director shall appoint the members of the boards established under this title.
 - (ii) In appointing these members the executive director shall give consideration to recommendations by members of the respective occupations and professions and by their organizations.

- (b) Each board shall be composed of five members, four of whom shall be licensed or certified practitioners in good standing of the occupation or profession the board represents, and one of whom shall be a member of the general public, unless otherwise provided under the specific licensing chapter.
- (c) (i) The names of all persons appointed to boards shall be submitted to the governor for confirmation or rejection.
- (ii) If an appointee is rejected by the governor, the executive director shall appoint another person in the same manner as set forth in Subsection (1)(a).
- (2) (a) (i) Except as required by Subsection (2)(b), as terms of current board members expire, the executive director shall appoint each new member or reappointed member to a four-year term.
- (ii) Upon the expiration of the term of a board member, the board member shall continue to serve until a successor is appointed, but for a period not to exceed six months from the expiration date of the member's term.
- (b) Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsection (2)(a), the executive director shall, at the time of appointment or reappointment, adjust the length of terms to ensure that the terms of board members are staggered so that approximately half of the board is appointed every two years.
- (c) A board member may not serve more than two consecutive terms, and a board member who ceases to serve on a board may not serve again on that board until after the expiration of a two-year period beginning from that cessation of service.
- (d) (i) When a vacancy occurs in the membership for any reason, the replacement shall be appointed for the unexpired term.
- (ii) After filling that term, the replacement member may be appointed for only one additional full term.
- (e) If a board member fails or refuses to fulfill the responsibilities and duties of a board member, including the attendance at board meetings, the executive director with the approval of the board may remove the board member and replace the member in accordance with this section.
- (3) A majority of the board members constitutes a quorum. A quorum is sufficient authority for the board to act.
- (4) A member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service, but may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with:
 - (a) Section 63A-3-106;
 - (b) Section 63A-3-107; and
 - (c) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.
- (5) Each board shall annually designate one of its members to serve as chair for a one-year period.
- (6) A board member may not be a member of the faculty of or have any financial interest in any vocational or professional college or school which provides continuing education to any licensee if that continuing education is required by statute or rule.

58-1-202. Boards - Duties, functions, and responsibilities.

- (1) The duties, functions and responsibilities of each board include the following:
 - (a) recommending to the director appropriate rules;
 - (b) recommending to the director policy and budgetary matters;
 - (c) approving and establishing a passing score for applicant examinations;
 - (d) screening applicants and recommending licensing, renewal, reinstatement and relicensure actions to the director in writing;
 - (e) assisting the director in establishing standards of supervision for students or persons in training to become qualified to obtain a license in the occupation or profession it represents; and

- (f) acting as presiding officer in conducting hearings associated with adjudicative proceedings and in issuing recommended orders when so designated by the director.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to boards created in Title 58, Chapter 55, Construction Trades Licensing.

58-1-203. Duties, functions, and responsibilities of division in collaboration with board - Construction Services Commission.

- (1) The following duties, functions and responsibilities of the division shall be performed by the division with the collaboration and assistance of the appropriate board:
 - (a) defining which schools, colleges, universities, departments of universities, military educational and training programs, or other institutions of learning are reputable and in good standing with the division;
 - (b) prescribing license qualifications;
 - (c) prescribing rules governing applications for licenses;
 - (d) providing for a fair and impartial method of examination of applicants;
 - (e) defining unprofessional conduct, by rule, to supplement the definitions under this chapter or other licensing chapters;
 - (f) establishing advisory peer committees to the board and prescribing their scope of authority; and
 - (g) establishing conditions for reinstatement and renewal of licenses.
- (2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), the duties, functions, and responsibilities of the division outlined in Subsection (1) shall, instead, be performed by the Construction Services Commission for all purposes of Title 58, Chapter 55, Construction Trades Licensing.

Part 3 - Licensing

58-1-301. License application - Licensing procedure.

- (1)
 - (a) Each license applicant shall apply to the division in writing upon forms available from the division. Each completed application shall contain documentation of the particular qualifications required of the applicant, shall include the applicant's social security number, shall be verified by the applicant and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fees.
 - (b) An applicant's social security number is a private record under Subsection 63G-2-302 (1) (h).
- (2)
 - (a) A license shall be issued to an applicant who submits a complete application if the division determines that the applicant meets the qualifications of licensure.
 - (b) A written notice of additional proceedings shall be provided to an applicant who submits a complete application, but who has been, is, or will be placed under investigation by the division for conduct directly bearing upon the applicant's qualifications for licensure, if the outcome of additional proceedings is required to determine the division's response to the application.
 - (c) A written notice of denial of licensure shall be provided to an applicant who submits a complete application if the division determines that the applicant does not meet the qualifications of licensure.
 - (d) A written notice of incomplete application and conditional denial of licensure shall be provided to an applicant who submits an incomplete application. This notice shall advise the applicant that the application is incomplete and that the application is denied, unless the applicant corrects the deficiencies within the time period specified in the notice and otherwise meets all qualifications for licensure.

- (3) Before any person is issued a license under this title, all requirements for that license as established under this title and by rule shall be met.
- (4) If all requirements are met for the specific license, the division shall issue the license.

58-1-301.5. Division access to Bureau of Criminal Identification records.

- (1) The division shall have direct access to criminal background information maintained by the Bureau of Criminal Identification under Title 53, Chapter 10, Part 2, Bureau of Criminal Identification, for background screening of licensure applicants as required in:
 - (a) Section 58-17b-307 of Title 58, Chapter 17b, Pharmacy Practice Act;
 - (b) Section 58-31b-302 of Title 58, Chapter 31b, Nurse Practice Act;
 - (c) Section 58-47b-302 of Title 58, Chapter 47b, Massage Therapy Practice Act;
 - (d) Section 58-55-302 of Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, as it applies to alarm companies and alarm company agents;
 - (e) Section 58-63-302 of Title 58, Chapter 63, Security Personnel Licensing Act; and
 - (f) Section 58-64-302 of Title 58, Chapter 64, Deception Detection Examiners Licensing Act.
- (2) The division access under Subsection (1) shall be:
 - (a) in accordance with Section 53-10-108; and
 - (b) to all convictions, pleas of nolo contendere, pleas of guilty or nolo contendere held in abeyance, all dismissed charges, and charges without a known disposition.

58-1-301.7. Change of information.

- (1)
 - (a) An applicant, licensee, or certificate holder shall send the division a signed statement in the form required by the division notifying within 10 business days of any change of a mailing address.
 - (b) When providing a mailing address, the individual may provide a post office box or other mail drop location.
- (2) An applicant, licensee, or certificate holder is considered to have received a notification that has been sent to the last mailing address furnished to the division by the applicant, licensee, or certificate holder.

58-1-302. License by endorsement.

The division may issue a license without examination to a person who has been licensed in any state, district or territory of the United States or in any foreign country, whose education, experience and examination requirements are, or were at the time the license was issued, equal to those of this state. Before any person may be issued a license under this section, he shall produce satisfactory evidence of his qualifications, identity, and good standing in his occupation or profession.

58-1-303. Temporary license.

- (1)
 - (a) The division may issue a temporary license to a person who has met all license requirements except the passing of an examination. In this case:
 - (i) the licensee shall take the next available examination; and
 - (ii) the temporary license automatically expires upon release of official examination results if the applicant fails the examination.
 - (b) The division may issue a temporary license to a person licensed in another state or country who is in Utah temporarily to teach or assist a Utah resident licensed to practice an occupation or profession under this title.

- (c) The division may issue a temporary license to a person licensed in another state who met the requirements for licensure in that state, which were equal to or greater than the requirements for licensure of this state at the time the license was obtained in the other state, upon a finding by the division, in collaboration with the appropriate board, that the issuance of a temporary license is necessary to or justified by:
 - (i) a local or national emergency or any governmental action causing an unusual circumstance that might be reasonably considered to materially jeopardize the public health, safety, or welfare if a temporary license is not issued;
 - (ii) a lack of necessary available services in any community or area of the state from an occupation or profession licensed under this title, if the lack of services might be reasonably considered to materially jeopardize the public health, safety, or welfare if a temporary license is not issued; or
 - (iii) a need to first observe an applicant for licensure in this state in a monitored or supervised practice of the applicant's occupation or profession before a decision is made by the division either to grant or deny the applicant a regular license.
- (2) The division may not issue a temporary license to a person who qualifies for one under Subsection (1) (a) more than three consecutive times within the three-year period immediately following the issuance of the first temporary license.
- (3) The division may not issue a temporary license to a person solely because there is a competitive advantage enjoyed or a competitive disadvantage suffered by any party caused by the absence of a licensed person, unless in addition there is or will be a material risk presented to the public health, safety, or welfare.

58-1-304. Restricted license.

- (1) The division may issue a restricted license to an applicant for licensure, renewal, or reinstatement of licensure if:
 - (a) the applicant appears to meet the qualifications for licensure, but has engaged in unlawful, unprofessional, or other conduct bearing upon the applicant's qualifications; and
 - (b) the division determines the need to observe the applicant in a monitored or supervised practice of the applicant's occupation or profession or to attach other reasonable restrictions upon the applicant in order to accommodate licensure, while protecting the public health, safety, and welfare.
- (2) Issuance of a restricted license is considered a partial denial of licensure that is subject to agency review.

58-1-305. Inactive license.

- (1) The division may adopt rules permitting inactive licensure. The rules shall specify the requirements and procedures for placing a license on inactive status, the length of time a license may remain on inactive status, and the requirements and procedures to activate an inactive license.
- (2) Except as otherwise specified by rule, an inactive licensee has no right or privilege to engage in the practice of the licensed occupation or profession.

58-1-306. Surrender of license.

- (1) The division may, by written agreement, accept the voluntary surrender of a license.
- (2) Unless otherwise stated in the written agreement, tender and acceptance of a voluntary surrender of a license does not foreclose the division from

- pursuing additional disciplinary or other action authorized under this title or in rules adopted under this title.
- (3) Unless otherwise stated in the written agreement, tender and acceptance of a voluntary surrender of a license terminates all rights and privileges associated with the license.
 - (4) Unless otherwise stated in the written agreement, the surrendered rights and privileges of licensure may be reacquired only by reapplying for licensure and meeting the requirements for a new or reinstated license set forth under this title or in rules adopted under this title.
 - (5) Unless otherwise stated in the written agreement, documentation of tender and acceptance of a voluntary surrender of a license is a public record.
 - (6) Unless otherwise stated in the written agreement, when a tender and acceptance of a voluntary surrender of a license occurs while adjudicative proceedings are pending against the licensee for unprofessional or unlawful conduct, the division may report the surrender of license to appropriate state and federal agencies and licensing data banks.

58-1-307. Exemptions from licensure.

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, the following persons 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;
 - (j) a law enforcement officer, as defined under Section 53-13-103, who:
 - (i) is operating a voice stress analyzer in the course of the officer's full-time employment with a federal, state, or local enforcement agency;
 - (ii) has completed the manufacturer's training course and is certified by the manufacturer to operate that voice stress analyzer; and
 - (iii) is operating the voice stress analyzer in accordance with Section 58-64-601, regarding deception detection instruments; and
 - (k) 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.
- (3) An individual who is licensed under a specific chapter of this title to practice or engage in an occupation or profession may engage in the lawful, professional, and competent practice of that occupation or profession without additional licensure under other chapters of this title, except as otherwise provided by this title.
- (4) Upon the declaration of 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, the division in collaboration with the board may:
- (a) suspend the requirements for permanent or temporary licensure of individuals who are licensed in another state for the duration of the emergency while engaged in the scope of practice for which they are licensed in the other state;
 - (b) modify, under the circumstances described in this Subsection (4) and Subsection (5), the scope of practice restrictions under this title for individuals who are licensed under this title as:
 - (i) a physician under Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act, or Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act;
 - (ii) a nurse under Chapter 31b, Nurse Practice Act, or Chapter 31c, Nurse Licensure Compact;
 - (iii) a certified nurse midwife under Chapter 44a, Nurse Midwife Practice Act;
 - (iv) a pharmacist, pharmacy technician, or pharmacy intern under Chapter 17b, Pharmacy Practice Act;

- (v) a respiratory therapist under Chapter 57, Respiratory Care Practices Act; and
 - (vi) a dentist and dental hygienist under Chapter 69, Dentist and Dental Hygienist Practice Act; and
 - (vii) a physician assistant under Chapter 70a, Physician Assistant Act;
 - (c) suspend the requirements for licensure under this title and modify the scope of practice in the circumstances described in this Subsection (4) and Subsection (5) for medical services personnel or paramedics required to be certified under Section 26-8a-302; and
 - (d) suspend requirements in Subsection 58-17b-620(3) through (6) which require certain prescriptive procedures;
 - (e) exempt or modify the requirement for licensure of an individual who is activated as a member of a medical reserve corps during a time of emergency as provided in Section 26A-1-126; and
 - (f) exempt or modify the requirement for licensure of an individual who is registered as a volunteer health practitioner as provided in Title 26, Chapter 49, Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act.
- (5) Individuals exempt under Subsection (4)(c) and individuals operating under modified scope of practice provisions under Subsection (4)(b):
- (a) are exempt from licensure or subject to modified scope of practice for the duration of the emergency;
 - (b) must be engaged in the distribution of medicines or medical devices in response to the emergency or declaration; and
 - (c) must be employed by or volunteering for:
 - (i) a local or state department of health; or
 - (ii) a host entity as defined in Section 26-49-102.
- (6) In accordance with the protocols established under Subsection (8), upon the declaration of a national, state, or local emergency, the Department of Health or a local health department shall coordinate with public safety authorities as defined in Subsection 26-23b-110(1) and may:
- (a) use a vaccine, antiviral, antibiotic, or other prescription medication that is not a controlled substance to prevent or treat a disease or condition that gave rise to, or was a consequence of, the emergency; or
 - (b) distribute a vaccine, antiviral, antibiotic, or other prescription medication that is not a controlled substance:
 - (i) if necessary, to replenish a commercial pharmacy in the event that the commercial pharmacy's normal source of the vaccine, antiviral, antibiotic, or other prescription medication is exhausted; or
 - (ii) for dispensing or direct administration to treat the disease or condition that gave rise to, or was a consequence of, the emergency by:
 - (A) a pharmacy;
 - (B) a prescribing practitioner;
 - (C) a licensed health care facility;
 - (D) a federally qualified community health clinic; or
 - (E) a governmental entity for use by a community more than 50 miles from a person described in Subsections (6)(b)(ii)(A) through (D).
- (7) In accordance with protocols established under Subsection (8), upon the declaration of a national, state, or local emergency, the Department of Health shall coordinate the distribution of medications:
- (a) received from the strategic national stockpile to local health departments; and
 - (b) from local health departments to emergency personnel within the local health departments' geographic region.
- (8) The Department of Health shall establish by rule, made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, protocols for administering, dispensing, and distributing a vaccine, an antiviral, an antibiotic, or other prescription medication that is not a controlled

substance in the event of a declaration of a national, state, or local emergency. The protocol shall establish procedures for the Department of Health or a local health department to:

- (a) coordinate the distribution of:
 - (i) a vaccine, an antiviral, an antibiotic, or other prescription medication that is not a controlled substance received by the Department of Health from the strategic national stockpile to local health departments; and
 - (ii) a vaccine, an antiviral, an antibiotic, or other non-controlled prescription medication received by a local health department to emergency personnel within the local health department's geographic region;
- (b) authorize the dispensing, administration, or distribution of a vaccine, an antiviral, an antibiotic, or other prescription medication that is not a controlled substance to the contact of a patient, as defined in Subsection 26-6-2(4), without a patient-practitioner relationship, if the contact's condition is the same as that of the physician's patient; and
- (c) authorize the administration, distribution, or dispensing of a vaccine, an antiviral, an antibiotic, or other non-controlled prescription medication to an individual who:
 - (i) is working in a triage situation;
 - (ii) is receiving preventative or medical treatment in a triage situation;
 - (iii) does not have coverage for the prescription in the individuals' 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).

58-1-308. Term of license - Expiration of license - Renewal of license - Reinstatement of license - Application procedures.

- (1) (a) Each license issued under this title shall be issued in accordance with a two-year renewal cycle established by rule.
- (b) A renewal period may be extended or shortened by as much as one year to maintain established renewal cycles or to change an established renewal cycle.
- (2) (a) The expiration date of a license shall be shown on the license.
- (b) A license that is not renewed prior to the expiration date shown on the license automatically expires.
- (c) A license automatically expires prior to the expiration date shown on the license upon the death of a licensee who is a natural person, or upon the dissolution of a licensee that is a partnership, corporation, or other business entity.
- (d) If the existence of a dissolved partnership, corporation, or other business entity is reinstated prior to the expiration date shown upon the entity's expired license issued by the division, the division shall, upon written application, reinstate the applicant's license, unless it finds that the applicant no longer meets the qualifications for licensure.
- (e) Expiration of licensure is not an adjudicative proceeding under Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act.
- (3) (a) The division shall notify each licensee in accordance with procedures established by rule that the licensee's license is due for renewal and that unless an application for renewal is received by the division by the expiration date shown on the license, together with the appropriate

- renewal fee and documentation showing completion of or compliance with renewal qualifications, the license will not be renewed.
- (b) Examples of renewal qualifications which by statute or rule the division may require the licensee to document completion of or compliance with include:
 - (i) continuing education;
 - (ii) continuing competency;
 - (iii) quality assurance;
 - (iv) utilization plan and protocol;
 - (v) financial responsibility;
 - (vi) certification renewal; and
 - (vii) calibration of equipment.
- (4) (a) (i) An application for renewal that complies with Subsection (3) is complete.
 - (ii) A renewed license shall be issued to applicants who submit a complete application, unless it is apparent to the division that the applicant no longer meets the qualifications for continued licensure.
 - (b) (i) The division may evaluate or verify documentation showing completion of or compliance with renewal requirements on an entire population or a random sample basis, and may be assisted by advisory peer committees.
 - (ii) If necessary, the division may complete its evaluation or verification subsequent to renewal and, if appropriate, pursue action to suspend or revoke the license of a licensee who no longer meets the qualifications for continued licensure.
 - (c) The application procedures specified in Section 58-1-301(2), apply to renewal applications to the extent they are not in conflict with this section.
- (5) (a) Any license that is not renewed may be reinstated at any time within two years after nonrenewal upon submission of an application for reinstatement, payment of the renewal fee together with a reinstatement fee determined by the department under Section 63J-1-504, and upon submission of documentation showing completion of or compliance with renewal qualifications.
 - (b) The application procedures specified in Subsection 58-1-301(2) apply to the reinstatement applications to the extent they are not in conflict with this section.
 - (c) Except as otherwise provided by rule, a license that is reinstated no later than 120 days after it expires shall be retroactively reinstated to the date it expired.
 - (6) (a) If not reinstated within two years, the holder may obtain a license only if the holder meets requirements provided by the division by rule or by statute for a new license.
 - (b) Each licensee under this title who has been active in the licensed occupation or profession while in the full-time employ of the United States government or under license to practice that occupation or profession in any other state or territory of the United States may reinstate the licensee's license without taking an examination by submitting an application for reinstatement, paying the current annual renewal fee and the reinstatement fee, and submitting documentation showing completion of or compliance with any renewal qualifications at any time within six months after reestablishing domicile within Utah or terminating full-time government service.

58-1-309. Laws and rules examination.

In addition to qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure enumerated in specific practice acts under this title, the division may by rule require an

applicant to pass an examination of the laws and rules relevant to the occupation or profession to ensure familiarity with these laws and rules.

Part 4 - License Denial

58-1-401. Grounds for denial of license - Disciplinary proceedings - Time limitations - Sanctions.

- (1) The division shall refuse to issue a license to an applicant and shall refuse to renew or shall revoke, suspend, restrict, place on probation, or otherwise act upon the license of a licensee who does not meet the qualifications for licensure under this title.
- (2) The division may refuse to issue a license to an applicant and may refuse to renew or may revoke, suspend, restrict, place on probation, issue a public reprimand to, or otherwise act upon the license of any licensee in any of the following cases:
 - (a) the applicant or licensee has engaged in unprofessional conduct, as defined by statute or rule under this title;
 - (b) the applicant or licensee has engaged in unlawful conduct as defined by statute under this title;
 - (c) the applicant or licensee has been determined to be mentally incompetent for any reason by a court of competent jurisdiction; or
 - (d) the applicant or licensee is unable to practice the occupation or profession with reasonable skill and safety because of illness, drunkenness, excessive use of drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other type of material, or as a result of any other mental or physical condition, when the licensee's condition demonstrates a threat or potential threat to the public health, safety, or welfare.
- (3) Any licensee whose license to practice an occupation or profession regulated by this title has been suspended, revoked, or restricted may apply for reinstatement of the license at reasonable intervals and upon compliance with any conditions imposed upon the licensee by statute, rule, or terms of the license suspension, revocation, or restriction.
- (4) The division may issue cease and desist orders to:
 - (a) a licensee or applicant who may be disciplined under Subsection (1) or (2);
 - (b) any person who engages in or represents himself to be engaged in an occupation or profession regulated under this title; and
 - (c) any person who otherwise violates this title or any rules adopted under this title.
- (5) The division may impose an administrative penalty in accordance with Section 58-1-502.
- (6)
 - (a) The division may not take disciplinary action against any person for unprofessional or unlawful conduct under this title, unless the division enters into a stipulated agreement or initiates an adjudicative proceeding regarding the conduct within four years after the conduct is reported to the division except under Subsection (6)(b).
 - (b) The division may not take disciplinary action against any person for unprofessional or unlawful conduct more than ten years after the occurrence of the conduct, unless the proceeding is in response to a civil or criminal judgment or settlement and the proceeding is initiated within one year following the judgment or settlement.

58-1-402. Administrative review - Special appeals boards.

- (1)
 - (a) Any applicant who has been denied a license to practice on the basis of credentials, character, or failure to pass a required examination, or who has been refused renewal or reinstatement of a license to practice on the basis that the applicant does not meet qualifications for continued licensure in any occupation or profession under the

- jurisdiction of the division may submit a request for agency review to the executive director within 30 days following notification of the denial of a license or refusal to renew or reinstate a license.
- (b) The executive director shall determine whether the circumstances for denying an application for an initial license or for renewal or reinstatement of a license would justify calling a special appeals board under Subsection (2). The executive director's decision is not subject to agency review.
- (2) A special appeals board shall consist of three members appointed by the executive director as follows:
 - (a) one member from the occupation or profession in question who is not on the board of that occupation or profession;
 - (b) one member from the general public who is neither an attorney nor a practitioner in an occupation or profession regulated by the division; and
 - (c) one member who is a resident lawyer currently licensed to practice law in this state who shall serve as chair of the special appeals board.
 - (3) The special appeals board shall comply with the procedures and requirements of Title 63G Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, in its proceedings.
 - (4)
 - (a) Within a reasonable amount of time following the conclusion of a hearing before a special appeals board, the board shall enter an order based upon the record developed at the hearing. The order shall state whether a legal basis exists for denying the application for an initial license or for renewal or reinstatement of a license that is the subject of the appeal. The order is not subject to further agency review.
 - (b) The division or the applicant may obtain judicial review of the decision of the special appeals board in accordance with Sections 63G-4-401 and 63G-4-403.
 - (5) A member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service, but may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with:
 - (a) Section 63A-3-106;
 - (b) Section 63A-3-107; and
 - (c) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.
 - (6) If an applicant under Subsection (1) is not given a special appeals board, the applicant shall be given agency review under ordinary agency review procedures specified by rule.

58-1-403. Minimum 90-day suspension.

A license may not be reinstated subsequent to action taken under Section 58-1-401 within 90 days after the action has been taken, unless the division in collaboration with the appropriate board imposes other conditions.

58-1-404. Diversion - Procedure.

- (1) As used in this section, "diversion" means suspending action to discipline a licensee who is or could be charged in a Notice of Agency Action with certain offenses within the category of unprofessional or unlawful conduct on the condition that the licensee agrees to participate in an educational or rehabilitation program or fulfill some other condition.
- (2)
 - (a)
 - (i) The director may establish, as circumstances require, a diversion advisory committee for each occupation or profession or similar groups of occupations or professions licensed by the division.
 - (ii) The committees shall assist the director in the administration of this section.
 - (b)
 - (i) Each committee shall consist of at least three licensees from the same or similar occupation or profession as the person whose conduct is the subject of the committee's consideration.

- (ii) The director shall appoint the members of a diversion advisory committee from nominations submitted by the corresponding board established for the same or similar occupation or profession under Section 58-1-201 or from other qualified nominees developed by or submitted to the division.
 - (iii) Committee members may not serve concurrently as members of the corresponding board.
 - (iv) Committee members shall serve voluntarily without remuneration.
 - (v) The director may:
 - (A) dissolve any diversion advisory committee;
 - (B) remove or request the replacement of any member of a committee; and
 - (C) establish any procedure that is necessary and proper for a committee's administration.
- (3) The director may, after consultation with the appropriate diversion advisory committee and by written agreement with the licensee, divert the licensee to a diversion program:
- (a) at any time after receipt by the division of a complaint against the licensee when no adjudicative proceeding has been commenced;
 - (b) at any time prior to the conclusion of a hearing under Section 63G-4-206 when an adjudicative proceeding has been commenced against the licensee; or
 - (c) after a self-referral by a licensee who is not the subject of a current investigation, complaint, or adjudicative proceeding.
- (4) (a) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the division shall define by rule the particular offenses with the category of unprofessional or unlawful conduct which may be subject to diversion.
- (b) A licensee may be eligible for a diversion program only once for the same or similar offense, whether the diversion program was in this state or another jurisdiction, and is not eligible if previously disciplined by the division, by a licensing agency of another state, or by a federal government agency for the same or similar offense.
- (c) The term of a diversion agreement shall be five years or less, but may be extended for an additional period of time as agreed to by the parties in writing.
- (d) A decision by the director not to divert a licensee is not subject to appeal or judicial review.
- (5) A licensee may be represented by counsel:
- (a) during the negotiations for diversion;
 - (b) at the time of the execution of the diversion agreement; and
 - (c) at any hearing before the director relating to a diversion program.
- (6) (a) As used in this section, "diversion agreement" means a written agreement between the division, through its director, and the licensee, which specifies formal terms and conditions the licensee must fulfill in order to comply with the diversion program.
- (b) (i) A diversion agreement shall contain a full detailed statement of the requirements agreed to by the licensee and a full detailed stipulation of the facts upon which the diversion agreement is premised.
- (ii) The facts stipulated in the diversion agreement shall constitute binding admissions of the licensee:
- (A) in any proceeding under Subsection (6)(c) or (6)(d) to terminate the diversion agreement and impose disciplinary sanctions against the licensee; and
 - (B) in any disciplinary proceeding based on unprofessional or unlawful conduct that is not the basis of the diversion agreement.
- (c) The diversion agreement shall provide that if the licensee makes an intentional material misrepresentation of fact in the stipulation of

- facts contained in the diversion agreement, the director shall initiate the procedures set forth in Subsection (13) to terminate the diversion agreement and issue an order of license revocation.
- (d)
 - (i) The diversion agreement shall provide that if the licensee fails to comply with its terms, the director shall initiate the procedures set forth in Subsection (14) to terminate the diversion agreement and issue an order of license suspension, which shall be stayed in favor of an order of probation having the same terms as those which comprised the diversion agreement.
 - (ii) The division may waive and not include as probationary requirements any terms of the diversion agreement it does not consider necessary to protect the public.
 - (iii) The term of the order of probation shall be as provided in Subsection (14) (c) (ii).
 - (e) The division director may not approve a diversion agreement unless the licensee, as part of the diversion agreement:
 - (i) knowingly and intelligently waives the right to a hearing under Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, for the conduct upon which the diversion agreement was premised;
 - (ii) agrees to be subject to the procedures and remedies set forth in this section;
 - (iii) acknowledges an understanding of the consequences of making an intentional misrepresentation of fact in the stipulation of facts contained in the diversion agreement; and
 - (iv) acknowledges an understanding of the consequences of failing to comply with the terms of the diversion agreement.
- (7)
 - (a) If the division and the licensee enter into a diversion agreement after the division has commenced an adjudicative proceeding against the licensee, the director shall stay that proceeding pending completion of the diversion agreement.
 - (b) The order staying the adjudicative proceeding shall be filed in that proceeding and may reference the diversion agreement.
- (8)
 - (a) Upon successful completion of a diversion agreement, the director shall dismiss any charges under the director's jurisdiction of unprofessional or unlawful conduct that were filed against the licensee.
 - (b) Whether or not an adjudicative proceeding had been commenced against the licensee, the division may not thereafter subject the licensee to disciplinary action for the conduct which formed the basis of the completed diversion agreement.
 - (c) Neither the execution of a diversion agreement nor the dismissal of filed charges constitute disciplinary action, and no report of either maybe made to disciplinary databases.
 - (d) The division may consider the completion of a diversion program and the contents of the diversion agreement in determining the appropriate disciplinary action if the licensee is charged in the future with the same or similar conduct.
 - (e) The order of dismissal shall be filed in the adjudicative proceeding in which the misconduct was charged and may reference the diversion agreement.
- (9)
 - (a) Acceptance of the licensee into diversion does not preclude the division from investigating or continuing to investigate the licensee for any unlawful or unprofessional conduct committed before, during, or after participation in the diversion program.
 - (b) Acceptance of the licensee into diversion does not preclude the division from taking disciplinary action or continuing to take disciplinary action against the licensee for unlawful or unprofessional conduct committed before, during, or after participation in the diversion program, except for that conduct which formed the basis for the diversion agreement.

- (c) Any licensee terminated from the diversion program for failure to comply with the diversion agreement is subject to disciplinary action by the division for acts committed before, during, and after participation in the diversion program, including violations identified in the diversion agreement.
- (10) The classification, retention, and disclosure of records relating to a licensee's participation in the diversion program is governed by Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, except that any provision in the diversion agreement which addresses access to or release of diversion records regarding the licensee shall govern the access to and release of those records.
- (11) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the fact that the licensee completed a diversion program and the contents of the diversion agreement itself may be considered by the division in determining the appropriate disciplinary action if the licensee is charged in the future with the same or similar conduct.
- (12) Meetings regarding the diversion program are not subject to Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
- (13) (a) If, during the course of the diversion agreement, information is brought to the attention of the director that the licensee made an intentional material misrepresentation of fact in the stipulation of facts contained in the diversion agreement, the director shall cause to be served upon the licensee an order to show cause specifying the information relied upon by the director and setting a time and place for hearing to determine whether or not the licensee made the intentional material misrepresentation of fact and whether the agreement should be terminated on that ground.
 - (b) Proceedings to terminate a diversion agreement on the grounds that the licensee made an intentional material misrepresentation of fact in the stipulation of facts contained in the diversion agreement and to issue an order of license revocation shall comply with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, except as follows:
 - (i) the notice of agency action shall be in the form of an order to show cause, which shall contain all of the information specified in Subsection 63G-4-201(2), except a statement that a written response to the order to show cause is required;
 - (ii) no written response to the order to show cause is required;
 - (iii) discovery is prohibited, but the division may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence on behalf of either party and all parties shall have access to information contained in the division's diversion file to the extent permitted by law;
 - (iv) the hearing shall be held only after timely notice to all parties; and
 - (v) any agency review or reconsideration of an order terminating a diversion agreement or of an order of license revocation pursuant to this Subsection (13) shall be limited to the division director's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and order which arose out of the order to show cause proceeding.
 - (c) Upon finding the licensee made an intentional material misrepresentation of fact in the stipulation of facts contained in the diversion agreement and that terminating the agreement is in the best interest of the public, and issuing an order to that effect, the director shall issue an order of license revocation, revoking the licensee's professional license.
 - (d) The order terminating the diversion agreement and the order of license revocation shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law as determined by the director following the hearing or as otherwise stipulated and agreed to by the parties.

- (e) If the diversion agreement being terminated was entered into after the division had commenced an adjudicative proceeding against the licensee, that adjudicative proceeding shall be considered to be merged into the order of license revocation and it may not constitute a basis for any separate disciplinary action against the licensee.
 - (f) The order terminating the diversion agreement and the order of license revocation shall notify the licensee of the right to request agency review or reconsideration.
- (14)
- (a) If, during the course of the diversion agreement, information is brought to the attention of the director that the licensee has violated the diversion agreement and if it appears in the best interest of the public to proceed with charges, the director, after consultation with the diversion advisory committee, shall cause to be served upon the licensee an order to show cause specifying the facts relied upon by the director and setting a time and place for hearing to determine whether or not the licensee has violated the diversion agreement and whether the agreement should be terminated.
 - (b) Proceedings to terminate a diversion agreement and to issue an order of license suspension and probation, and proceedings to terminate the probation and lift the stay of a license suspension, shall comply with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, except as follows:
 - (i) the notice of agency action shall be in the form of an order to show cause, which shall contain all of the information specified in Subsection 63G-4-201(2), except a statement that a written response to the order to show cause is required;
 - (ii) no written response to the order to show cause shall be required;
 - (iii) discovery is prohibited, but the division may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence on behalf of either party and all parties shall have access to information contained in the division's diversion file to the extent permitted by law;
 - (iv) the hearing shall be held only after timely notice to all parties; and
 - (v) any agency review or reconsideration of an order of license suspension and probation pursuant to this Subsection (14) shall be limited to the division director's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and order which arose out of the order to show cause proceeding.
 - (c)
 - (i) Upon finding the licensee has violated the diversion agreement and that terminating the agreement is in the best interest of the public, and issuing an order to that effect, the director shall issue an order of license suspension, suspending the licensee's professional license, but shall stay the suspension in favor of an order of probation, consisting of the same terms as those which comprised the diversion agreement.
 - (ii) The period of probation shall be the time period which remained under the diversion agreement, or five years from the date of the order of license suspension and probation, whichever is longer, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.
 - (iii) The period of probation is tolled during any time in which the licensee does not have an active license in the state.
 - (d)
 - (i) The order terminating the diversion agreement and the order of license suspension and probation shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law as determined by the director following the hearing or as otherwise stipulated and agreed to by the parties.
 - (ii) The findings of fact may include those facts to which the licensee stipulated in the diversion agreement and any additional facts as the director may determine in the course of the hearing.

- (e) If the diversion agreement being terminated was entered into after the division had commenced an adjudicative proceeding against the licensee, that adjudicative proceeding shall be considered to be merged into the order of license suspension and probation and it may not constitute a basis for any separate disciplinary action against the licensee.
- (f) The order terminating the diversion agreement and the order of license suspension and probation shall notify the licensee of the right to request agency review or reconsideration.
- (g)
 - (i) The terms and conditions of the order of license suspension and probation may be amended by order of the director, pursuant to motion or stipulation of the parties.
 - (ii) The order of the director on the motion shall not be subject to agency review, but is subject to agency reconsideration under Section 63G-4-302.
- (h)
 - (i) If, during the course of probation, the director has reason to believe the licensee has violated the order of suspension and probation, the director shall cause to be served upon the licensee an order to show cause why the probation should not be terminated and the stay of suspension lifted.
 - (ii) The order to show cause shall specify the facts relied upon by the director and shall set a time and place for hearing before the director to determine whether or not the licensee has violated the order of suspension and probation and whether the order should be terminated and the stay of suspension lifted.
- (15) (a) Nothing in this section precludes the division from issuing an emergency order pursuant to Section 63G-4-502.
- (b) If the division issues an emergency order against a licensee who is subject to a diversion agreement with the division, that diversion agreement shall be immediately and automatically terminated upon the issuance of the emergency order, without compliance with the provisions of Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act.
- (c)
 - (i) A licensee whose diversion agreement has been terminated pursuant to Subsection (15)(b) is entitled, upon request, to a posttermination hearing to challenge the termination of the diversion agreement.
 - (ii) The request shall be considered a request for agency action and shall comply with the requirements of Subsection 63G-4-201(3).
 - (iii) The division shall uphold the termination of the diversion agreement if it finds that:
 - (A) the licensee violated the diversion agreement; and
 - (B) it is in the best interest of the public to terminate the diversion agreement.
- (16) The administrative statute of limitations for taking disciplinary action described in Subsection 58-1-401(6) shall be tolled during a diversion program.

58-1-405. Provisions of volunteer health or veterinary services - Division authority.

In accordance with Section 26-49-205, the division may pursue actions against a volunteer health practitioner operating under Title 26, Chapter 49, Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act.

Part 5 - Unlawful/Unprofessional Conduct

58-1-501. Unlawful and unprofessional conduct.

- (1) "Unlawful conduct" means conduct, by any person, that is defined as unlawful under this title and includes:
- (a) practicing or engaging in, representing oneself to be practicing or engaging in, or attempting to practice or engage in any occupation or profession requiring licensure under this title if the person is:
 - (i) not licensed to do so or not exempted from licensure under this title; or
 - (ii) restricted from doing so by a suspended, revoked, restricted, temporary, probationary, or inactive license;
 - (b) impersonating another licensee or practicing an occupation or profession under a false or assumed name, except as permitted by law;
 - (c) knowingly employing any other person to practice or engage in or attempt to practice or engage in any occupation or profession licensed under this title if the employee is not licensed to do so under this title;
 - (d) knowingly permitting the person's authority to practice or engage in any occupation or profession licensed under this title to be used by another, except as permitted by law;
 - (e) obtaining a passing score on a licensure examination, applying for or obtaining a license, or otherwise dealing with the division or a licensing board through the use of fraud, forgery, or intentional deception, misrepresentation, misstatement, or omission; or
 - (f)
 - (i) issuing, or aiding and abetting in the issuance of, an order or prescription for a drug or device to a person located in this state:
 - (A) without prescriptive authority conferred by a license issued under this title, or by an exemption to licensure under this title; or
 - (B) with prescriptive authority conferred by an exception under this title or a multistate practice privilege recognized under this title, if the prescription was issued without first obtaining information, in the usual course of professional practice, that is sufficient to establish a diagnosis, to identify underlying conditions, and to identify contraindications to the proposed treatment; and
 - (ii) Subsection (1)(f)(i) does not apply to treatment rendered in an emergency, on-call or cross coverage situation, provided that the person who issues the prescription has prescriptive authority conferred by a license under this title, or is exempt from licensure under this title.
- (2) "Unprofessional conduct" means conduct, by a licensee or applicant, that is defined as unprofessional conduct under this title or under any rule adopted under this title and includes:
- (a) violating, or aiding or abetting any other person to violate, any statute, rule, or order regulating an occupation or profession under this title;
 - (b) violating, or aiding or abetting any other person to violate, any generally accepted professional or ethical standard applicable to an occupation or profession regulated under this title;
 - (c) engaging in conduct that results in conviction, a plea of nolo contendere, or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere which is held in abeyance pending the successful completion of probation with respect to a crime of moral turpitude or any other crime that, when considered with the functions and duties of the occupation or profession for which the license was issued or is to be issued, bears a reasonable relationship to the licensee's or applicant's ability to safely or competently practice the occupation or profession;
 - (d) engaging in conduct that results in disciplinary action, including reprimand, censure, diversion, probation, suspension, or revocation, by any other licensing or regulatory authority having jurisdiction over

- the licensee or applicant in the same occupation or profession if the conduct would, in this state, constitute grounds for denial of licensure or disciplinary proceedings under Section 58-1-401;
- (e) engaging in conduct, including the use of intoxicants, drugs, narcotics, or similar chemicals, to the extent that the conduct does, or might reasonably be considered to, impair the ability of the licensee or applicant to safely engage in the occupation or profession;
 - (f) practicing or attempting to practice an occupation or profession regulated under this title despite being physically or mentally unfit to do so;
 - (g) practicing or attempting to practice an occupation or profession regulated under this title through gross incompetence, gross negligence, or a pattern of incompetency or negligence;
 - (h) practicing or attempting to practice an occupation or profession requiring licensure under this title by any form of action or communication which is false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent;
 - (i) practicing or attempting to practice an occupation or profession regulated under this title beyond the scope of the licensee's competency, abilities, or education;
 - (j) practicing or attempting to practice an occupation or profession regulated under this title beyond the scope of the licensee's license;
 - (k) verbally, physically, mentally, or sexually abusing or exploiting any person through conduct connected with the licensee's practice under this title or otherwise facilitated by the licensee's license;
 - (l) acting as a supervisor without meeting the qualification requirements for that position that are defined by statute or rule;
 - (m) issuing, or aiding and abetting in the issuance of, an order or prescription for a drug or device:
 - (i) without first obtaining information in the usual course of professional practice, that is sufficient to establish a diagnosis, to identify conditions, and to identify contraindications to the proposed treatment; or
 - (ii) with prescriptive authority conferred by an exception issued under this title, or a multi-state practice privilege recognized under this title, if the prescription was issued without first obtaining information, in the usual course of professional practice, that is sufficient to establish a diagnosis, to identify underlying conditions, and to identify contraindications to the proposed treatment; or
 - (n) violating a provision of Section 58-1-501.5.

58-1-501.3. Health professional prescribing exceptions for expedited partner therapy for sexually transmitted diseases.

- (1) For purposes of this section:
 - (a) "Drug to treat a sexually transmitted disease" means a drug:
 - (i) as defined in Section 58-17b-102; and
 - (ii) that is:
 - (A) an antibiotic; and
 - (B) prescribed in accordance with guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for patient delivered expedited partner therapy in the management of sexually transmitted disease.
 - (b) "Partner" means a person:
 - (i) with whom a practitioner does not have a bonafide practitioner-patient relationship; and
 - (ii) who is identified as, or claims to be a sexual partner of a patient.
 - (c) "Patient" means a person who:

- (i) has a sexually transmitted disease; and
 - (ii) has a bonafide practitioner-patient relationship with a practitioner.
- (d) "Sexually transmitted disease" means:
 - (i) gonorrhea; or
 - (ii) chlamydia.
- (2) This section does not require a practitioner or a licensee under this chapter to prescribe or dispense a drug to treat a sexually transmitted disease for patient delivered expedited partner therapy. A practitioner's or licensee's decision to use expedited partner therapy as allowed by this section is voluntary.
- (3) Notwithstanding Sections 58-1-501, 58-17b-501, and 58-17b-502, it is not unlawful conduct or unprofessional conduct, and it does not violate the provisions of this chapter if:
 - (a) a practitioner, in accordance with this Subsection (3):
 - (i) issues a prescription for a drug to treat a sexually transmitted disease to a partner by:
 - (A) writing "partner of (patient name)" on the prescription order; and
 - (B) giving the partner's prescription to the patient for subsequent use by the partner; or
 - (ii) notwithstanding Section 58-17b-610, dispenses a drug sample to treat a sexually transmitted disease to the patient for the subsequent use of the partner; or
 - (b) a pharmacist, in accordance with this Subsection (3), dispenses a prescription drug for the treatment of a sexually transmitted disease to:
 - (i) a person who:
 - (A) claims to be a partner; and
 - (B) presents a prescription for the drug to the pharmacist which is written for the unnamed partner of a named patient;
 - (ii) the patient for the subsequent use by the unnamed partner; or
 - (iii) an agent of the patient or partner.
- (4) (a) For purposes of Subsection (3), and notwithstanding Section 58-17b-602:
 - (i) the partner does not have to be identified on the prescription order by information that would disclose the identity of the partner; and
 - (ii) when dispensing a drug to treat a sexually transmitted disease directly to the partner, the patient's identifying information may, but does not need to, be included on the partner's drug label.
- (b) Information provided by a pharmacist to a patient or the patient's agent for subsequent use by a partner satisfies the requirements of patient counseling for both the patient and the partner under Section 58-17b-613.
- (5) (a) The Legislature finds that the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases in the state is a compelling public health issue.
- (b) A practitioner or licensee under this chapter is not liable for a medical malpractice action if the use of expedited partner therapy is in compliance with this section, except for those acts which are grossly negligent or willful and wanton.

58-1-501.5. Anatomic pathology services - Billing violations.

- (1) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:
 - (a) (i) "Anatomic pathology services" including "technical or professional component of anatomic pathology services" means:
 - (A) histopathology or surgical pathology, meaning the gross examination of, histologic processing of, or microscopic

- examination of human organ tissue performed by a physician or under the supervision of a physician;
- (B) cytopathology, meaning the examination of human cells, from fluids, aspirates, washings, brushings, or smears, including the pap test examination performed by a physician or under the supervision of a physician;
 - (C) hematology, meaning the microscopic evaluation of human bone marrow aspirates and biopsies performed by a physician or under the supervision of a physician and peripheral human blood smears when the attending or treating physician or other practitioner of the healing arts or a technologist requests that a blood smear be reviewed by a pathologist;
 - (D) subcellular pathology and molecular pathology; and
 - (E) blood bank services performed by a pathologist.
- (ii) "Anatomic pathology services" including "technical or professional component of anatomic pathology services" does not include the initial collection or packaging of a sample for transport.
- (b) "Clinical laboratory" or "laboratory" means a facility for the biological, microbiological, serological, chemical, immunohematological, hematological, biophysical, cytological, pathological, or other examination of materials derived from the human body for the purpose of providing information for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any disease or impairment of human beings or the assessment of the health of human beings.
 - (c) "Health care facility" has the meaning provided in Section 26-21-2.
 - (d) "Health care provider" includes:
 - (i) an advanced practice registered nurse under Chapter 31b, Nurse Practice Act;
 - (ii) a chiropractic physician licensed under Chapter 73, Chiropractic Physician Practice Act;
 - (iii) a dentist licensed under Chapter 69, Dentist and Dental Hygienist Practice Act;
 - (iv) a nurse midwife licensed under Chapter 44a, Nurse Midwife Practice Act;
 - (v) an optometrist licensed under Chapter 16a, Utah Optometry Practice Act;
 - (vi) an osteopathic physician and surgeon licensed under Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act;
 - (vii) a podiatric physician licensed under Chapter 5a, Podiatric Physician Licensing Act;
 - (viii) a physician and surgeon licensed under Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act; and
 - (ix) a physician assistant licensed under Chapter 70a, Physician Assistant Act.
 - (e) "Insurer" includes:
 - (i) any entity offering accident and health insurance as defined in Section 31A-1-301;
 - (ii) workers' compensation benefits;
 - (iii) a health maintenance organization; or
 - (iv) any self-insurance, as defined in Section 31A-1-301, that offers health care insurance or benefits.
- (2) (a) A health care provider who orders anatomic pathology services for a patient from an independent physician or laboratory may not directly or indirectly mark up, charge a commission, or make a profit on the anatomic pathology service provided by the independent physician or laboratory.
 - (b) Nothing in Subsection (2) (a):
 - (i) restricts the ability of a health care provider, who has not performed or supervised either the technical or professional

- component of the anatomic pathology service, to obtain payment for services related solely to the collection and packaging of a sample and administrative billing costs; or
- (ii) restricts the ability of the lab function in the Department of Health to bill for services.
- (3) A health care provider when billing a patient directly for anatomic pathology services provided by an independent physician or laboratory shall furnish an itemized bill which conforms with the billing practices of the American Medical Association that conspicuously discloses the charge for each anatomic pathology service, physician or laboratory name, and address for each anatomic pathology service rendered to the patient by the physician or laboratory that performed the anatomic pathology service.
 - (4) The disclosure to be made under Subsection (3) shall not be required when the anatomic pathology service is being ordered by a hospital, a laboratory performing either the professional or technical component of the service, or a physician performing either the professional or technical component of the service, a public health clinic, or a state or federal agency.
 - (5) Failure to comply with the requirements of this section shall be considered to be unprofessional conduct.

58-1-501.6. Health care provider advertisements and disclosure - Unprofessional conduct.

For purposes of this section:

- (1) (a) "Advertisement" includes:
 - (i) billboards;
 - (ii) written documents such as:
 - (A) brochures;
 - (B) pamphlets;
 - (C) direct mail solicitations;
 - (D) radio, television, and telephone solicitation scripts; and
 - (E) telephone directories;
 - (iii) media, including television, radio, and Internet websites; and
 - (iv) any other means of promotion intended to directly or indirectly induce a person to enter into an agreement for services with a health care provider.
- (b) "Advertisement" does not include materials that provide information about health care provider networks established by health insurance carriers.
- (2) "Health care provider" means a natural person who is:
 - (a) defined as a health care provider in Section 78B-3-403; and
 - (b) is licensed under this title.
- (3) (a) This section does not provide authority for a health care provider to advertise the services offered by the health care provider.
- (b) If a health care provider's licensing authority and professional ethics permit the health care provider to advertise, the provisions of this section apply to any advertisement for the health care provider's services, on or after July 1, 2011.
- (4) An advertisement for a health care provider's services that includes the health care provider's name shall identify the license type, as used by the division, under which the health care provider is practicing.
- (5) (a) A physician licensed under Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act, may comply with the requirements of this section by using any one of the designations in the definitions of "practice of medicine" in Section 58-67-102.
- (b) A physician licensed under Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act, may comply with this section by using any of the designations in the definition of "practice of osteopathic medicine" in Section 58-68-102.
- (6) It is unprofessional conduct if a health care provider violates this section.

58-1-502. Unlawful conduct - Penalty.

- (1) Unless otherwise specified in this title, a person who violates the unlawful conduct provisions defined in this title is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- (2)
 - (a) If upon inspection or investigation, the division concludes that a person has violated Subsection 58-1-501(1)(a) or (c) or any rule or order issued with respect to those subsections and that disciplinary action is appropriate, the director or the director's designee form within the division shall promptly:
 - (i) issue a citation to the person according to this section and any pertinent rules;
 - (ii) attempt to negotiate a stipulated settlement; or
 - (iii) notify the person to appear before an adjudicative proceeding conducted under Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act.
 - (b)
 - (i) The division may assess a fine under this Subsection (2) against a person who violates Subsection 58-1-501(1)(a) or (c) or any rule or order issued with respect to those subsections as evidenced by:
 - (A) an uncontested citation;
 - (B) a stipulated settlement; or
 - (C) a finding of a violation in an adjudicative proceeding.
 - (ii) The division may, in addition to or in lieu of a fine under Subsection (2)(b)(i), order the person to cease and desist from violating Subsection 58-1-501(1)(a) or (c) or any rule or order issued with respect to this section.
 - (c) Except for a cease and desist order, the division may not assess the licensure sanctions cited in Section 58-1-401 through a citation.
 - (d) A citation shall:
 - (i) be in writing;
 - (ii) describe with particularity the nature of the violation, including a reference to the provision of the chapter, rule, or order alleged to have been violated;
 - (iii) clearly state that the recipient must notify the division in writing within 20 calendar days of service of the citation if the recipient wishes to contest the citation at a hearing conducted under Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act; and
 - (iv) clearly explain the consequences of failure to timely contest the citation or to make payment of any fine assessed by the citation within the time specified in the citation.
 - (e) The division may issue a notice in lieu of a citation.
 - (f)
 - (i) If within 20 calendar days from the service of the citation, the person to whom the citation was issued fails to request a hearing to contest the citation, the citation becomes the final order of the division and is not subject to further agency review.
 - (ii) The period to contest a citation may be extended by the division for cause.
 - (g) The division may refuse to issue or renew, suspend, revoked, or place on probation the license of a licensee who fails to comply with a citation after it becomes final.
 - (h) The failure of an applicant for licensure to comply with a citation after it becomes final is a ground for denial of license.
 - (i) The division may not issue a citation under this section after the expiration of six months following the occurrence of a violation.
 - (j) The director or the director's designee shall assess fines according to the following:
 - (i) for a first offense handled pursuant to Subsection (2)(a), a fine of up to \$1,000;
 - (ii) for a second offense handled pursuant to Subsection (2)(a), a fine of up to \$2,000; and

- (iii) for any subsequent offense handled pursuant to Subsection (2)(a), a fine of up to \$2,000 for each day of continued offense.
- (3) (a) An action for a first or second offense which has not yet resulted in a final order of the division may not preclude initiation of any subsequent action for a second or subsequent offense during the pendency of any preceding action.
- (b) The final order on a subsequent action is considered a second or subsequent offense, respectively, provided the preceding action resulted in a first or second offense, respectively.
- (4) (a) The director may collect a penalty that is not paid by:
 - (i) either referring the matter to a collection agency; or
 - (ii) bringing an action in the district court of the county in which the person against whom the penalty is imposed resides or the in the county where the office of the director is located.
- (b) Any county attorney or the attorney general of the state shall provide legal assistance and advice to the director in an action to collect the penalty.
- (c) A court may award reasonable attorney fees and costs to the division in an action brought by the division to enforce the provisions of this section.

58-1-503. Maximum civil penalty for violation of court order.

- (1) If any written order issued under this title or if an injunction or temporary restraining order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction relating to this title is violated, the court may impose a civil penalty of not more than \$2,000 for each day the written order, injunction, or temporary restraining order is violated, if the person in violation has received notice of the written order, injunction, or temporary restraining order.
- (2) All penalties ordered under this section shall be deposited into the General Fund.

58-1-504. Court-ordered discipline.

The division shall promptly withhold, suspend, restrict, or reinstate the use of a license issued under this title if so ordered by a court.

**DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL
AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSING ACT**

**Title 58, Chapter 1
Utah Code Annotated 1953
As Amended by
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