

Salt Lake Valley Health Department

Health Regulation

#25

**TANNING FACILITIES
REGULATION**

**Adopted by the Salt Lake Valley Board of Health
December 4, 1986**

**Amended
November 2, 2006**

**Under Authority of Section 26A-1-114
Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended**

1. PURPOSE & APPLICABILITY OF REGULATION

- 1.1. The purpose of this regulation is to set forth permitting procedures and the requirements for maintenance and operation of tanning facilities in a way that will protect and promote the public health, safety, and welfare; and prevent the spread of disease.
- 1.2. This regulation applies to individuals operating or using tanning equipment in a tanning facility. This regulation shall not apply to a physician or chiropractor licensed by the State of Utah who uses tanning equipment in the practice of medicine or chiropractic. This regulation shall not apply to an individual who owns tanning equipment exclusively for personal non-commercial use.

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this regulation, the following terms, phrases, and words shall have the meanings herein expressed:

- 2.1. “Board of Health” shall mean the Salt Lake Valley Board of Health.
- 2.2. “Clean” shall mean the condition of being free from readily noticeable dirt, soil, stain, left over food particles, or other materials not intended to be a part of the object in question.
- 2.3. “Department” shall mean the Salt Lake Valley Health Department (“SLVHD”).
- 2.4. “Director” shall mean the Salt Lake Valley Health Department Director of Health or his or her designated representative.
- 2.5. “Operator” shall mean any person who leases or manages a tanning facility or temporary tanning facility; or any employee of a tanning facility certified to operate tanning equipment.
- 2.6. “Owner” shall mean any person who alone, jointly, or severally with others:
 - 2.6.1. has legal title to any tanning facility or temporary tanning facility, with or without accompanying actual possession thereof; or
 - 2.6.2. has charge, care, or control of any tanning facility or temporary tanning facility, as legal or equitable owner, agent of the owner, lessee, or is an executor, executrix administrator, administratrix, trustee, or guardian of the estate of the owner.
- 2.7. “Patron” shall mean any person who uses tanning equipment in a tanning facility.
- 2.8. “Person” shall mean any individual; public or private corporation and its officers; partnership; association; firm; trustee; executor of an estate; the State or its departments,

institutions, bureaus, or agencies; any municipal corporation, county, city, political subdivision, or any other legal entity recognized by law.

- 2.9. "Permit" shall mean a written form of authorization in accordance with this regulation.
- 2.10. "Personal service station" shall mean a booth, table, or chair in which a personal service is provided. Examples include but are not limited to tanning booths or beds, massage tables, and hair stylist chairs.
- 2.11. "Sanitary" shall mean the condition of being free from infective, physically hurtful diseased, poisonous, unwholesome, or otherwise unhealthful substances and being completely free from vermin, from the traces of either, and from an environment conducive to the growth of either.
- 2.12. "Tanning Equipment" shall mean any device intended to induce skin tanning of any part of the body through ultraviolet radiation, including but not limited to, a tanning booth, tanning bed, or sun lamps.
- 2.13. "Tanning Facility" shall mean any location place, area, structure, or business that, either as a sole service or in conjunction with other services, provides patrons access to tanning equipment.
- 2.14. "Tanning injury" shall mean an injury or suspected injury which is reported to the tanning facility operator by the patron.
- 2.15. "Ultraviolet Radiation" shall mean electromagnetic radiation that has a wave length between two hundred nanometers and four hundred nanometers in air.

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1. Jurisdiction of the Department.

- 3.1.1. This regulation is promulgated by the Salt Lake Valley Board of Health as authorized by Section 26A-1-121(1), Utah Code Ann., 1953 as amended and Chapter 9.04, Salt Lake County Code of Ordinances.
- 3.1.2. The Department is empowered to enforce this regulation in all incorporated and unincorporated areas served by the Department as authorized by Section 26A-1-114(1)(a), Utah Code Ann., 1953 as amended and Chapter 9.04, Salt Lake County Code of Ordinances.
- 3.2. It shall be unlawful for any person not to comply with any regulation promulgated by the Department, unless granted an express variance by the Salt Lake Valley Board of Health.
- 3.3. Compliance with this regulation does not constitute a defense if charged with any environmental crime or violation of any local, state, or federal law.

- 3.4. Legal action taken by the Department under this regulation does not preclude prosecution for any environmental crime that may have been committed or violation of any other local, state, or federal law.
- 3.5. Nothing in this regulation affects or modifies in any way the obligations or liability of any person under any other regulation or provision thereof issued by the Department, any ordinance issued by Salt Lake County or any municipality located within Salt Lake County, or any state or federally issued law, including common law. However, Departmental regulations supersede other existing local and county standards, regulations and ordinances pertaining to similar subject matter that are inconsistent.
- 3.6. Verbal or contractual obligations shall not diminish or remove the owner's or other responsible person's obligation to comply with this regulation.
- 3.7. **Severance.** If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this regulation is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this regulation.

4. **TANNING PROVISIONS**

4.1. **Permits and Plan Review.**

4.1.1. **Facility Permits.**

- (i) No person shall operate a tanning facility without written approval and a corresponding valid Tanning Facility permit from the Department.
- (ii) No person shall operate a Temporary Tanning Facility without written approval and a corresponding valid Temporary Tanning Facility Permit from the Department.

4.1.2. **Individual Tanning Certificate Required for Tanning Equipment Operators.**

Every operator shall obtain a valid individual tanning certificate from the Department before operating tanning equipment.

4.1.3. **Permit Application, Duration, and Renewal.**

- (i) Application for a Permit required in part 4.1.1 of this regulation and for an Individual Tanning Certificate shall be made upon a form provided by the Director.
- (ii) Permit application shall be made prior to commencement of operation of the tanning facility and a temporary tanning facility. Certificate application shall be made prior to operating tanning equipment.

- (iii) **Permit Duration and Renewal.** The Tanning Facility Permit shall be issued annually and shall expire one year from date of issuance. It is the responsibility of the owner or operator of the tanning facility and the individual tanning certificate holder to pursue their respective permit renewal through appropriate channels. The permit shall be renewable within 60 calendar days prior to the expiration date. The Temporary Tanning Facility Permit shall be valid for seven consecutive days beginning with the date written on the permit.

4.1.4. **Tanning Facility Plan Review.** A permit applicant or permit holder may be required to submit to the Department properly prepared plans and specifications for review and approval before:

- (i) The construction of a Tanning Facility;
- (ii) The conversion of an existing structure for use as a Tanning Facility; or
- (iii) The remodeling of a Tanning Facility if the Department determines that plans and specifications are necessary to ensure compliance with this regulation.

4.2. **Construction and Operation of Facilities.** Unless otherwise ordered or approved by the Director, each facility shall be constructed, operated, and maintained to meet the following minimum requirements:

4.2.1. **Physical Facilities.**

- (i) Each tanning facility and temporary tanning facility shall have a toilet and a hand-washing sink with hot and cold water accessible to patrons provided with soap and single-use towels. The toilet and hand-washing facilities shall be thoroughly cleaned each day the establishment is in operation and kept in compliance with applicable state and local regulations.
- (ii) The floors and walls in the toilet and hand-washing areas shall be constructed of smooth, non-absorbent material.
- (iii) All areas of the tanning facility and temporary tanning facility shall be ventilated with at least six air changes per hour.
- (iv) All rooms of a tanning facility shall be capable of being illuminated to allow for proper cleaning and sanitizing.
- (v) Only tanning equipment manufactured in accordance with the specifications set forth in 21 C.F.R. 1040.20 "SUNLAMP PRODUCTS AND ULTRAVIOLET LAMPS INTENDED FOR USE IN SUNLAMP

PRODUCTS” shall be used for tanning. The exact nature of compliance shall be based upon the standard in effect at the time of manufacture shown on the tanning equipment identification label (as required by 21 C.F.R. 1010.3).

- (vi) The timer system shall follow the requirements outlined in 21 C.F.R. 1040.20(c)(2) (paraphrased here for convenience.) Each sunlamp product shall incorporate a timer system with multiple timer settings adequate for the recommended exposure time intervals for different exposure positions and expected results of the products as specified. The maximum timer interval(s) shall not exceed the manufacturer’s recommended maximum exposure time(s). No timer interval shall have an error greater than 10 percent of the maximum timer interval of the product. The timer shall not automatically reset and cause radiation emission to resume for a period greater than the unused portion of the timer cycle, when emission from the sunlamp product has been terminated.
- (vii) Tanning equipment temperature shall be maintained below 100° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) during its operation.
- (viii) Tanning equipment shall meet the National Fire Protection Association’s National Electric Code. There shall be ground fault protection on the electrical circuit of tanning equipment.
- (ix) There shall be physical barriers to protect people from injury induced by touching or breaking tanning equipment lamps.
- (x) Additional requirements for stand-up booths:
 - a. There shall be physical barriers or other methods, such as handrails or floor markings to indicate the proper exposure distance between ultraviolet lamps and the patron’s skin.
 - b. The construction of the tanning equipment shall be such that it will have the strength to withstand the stress of use and the impact of a falling person.
 - c. Hand rails and non-slip floors shall be provided for safe entry to and exit from tanning equipment.
- (xi) Beginning January 1, 2008, all tanning facilities shall place tanning equipment shut-off timers outside the room where tanning equipment is located. Access to the shut-off timer shall be restricted and shall be set by a certified tanning equipment operator.

4.2.2. **Cleaning and Maintenance.**

- (i) Every portion of the tanning facility, including equipment and apparatus, shall be kept sanitary and maintained in good repair.
- (ii) The operator shall clean and sanitize the tanning equipment and protective goggles after each use. At the request of the patron, sanitizer and instructions on its proper use shall be provided to allow re-sanitization.
- (iii) Sanitization shall be carried out using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) registered sanitizer and used in accordance with the E.P.A. approved label.
- (iv) Defective or burned out lamps or bulbs in tanning equipment shall be replaced with a lamp or bulb intended for use in the tanning equipment and shall be of the same spectral UV distribution found on the manufacturer's specification plate.
- (v) If towels or other linens are provided, they shall be cleaned and sanitized after each use. All clean towels shall be stored in a closed container.
- (vi) Soiled towels shall be placed in closed hampers or containers.

4.2.3. **Operation.**

- (i) No tanning facility operator or owner shall allow a patron to tan unless that patron has been provided a form containing the following information:
 - a. A reasonably representative list of potential photosensitizing drugs and agents;
 - b. Information regarding potential negative health effects related to ultraviolet exposure, including:
 - i. The increased risk of skin cancer later in life;
 - ii. The increased risk of skin thinning and premature aging; and
 - iii. The possible activation of some viral conditions.
 - c. Skin sensitivity; information on how different skin types respond to tanning;
 - d. An explanation of the need to use eyewear with both ultraviolet-A (UVA) and ultraviolet-B (UVB) systems, and that closing the eyes is not sufficient to prevent possible eye damage;

- e. Information that tanning may be inadvisable during pregnancy; and
 - f. Other relevant medical information as determined by the Department.
- (ii) After providing the required information and giving the patron the opportunity to read the information and ask questions, the operator shall request that the patron sign and date the form indicating that he or she has read and understood the information provided. The operator is required to have patrons review, sign, and date a new form each year. Forms must be kept at the tanning facility and available for inspection at the Director's request.
 - (iii) The following warning sign shall be conspicuously posted in the immediate proximity of every unit of tanning equipment:

“DANGER- Ultraviolet radiation. Follow instructions. Avoid overexposure. As with natural sunlight, overexposure can cause eye and skin injury and allergic reactions. Repeated exposure may cause premature aging of the skin and skin cancer. FAILURE TO USE PROTECTIVE EYEWEAR MAY RESULT IN SEVERE BURNS OR LONG-TERM INJURY TO THE EYES. Medications or cosmetics may increase your sensitivity to the ultraviolet radiation Consult physician before using sunlamp if you are using medications or have a history of skin problems or believe yourself especially sensitive to sunlight. If you do not tan in the sun, you are unlikely to tan from the use of this product.”
 - (iv) All warning signs must be legible and clearly visible.
 - (v) Cleaned and sanitized goggles shall be provided to each patron at the time of tanning.
 - (vi) A written report of any tanning injury shall be forwarded to the Department within 5 working days of the owner or operator becoming aware of its occurrence. The report shall include:
 - a. The name and location of the tanning facility involved;
 - b. The nature of the injury; and
 - c. Any other information considered relevant to the tanning equipment involved.
 - (vii) Before a minor uses any tanning equipment, the minor shall provide the tanning facility operator a consent form signed by a parent or guardian of the minor. A minor is defined as an individual 17 years of age or younger.

- (viii) The parent or legal guardian shall sign the consent form in the presence of the owner or a certified tanning equipment operator, indicating that he or she has read and understood the warnings required under subpart 4.2.3. (i).

4.3. **Advertising.** No person or facility shall advertise or promote the use of any tanning equipment using wording such as "safe", "safe tanning," "no harmful rays," "no adverse effect," "free from risk," or similar wording or concepts.

5. LICENSES, PERMITS, & REGULATORY FEES

5.1. The Department may establish and collect appropriate fees for licenses and permits as set out in this regulation. The Department may collect appropriate fees as set out in this regulation for the performance of services, including plan reviews. If information on a license or permit application changes, the applicant shall notify the Department in writing within 20 calendar days.

5.2. **Tanning Facility Permit Fees.** The fee for each Tanning Facility Permit required in part 4.1.1 of this regulation shall be paid to the Department at the time of application. It shall be based upon the reasonable expenses incurred by the Department to conduct inspection(s), and act upon the permit application. The annual fee for a Tanning Facility Permit shall be \$100.00 plus \$5.00 for each additional personal service station.

5.3. **Temporary Tanning Facility Permit Fee.** The fee for a Temporary Tanning Facility Permit required in part 4.1.1 (ii) of this regulation shall be paid to the Department at the time of application. It shall be based upon the reasonable expenses incurred by the Department to conduct inspection(s), and act upon the permit application. The fee for a Temporary Tanning Facility Permit shall be \$50.00.

5.4. **Individual Tanning Certificate Fees.** The fee for each Individual Tanning Certificate required in part 4.1.2 of this regulation shall be paid to the Department at the time of application and after having successfully passed a written examination administered by the Department. The fee for such Individual Tanning Certificate is \$15.00 and is valid for four years from the date of issuance.

5.5. **Tanning Facility Follow-Up Inspection Fee.** The Department will charge a follow-up fee to a Tanning Facility Permit holder when conditions found during an inspection require a follow-up inspection to ensure compliance. The fee for a tanning facility follow-up inspection is \$100.

5.6. Late Fees.

5.6.1. The Department may impose upon any party subject to this regulation penalties and charges for failure to timely pay service and license or permit fees as set out in this regulation. Attorney's fees and collection fees may also be applied.

- 5.6.2. Fees unpaid to the Health Department after 30 calendar days of the due date will be assessed a penalty of 10% of the outstanding balance. Failure to pay the fees and additional charges after 60 days of the due date will be assessed an additional penalty of 15% of the outstanding balance including previous penalties. Failure to pay the fees and additional charges after 100 days of the due date will result in suspension of the permit and the right to operate. A \$40.00 charge will be assessed for each returned check.
- 5.7. Unless otherwise provided for in this regulation or approved by the Director in the Department's Fee Standard, all fees collected by the Department are non-refundable. All licenses and permits issued by the Department are non-transferable.
- 5.8. **Denial, Suspension, or Revocation of License or Permit.** Any permit applied for or issued pursuant to this regulation may be denied, suspended, or revoked by the Director for any of the following reasons:
- 5.8.1. Failure of the application, plans, or specifications to show that the tanning facility will be operated or maintained in accordance with the requirements and standards of this regulation;
- 5.8.2. Submission of incorrect or false information in the application, plans, or specifications;
- 5.8.3. Failure to operate or maintain the tanning facility in accordance with the application, report, plans, and specifications approved by the Director;
- 5.8.4. Failure of the owner or operator of a tanning facility to permit or allow the Department to conduct inspections as necessary to determine compliance with this Regulation;
- 5.8.5. Operation of the tanning facility in a way that causes or creates a nuisance or hazard to the public health, safety, or welfare;
- 5.8.6. Violation of this regulation, or any other restrictions, or requirements adopted by the Board of Health;
- 5.8.7. Violation of any condition upon which the permit was issued;
- 5.8.8. Failure to pay the permit fee or any late fees within 100 days of the permit fee's due date;
- 5.8.9. Failure of any tanning equipment operator to have valid individual permit as required in sub-section 4.2;
- 5.8.10. Failure to supply updated information as required in sub-section 5.1 above.

6. INSPECTIONS & INVESTIGATIONS

6.1. To ensure compliance, the Department has the authority to perform inspections, investigations, reviews, and other actions as necessary.

6.2. Authority for Department to Enter Premises.

6.2.1. **Regulated Commercial Premises.** Upon presenting proper identification, authorized representatives of the Department may enter upon the premises of properties regulated by the Department to perform routine inspections to ensure compliance with rules, standards, regulations, and ordinances adopted by the Department, the Departments of Health & Environmental Quality, county or municipal governing bodies, or the Department of Occupational and Professional Licensing.

6.2.2. **Consent by License or Permit:** The Department may require licensees or permittees to consent to access for inspections as part of their license or permit. Failure to allow access for inspections as set out in the license or permit may result in the suspension or revocation of the license or permit.

6.3. The owner or other responsible person may request information gathered by the Department during an investigation, inspection or review as authorized by the Government Records Access and Management Act, §§ 63-2-101 to 63-2-1001 Utah Code Ann., 1953 as amended.

7. **ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS.** If the Department has investigated or inspected any property or facility and believes the property owner or other responsible party is in violation of this regulation or the Department has other reasonable grounds to believe that there has been a violation of any part of this regulation or that the property owner or otherwise responsible party is not in compliance with this regulation, the Department may take civil enforcement action as authorized by statute, rule, ordinance, and regulation and may also refer the matter for criminal prosecution. Civil enforcement may involve court or administrative actions, injunctive actions, and closures and may involve cost recovery, penalties, and other remedies. Civil and criminal actions may be brought simultaneously. A person does not need to be first adjudged liable in a civil matter before facing criminal charges.

7.1. **Criminal Enforcement Actions.** The Department may recommend criminal prosecution for environmental violations either alone or in conjunction with civil enforcement. Criminal prosecutions for environmental violations of state or federal law may be filed by the District Attorney, Utah Attorney General, United States Department of Justice, or other enforcement entity. Factors that the Department may consider in recommending criminal enforcement include the following factors and any other relevant factors.

- 7.1.1. The nature and seriousness of the offense including the immediacy of the threat of danger to the life or safety of another or the harm or threatened harm to human health or environment;
- 7.1.2. The degree to which the violation was designed to provide economic gain or cost avoidance or it involved a pattern of conduct or a common attitude of illegal conduct;
- 7.1.3. The degree to which the offender is a known violator and has avoided prior actions by the department;
- 7.1.4. The degree to which prosecution might deter future violations;
- 7.1.5. The person's actual culpability in connection with the offense including the presence in connection with the offense including the presence of criminal intent;
- 7.1.6. The person's willingness to cooperate in the investigation including whether the violator has attempted to conceal evidence or prosecution of others;
- 7.1.7. The appropriateness of referring the case to other agencies having prosecutorial interest; and
- 7.1.8. Possibilities of civil remedies which would be more appropriate than initiating the criminal justice process.

7.2. **Civil Enforcement Actions.** The Department may request that the District Attorney bring an action to restrain or enjoin actions in violation of public health, environmental laws, and other laws or abate conditions in violation of such laws.

7.3. **Administrative Actions – Notice of Violation (NOV)**

- 7.3.1. The Department may, at its discretion, issue a Notice of Violation & Order of Compliance (NOV).
- 7.3.2. **Service of NOV.** The Department may provide notice to the owner of the property or otherwise responsible person by sending the NOV via first class mail to the last known address of the owner of the property or other responsible person. If notice is returned undeliverable, the owner of the property or other responsible person may be personally served or be given notice by other methods reasonably calculated to give actual notice to the owner or other responsible party.
- 7.3.3. **Contents of NOV.** The NOV shall:
 - (i) Describe the property and the persons believed to be in violation;
 - (ii) Describe the violation;

- (iii) Describe remedial action that will comply with the provisions of this regulation;
- (iv) Set a reasonable time for the performance of any required remedial action(s);
- (v) Describe the procedure to contest the NOV and the time limits for such a contest; and
- (vi) Notify the owner or other responsible person that if no written contest is filed within the time required, the NOV will become final and unappealable to any administrative entity or court.

7.3.4. **Challenging an NOV.** As detailed in the Salt Lake Valley Health Department's Adjudicative Hearing Procedures, a party aggrieved by an NOV may request a departmental conference, departmental hearing, or departmental appeal in writing within ten (10) days of the date of the NOV.

7.3.5. **Departmental Conference, Settlement Agreements, and Stipulations & Orders.**

- (i) After issuance of the NOV, the alleged violator has the option to request and attend a Departmental Conference to discuss the NOV and settlement with the Department. No hearing officer will be present. The process of requesting a Departmental Conference are more fully described in the Salt Lake Valley Health Department's Adjudicative Hearing Procedures.
- (ii) If the parties agree to a settlement, the Department will prepare, in conjunction with the District Attorney's Office, a binding Settlement Agreement or Stipulation & Consent Order which may require the payment of penalties and the costs of investigation. Parties may also agree to a settlement at any time subsequent to the Departmental Conference. After signing a Settlement Agreement or Stipulation & Consent Decree, the parties waive all rights to further department and court hearings or appeals. Settlement Agreements or Stipulation & Consent orders may be enforced in state courts.

7.3.6. **Hearings & Appeals.** Parties Aggrieved by an NOV may also request a Departmental Hearing or a Departmental Appeal. A hearing officer is present at these proceedings and makes a written determination. The methods of challenging an NOV are more fully described in the Salt Lake Valley Health Department's Adjudicative Hearing Procedures. Departmental Hearing Orders and Departmental Appeal Orders may be appealed to the entities and within the time limits set out in the Salt Lake Valley Health Department's Adjudicatory Hearing Procedures.

7.3.7. **Failing to respond to an NOV.** If a party fails to respond to an NOV within the required time, the NOV becomes a final order unappealable to any administrative entity or court. The Department may then enforce the order in state court.

7.4. **Additional Administrative Enforcement Authority.**

7.4.1. The Department may declare unsanitary conditions a nuisance and cause every nuisance affecting the public health to be abated.

7.4.2. **Variiances.** Any variances allowed by the Department to the requirements of this regulation shall be only by written approval of the Board.

7.4.3. **Exercise of Physical Control.** The Department may establish, maintain, and exercise physical control over property and over individuals as the Department finds necessary for the protection of the public health including but not limited to closing theaters, schools, and other public or private places and prohibit public gatherings. The order shall be effective immediately. Any person to whom the order is directed shall comply immediately but may petition the Director for a hearing in accordance with the Salt Lake Valley Health Department's Adjudicative Hearing Procedures. After the hearing and depending upon the findings as to whether the person has complied with the provisions of this regulation, the Director shall continue the order in effect or modify or revoke it.

7.4.4. **Emergency Enforcement.** If the Director finds that an emergency exists that requires immediate action to protect the public health, he or she may without notice or hearing issue an order declaring the existence of an emergency and requiring that action be taken as he deems necessary to meet the emergency. The order shall be effective immediately. Any person to whom the order is directed shall comply and abate the nuisance immediately; but may petition the Director for a hearing in accordance with the Salt Lake Valley Health Department's Adjudicative Hearing Procedures. After the hearing and depending upon the findings as to whether the person has complied with the provisions of this regulation, the Director shall continue the order in effect or modify or revoke it. If circumstances warrant because of the seriousness of the hazard, the Department may act to correct or abate the emergency without issuance of an order or directive or without waiting for the expiration of compliance time previously given in an order.

8. **CRIMINAL, CIVIL & ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES**

8.1. **Criminal Penalties.**

8.1.1. Any person who is found guilty by a court of violating any of the provisions of this regulation, either by failing to do the acts required herein or by doing a

prohibited act, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor, pursuant to Section 26A-1-123, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended.

8.1.2. Each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue shall constitute a separate violation.

8.1.3. Each similar subsequent violation occurring within two years of the initial violation may constitute a class A misdemeanor.

8.2. Civil & Administrative Penalties.

8.2.1. Penalties may be included in a Settlement Agreement or Stipulation & Consent Order. Penalties may be assessed according to the following factors:

- (i) The violator's history of compliance or non-compliance;
- (ii) The violator's economic benefit of non-compliance;
- (iii) The documented costs associated with environmental or health damage;
- (iv) The violator's degree of willfulness or negligence; and
- (v) The violator's good faith efforts to comply and cooperate.

8.2.2. The Director may multiply the penalty by the number of days the violation occurred

8.3. Recovery of Investigation & Abatement Costs

8.3.1. The Department may recover its inspection, investigative and abatement expenses and costs from owners or other responsible person.

8.3.2. The Department may record a judgment lien on a violator's property to recover its expenses and costs.

9. EFFECTIVE DATE.

9.1. This regulation shall become effective upon its enactment by the Salt Lake Valley Board of Health.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2006.

SALT LAKE VALLEY BOARD OF HEALTH

By: _____

William S. Kidder, D.D.S.

ATTEST:

By: _____
GARY L. EDWARDS, M.S.
Executive Director
Salt Lake Valley Health Department