

38.4(3) Tests. Each licensee and registrant shall perform upon instructions from the agency, or shall permit the agency to perform, such reasonable tests as the agency deems appropriate or necessary including, but not limited to, tests of:

- a. Sources of radiation;
- b. Facilities wherein sources of radiation are used or stored;
- c. Radiation detection and monitoring instruments; and
- d. Other equipment and devices used in connection with utilization or storage of licensed or registered sources of radiation.

38.4(4) Units of exposure and dose.

- a. As used in these rules, the quality factors for converting absorbed dose to dose equivalent are shown in Table I.

TABLE I
QUALITY FACTORS AND ABSORBED DOSE EQUIVALENCIES

TYPE OF RADIATION	Quality Factor (Q)	Absorbed Dose Equal to a Unit Dose Equivalent (see footnote "1")
X, gamma, or beta radiation and high-speed electrons	1	1
Alpha particles, multiple-charged particles, fission fragments and heavy particles of unknown charge	20	0.05
Neutrons of unknown energy	10	0.1
High-energy protons	10	0.1

1. Absorbed dose in rad equal to 1 rem or the absorbed dose in gray equal to 1 sievert.

- b. If it is more convenient to measure the neutron fluence rate than to determine the neutron dose equivalent rate in sievert per hour or rem per hour, as provided in 38.4(4) "a," 1 rem (0.01 Sv) of neutron radiation of unknown energies may, for purposes of these rules, be assumed to result from a total fluence of 25 million neutrons per square centimeter incident upon the body. If sufficient information exists to estimate the approximate energy distribution of the neutrons, the licensee or registrant may use the fluence rate per unit dose equivalent or the appropriate Q value from Table II to convert a measured tissue dose in gray or rad to dose equivalent in sievert or rem.

TABLE II
MEAN QUALITY FACTORS, Q, AND FLUENCE PER UNIT DOSE
EQUIVALENT FOR MONOENERGETIC NEUTRONS

	Neutron Energy (MeV)	Quality Factor ^a (Q)	Fluence per Unit Dose Equivalent ^b (neutrons cm ⁻² rem ⁻¹)	Fluence per Unit Dose Equivalent ^b (neutrons cm ⁻² Sv ⁻¹)
(thermal)	2.5E-8	2	980E+6	980E+8
	1E-7	2	980E+6	980E+8
	1E-6	2	810E+6	810E+8
	1E-5	2	810E+6	810E+8
	1E-4	2	840E+6	840E+8
	1E-3	2	980E+6	980E+8
	1E-2	2.5	1010E+6	1010E+8
	1E-1	7.5	170E+6	170E+8
	5E-1	11	39E+6	39E+8
	1	11	27E+6	27E+8
	2.5	9	29E+6	29E+8
	5	8	23E+6	23E+8
	7	7	24E+6	24E+8
	10	6.5	24E+6	24E+8
	14	7.5	17E+6	17E+8
	20	8	16E+6	16E+8
	40	7	14E+6	14E+8
	60	5.5	16E+6	16E+8
	1E+2	4	20E+6	20E+8
	2E+2	3.5	19E+6	19E+8
	3E+2	3.5	16E+6	16E+8
	4E+2	3.5	14E+6	14E+8

^aValue of quality factor (Q) at the point where the dose equivalent is maximum in a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.

^bMonoenergetic neutrons incident normally on a 30-centimeter diameter cylinder tissue-equivalent phantom.

38.4(5) Units of activity. Rescinded IAB 4/8/98, effective 7/1/98.

38.4(6) Additional requirements. The agency may, by rule, regulation, or order, impose upon any licensee or registrant such requirements in addition to those established in these rules as it deems appropriate or necessary to minimize danger to public health and safety or property.

641—38.5(136C) Administrative actions. Rescinded IAB 4/3/02, effective 5/8/02.

641—38.6(136C) Prohibited uses. A hand-held fluoroscopic screen shall not be used with X-ray equipment unless it has been accepted for certification by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Center for Devices and Radiological Health. A shoe-fitting fluoroscopic device shall not be used. Radiation from radiation-emitting machines or radioactive materials shall not be used on humans for nonmedical purposes.

641—38.7(136C) Communications.

38.7(1) All communications and reports concerning these rules, and applications filed thereunder, should be addressed to the agency at its office located at the Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Radiological Health, Lucas State Office Building, 5th Floor, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

38.7(2) Drafts of proposed regulations released to the department from the federal government which constitute essential information needed by the department to ensure compliance with federal regulations are not available for public examination. Therefore, pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.9, the department waives the provision of Iowa Code section 22.2 as it applies to these proposed draft regulations.

641—38.8(136C) Fees.**38.8(1) Radiation machines.**

a. Each registrant shall, at the time of registration and the anniversary date thereafter, as long as the registrant owns the radiation machine, remit to the agency a nonrefundable fee sufficient to defray the cost of registering the equipment with the department. All fees shall be paid annually in the form of a check or money order made payable to the Iowa Department of Public Health. The fees to be paid shall be in the amount computed by the following schedule:

ANNUAL FEE SCHEDULE

Type of X-ray machine	Fee per tube	Maximum fee
1. Medical	\$51	\$1500
2. Osteopathy	\$51	\$1500
3. Chiropractic	\$51	\$1500
4. Dentistry	\$39	\$1000
5. Podiatry	\$39	\$1000
6. Veterinary Medicine	\$25	--
7. (Industrial/Nonmedical Use)	\$50	--
8. Food Sterilization	\$1000	--
9. Accelerators	\$100	--
10. Electron Microscope	\$20	--
11. Bone Densitometry	\$25	--

Fees for radiation machines not listed in the above schedule shall not be less than \$50 per unit/tube.

b. Each registrant shall, where appropriate, pay the following special inspections/interpretation fee at the written request of the department:

(1) Mammography unit inspections fees:

- \$900 for the first unit and, if the facility has additional units at the address of the first unit, a fee of \$325 for each additional unit; or
- \$900 per portable unit for each site where the unit is off-loaded and used and where the processing and patient films are stored; or
- Dollar amount to be determined and justified by the department on a case-by-case basis for facilities which do not meet the above criteria; or
- \$450 for the second facility follow-up visit to review or determine the corrective action taken to address noncompliances; or
- \$900 for each stereotactic breast biopsy unit.

(2) Mammography interpretation fees of \$100 per mammography examination provided to the department for the purpose of determining film diagnostic quality.

(3) Industrial and oncology accelerator registrants shall pay for each inspection a fee of \$400 for the first and \$100 for each additional unit.

(4) Industrial radiography X-ray units/walk-in cabinet radiography X-ray unit registrants shall pay for each inspection a fee of \$250 for the first unit and \$75 for each additional unit.

c. Each person who is engaged in the business of installing or offering to furnish radiation machines or is engaged in the business of furnishing or offering to furnish radiation machine servicing or service in the state shall apply for registration of such service with the agency prior to furnishing or offering to furnish any such service. Application shall be on a form provided by the department and include an annual nonrefundable fee of \$100.

d. Each person engaged in providing health physics services in mammography in Iowa, who meets the requirements of 641—paragraph 41.6(3)“c” and is deemed qualified by this agency, must submit a \$40 annual listing fee to this agency.

e. All mammography facilities providing services in Iowa must submit a \$50 annual authorization certification fee.

f. All Iowa-accredited facilities providing mammography services in Iowa must submit a \$200 accreditation fee for initial accreditation and each reaccreditation.

38.8(2) Radioactive material licensing, inspection and registration fee.

a. Licensing.

(1) Fees associated with licensing of the possession and use of radioactive materials in Iowa shall not exceed those specified in 10 CFR 170.31. The radioactive materials fee schedule is available through the agency.

(2) All required fees for new radioactive materials licenses, amendments to licenses, or renewal of licenses shall accompany the application for the requested action.

b. Inspections.

(1) After completion of an inspection, an inspection fee shall be assessed to a facility based on the fees for inspection, which shall not exceed those found in 10 CFR 170.32 entitled “Schedule of Fees for Health and Safety, and Safeguards Inspections for Materials Licenses.” The radioactive materials fee schedule is available through the agency.

(2) All required fees for inspections conducted by the agency shall be paid within 30 days after receipt of the agency notification following the inspection.

c. *Registration.* Each person having generally licensed radioactive materials shall annually register with the department and pay a nonrefundable annual fee of \$150.

38.8(3) Industrial radiography testing and certification.

a. A nonrefundable fee of \$150 shall be submitted with each application for taking an industrial radiography examination to become certified by the agency.

b. A fee of \$25 shall be submitted in order to replace lost identification cards issued to industrial radiographers by the agency pursuant to 641—subrule 45.1(10).

38.8(4) Owner-assessed expenses. In cases in which the agency determines that the cost of regulating or inspecting registered radiation machine facilities or radioactive materials licensees significantly exceeds the fees charged to the facility, it may assess an additional fee to the owner or user of the source(s) of radiation to cover the actual expenses incurred by the agency.

38.8(5) Environmental surveillance fee. A fee may be levied against any licensee for environmental surveillance activities which are necessary to access the radiological impact of activities conducted by the registrant or licensee. This fee shall be sufficient to defray actual costs incurred by the agency, including, but not limited to, salaries of agency employees, per diem, travel, and costs of laboratory analysis of samples, when required.

38.8(6) Certification fees. Diagnostic radiographers, radiologist assistants, radiation therapists, and nuclear medicine technologists (as defined in 641—Chapter 42), other than licensed practitioners of the healing arts, are required to pay fees sufficient to defray the cost of administering 641—Chapter 42. Fees are as follows:

a. Annual fee. Each individual must submit a \$60 initial fee for the first year and \$50 annually. These fees are nonrefundable.

b. Examination fee. Each individual making application to take an examination given by the agency as a limited or general nuclear medicine technologist, limited or general radiation therapist, or limited or general diagnostic radiographer as defined in 641—Chapter 42 must pay a nonrefundable fee of \$110 each time the individual takes the examination required by 641—Chapter 42.

c. Recertification fees. Once certification has been terminated for failure to complete continuing education requirements, any individual who requests permission to reestablish certification within six months of the initial continuing education due date must meet the training and testing requirements of 641—Chapter 42, submit proof of continuing education hours and shall submit a late fee of \$30 in addition to the annual fee in order to obtain reinstatement of certification.

d. Continuing education late fee. Any individual who will not complete the required continuing education before the continuing education due date and wishes to submit a plan of correction as set forth in 641—subparagraph 42.2(3)“g”(2) shall submit a nonrefundable fee of \$25 along with the written plan of correction.

38.8(7) Returned check and late fees. Persons who fail to pay required fees to the agency are subject to the following penalties:

a. \$25 for each payment received by the agency in accordance with these rules, for which insufficient funds are available to fulfill the obligation of such payment to the agency.

b. \$25 for each month for failure to pay any fee administered by this agency starting 30 days after the due date of the original notice. This fee is added to the unpaid fee.

38.8(8) Reciprocity. Fees paid for reciprocal recognition of out-of-state persons wishing to utilize radiation machines or radioactive materials in Iowa shall allow the out-of-state person to operate for a total of 180 days during the 365-day reciprocity period starting the date the fee is received by the agency.

a. Radiation machines. Any out-of-state person who wishes to bring an X-ray machine or linear accelerators into the state to perform work or services shall pay a reciprocity fee of \$100 for each source of radiation.

b. Radioactive materials. Out-of-state persons wishing to bring sources of radioactive material into Iowa for business purposes may be subject to a reciprocity fee depending on the type of activity to be performed and the type of radioactive materials license possessed (refer to 641—subrule 39.4(90)). If a reciprocity fee is applicable, it shall be assessed at the rate for reciprocity specified in the radioactive materials fee schedule available through the agency for each 365-day reciprocity period. In addition, if the agency performs an inspection of the out-of-state person’s activities while in Iowa, the appropriate inspection fee as specified in the radioactive materials fee schedule will be assessed.

c. Industrial radiographers wishing to operate in Iowa under an identification card from a jurisdiction recognized by Iowa that charges Iowa card holders a fee will be assessed and must pay a \$100 fee prior to conducting industrial radiography in Iowa.

38.8(9) *Radon certification.* Rescinded IAB 4/3/02, effective 5/8/02.

38.8(10) *Radon mitigation credentialing.* Rescinded IAB 4/3/02, effective 5/8/02.

38.8(11) *Radioactive material transport fee schedule.*

a. All shippers shall pay the following fee(s) unless the department obtains sufficient funding from another source, which may include but is not limited to a federal agency or a contract with a shipper.

(1) \$1800 per highway cask for each truck shipment of spent nuclear fuel, high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, or highway route controlled quantity of radioactive materials or any material shipped in accordance with 641—subrule 40.54(5) traversing the state or any portion thereof. Single cask truck shipments are subject to a surcharge of \$20 per mile for every mile over 250 miles traveled.

(2) \$1300 for the first cask and \$125 for each additional cask for each rail shipment of spent nuclear fuel, high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, or highway route controlled quantity of radioactive materials or any material shipped in accordance with 641—subrule 40.54(5) traversing the state or any portion thereof.

(3) \$175 for each shipment by truck or by rail paid by the shipper for low-level radioactive waste shipped in or across Iowa. The department may accept an annual shipment fee as negotiated with a shipper or accept payment per shipment. This fee applies to waste shipped to a site authorized by a government agency to receive low-level radioactive waste or shipped to a storage site to be held for future disposal.

b. All fees must be received by the department prior to shipment. Fees must be in the form of a check or money order made payable to the Iowa Department of Public Health and sent to the Iowa Bureau of Radiological Health, Lucas State Office Building, 5th Floor, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Other methods of fee payment may be considered by the department on a case-by-case basis upon request of the shipper. A request for an alternative method of payment must be made to the department prior to shipment.

c. All fees received pursuant to this subrule shall be used for purposes related to transporting radioactive material, including enforcement and planning, developing, and maintaining a capability for emergency response.

38.8(12) *Fee waiver.* Any fee may be waived in exchange for services (low-level waste disposal, radiation detection instrument calibration, instrument repair, sample analysis, etc.) provided to the agency. The waiver may only occur as a result of a 28E agreement between the parties.

641—38.9(136C) Administrative enforcement actions.

38.9(1) *Scope.*

a. This rule prescribes the procedure in cases initiated by the staff, or upon a request by any person, to impose requirements by order, or to modify, suspend, or revoke a license, registration, or certificate or to take other action as may be proper against any person subject to the jurisdiction of the agency. The term “regulated entity” as used in this rule refers to any facility, person, partnership, corporation or other organization which is regulated by the agency by virtue of these rules, the Iowa Code, licensing documents, registrations, certificates, or other official regulatory promulgation. “Authorization” means license, registration, certificate, permit, or any other document issued or received by the agency that authorizes specific activities related to the possession and use of radioactive materials or radiation-producing machines in Iowa.

b. This rule also prescribes the procedures in cases initiated by the staff to impose civil penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 136C.4, to impose serious misdemeanor penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 136B.5 or to impose simple misdemeanor penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 136D.8.

38.9(2) Notice of violation.

a. In response to an alleged violation of any provision of the Iowa Code, these rules, the conditions of an authorization issued by the agency or any order issued by the agency, the agency may serve on the regulated entity a written notice of violation; a separate notice may be omitted if an order pursuant to 38.9(3) or demand for information pursuant to 38.9(5) is issued that otherwise identifies the apparent violation. The notice of violation will concisely state the alleged violation(s) and will require that the regulated entity submit, within 30 days of the date of the notice or other specified time, a written explanation or statement in reply including:

- (1) Corrective steps which have been taken by the regulated entity and the results achieved;
- (2) Corrective action which will be taken to prevent recurrence; and
- (3) The date when full compliance will be achieved.

b. The notice may require the regulated entity subject to the jurisdiction of the agency to admit or deny the violation and to state the reasons for the violation, if admitted. It may provide that, if an adequate reply is not received within the time specified in the notice, the agency may issue an order or a demand for information as to why the authorization should not be modified, suspended, or revoked or why such other action as may be proper should not be taken.

c. Violations are categorized according to five levels of severity, which are:

- (1) Severity Levels I and II: Violations are of very significant regulatory concern involving actual or high potential impact on the public health and safety.
- (2) Severity Level III: Violations are cause for significant concern.
- (3) Severity Level IV: Violations are less serious but are of more than minor concern and that, if left uncorrected, could lead to a more serious health and safety concern.
- (4) Severity Level V: Violations are of minor safety or environmental concern.

d. A group of violations may be evaluated in the aggregate and assigned a single higher severity level if the violations have the same underlying cause or if the violations contributed to or were unavoidable consequences of the underlying problem.

e. The severity level of a violation may be increased if the violation can be considered a repetitive violation. The term “repetitive violation” or “similar violation” means a violation that reasonably could have been prevented by a regulated entity’s corrective action for a previous violation normally occurring within the past two years of the inspection at issue or the period within the last two inspections, whichever is longer.

f. The severity level of a violation may be increased if the violation involves casual disregard of requirements, deception, or other indications of willfulness. The term “willfulness” is that characteristic of violations ranging from deliberate intent to violate or falsify to intentional disregard for regulatory requirements.

38.9(3) Orders.

a. The agency may institute a proceeding to modify, suspend, or revoke an authorization or to take other action as may be proper by serving on the regulated entity an order which will:

- (1) Allege the violations with which the regulated entity is charged, or the potentially hazardous conditions or other facts deemed to be sufficient grounds for the proposed action;

(2) Provide that the regulated entity may file a written answer to the order under oath or affirmation within 20 days of its date, or such other time as may be specified in the order;

(3) Inform the regulated entity of its right, within 20 days of the date of the order, or such other time as may be specified in the order, to demand a hearing on all or part of the order, except in a case where the regulated entity has consented in writing to the order;

(4) Specify the issues for hearing; and

(5) State the effective date of the order; if the agency finds that the public health, safety, or interest so requires or that the violation or conduct causing the violation is willful, the order may provide, for stated reasons, that the proposed action be immediately effective pending further order.

b. A regulated entity who receives an order may respond to an order under this subrule by filing a written answer under oath or affirmation. The answer shall specifically admit or deny each allegation or charge made in the order and may set forth the matters of fact and law on which the regulated entity relies, and, if the order is not consented to, the reasons as to why the order should not have been issued. Except as provided in paragraph “*d*” of this subrule, the answer may demand a hearing.

c. If the answer demands a hearing, the agency will issue an order designating the time and place of hearing.

d. An answer or stipulation may consent to the entry of an order in substantially the form proposed in the order with respect to all or some of the actions proposed in the order. The consent, in the answer or other written document, of the regulated entity to whom the order has been issued shall constitute a waiver by the regulated entity of a hearing, findings of fact and conclusions of law, and of all right to seek agency and judicial review or to contest the validity of the order in any forum as to those matters which have been consented to or agreed to or on which a hearing has not been requested. An order that has been consented to shall have the same force and effect as an order made after hearing by a presiding officer or the agency, and shall be effective as provided in the order.

38.9(4) *Settlement and compromise.* At any time after the issuance of an order designating the time and place of hearing in a proceeding to modify, suspend, or revoke an authorization, the staff and a regulated entity may enter into a stipulation for the settlement of the proceeding or the compromise of a civil penalty.

38.9(5) *Demand for information.*

a. The agency may issue to a regulated entity a demand for information for the purpose of determining whether an order under 38.9(3) should be issued, or whether other action should be taken, which demand will:

(1) Allege the violations with which the regulated entity is charged, or the potentially hazardous conditions or other facts deemed to be sufficient ground for issuing the demand; and

(2) Provide that the regulated entity must file a written answer to the demand for information under oath or affirmation within 20 days of its date, or such time as may be specified in the demand for information.

b. A regulated entity to whom the agency has issued a demand for information under this subrule must respond to the demand by filing a written answer under oath or affirmation. The regulated entity’s answer shall specifically admit or deny each allegation or charge made in the demand for information, and shall set forth the matters of fact and law on which the licensee relies. A person other than a licensee may answer as described above, or by setting forth its reasons why the demand should not have been issued and, if the requested information is not provided, the reasons why it is not provided.

c. Upon review of the answer filed pursuant to 38.9(5)“*a*”(2), or if no answer is filed, the agency may institute a proceeding pursuant to 38.9(3) to take such action as may be proper.

d. An answer may consent to the entry of an order pursuant to 38.9(3) in substantially the form proposed in the demand for information. Such consent shall constitute a waiver as provided in 38.9(3)“*d.*”

38.9(6) Civil penalties.

a. Before instituting any proceeding to impose a civil penalty under Iowa Code section 136C.4, the agency shall serve a written notice of violation upon the person charged. This notice may be included in a notice issued pursuant to 38.9(2). The notice of violation shall specify the date or dates, facts, and the nature of the alleged act or omission with which the person is charged and shall identify specifically the particular provision or provisions of the law, rule, regulation, license, permit, or cease and desist order involved in the alleged violation and must state the amount of each proposed penalty. The notice of violation shall also advise the person charged that the civil penalty may be paid in the amount specified therein, or the proposed imposition of the civil penalty may be protested in its entirety or in part, by a written answer, either denying the violation or showing extenuating circumstances. The notice of violation shall advise the person charged that upon failure to pay a civil penalty subsequently determined by the agency, if any, unless compromised, remitted, or mitigated, the fee shall be collected by civil action, pursuant to Iowa Code section 136C.4.

b. Within 20 days of the date of a notice of violation or other time specified in the notice, the person charged may either pay the penalty in the amount proposed or answer the notice of violation. The answer to the notice of violation shall state any facts, explanations, and arguments denying the charges of violation, or demonstrating any extenuating circumstances, error in the notice of violation, or other reason why the penalty should not be imposed and may request remission or mitigation of the penalty.

c. If the person charged with violation fails to answer within the time specified in 38.9(6)“*b.*,” an order may be issued imposing the civil penalty in the amount set forth in the notice of violation described in 38.9(6)“*a.*”

d. If the person charged with violation files an answer to the notice of violation, the agency, upon consideration of the answer, will issue an order dismissing the proceeding or imposing, mitigating, or remitting the civil penalty. The person charged may, within 20 days of the date of the order or other time specified in the order, request a hearing.

e. If the person charged with violation requests a hearing, the agency will issue an order designating the time and place of hearing.

f. If a hearing is held, an order will be issued after the hearing by the presiding officer or the agency dismissing the proceeding or imposing, mitigating, or remitting the civil penalty.

g. The agency may compromise any civil penalty, subject to the provisions of 38.9(4).

h. If the civil penalty is not compromised, or is not remitted by the presiding officer or the agency, and if payment is not made within ten days following either the service of the order described in 38.9(6)“*c.*” or “*f.*,” or the expiration of the time for requesting a hearing described in 38.9(6)“*d.*,” the agency may refer the matter to the attorney general for collection.

i. Except when payment is made after compromise or mitigation by the Department of Justice or as ordered by a court of the state, following reference of the matter to the attorney general for collection, payment of civil penalties imposed under Iowa Code section 136C.4 shall be made by check, draft, or money order payable to the Iowa Department of Public Health.

38.9(7) Requests for action under this rule.

a. Any person may file a request to institute a proceeding pursuant to 38.9(3) to modify, suspend, or revoke an authorization as may be proper. Such a request shall be addressed to the Chief, Bureau of Radiological Health, Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. The requests shall specify the action requested and set forth the facts that constitute the basis for the request. The bureau chief will discuss the matter with staff to determine appropriate action in accordance with 38.9(7) "b."

b. Within a reasonable time after a request pursuant to 38.9(7) "a" has been received, the bureau chief shall either institute the requested proceeding in accordance with this rule or shall advise the person who made the request in writing that no proceeding will be instituted, in whole or in part, with respect to the request, and the reasons for the decision.

c.(1) The bureau chief's decisions under this rule will be filed and within 25 days after the date of the bureau chief's decision under this rule that no proceeding will be instituted or other action taken in whole or in part, the agency may on its own motion review that decision, in whole or in part, to determine if the bureau chief has abused discretion. This review power does not limit in any way either the agency's supervisory power over delegated staff actions or the agency's power to consult with the staff on a formal or informal basis regarding institution of proceedings under this rule.

(2) No petition or other request for agency review of a bureau chief's decision under this rule will be entertained by the agency.

38.9(8) Impounding. The agency may impound or order the impounding of radioactive material in the possession of a person who fails to observe the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 136C, or any rules, license or registration conditions, or orders issued by this agency.

a. If agency action is necessary to protect the public health and safety, no prior notice need be given the owner or possessor. If agency action is not necessary to protect the public health and safety, the agency will give to either the owner or the possessor of the source of radiation written notice of the intention to impound the source of radiation.

(1) Either the owner or the possessor shall have 20 days from the date of personal service of certified mailing to request a hearing, except in the case where the regulated entity has consented in writing to the impoundment.

(2) If a hearing is requested, the agency will issue an order designating the time and place of hearing.

b. At the agency's direction, the impounded sources of radiation may be disposed of by:

(1) Returning the source of radiation to a properly licensed or registered owner that did not cause the emergency;

(2) Returning the source of radiation to a licensee or registrant after the emergency is over and after settlement of any compliance action; or

(3) Selling, destroying, or disposing of the source of radiation in another manner within the agency's discretion.

641—38.10(136C) Deliberate misconduct.

38.10(1) Any licensee, registrant, applicant for a license or certificate of registration, employee of a licensee, registrant or applicant; or any contractor (including a supplier or consultant), subcontractor, employee of a contractor or subcontractor of any licensee or registrant or applicant for a license or certificate of registration, who knowingly provides to any licensee, applicant, registrant, contractor, or subcontractor any components, equipment, materials, or other goods or services that relate to a licensee's, registrant's or applicant's activities in this rule, may not:

a. Engage in deliberate misconduct that causes or would have caused, if not detected, a licensee, registrant, or applicant to be in violation of any rule, regulation, or order; or any term, condition, or limitation of any license or registration issued by the agency; or

b. Deliberately submit to the agency, a licensee, registrant, applicant, or a licensee's, registrant's, or applicant's contractor or subcontractor, information that the person submitting the information knows to be incomplete or inaccurate in some respect material to the agency.

38.10(2) A person who violates paragraph 38.10(1) "a" or "b" may be subject to enforcement action in accordance with the procedures in 641—38.9(136C).

38.10(3) For the purposes of paragraph 38.10(1) "a," deliberate misconduct by a person means an intentional act or omission that the person knows:

a. Would cause a licensee, registrant, or applicant to be in violation of any rule, regulation, or order; or any term, condition, or limitation of any license issued by the agency; or

b. Constitutes a violation of a requirement, procedure, instruction, contract, purchase order, or policy of a licensee, registrant, applicant, contractor, or subcontractor.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 136C.

- [Filed 4/7/80, Notice 2/6/80—published 4/30/80, effective 7/1/80]
- [Filed 5/17/85, Notice 2/7/85—published 6/5/85, effective, see rule 38.18]
- [Filed 11/24/86, Notice 10/8/86—published 12/17/86, effective 1/21/87]
- [Filed 11/6/87, Notice 9/23/87—published 12/2/87, effective 1/6/88]
- [Filed 9/30/88, Notice 8/10/88—published 10/19/88, effective 11/23/88]
- [Filed emergency 11/9/89 after Notice 10/4/89—published 11/29/89, effective 11/9/89]
- [Filed 1/14/91, Notice 10/17/90—published 2/6/91, effective 3/13/91]◊
- [Filed 5/10/91, Notice 4/3/91—published 5/29/91, effective 8/28/91]
- [Filed 5/8/92, Notice 4/1/92—published 5/27/92, effective 7/1/92]
- [Filed 7/16/92, Notice 5/27/92—published 8/5/92, effective 9/9/92]
- [Filed emergency 8/14/92—published 9/2/92, effective 9/9/92]
- [Filed emergency 9/14/92 after Notice 7/22/92—published 9/30/92, effective 10/1/92]
- [Filed 11/5/92, Notice 9/30/92—published 11/25/92, effective 1/13/93]
- [Filed 9/17/93, Notice 8/4/93—published 10/13/93, effective 1/1/94]
- [Filed emergency 11/15/93—published 12/8/93, effective 11/15/93]
- [Filed 7/14/94, Notice 6/8/94—published 8/3/94, effective 9/7/94]
- [Filed 5/15/95, Notice 3/29/95—published 6/7/95, effective 7/12/95]
- [Filed 1/11/96, Notice 10/11/95—published 1/31/96, effective 3/6/96]
- [Filed 3/15/96, Notice 1/31/96—published 4/10/96, effective 5/15/96]
- [Filed 9/16/96, Notice 7/17/96—published 10/9/96, effective 11/16/96]
- [Filed 5/16/97, Notice 4/9/97—published 6/4/97, effective 7/9/97]
- [Filed 2/26/98, Notice 9/10/97—published 3/25/98, effective 4/29/98]
- [Filed 3/18/98, Notice 1/14/98—published 4/8/98, effective 7/1/98]
- [Filed 4/2/99, Notice 1/13/99—published 4/21/99, effective 7/1/99]
- [Filed 3/15/00, Notice 1/26/00—published 4/5/00, effective 5/10/00]
- [Filed 3/16/01, Notice 2/7/01—published 4/4/01, effective 5/9/01*]
- [Filed 5/10/01, Notice 4/4/01—published 5/30/01, effective 7/4/01]
- [Filed without Notice 1/10/02—published 2/6/02, effective 3/14/02]
- [Filed 3/14/02, Notice 2/6/02—published 4/3/02, effective 5/8/02]
- [Filed 11/15/02, Notice 10/2/02—published 12/11/02, effective 1/15/03]
- [Filed 3/14/03, Notice 2/5/03—published 4/2/03, effective 5/7/03]
- [Filed 11/17/03, Notice 10/1/03—published 12/10/03, effective 1/14/04]
- [Filed 3/12/04, Notice 2/4/04—published 3/31/04, effective 5/5/04]
- [Filed 3/11/05, Notice 2/2/05—published 3/30/05, effective 5/4/05]
- [Filed 3/9/06, Notice 2/1/06—published 3/29/06, effective 5/3/06]
- [Filed 3/16/07, Notice 1/31/07—published 4/11/07, effective 5/16/07]

◊Two ARCs

*Effective date of 38.8(11) delayed 70 days from May 9, 2001, by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held May 4, 2001. At its meeting held July 10, 2001, the Committee delayed the effective date until adjournment of the 2002 Session of the General Assembly.