

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY[501]

Regulatory Analysis

Notice of Intended Action to be published: 501—Chapter 14
“Iowa Law Enforcement Emergency Care Provider”

Iowa Code section(s) or chapter(s) authorizing rulemaking: 17A and 80B
State or federal law(s) implemented by the rulemaking: Iowa Code chapter 80B

Public Hearing

A public hearing at which persons may present their views orally or in writing will be held as follows:

July 29, 2026
9 to 10 a.m.

In person: 7105 NW 70th Avenue
Burma Road, Building A41
Johnston, Iowa
Online: us06web.zoom.us/j/89576540945

Public Comment

Any interested person may submit written comments concerning this Regulatory Analysis, which must be received by the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy no later than 4:30 p.m. on the date of the public hearing. Comments should be directed to:

Kristi Traynor
Iowa Law Enforcement Academy
P.O. Box 130
Johnston, Iowa 50131
Email: kristi.traynor@iowa.gov

Purpose and Summary

This proposed rulemaking rescinds Chapter 14 because the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy Council decided to transition from the Iowa Law Enforcement Emergency Care Provider (ILEECP) program to a standardized national curriculum, tactical medicine, utilized by law enforcement agencies nationwide and currently used in many parts of the State for ongoing professional development. The ILEECPP program caused confusion for the law enforcement community, and constituents have signaled a desire to move to medical training better aligned to law enforcement duties and responsibilities.

Analysis of Impact

1. **Persons affected by the proposed rulemaking:**

• **Classes of persons that will bear the costs of the proposed rulemaking:**

This proposed rulemaking does not have a cost to the public.

• **Classes of persons that will benefit from the proposed rulemaking:**

This proposed rulemaking rescinds a program that was unique to Iowa and confusing for the law enforcement community. While all new law enforcement officers are required to secure an ILEECPP card, since 2022 only 2 percent of all officers renewed their ILEECPP card. The Council’s move to the nationally utilized tactical medicine program ensures more standardized training throughout the State, which benefits both the law enforcement community and the public by more closely aligning with

the type of emergency care provided by law enforcement officers and reserve officers on scene while waiting for specially trained medical personnel.

2. Impact of the proposed rulemaking, economic or otherwise, including the nature and amount of all the different kinds of costs that would be incurred:

- **Quantitative description of impact:**

The transition to training Iowa's law enforcement officers and reserve officers in tactical medicine is consistent with current law enforcement trends; tactical medicine utilization in law enforcement has grown over the last 20 years. Tactical medicine is currently being taught to many Iowa law enforcement agencies by other entities, including the federally funded Midwest Counterdrug Training Center (MCTC) located at Camp Dodge and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). MCTC offers tuition-free, specialized courses to civilian law enforcement personnel. These courses can be supplemented by current Academy instructional staff with tactical medical training.

- **Qualitative description of impact:**

The main advantage is tactical medicine is a standardized training program designed to teach law enforcement and reserve officers to provide life-saving medical care extremely quickly. These immediate responses and life-saving medical interventions may result in better care and improved outcomes of those injured on scene.

3. Costs to the State:

- **Implementation and enforcement costs borne by the agency or any other agency:**

There will be no implementation or enforcement costs for rescinding Chapter 14 and transitioning to tactical medicine training. The MCTC already provides tuition-free, specialized training to Iowa law enforcement, and the Academy has instructional staff qualified to supplement that training.

- **Anticipated effect on State revenues:**

This proposed rulemaking has no anticipated impact on State revenues.

4. Comparison of the costs and benefits of the proposed rulemaking to the costs and benefits of inaction:

This proposed rulemaking improves an area of training that was unique to Iowa and an underutilized training area for Iowa's law enforcement community. It further transitions Iowa's training to align with current national law enforcement standards and will ensure basic academy training better aligns with ongoing training utilized by many Iowa law enforcement agencies. Since 2023, MCTC has trained 410 Iowa law enforcement officers and 347 out-of-state law enforcement officers in tactical medicine, further illustrating a desire for this standardized training content.

5. Determination whether less costly methods or less intrusive methods exist for achieving the purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

No less costly methods exist than to rescind a program unique to Iowa that is inconsistent with national law enforcement standards. The Council's decision to transition to a nationally accepted and standardized program is in accordance with the goals and directives of Executive Order 10.

6. Alternative methods considered by the agency:

- **Description of any alternative methods that were seriously considered by the agency:**

No alternatives were considered.

- **Reasons why alternative methods were rejected in favor of the proposed rulemaking:**

Not applicable.

Small Business Impact

If the rulemaking will have a substantial impact on small business, include a discussion of whether it would be feasible and practicable to do any of the following to reduce the impact of the rulemaking on small business:

- Establish less stringent compliance or reporting requirements in the rulemaking for small business.

- Establish less stringent schedules or deadlines in the rulemaking for compliance or reporting requirements for small business.
- Consolidate or simplify the rulemaking's compliance or reporting requirements for small business.
- Establish performance standards to replace design or operational standards in the rulemaking for small business.
- Exempt small business from any or all requirements of the rulemaking.

If legal and feasible, how does the rulemaking use a method discussed above to reduce the substantial impact on small business?

The proposed rulemaking does not have a substantial impact on small business. This rulemaking does not establish design or operational standards.

Text of Proposed Rulemaking

ITEM 1. Rescind and reserve **501—Chapter 14.**