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The Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) Supplement is published biweekly pursuant to Iowa Code sections 2B.5A and 17A.6. The Supplement is a compilation of updated Iowa Administrative Code chapters that reflect rule changes which have been adopted by agencies and filed with the Administrative Rules Coordinator as provided in Iowa Code sections 7.17, 17A.4, and 17A.5 and published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin bearing the same publication date as the one for this Supplement. To determine the specific changes to the rules, refer to the Iowa Administrative Bulletin. To maintain a loose-leaf set of the IAC, insert the chapters according to the instructions included in the Supplement.

In addition to the rule changes adopted by agencies, the chapters may reflect objection to a rule or a portion of a rule filed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee (ARRC), the Governor, or the Attorney General pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.4(6); an effective date delay or suspension imposed by the ARRC pursuant to section 17A.8(9) or 17A.8(10); rescission of a rule by the Governor pursuant to section 17A.4(8); nullification of a rule by the General Assembly pursuant to Article III, section 40, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa; other action relating to rules enacted by the General Assembly; updated chapters for the Uniform Rules on Agency Procedure; or an editorial change to a rule by the Administrative Code Editor pursuant to Iowa Code section 2B.13(2).

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR UPDATING THE

IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Agency names and numbers in bold below correspond to the divider tabs in the IAC binders. New and replacement chapters included in this Supplement are listed below. Carefully remove and insert chapters accordingly.

Editor's telephone 515.281.3355 or 515.242.6873

Real Estate Appraiser Examining Board[193F]

Replace Chapters 1 and 2

Human Services Department[441]

Replace Analysis

Replace Chapter 156

Inspections and Appeals Department[481]

Replace Chapters 485 to 491

Replace Chapter 551

Replace Chapter 557

Law Enforcement Academy[501]

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Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department[605]

Replace Analysis

Replace Chapters 10 and 11

Public Health Department[641]

Replace Analysis

Replace Chapter 127

Replace Chapter 192

CHAPTER 1
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

[Prior to 2/20/02, see 193F—Chapters 2, 9 and 11]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 5/22/29

193F—1.1(543D) Description.

1.1(1) The purpose of the real estate appraiser examining board is to administer and enforce the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 543D with regard to the appraisal of real property in the state of Iowa, examination of candidates, issuance of licenses, investigation of alleged violations by licensees, and discipline of those regulated by the board. Through its actions, the board seeks to promote and maintain a high level of public trust in professional appraisal practice.

1.1(2) The board maintains an office at 6200 Park Avenue, Suite 100, Des Moines, Iowa 50321.

1.1(3) All board action under Iowa Code chapter 543D will be taken under the supervision of the director, as provided in Iowa Code section 543D.23 and these implementing rules.

[ARC 7837C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 1/22/25]

193F—1.2(543D) Administrative authority.

1.2(1) The director is vested with authority to review, approve, modify, or reject all board action pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 543D. The director may exercise all authority conferred upon the board and has to have access to all records and information to which the board has access. In supervising the board, the director will independently evaluate the substantive merits of recommended or proposed board actions which may be anticompetitive.

1.2(2) In performing its duties and in exercising its authority under Iowa Code chapter 543D, the board may take action without preclearance by the director if the action is ministerial or nondiscretionary. As used in this chapter, the words “ministerial or nondiscretionary” include any action expressly mandated by state or federal law, rule, or regulation; by the AQB; or by the appraisal subcommittee. The board may, for example, grant or deny an application for initial or reciprocal certification as a real estate appraiser, an application for registration as an associate real estate appraiser, or an application for a temporary practice permit by an out-of-state appraiser, on any ground expressly mandated by state or federal law, rule, or regulation; by the AQB; or by the appraisal subcommittee.

1.2(3) Prior to taking discretionary action under Iowa Code chapter 543D, the board will secure approval of the director if the proposed action is or may be anticompetitive. As used in this chapter, the word “discretionary” includes any action that is authorized but not expressly imposed by state or federal law, rule, or regulation; by the AQB; or by the appraisal subcommittee. Examples of discretionary action include orders in response to petitions for rulemaking, declaratory orders, or waivers from rules, rulemaking, disciplinary proceedings against licensees, administrative proceedings against unlicensed persons, or any action commenced in the district court.

1.2(4) Determining whether any particular action is or may be anticompetitive is necessarily a fact-based inquiry dependent on a number of factors, including potential impact on the market or restraint of trade. With respect to disciplinary actions, for instance, a proceeding against a single licensee for violating appraisal standards would not have an impact on the broader market and would accordingly not be an anticompetitive action. Commencement of disciplinary proceedings which affect all or a substantial subset of appraisers may have a significant market impact. When in doubt as to whether a proposed discretionary action is or may be anticompetitive, the board may submit the proposed action to the director for preclearance.

1.2(5) A person aggrieved by any final action of the board taken under Iowa Code chapter 543D may appeal that action to the director within 20 days of the date the board issues the action.

a. The appeal process applies whether the board action at issue was ministerial or nondiscretionary, or discretionary, and whether the proposed action was or was not submitted through a preclearance process before the director.

b. No person aggrieved by a final action of the board may seek judicial review of that action without first appealing the action to the director.

c. Records, filings, and requests for public information. Final board action, regardless of whether such board action is ministerial, nondiscretionary, or discretionary, will be immediately effective when issued by the board but is subject to review or appeal to the director. If a timely review is initiated or a timely appeal is taken, the effectiveness of such final board action will be delayed during the pendency of such review or appeal.

[ARC 7837C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

193F—1.3(543D) Annual meeting. The annual meeting of the board will be the first meeting scheduled after April 30. At this time, the chairperson and vice chairperson are elected to serve until their successors are elected.

[ARC 7837C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

193F—1.4(543D) Other meetings. In addition to the annual meeting, and in addition to other meetings, the time and place of which may be fixed by resolution of the board, any meeting may be called by the chairperson of the board or by joint call of a majority of its members.

[ARC 7837C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

193F—1.5(543D) Executive officer's duties.

1.5(1) The executive officer is to cause complete records to be kept of applications for examination and registration, certificates and permits granted, and all necessary information in regard thereto.

1.5(2) The executive officer is to determine when the legal obligations for certification and registration have been satisfied with regard to issuance of certificates or registrations, and the executive officer will submit to the board any questionable application.

1.5(3) The executive officer will keep accurate minutes of the meetings of the board. The executive officer will keep a list of the names of persons issued certificates as certified general real property appraisers, certified residential real property appraisers and associate real property appraisers.

[ARC 7837C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

193F—1.6(543D) Records, filings, and requests for public information. Unless otherwise specified by the rules of the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing, the board is the principal custodian of its own agency orders, statements of law or policy issued by the board, legal documents, and other public documents on file with the board.

1.6(1) Any person may examine public records promulgated or maintained by the board at its office during regular business hours.

1.6(2) Deadlines. Unless the context dictates otherwise, such as is the case for timely renewal of a registration or certificate, any deadline for filing a document will be extended to the next working day when the deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or official state holiday.

[ARC 7837C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

193F—1.7(543D) Adoption, amendment or repeal of administrative rules.

1.7(1) The board is authorized to adopt, amend or repeal its administrative rules in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 17A.4. Prior to the adoption, amendment or repeal of any rule of the board, any interested person, as described in Iowa Code section 17A.4(1)“*b*,” may submit any data, views, or arguments in writing concerning such rule or may request to make an oral presentation concerning such rule. Such written comments or requests to make oral presentations are to be filed with the board at its official address and should clearly state:

a. The name, address, and telephone number of the person or agency authoring the comment or request;

b. The number and title of the proposed rule, which is the subject of the comment or request as given in the Notice of Intended Action;

c. The general content of the oral presentation. A separate comment or request to make an oral presentation will be made for each proposed rule to which remarks are to be asserted.

1.7(2) The board will acknowledge receipt and acceptance for consideration of written comments and requests to make oral presentations.

1.7(3) Written comments received after the deadline set forth in the Notice of Intended Action may be accepted by the board although their consideration is not assured. Requests to make an oral presentation received after the deadline will not be accepted and will be returned to the requester.

[ARC 7837C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

193F—1.8(543D) Types of appraiser classifications. There are four types of appraiser classifications:

1. Associate residential real property appraiser. This classification consists of those persons who meet the obligations of 193F—Chapter 4.

2. Associate general property appraiser. This classification consists of those persons who meet the obligations of 193F—Chapter 4.

3. Certified residential real property appraiser. This classification consists of those persons who meet the obligations of 193F—Chapter 5.

4. Certified general real property appraiser. This classification consists of those persons who meet the obligations of 193F—Chapter 5.

[ARC 7837C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

193F—1.9(543D) Qualified state appraiser certifying agency.

1.9(1) The real estate appraiser examining board is a state appraiser certifying agency in compliance with Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA). As a result, persons who are issued certificates by the board to practice as certified real estate appraisers are authorized under federal law to perform appraisal services for federally related transactions and are identified as such in the National Registry maintained by the Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC).

1.9(2) The board will adhere to the criteria established by the Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB) of the Appraisal Foundation when registering associate appraisers or certifying certified appraisers under Iowa Code chapter 543D. To the extent that the rules conflict with the minimum obligations outlined in the current version of the AQB criteria, the minimum standards established in the criteria will apply and these rules will give way to the minimum obligations to comply with federal rule, law, or policy.

[ARC 7837C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

193F—1.10(543D) AQB criteria.

1.10(1) No person may be certified as a certified appraiser unless the person is eligible under the January 1, 2026, AQB criteria.

1.10(2) The January 1, 2026, AQB criteria outline the conditions under which applicants for certification are eligible to take the mandated examinations.

[ARC 7837C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24; ARC 0078D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 543D.4, 543D.5, 543D.7, 543D.17, 543D.20 and 543D.22 and chapter 272C.

[Filed 8/1/91, Notice 5/29/91—published 8/21/91, effective 9/25/91]

[Filed emergency 4/9/93—published 4/28/93, effective 4/9/93]

[Filed 12/12/95, Notice 10/25/95—published 1/3/96, effective 2/7/96]

[Filed 2/28/96, Notice 1/3/96—published 3/27/96, effective 5/1/96]

[Filed 4/30/99, Notice 3/24/99—published 5/19/99, effective 6/23/99]

[Filed 2/1/02, Notice 11/28/01—published 2/20/02, effective 3/27/02]

[Filed 9/26/02, Notice 8/21/02—published 10/16/02, effective 11/20/02]

[Filed 2/22/07, Notice 1/17/07—published 3/14/07, effective 4/18/07]

[Filed ARC 7774B (Notice ARC 7595B, IAB 2/25/09), IAB 5/20/09, effective 6/24/09]
[Filed ARC 1467C (Notice ARC 1410C, IAB 4/2/14), IAB 5/28/14, effective 7/2/14]
[Filed ARC 2808C (Notice ARC 2710C, IAB 9/14/16), IAB 11/9/16, effective 1/1/17]
[Filed ARC 3084C (Notice ARC 2966C, IAB 3/15/17), IAB 5/24/17, effective 6/28/17]
[Filed ARC 4169C (Notice ARC 4006C, IAB 9/26/18), IAB 12/5/18, effective 1/9/19]
[Filed ARC 4379C (Notice ARC 4224C, IAB 1/16/19), IAB 3/27/19, effective 5/1/19]
[Filed ARC 4707C (Notice ARC 4567C, IAB 7/31/19), IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19]
[Filed ARC 5237C (Notice ARC 5126C, IAB 8/12/20), IAB 10/21/20, effective 11/25/20]
[Filed ARC 5484C (Notice ARC 5261C, IAB 11/4/20), IAB 2/24/21, effective 3/31/21]
[Filed ARC 5785C (Notice ARC 5611C, IAB 5/5/21), IAB 7/28/21, effective 9/1/21]
[Filed ARC 6170C (Notice ARC 6017C, IAB 11/3/21), IAB 2/9/22, effective 3/16/22]
[Filed ARC 6375C (Notice ARC 6254C, IAB 3/23/22), IAB 6/29/22, effective 8/3/22]
[Filed ARC 7837C (Notice ARC 7257C, IAB 1/24/24), IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]
[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 1/22/25]
[Filed ARC 0078D (Notice ARC 9537C, IAB 9/17/25), IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

CHAPTER 2
DEFINITIONS

[Prior to 2/20/02, see 193F—Chapter 1]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 5/22/29

193F—2.1(543D) Applicability. The following definitions apply to the rules of the real estate appraiser examining board:

“*Appraisal Foundation*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 543D.2(3).

“*Appraisal subcommittee*” means the appraisal subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.

“*AQB*” means the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation.

“*AQB Criteria*” or “*the Criteria*” means the Real Property Appraiser Qualification Criteria and Interpretations of the Criteria, effective as of January 1, 2026.

“*ASB*” means the Appraisal Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation.

“*Associate real property appraiser*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 543D.2(6).

“*Certified appraiser*” means an individual who has been certified in one of the following two classifications:

1. The certified residential real property appraiser classification is qualified to appraise one to four residential units without regard to value or complexity.

2. The certified general real property appraiser classification is qualified to appraise all types of real property.

“*Director*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 543D.2(9)“*a.*”

“*FFIEC*” means the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.

“*FIRREA*” means the Financial Institutions Reform Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989.

“*USPAP*” means the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice published by the Appraisal Foundation, effective as of January 1, 2024.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 543D.2.

[ARC 7838C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24; ARC 0079D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

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[Filed 12/12/95, Notice 10/25/95—published 1/3/96, effective 2/7/96]

[Filed 4/30/99, Notice 3/24/99—published 5/19/99, effective 6/23/99]

[Filed 2/1/02, Notice 11/28/01—published 2/20/02, effective 3/27/02]

[Filed 11/2/07, Notice 8/29/07—published 11/21/07, effective 12/26/07]

[Filed ARC 9865B (Notice ARC 9716B, IAB 9/7/11), IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12]

[Filed ARC 2808C (Notice ARC 2710C, IAB 9/14/16), IAB 11/9/16, effective 1/1/17]

[Filed ARC 7838C (Notice ARC 7258C, IAB 1/24/24), IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

[Filed ARC 0079D (Notice ARC 9538C, IAB 9/17/25), IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT[441]

Rules transferred from Social Services Department[770] to Human Services Department[498], see 1983 Iowa Acts, Senate File 464, effective July 1, 1983.

Rules transferred from agency number [498] to [441] to conform with the reorganization numbering scheme in general, IAC Supp. 2/11/87.

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[Previously appeared as Ch 137—renumbered IAB 2/29/84]
[Prior to 2/11/87, Human Services[498]]

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441—156.1(234) Definitions.

“*Child welfare services*” means age-appropriate activities to maintain a child’s connection to the child’s family and community, to promote reunification or other permanent placement, and to facilitate a child’s transition to adulthood.

“*Cost of foster care*” means the maintenance and supervision costs of foster family care, the maintenance costs and child welfare service costs of group care, and the maintenance and service costs of supervised apartment living and shelter care. The cost for foster family care supervision and for supervised apartment living services provided directly by the department caseworker is \$250 per month. When using this average monthly charge results in unearned income or parental liability being collected in excess of the cost of foster care, the excess funds will be placed in the child’s escrow account. The cost for supervised apartment living services purchased from a private provider are to be the actual costs paid by the department.

“*Earned income*” means income in the form of a salary, wages, tips, bonuses, commissions earned as an employee, income from job corps or profit from self-employment.

“*Escrow account*” means an interest-bearing account in a bank or savings and loan association that is maintained by the department in the name of a particular child.

“*Family foster care supervision*” means the support, assistance, and oversight provided by department caseworkers to children in family foster care and directed toward achievement of the child’s permanency plan goals.

“*Foster care*” means substitute care furnished on a 24-hour-a-day basis to an eligible child in a licensed or approved facility by a person or agency other than the child’s parent or guardian but does not include care provided in a family home through an informal arrangement for a period of 20 days or less. Child foster care includes but is not limited to the provision of food, lodging, training, education, supervision and health care.

“*Foster family care*” means foster care provided by a foster family licensed by the department according to 441—Chapter 113, approved by the department according to Iowa Code chapter 237, or licensed or approved by the placing state. The care includes the provision of food, lodging, clothing, transportation, recreation, and training that is appropriate for the child’s age and mental and physical capacity.

“*Group care maintenance*” means food, clothing, shelter, school supplies, personal incidentals, daily care, general parenting, discipline, and supervision of children to ensure their well-being and safety, and administration of maintenance items provided in a group care facility.

“*Income*” means earned and unearned income.

“*Inflation factor*” means the amount by which the consumer price index for all urban consumers increased during the calendar year ending December 31 that preceded the contractor’s fiscal year end.

“*Intellectual disabilities professional*” means a psychologist, physician, registered nurse, educator, social worker, physical or occupational therapist, speech therapist or audiologist who meets the educational requirements for the profession, as required in the state of Iowa, and has at least one year of experience working with persons with an intellectual disability.

“*Kinship caregiver*” means, for this chapter only, a person to whom a child is related by blood, marriage, or adoption, or a person who has a significant, committed, positive relationship with the child, who is caring for a child in foster care pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 232.

“*Kinship foster care approval*” means the authorization granted to the caregiver by the department to provide child foster care through an expedited process according to Iowa Code chapter 237 and

allows the kinship caregiver to receive maximum financial support and to obtain the information and resources necessary to meet the needs of a child under a court-ordered placement with the kinship caregiver.

“Mental health professional” means a person who meets all of the following conditions:

1. Holds at least a master’s degree in a mental health field, including but not limited to psychology, counseling and guidance, psychiatric nursing and social work; or is a doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine; and
2. Holds a current Iowa license when required by the Iowa professional licensure laws (such as a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a marital and family therapist, a mental health counselor, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, a psychiatric nurse, or a social worker); and
3. Has at least two years of postdegree experience supervised by a mental health professional in assessing mental health problems, mental illness, and service needs and in providing mental health services.

“Parent” means the biological or adoptive parent of the child.

“Parental liability” means a parent’s liability for the support of a child during the period of foster care placement. Liability is determined pursuant to 441—Chapter 99.

“Physician” means a licensed medical or osteopathic doctor as defined in Iowa Code section 135.1(4).

“Prevailing rate” means the maximum combined service and maintenance reimbursement rate the department pays to contracted shelter care providers as authorized by the legislature.

“Provider” means the entity that has executed a contract with the department to provide services.

“Service area manager” means the department employee or designee responsible for managing department offices and personnel within the service area and for implementing policies and procedures of the department.

“Special needs child” means a child with needs for emotional care, behavioral care, or physical and personal care that require additional skills, knowledge, or responsibility on the part of the foster parents, as measured by Form 470-4401, Foster Child Behavioral Assessment.

“Unearned income” means any income that is not earned income and includes supplemental security income (SSI) and other funds available to a child residing in a foster care placement.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 234.39.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.2(234) Foster care recovery. The department will recover the cost of foster care provided by the department pursuant to the rules in this chapter and the rules in 441—Chapter 99, which establishes policies and procedures for the computation and collection of parental liability by child support services.

156.2(1) Funds are to be applied to the cost of foster care in the following order and each source exhausted before utilizing the next funding source:

- a. Unearned income of the child.
- b. Parental liability of the noncustodial parent.
- c. Parental liability of custodial parent(s).

156.2(2) The department serves as payee to receive the child’s unearned income. When a parent or guardian is not available or is unwilling to do so, the department is responsible for applying for benefits on behalf of a child placed in the care of the department. Until the department becomes payee, the payee shall forward benefits to the department. For voluntary foster care placements of children aged 18 and over, the child is the payee for the unearned income. The child shall forward these benefits, up to the actual cost of foster care, to the department.

156.2(3) The custodial parent shall assign child support payments to the department.

156.2(4) Unearned income of a child and parental liability of the noncustodial parent is placed in an account from whence it is applied toward the cost of the child’s current foster care and the remainder placed in an escrow account.

156.2(5) When a child has funds in escrow, these funds may be used by the department to meet the current needs of the child not covered by the foster care payments and not prohibited by the source of the funds.

156.2(6) When the child leaves foster care, funds in escrow are paid to the custodial parent(s) or guardian or to the child when the child has attained the age of majority unless a guardian has been appointed.

156.2(7) When a child who has unearned income returns home after the first day of a month, the remaining portion of the unearned income (based on the number of days in the particular month) is made available to the child and the child's parents, guardian or custodian, if the child is eligible for the unearned income while in the home of a parent, guardian or custodian.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 234.39.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.3(234) Rate of maintenance payment for foster family care.

156.3(1) *Basic rate.* A monthly payment for care in a foster family home licensed in Iowa will be made to the foster family based on the following schedule:

<u>Age of child</u>	<u>Daily rate</u>
0 through 5	\$18.50
6 through 11	\$19.24
12 through 15	\$21.06
16 or over	\$21.34

156.3(2) *Out-of-state rate.* A monthly payment for care in a foster family home licensed or approved in another state will be made to the foster family based on the rate schedule in effect in Iowa, except that the service area manager or designee may authorize a payment to the foster family at the rate in effect in the other state if the child's family lives in that state and the goal is to reunite the child with the family.

156.3(3) *Mother and child in foster care.* When the child in foster care is a mother whose young child is in placement with her, the rate paid to the foster family is based on the daily rate for the mother according to the rate schedule in subrules 156.6(1) and 156.6(4) and for the child according to the rate schedule in subrule 156.6(1). The foster parents shall provide a portion of the young child's rate to the mother to meet the partial maintenance needs of the young child as defined in the case permanency plan.

156.3(4) *Kinship foster care.* When the child in foster care is court-ordered to placement with an approved kinship caregiver to provide child foster care, the rate paid to the approved kinship caregiver is based on the daily amount according to the rate schedule in subrule 156.6(1).

a. When a foster family provides care to a sibling group of three or more children, an additional payment of \$1 per day per child may be authorized for each nonspecial needs child in the sibling group.

b. When the foster family's responsibilities in the case permanency plan include providing transportation related to family or preplacement visits outside the community in which the foster family lives, the department caseworker may authorize an additional maintenance payment of \$1 per day. Expenses over the monthly amount may be reimbursed with prior approval by the department caseworker. Eligible expenses include the actual cost of the most reasonable passenger fare or gas.

c. A supervisor may approve an additional maintenance payment above the basic rate in subrule 156.6(1) to meet the child's special needs as identified by the child's score on Form 470-4401, Foster Child Behavioral Assessment. The department caseworker will complete Form 470-4401, Foster Child Behavioral Assessment, within 30 days of the child's initial entry into foster care.

(1) Additional maintenance payments made under this paragraph can begin no earlier than the first day of the month following the month in which Form 470-4401, Foster Child Behavioral Assessment is completed and will be awarded as follows:

1. Behavioral needs rated at level 1 qualify for a payment of \$4.81 per day.
 2. Behavioral needs rated at level 2 qualify for a payment of \$9.62 per day.
 3. Behavioral needs rated at level 3 qualify for a payment of \$14.44 per day.
- (2) The department will review the child's need for this difficulty of care maintenance payment using Form 470-4401, Foster Child Behavioral Assessment:
1. Whenever the child's behavior changes significantly;
 2. When the child's placement changes;
 3. After termination of parental rights, in preparation for negotiating an adoption subsidy or pre-subsidy payment; and
 4. Before a court hearing on guardianship subsidy.
- d. All maintenance payments, including difficulty of care payments, are to be documented on Form 470-0716, Foster Family Placement Contract.

156.3(5) *Payment method.* All foster family maintenance payments shall be made directly to the foster family.

156.3(6) *Return of overpayments.* When a foster family has received payments in excess of those allowed under this chapter, the department caseworker shall ask the foster family to return the overpayment. If the foster family is returning the overpayment to the department, the department caseworker shall note the monthly amount the foster family agrees to pay in the family's case file. The amount returned cannot be less than \$50 per month.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 234.38 and chapter 237.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.4(234) Kinship caregiver payment.

156.4(1) A kinship caregiver payment is a monthly payment to financially support the care of a child in a kinship caregiver's home. If approved by the department, kinship caregiver payment will be provided for a period of up to four months.

156.4(2) All of the following conditions apply:

- a. For each eligible child living in a kinship placement, a caregiver will receive a monthly payment according to the basic rate schedule in subrule 156.6(1) as a result of a court-ordered placement.
- b. The payment will begin after 14 days of the child's placement in the kinship caregiver's home. The 14-day requirement is waived if the child enters the kinship caregiver's home immediately following a paid placement for at least 30 days.
- c. The payment will continue for up to four months.
- d. The kinship caregiver payment will be terminated if the child no longer resides in the home.
- e. Kinship caregivers who receive a foster care payment are not eligible to receive a kinship caregiver payment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 232.102.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.5(234) Additional payments.

156.5(1) *Clothing allowance.*

a. When, in the judgment of the department caseworker, clothing is needed at the time the child is removed from the child's home and placed in foster care and annually thereafter as needed based on the date the child entered foster care, an allowance may be authorized, not to exceed \$500 for the child through the age of 12 and \$750 for the child aged 13 and older, to purchase clothing.

b. When clothing is purchased by the foster family, the foster family shall submit receipts to the department caseworker within 30 days of purchase for auditing purposes, using Form 470-1952, Foster Care Clothing Allowance.

156.5(2) *Supervised apartment living.* When a child is initially placed in supervised apartment living, the service area manager or designee may authorize an allowance not to exceed \$630 if the child does not have sufficient resources to cover initial costs.

156.5(3) *Medical care.* When a child in foster care needs medical care or examinations that are not covered by the Medicaid program and no other source of payment is available, the cost may be paid from foster care funds with the approval of the service area manager or designee. Eligible costs include emergency room care, medical treatment by out-of-state providers who refuse to participate in the Iowa Medicaid program, and excessive expenses for nonprescription drugs or supplies. Requests for payment for out-of-state medical treatment and for nonprescription drugs or supplies shall be approved prior to the care being provided or the drugs or supplies purchased. Claims shall be submitted to the department on Form GAX, General Accounting Expenditure, within 90 days after the service is provided. The rate of payment will be the same as allowed under the Iowa Medicaid program.

156.5(4) *Transportation for medical care.* When a child in foster family care has expenses for transportation to receive medical care that cannot be covered by the Medicaid program, the expenses may be paid from foster care funds, with the approval of the service area manager. The claim for all the expenses shall be submitted to the department on Form GAX, General Accounting Expenditure, within 90 days after the trip. This payment cannot duplicate or supplement payment through the Medicaid program. The expenses may include the actual cost of meals, parking, child care, lodging, passenger fare, or mileage at the rate granted state employees.

156.5(5) *Funeral expense.* When a child under the guardianship of the department dies, the department will pay funeral expenses not covered by the child's resources, insurance or other death benefits, the child's legal parents, or the child's county of legal settlement, not to exceed \$650. The claim shall be submitted by the funeral director to the department on Form GAX, General Accounting Expenditure, and approved by the service area manager. Claims shall be submitted within 90 days after the child's death.

156.5(6) *School fees.* Payment for required school fees of a child in foster family care or supervised apartment living that exceeds \$5 may be authorized by the department caseworker in an amount not to exceed \$50 per calendar year if the child does not have sufficient escrow funds to cover the cost. Required school fees include:

- a. Fees required for participation in school or extracurricular activities; and
- b. Fees related to enrolling a child in preschool when a mental health professional or an intellectual disabilities professional has recommended school attendance.

156.5(7) *Respite care.* Respite care for a child in family foster care shall be for up to 24 days per calendar year per placement. Except for a certified respite provider, respite shall be provided by a licensed foster family. The payment rate to the respite foster family is the rate authorized under rule 441—156.6(234) to meet the needs of the child. Certified respite providers deliver foster child respite services in the foster family home for at least five hours a day at \$20 per day.

156.5(8) *Tangible goods, child care, and ancillary services.* To the extent that a foster child's escrow funds are not available, the service area manager or designee may authorize reimbursement to foster parents for the following:

a. Tangible goods for a special needs child, including but not limited to building modifications, medical equipment not covered by Medicaid, specialized educational materials not covered by educational funds, and communication devices not covered by Medicaid.

b. Child care services when the foster parents are working, the child is not in school, and the provision of child care is identified in the child's case permanency plan.

(1) Child care services shall be provided by a licensed foster parent or a licensed or registered child care provider when available.

(2) When foster parents elect to become child care providers, they shall be registered pursuant to 441—Chapter 110.

c. Ancillary services needed by the foster parent to meet the needs of a special needs child, including but not limited to specialized classes when directed by the case permanency plan.

d. Ancillary services needed by the special needs child, including but not limited to recreation fees, in-home tutoring and specialized classes not covered by education funds.

e. Requests for tangible goods, child care, and ancillary services shall be submitted to the service area manager for approval on Form 470-3056, Request for Tangible Goods, Child Care, and Ancillary Services. Payment rates for tangible goods and ancillary services will be comparable to prevailing community standards. Payment rates for child care are established pursuant to 441—subrule 170.4(7).

f. Prior payment authorization will be issued by the service area manager before tangible goods, child care, and ancillary services are purchased by or for foster parents.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 234.38.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.6(234) Rate of payment for foster group care.

156.6(1) *In-state reimbursement.* Contracted foster group care facilities licensed or approved in the state of Iowa will be paid for group care maintenance and child welfare services in accordance with contracted terms.

a. Additional payment for group care maintenance may be authorized if a facility provides care for a mother and her young child according to subrule 156.9(4).

b. No less than annually, the department will redetermine the allocation of the combined child welfare service per diem rate between the maintenance and service portions plus the inflation factor based on review of the verified Form 470-5421, Combined Cost Report. If the new allocation differs from the current allocation, the department will:

(1) Reallocate the combined child welfare service per diem for foster group care between the maintenance and service portions plus the inflation factor of the combined rate; and

(2) Notify all providers of any change in the allocation between maintenance and service rates.

156.6(2) *Out-of-state group care payment rate.* When the department determines that appropriate care is not available in Iowa and a licensed or approved contractor outside Iowa is used, the payment rate for contracted foster group care services will be the Iowa rate unless the director grants an exception. The rate cannot exceed the rate paid for clients from that state.

156.6(3) *Out-of-state placement determination.*

a. Placement. When determining whether appropriate care is available within the state, the director will consider each of the following:

(1) Whether the child's treatment needs are exceptional.

(2) Whether appropriate in-state alternatives are available.

(3) Whether an appropriate in-state alternative could be developed by using juvenile court-ordered service funds or wrap-around funds.

(4) Whether the placement and additional payment are expected to be time-limited with anticipated outcomes identified.

(5) If the placement has been approved by the service area manager or chief juvenile court officer.

b. Procedure. The service area manager or chief juvenile court officer will submit the request for director's exception to the department. This request will be made in advance of placing the child and should allow a minimum of two weeks for a response. The request should contain documentation addressing the criteria for director's approval listed in paragraph 156.6(3) "a."

156.6(4) *Mother-young child rate.* When a group foster care facility provides foster care for a mother and her young child, an additional maintenance rate will cover the maintenance needs of the young child. No additional amount is allowed for service needs of the child.

a. The rate is set in the provider contract. The young child maintenance rate is limited to the costs associated with food, clothing, shelter, personal incidentals, and supervision for each young child and cannot exceed the maintenance rate for the mother. Costs for day care cannot be included in the maintenance rate.

b. Unless the court has transferred custody from the mother, the mother shall have primary responsibility for providing supervision and parenting for the young child. The facility shall provide

services to the mother to assist her to meet her parenting responsibilities and monitor her care of the young child.

c. The provider shall provide services to the mother to assist her to:

- (1) Obtain a high school diploma or high school equivalency.
- (2) Develop preemployment skills.
- (3) Establish paternity for her young child whenever appropriate.
- (4) Obtain child support for the young child whenever paternity is established.

d. The provider shall maintain information in the mother's file on:

(1) The involvement of the mother's parents or of other adults.
(2) The involvement of the father of the minor's child, including steps taken to establish paternity, if appropriate.

(3) A decision of the minor to keep and raise her young child.

(4) Plan for the minor's completion of high school or a high school equivalency program.

(5) The parenting skills of the minor parent.

(6) Child care and transportation plans for education, training or employment.

(7) Ongoing health care of the mother and child.

(8) Other services as needed to address personal or family problems or to facilitate the personal growth and development toward economic self-sufficiency of the minor parent and young child.

e. The provider designates \$35 of the young child rate as an allowance to the mother to meet the maintenance needs of her young child, as defined in her case permanency plan.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 234.6 and 234.38.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.7(234) Payment for reserve bed days.

156.7(1) *Group care facilities.* The department will provide payment for group care maintenance and child welfare services according to the following requirements.

a. *Family visits.* Reserve bed payment will be made for days a child is absent from the facility for family visits when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The visits shall be consistent with the child's case permanency plan.

(2) The facility shall notify the department caseworker of each visit and its planned length prior to the visit.

(3) The intent of the department and the facility will be for the child to return to the facility after the visit.

(4) Staff from the facility shall be available to provide support to the child and family during the visit.

(5) Payment will be canceled and payments shall be returned if the facility refuses to accept the child back.

(6) If the department and the facility agree that the return would not be in the child's best interest, payment will be canceled effective the day after the joint decision not to return the child.

(7) Payment will be canceled effective the day after a decision is made by the court or parent in a voluntary placement not to return the child.

(8) Payment will not exceed 14 consecutive days, except upon prior written approval of the service area manager. In no case can payment exceed 30 consecutive days.

(9) The provider shall document the use of reserve bed days in the daily log and report the number of reserve bed days claimed in the quarterly report.

b. *Hospitalization.* Reserve bed payment will be made for days a child is absent from the facility for hospitalization when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The facility shall contact the department caseworker at least 48 hours in advance of a planned hospitalization and within 24 hours after an unplanned hospitalization.

(2) The intent of the department and the facility shall be for the child to return to the facility after the hospitalization.

(3) Staff from the facility shall be available to provide support to the child and family during the hospitalization.

(4) Payment will be canceled and payments shall be returned if the facility refuses to accept the child back.

(5) If the department and the facility agree that the return would not be in the child's best interest, payment will be canceled effective the day after the joint decision not to return the child.

(6) Payment will be canceled effective the day after a decision is made by the court or parent in a voluntary placement not to return the child.

(7) Payment will not exceed 14 consecutive days, except upon prior written approval of the service area manager. In no case can payment exceed 30 consecutive days.

(8) The provider shall document the use of reserve bed days in the daily log and report the number of reserve bed days claimed in the quarterly report.

c. Runaways. Reserve bed payment will be made for days a child is absent from the facility after the child has run away when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The facility shall notify the department caseworker within 24 hours after the child runs away.

(2) The intent of the department and the facility will be for the child to return to the facility once the child is found.

(3) Payment will be canceled and payments shall be returned if the facility refuses to accept the child back.

(4) If the department and the facility agree that the return would not be in the child's best interest, payment will be canceled effective the day after the joint decision not to return the child.

(5) Payment will be canceled effective the day after a decision is made by the court or parent in a voluntary placement not to return the child.

(6) Payment will not exceed 14 consecutive days, except upon prior written approval of the service area manager. In no case will payment exceed 30 consecutive days.

(7) The provider shall document the use of reserve bed days in the daily log and report the number of reserve bed days claimed in the quarterly report.

d. Preplacement visits. Reserve bed payment will be made when a child is making a planned preplacement visit to another foster care placement or an adoptive placement when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The visits shall be consistent with the child's case permanency plan.

(2) The intent of the department and the facility will be for the child to return to the facility.

(3) Staff from the facility shall be available to provide support to the child and provider during the visit.

(4) Payment will be canceled and payment shall be returned if the facility refuses to accept the child back.

(5) Payment will not exceed two consecutive days.

(6) The provider shall document the use of reserve bed days in the daily log and report the number of reserve bed days claimed in the quarterly report.

156.7(2) Foster family care.

a. Family visits. Reserve bed payment will be made for days a foster child is absent from the foster family home for family visits when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The visits shall be consistent with the child's case permanency plan.

(2) The intent of the department and the foster family will be for the child to return to the foster family home after the visit.

(3) Payment will be canceled and payments shall be returned if the foster family refuses to accept the child back.

(4) If the department and the foster family agree that the return would not be in the child's best interest, payment will be canceled effective the day after the joint decision not to return the child.

(5) Payment will be canceled effective the day after a decision is made by the court or parent in a voluntary placement not to return the child.

(6) Payment will not exceed 14 consecutive days, except upon prior written approval of the service area manager. In no case will payment exceed 30 consecutive days.

b. Hospitalization. Reserve bed payment will be made for days a foster child is absent from the foster family home for hospitalization when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The intent of the department and the foster family will be for the child to return to the foster family home after the hospitalization.

(2) Payment will be canceled and payments shall be returned if the foster family refuses to accept the child back.

(3) If the department and the foster family agree that the return would not be in the child's best interest, payment will be canceled effective the day after the joint decision not to return the child.

(4) Payment will be canceled effective the day after a decision is made by the court or parent in a voluntary placement not to return the child.

(5) Payment will not exceed 14 consecutive days, except upon prior written approval of the service area manager. In no case shall payment exceed 30 consecutive days.

c. Runaways. Reserve bed payment will be made for days a foster child is absent from the foster family home after the child has run away when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The foster family shall notify the department caseworker within 24 hours after the child runs away.

(2) The intent of the department and the foster family will be for the child to return to the foster family home once the child is found.

(3) Payment will be canceled and payments shall be returned if the foster family refuses to accept the child back.

(4) If the department and the foster family agree that the return would not be in the child's best interest, payment will be canceled effective the day after the joint decision not to return the child.

(5) Payment will be canceled effective the day after a decision is made by the court or parent in a voluntary placement not to return the child.

(6) Payment cannot exceed 14 consecutive days, except upon prior written approval of the service area manager. In no case will payment exceed 30 consecutive days.

d. Preplacement visits. Reserve bed payment will be made when a foster child is making a planned preplacement visit to another foster care placement or an adoptive placement when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The visits shall be consistent with the child's case permanency plan.

(2) The intent of the department and the foster family home will be for the child to return to the foster family home.

(3) Payment will be canceled and payment shall be returned if the foster family home refuses to accept the child back.

(4) Payment cannot exceed two consecutive days.

156.7(3) Shelter care facilities.

a. Hospitalization. Reserve bed payment will be made for days a child is absent from the facility for hospitalization when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The facility shall contact the department caseworker at least 48 hours in advance of a planned hospitalization and within 24 hours after an unplanned hospitalization.

(2) The intent of the department and the facility will be for the child to return to the facility after the hospitalization.

(3) Staff from the facility shall be available to provide support to the child and family during the hospitalization.

(4) Payment will be canceled and payments shall be returned if the facility refuses to accept the child back.

(5) If the department and the facility agree that the return would not be in the child's best interest, payment will be canceled effective the day after the joint decision not to return the child.

(6) Payment will be canceled effective the day after a decision is made by the court or parent in a voluntary placement not to return the child.

(7) Payment cannot exceed 14 consecutive days, except upon prior written approval of the service area manager. In no case will payment exceed 30 consecutive days.

(8) The provider shall document the use of reserve bed days in the daily log and report the number of reserve bed days claimed in the quarterly report.

b. Preplacement visits. Reserve bed payment will be made when a child is making a planned preplacement visit to another foster care placement or an adoptive placement when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The visits shall be consistent with the child's case permanency plan.

(2) The intent of the department and the facility will be for the child to return to the facility.

(3) Staff from the facility shall be available to provide support to the child and provider during the visit.

(4) Payment will be canceled and payment shall be returned if the facility refuses to accept the child back.

(5) Payment will not exceed two consecutive days.

(6) The provider shall document the use of reserve bed days in the daily log and report the number of reserve bed days claimed in the quarterly report.

c. Family visits. Reserve bed payment will be made for days a child is absent from the facility for family visits when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The visits shall be consistent with the child's case permanency plan.

(2) The facility shall notify the department caseworker of each visit and its planned length prior to the visit.

(3) The intent of the department and the facility will be for the child to return to the facility after the visit.

(4) Staff from the facility shall be available to provide support to the child and family during the visit.

(5) Payment will be canceled and payments shall be returned if the facility refuses to accept the child back.

(6) If the department agrees that the return would not be in the child's best interest, payment will be canceled effective the day after the joint decision not to return the child.

(7) Payment will be canceled effective the day after a decision is made by the court or parent in a voluntary placement not to return the child.

(8) Payment cannot exceed seven consecutive days, except upon prior written approval of the service area manager. In no case will payment exceed 14 consecutive days.

(9) The provider shall document the use of reserve bed days in the daily log and report the number of reserve bed days claimed in the quarterly report.

d. Runaways. Reserve bed payment will be made for days a child is absent from the facility after the child has run away when the absence is in accord with the following:

(1) The facility shall notify the department caseworker within 24 hours after the child runs away.

(2) The intent of the department and the facility will be for the child to return to the facility once the child is found.

(3) Payment will be canceled and payments shall be returned if the facility refuses to accept the child back.

(4) If the department agrees that the return would not be in the child's best interest, payment will be canceled effective the day after the joint decision not to return the child.

(5) Payment will be canceled effective the day after a decision is made by the court or parent in a voluntary placement not to return the child.

(6) Payment cannot exceed seven consecutive days, except upon prior written approval of the service area manager. In no case can payment exceed 14 consecutive days.

(7) The provider shall document the use of reserve bed days in the daily log and report the number of reserve bed days claimed in the quarterly report.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 234.6 and 234.35.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.8(234) Emergency juvenile shelter care payment. Contracted juvenile shelter care facilities approved or licensed in Iowa will be paid in accordance with contracted terms, not to exceed the allowable costs as permitted by Iowa Code section 232.141(8).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 234.6 and 234.39.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.9(234) Supervised apartment living.

156.9(1) Child monthly stipend. For each eligible child living in a supervised apartment living situation, the monthly stipend payment for the child is \$787.50. This payment may be paid to the child or another payee, other than a department employee, for the child's living expenses.

156.9(2) Service. When services for a youth in supervised apartment living are purchased, the service components and any special provisions shall be specified by the service worker in the youth's case permanency plan.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 234.35.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.10(234,252C) Voluntary placements. When placement is made on a voluntary basis, the parent or guardian shall complete and sign Form 470-0715, Voluntary Placement Agreement.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 234.39.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.11(234) Child's earnings. Earned income of a child who is in foster care shall be reported to the department, and the earned income's use shall be part of the child's plan for service, but the income cannot be used towards the cost of the child's care as established by the department.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 234.39.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.12(234) Trust funds and investments.

156.12(1) When the child is a beneficiary of a trust and the proceeds therefrom are not currently available, or are not sufficient to meet the child's needs, the worker will assist the child in having a petition presented to the court requesting release of funds to help meet current requirements. When the child and responsible adult cooperate in necessary action to obtain a ruling of the court, income cannot be considered available until the decision of the court has been rendered and implemented. When the child and responsible adult do not cooperate in the action necessary to obtain a ruling of the court, the trust fund or investments will be considered as available to meet the child's needs immediately. When the child or responsible adult does not cooperate within 90 days in making the income available, the maintenance payment is terminated.

156.12(2) The department is the payee for income from any trust funds or investments unless limited by the trust.

156.12(3) Savings accounts from any income and proceeds from the liquidation of securities shall be placed in the child's account maintained by the department and any amount in excess of \$1,500 is applied towards cost of the child's maintenance.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 234.39.

[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.13(234) Preadoptive homes. Payment for a foster child placed in a preadoptive home is limited to the amount negotiated pursuant to rule 441—201.5(600) and cannot exceed the foster care maintenance amount paid in family foster care.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 234.38.
[ARC 0074D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

441—156.14(234) Eligibility for foster care payment.

156.14(1) Client eligibility. Foster care payment is limited to the following populations.

a. Youth under the age of 18 are eligible based on legal status, subject to certain limitations.

(1) Legal status. The youth's placement will be based on one of the following legal statuses:

1. The court has ordered foster care placement pursuant to Iowa Code section 232.52(2) "d," 232.102(1), or 232.117.

2. The child is placed in shelter care pursuant to Iowa Code section 232.20(1) or 232.21.

3. The department has agreed to provide foster care under a voluntary placement agreement pursuant to rule 441—202.3(234).

(2) Limitations. Department payment for group care is limited to placements that have been authorized by the department and that conform to the service area group care plan developed pursuant to rule 441—202.17(232). Payment for an out-of-state group care placement shall be limited to placements approved pursuant to 441—subrule 202.8(2).

b. Youth aged 18 and older who meet the definition of child in rule 441—202.1(234) are eligible based on age, a voluntary placement agreement pursuant to 441—subrule 202.3(3), and type of placement.

(1) Except as provided in subparagraph 156.14(1) "b"(3), payment for a child who is 18 years of age is limited to family foster care or supervised apartment living.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraph 156.14(1) "b"(3), payment for a child who is 19 years of age will be limited to supervised apartment living.

(3) Exceptions. An exception to subparagraphs 156.14(1) "b"(1) and "b"(2) will be granted for all unaccompanied refugee minors. The child's eligibility for the exception will be documented in the case record. The service area manager or designee will grant an exception for other children when the child meets all of the following criteria.

1. The child does not have an intellectual disability.

2. The child is at imminent risk of becoming homeless or of failing to graduate from high school or obtain a general equivalency diploma. "At imminent risk of becoming homeless" means that a less restrictive living arrangement is not available.

3. The placement is in the child's best interests.

4. Funds are available in the service area's allocation. When the service area manager has approved payment for foster care pursuant to this subparagraph, funds that may be necessary to provide payment for the time period of the exception, not to exceed the current fiscal year, will be considered encumbered and no longer available. Each service area's funding allocation will be based on the service area's portion of the total number of children in foster care on March 31 preceding the beginning of the fiscal year, who would no longer be eligible for foster care during the fiscal year due to age, excluding unaccompanied refugee minors.

c. A young mother is eligible for the extra payment for her young child living with her in care as set forth in subrules 156.3(3) and 156.6(4) and if all of the following apply:

(1) The mother is placed in foster care.

(2) The mother's custodian determines, as documented in the mother's case permanency plan, that it is in her best interest and the best interest of the young child that the child remain with her.

(3) A placement is available.

(4) The mother agrees to refund to the department any child support payments she receives on behalf of the child and to allow the department to be made payee for any other unearned income for the child.

156.14(2) Provider eligibility for payment. Providers of foster care services shall have a foster care services contract under 441—Chapter 152 in force.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 234.35 and 234.38.

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CHAPTER 485
SWIMMING POOLS, SPAS, AND SPRAY PADS
[Prior to 2/4/26, see Public Health Department[641] Ch 15]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 9/24/30

481—485.1(135I) Applicability.

485.1(1) These rules apply to spray pads, swimming pools, and spas as provided by Iowa Code section 135I.2. Spray pads, swimming pools, and spas must also comply with other applicable federal, state or local laws, rules, or ordinances.

485.1(2) A homeowners' association or housing cooperative shall notify the department in writing if its bylaws are amended as provided in Iowa Code section 135I.2. The inspector designated by the association or cooperative shall be a certified operator as defined in subrule 485.3(1). A report of the inspection shall be filed with the association or cooperative secretary and be available to the department or any association or cooperative member on request.

[ARC 9498C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 9/24/25; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/4/26]

481—485.2 Reserved.

481—485.3(135I) Definitions.

485.3(1) Definitions. The definitions set forth in Iowa Code section 135I.1 are incorporated herein by reference. Additionally:

“Air break” is a piping arrangement in which a drain from a fixture, appliance or device discharges indirectly into a receptacle at a point below the flood-level rim of the receptacle.

“Air gap” means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from an inlet pipe and the flood-level rim of a receptacle.

“Board of health” means a county, city, or district board of health.

“Body feed” means the continuous addition of controlled amounts of filtering aid during the operation of a diatomaceous earth filter to maintain a permeable filter cake.

“Certified operator” means a person who has:

1. Successfully completed the Certified Pool/Spa Operator® course sanctioned by PHTA, the Aquatic Facility Operator course sanctioned by NRPA, the Professional Pool & Spa Operator course sanctioned by the PHTA, or the Licensed Aquatic Facility Technician course sanctioned by the American Swimming Pool and Spa Association; and

2. Been recertified as required by the sanctioning organization; and

3. Obtained the continuing education required by subrule 485.11(2).

“Combined chlorine” means nitrogen-chlorine compounds formed by the reaction of a chlorine disinfectant chemical with ammonia and organic nitrogen compounds as measured with a DPD test kit.

“Construction” means the installation of a new swimming pool facility or modifications to an existing facility that change the total recirculated water volume or the total water surface area by 20 percent or more.

“Deck” means a walkway immediately adjacent to a swimming pool.

“Decorative fountain” means a basin with water sprays or jets that does not serve primarily as a wading or swimming pool and whose drain is not directly connected to any type of suction device for removing or recirculating the water.

“Deep water” means water that is more than 5 ft deep.

“Engineering plans” means plans and specifications certified in accordance with the rules of the examining board by an engineer or architect licensed to practice in the state of Iowa.

“Equalizer” means an arrangement including a pipe from an opening below the water level in a swimming pool or spa to the body of a skimmer and a normally closed valve at the skimmer body.

“Facility” means a building, fenced enclosure, or lot where there is at least one spray pad, swimming pool, or spa subject to regulation under Iowa Code chapter 135I and these rules.

“Field fabricated,” when applied to a sump or a cover/grate for a fully submerged outlet, means constructed on site with conventional building materials or of a size and shape different from readily available commercial sumps or cover/grates.

“Fill and drain wading pool” means a wading pool having no recirculation system.

“Filter” means a mechanical device for removing suspended particles from the swimming pool water and refers to the complete mechanism including all component parts.

“Flow rating,” when applied to the cover/grate for a fully submerged outlet, means the maximum flow rate in gpm through the cover/grate that will not cause body or hair entrapment as determined by the test methods in the ASME/ANSI standard.

“Fountain” means a water fountain that is not established primarily for swimming or wading, but where swimming or wading is allowed, and that has a drain that is connected to a mechanical suction device for removing or recirculating the water.

“Free chlorine” means the concentration of hypochlorous acid and hypochlorite ion in the swimming pool water as measured with a DPD test kit or as measured by another method approved by the department.

“Fully submerged outlet” means an outlet that is completely under water when the water is at the normal operating level.

“Gravity outlet” means an outlet that directly connects to a tank or other structure that is at atmospheric pressure.

“Hose bib” means a water outlet that is threaded to permit the attachment of a hose.

“Hydrostatic relief valve” means a relief valve installed in the bottom of the swimming pool and designed to operate automatically when the swimming pool is empty, relieving the groundwater pressure around the structure by allowing the groundwater into the swimming pool tank.

“Inlet” means a fitting or opening through which recirculation water enters the swimming pool or spa.

“Inspection agency” means the department or a city, county or district board of health that has executed with the department pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code chapters 28E and 135I an agreement to inspect swimming pool/spa facilities and enforce these rules. Within its geographic area, the city, county or district board of health is the “local inspection agency.”

“Leisure river” means a closed-path channel with a river-like flow of water. A leisure river may include water features and play devices.

“Lifeguard” means an individual who holds current lifeguard certification by one of the following organizations and current certification in first aid and infant, child and adult CPR, including compressions, rescue breathing, and two-person CPR:

1. American Red Cross.
2. YMCA.
3. Boy Scouts of America.
4. Ellis & Associates.
5. Starfish Aquatics Institute.
6. National Aquatic Safety Company (NASCO).

“Main drain” means the outlet(s) at the deepest part of a swimming pool or spa.

“Multisection water recreation pool” means a swimming pool with three or more distinct use areas.

“Outlet” means an opening through which water leaves the swimming pool or spa.

“Outlet system” means an arrangement of components associated with one or more connected fully submerged outlets including the cover/grate(s), the sump(s), the piping, and the pump(s) if one or more pumps are directly connected to the outlet(s).

“Perimeter overflow gutter” means a weir and trough around the perimeter of a swimming pool that is used to skim the surface of the water and return the water to the treatment system.

“Plunge pool” means a pool designed to serve as a landing area for a water slide.

“Recirculation system” means the pump(s), piping, inlets, outlets, filtration system, chemical feed systems and accessories provided to convey and treat the spray pad, swimming pool, or spa water to meet the water quality standards in these rules.

“Reconstruction” means the replacement or modification of a spray pad, swimming pool, or spa shell or deck, a spray pad, swimming pool, or spa recirculation system, a perimeter overflow gutter or skimmer, or a bathhouse associated with a public spray pad, swimming pool, or spa. “Reconstruction” does not include the replacement of equipment or piping previously approved by the department, provided that the type and size of the equipment are not revised, nor does it include normal maintenance or repair.

“Residential swimming pool” means any swimming pool that is used, or intended to be used, in connection with a single-family residence and that is available only to the family of the householder and the householder’s private guests. A residential swimming pool used for private swimming lessons for over 207 hours in a calendar month, or the number of hours prescribed by local ordinance applicable to such use of a residential swimming pool, whichever is greater, is considered a public swimming pool and is subject to all the requirements of this chapter. A residential swimming pool used for any other commercial purposes for more than 60 hours in a calendar month is considered a public swimming pool and is subject to all the requirements of this chapter.

“Shallow water” means those areas of a swimming pool where the water is 5 ft deep or less.

“Skimmer” means a manufactured device designed to be directly connected to the recirculation pump suction and used to skim the swimming pool over a self-adjusting weir.

“Spa” means a structure, chamber, or tank, with a bench and a means of agitation, that is designed for recreational or therapeutic use and is not drained, cleaned, and refilled after each individual use. A swimming pool with a bench equipped with agitation is not considered a spa provided that the water temperature is maintained at 90°F or less.

“Speed slide” means a water slide that is designed to enter users into a plunge pool or other deceleration arrangement at a speed of 30 ft per second or more.

“Suction outlet” means an outlet that is directly connected to the inlet side of a circulation pump.

“Superchlorination” means the addition of a chlorine disinfectant compound to a spray pad, swimming pool, or spa to a concentration at least 10 ppm chlorine concentration.

“Swimming pool slide” means any device used to enter a swimming pool by sliding down an inclined plane or through a tube similar to a playground slide that has a slide path of 20 ft or less in length and a water flow down the slide of 20 gpm or less. A slide exceeding either of these criteria is a water slide.

“Total bromine” means the concentration of hypobromous acid, hypobromite ion and nitrogen-bromine compounds in the swimming pool water as measured with a DPD test kit.

“Tri-chlor” means trichloro-s-triazinetriene. Tri-chlor is a form of chlorine that includes cyanuric acid in its formulation.

“Unblockable,” when applied to a cover/grate for a fully submerged outlet, means a size and shape that cannot be fully covered by an 18-inch by 23-inch mat with 4-inch-diameter rounded corners and the differential pressure generated by the flow through the uncovered open area is not enough to cause body entrapment.

“Wading pool” means a swimming pool that is no more than 24 inches deep at any point.

“Water slide” means a recreational ride that is a sloped trough-like or tubular structure using water as a lubricant and as a method of regulating rider velocity and that terminates in a plunge pool, swimming pool, or in a specially designed deceleration structure.

“Wave pool” means a swimming pool of special shape and design that is provided with wave-generating equipment.

“Zero-depth pool” means a swimming pool in which the pool floor intersects the water surface along at least one side of the pool.

485.3(2) *Abbreviations.*

- “*AFO*” means aquatic facility operator.
- “*AGA*” means American Gas Association.
- “*ANSI*” means American National Standards Institute.
- “*ASME*” means American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
- “*ASME/ANSI standard*” means ASME/ANSI A112.19.8a-2008, “Suction Fittings for Use in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, and Hot Tubs.”
- “*ASTM*” means ASTM International (formerly American Society of Testing and Materials).
- “*AWWA*” means American Water Works Association.
- “*BTU*” means British thermal unit.
- “*CO₂*” means carbon dioxide.
- “*CPO*[®]” means certified swimming pool/spa operator.
- “*CPR*” means cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- “*DPD*” means diethyl-p-phenylene diamine.
- “*feet*” means feet of water ($\text{feet} \times 0.43 = \text{psi}$) when used in discussing pump requirements.
- “*ft*” means foot or feet (distance).
- “*ft²*” means square foot or square feet.
- “*gal*” means gallon(s).
- “*GFCI*” means ground fault circuit interrupter.
- “*gpm*” means gal per minute.
- “*in Hg*” means inches of mercury ($\text{in Hg} \times 0.49 = \text{psi}$).
- “*in²*” means square inch(es).
- “*LAF*” means licensed aquatic facility technician.
- “*mg/L*” means milligram(s) per liter.
- “*mV*” means millivolts.
- “*NRPA*” means National Recreation and Park Association.
- “*NSF*” means NSF International (formerly National Sanitation Foundation).
- “*ORP*” means oxidation-reduction potential.
- “*PHTA*” means the Pool & Hot Tub Alliance.
- “*ppm*” means parts per million; mg/L and ppm are equivalent terms.
- “*PPSO*” means professional pool and spa operator.
- “*psi*” means pounds per square inch.
- “*SDS*” means safety data sheets.
- “*sec*” means second (time).
- “*Standard 50*” means NSF/ANSI Standard 50-2016a (2017), “Circulation System Components for Swimming Pools, Spas, or Hot Tubs.”
- “*TDH*” means total dynamic head.
- “*UL*” means Underwriters Laboratories.

[ARC 9498C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 9/24/25; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/4/26]

SWIMMING POOLS

481—485.4(135I) Swimming pool operations. Swimming pools shall be operated in a safe, sanitary manner and shall meet the following operational standards.

485.4(1) Filtration and recirculation.

a. Filtration. A swimming pool shall have a filtration system in good working condition that provides water clarity in compliance with the water quality standards of subrule 485.4(2).

b. Recirculation. The recirculation system of a swimming pool shall meet the following requirements:

(1) During the operating season, pumps, filters, disinfectant feeders, flow indicators, gauges, and all related components of the swimming pool water recirculation system shall be operated continuously except for backwashing or servicing.

(2) The recirculation system has an operating pressure gauge located in front of the filter if it is a pressure filter system. A vacuum filter system has a vacuum gauge located between the filter and the pump.

(3) The recirculation system has inlets adequate in design, number, location, and spacing to ensure effective distribution of treated water and maintenance of uniform disinfectant residual throughout the swimming pool.

(4) Swimming pools have a means for skimming the pool water surface.

1. Each skimmer has an easily removable basket or screen upstream from any valve. Self-adjusting weirs shall be in place to provide skimming action.

2. Gutter or skimmer drainage is sufficient to minimize flooding and prevent backflow of skimmed water into the swimming pool.

c. *Wastewater.* Backwash water from a swimming pool shall be discharged through an air break or an air gap.

d. *Water supply.* The water supplied to a swimming pool shall be from a water supply meeting the requirements of the department of natural resources for drinking water and meet the following criteria:

(1) Water supplied to a swimming pool is discharged to the pool system through an air gap or a reduced-pressure principle backflow device meeting AWWA C-511-97, "Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow-Prevention Assembly."

(2) Each hose bib at a facility is equipped with an atmospheric vacuum breaker or a hose connection backflow preventer.

e. *Water heaters.* Swimming pool water heaters shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Electric water heaters bear the seal of UL.

(2) Gas-fired water heaters are equipped with a pressure relief valve.

(3) Fuel-burning water heaters are vented to the outside in accordance with the state plumbing code.

(4) Each indoor swimming pool equipment room with fuel-burning water heating equipment has one or more openings to the outside of the room for the provision of combustion air.

485.4(2) *Water quality and testing.*

a. *Disinfection.*

(1) Swimming pool water shall have a free chlorine residual of at least 1.0 ppm and no greater than 8.0 ppm, or a total bromine residual of at least 2.0 ppm and no greater than 18 ppm when the swimming pool is open for use.

(2) The swimming pool shall be closed if the free chlorine is measured to be less than 0.6 ppm or the total bromine is measured to be less than 1.0 ppm or if a free chlorine measurement exceeds 8.0 ppm or if the total bromine measurement exceeds 18 ppm.

(3) The swimming pool water shall have an ORP of at least 700 mV, but no greater than 880 mV, and be closed if the ORP is less than 650 mV or greater than 880 mV.

(4) The swimming pool shall be closed if the cyanuric acid concentration in the swimming pool water exceeds 80 ppm. The swimming pool may be reopened when the cyanuric acid concentration is 40 ppm or less.

(5) No cyanuric acid in any form shall be added to an indoor swimming pool.

b. *pH level.* The pH of swimming pool water shall be 7.2 to 7.8. An inspection agency may require that a swimming pool be closed if the pH is less than 6.8 or greater than 8.2.

c. *Water clarity.* A swimming pool shall be closed if the swimming pool is less than 8 ft deep and the grate openings on the main drain are not clearly visible from the deck or the swimming pool is 8 ft deep or deeper and the main drain is not clearly visible from the deck.

d. *Bacteria detection.*

(1) If coliform bacteria are detected in a sample taken in accordance with subparagraph 485.4(2) "e"(5), the swimming pool shall be superchlorinated and a check sample taken when the disinfectant residual is within the requirements of paragraph 485.4(2) "a." If coliform bacteria are detected in

the check sample, the swimming pool shall be closed. The swimming pool may reopen when no coliform bacteria are detected in a swimming pool water sample taken when the pool water meets the requirements of paragraphs 485.4(2) "a," "b" and "c."

(2) The facility management shall notify the local inspection agency of the positive bacteriological result within one business day after the facility management has become aware of the result.

e. Test frequency. The results of the tests required below shall be recorded in the swimming pool records.

(1) The disinfectant residual in the swimming pool water shall be tested or the ORP of the swimming pool water checked each day within one-half hour of the swimming pool opening time and at intervals not to exceed four hours thereafter until the swimming pool closing time. For swimming pools at condominiums, apartments, housing cooperatives, or homeowners associations with 25 or fewer living units, testing must be performed at least once each day that the swimming pool is available for use.

The operator may make visual readings of ORP on site from an automatic controller in lieu of manual testing, but the swimming pool water shall be tested manually for disinfectant residual at least twice per day. Both ORP and disinfectant residual shall be recorded when manual testing is done. The operator shall specify in the swimming pool records which results are from the manual tests.

(2) The pH of the swimming pool water shall be tested each day within one-half hour of the swimming pool opening time and at intervals not to exceed four hours thereafter until the swimming pool closing time. For swimming pools at condominiums, apartments, housing cooperatives, or homeowners associations with 25 or fewer living units, testing for pH must be performed at least once each day that the swimming pool is available for use.

The operator may make visual readings of pH on site from an automatic controller in lieu of manual testing, but the swimming pool water shall be tested manually for pH at least twice per day. The operator shall specify in the swimming pool records which results are from the manual tests.

(3) If a chlorine chemical is used for disinfection, the swimming pool water shall be tested for combined chlorine at least once in each week that the swimming pool is open for use.

(4) If cyanuric acid or a stabilized chlorine is used at a swimming pool, the swimming pool water shall be tested for cyanuric acid at least once in each week that the swimming pool is open for use.

(5) At least once in each month that a swimming pool is open for use, the facility management shall have a sample of the swimming pool water analyzed for total coliform by submitting the sample to a laboratory certified by the department of natural resources for the determination of coliform bacteria in drinking water.

f. Test equipment. Each facility shall have functional water testing equipment for free chlorine and combined chlorine, or total bromine; pH; total alkalinity; calcium hardness; and cyanuric acid (if cyanuric acid or a stabilized chlorine is used at the facility) that meets the following criteria:

(1) The test equipment provides for the direct measurement of free chlorine and combined chlorine from 0 to 10 ppm in increments of 0.2 ppm or less over the full range, or total bromine from 0 to 20 ppm in increments of 0.5 ppm or less over the full range.

(2) The test equipment provides for the measurement of swimming pool water pH from 7.0 to 8.0 with at least five increments in that range.

(3) A controller used in lieu of manual disinfectant residual testing has a numerical analog or digital display with an ORP scale with a range of at least 600 to 900 mV with increments of 20 mV or less.

(4) A controller used in lieu of manual pH testing has a numerical analog or digital display with a pH range at least equal to the range required in subparagraph 485.4(2) "f"(2) with increments of 0.2 or less over the full range.

g. Operator availability. A person knowledgeable in testing water and in operating the water treatment equipment shall be available whenever a swimming pool is open for use.

485.4(3) *Chemical feed equipment and cleaning.*

a. Chemical feed equipment.

(1) Equipment for continuous feed of chlorine, a chlorine compound or a bromine compound to the swimming pool water shall be provided and be operational. The equipment shall be adjustable in at least five increments over its feed capacity and, where applicable, the chemical feeder listed by NSF or another listing agency for compliance with Standard 50.

(2) Equipment for the continuous feed of a chemical for pH adjustment of the swimming pool water shall be provided and be operational for each swimming pool and, where applicable, the chemical feeder listed by NSF or another listing agency for compliance with Standard 50.

b. Cleaning.

(1) The inspection agency may require that a swimming pool be drained and scrubbed with a disinfecting agent prior to further usage.

(2) A vacuum system shall be provided to remove dirt from the bottom of the swimming pool.

485.4(4) *Safety.*

a. Chemical safety. Swimming pool chemical safety shall meet the following criteria:

(1) When chemical additions are made from the deck, the swimming pool is closed from use for at least one-half hour. The operator tests the swimming pool water as appropriate before allowing use of the swimming pool. The chemical addition and the test results are recorded in the swimming pool records.

(2) Swimming pool treatment chemicals shall be stored and handled in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(3) SDS for the chemicals used at the pool are at the facility in a location known and readily accessible to the facility staff.

(4) Chemical storage containers are clearly labeled.

(5) A chemical hazard warning sign is placed at the entrance of a room where chemicals are used or stored or where bulk containers are located.

b. Stairs, ladders, recessed steps, and ramps. Swimming pool stairs, ladders, recessed steps, and ramps shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Ladders or recessed steps are provided in the deep portion of a swimming pool. Stairs, ladders, recessed steps, or ramps are provided in the shallow portion if the vertical distance from the bottom of the swimming pool to the deck is more than 2 ft.

(2) Ladders, ladder rungs and ramps are securely anchored.

(3) The distance between the swimming pool wall to the vertical rail of a ladder is no greater than 6 inches and no less than 3 inches. The lower end of each ladder rail is securely covered with a smooth nonmetallic cap and within 1 inch of the swimming pool wall.

(4) Stairs, ladder rungs, ramps and recessed steps are slip-resistant.

(5) If a swimming pool is over 30 ft wide, recessed steps, ladders, ramps, or stairs are installed on each side. If a stairway centered on the shallow end wall of the swimming pool is within 30 ft of each side of the swimming pool, that end of the swimming pool is considered in compliance with this subparagraph.

(6) Each set of recessed steps are equipped with a securely anchored grab rail on each side of the recessed steps.

(7) Each set of stairs and each ramp are equipped with a securely anchored handrail(s).

(8) When stairs are provided for entry into a swimming pool, a slip-resistant stripe at least 1 inch wide of a color contrasting with the step surface and with the swimming pool floor is marked at the top front edge of each tread.

c. Diving areas. Swimming pool diving areas shall meet the following criteria:

(1) No diving is permitted in areas where the water is 5 ft deep or less except for purposes of competition or training. The diving is supervised by a lifeguard, swim instructor or swim coach.

(2) Starting blocks are only used for competition or training purposes under the supervision of a lifeguard, swim instructor, or swim coach. Starting blocks and starting block installation meet the requirements of the competition governing body (National Collegiate Athletic Association, USA

Swimming, or National Federation of State High School Associations). When the swimming pool is open for general use, the starting blocks are secured from use by removal, covering, or signage and active supervision.

(3) Diving boards are permitted only if the diving area dimensions conform to the minimum requirements indicated below in Figure 1 and Tables 1 and 2.

(4) There is a completely unobstructed clear distance of 13 ft above the diving board, measured from the center of the front end of the board, and extending at least 8 ft behind, 8 ft to each side, and 16 ft ahead of the measuring point.

(5) Diving boards and platforms over 3 meters in height are prohibited, except where used only for competition or training purposes under the supervision of a diving coach and diving area dimensions conform to minimum requirements of World Aquatics (FINA).

(6) Diving boards and platforms have a slip-resistant surface.

(7) Where the top of a diving board or platform is more than 18 inches above the deck, stairs or a ladder are provided for access to the diving board or platform.

(8) Handrails are provided at all steps and ladders leading to diving boards that are more than 32 inches above the deck.

(9) A platform or diving board that is 32 inches or more above the swimming pool deck has a guardrail on both sides. The guardrails are at least 36 inches high and extend to the edge of the deck.

(10) Supports, platforms, and steps for diving boards are of substantial construction and of sufficient structural strength to safely carry the maximum anticipated load.

NOTE: The information contained in Figure 1 and Tables 1 and 2 is for swimming pools constructed prior to March 14, 1990. Swimming pools constructed after March 14, 1990, shall comply with paragraph 485.5(13) "a."

When determining distances set out in Tables 1 and 2, measurements shall be taken from the top center of the front edge of the diving board. The reference water level shall be the midpoint of the skimmer opening for a skimmer pool or a stainless steel gutter system with surge weirs. The reference water level for a gutter pool shall be the top of the gutter weir.

Figure 1

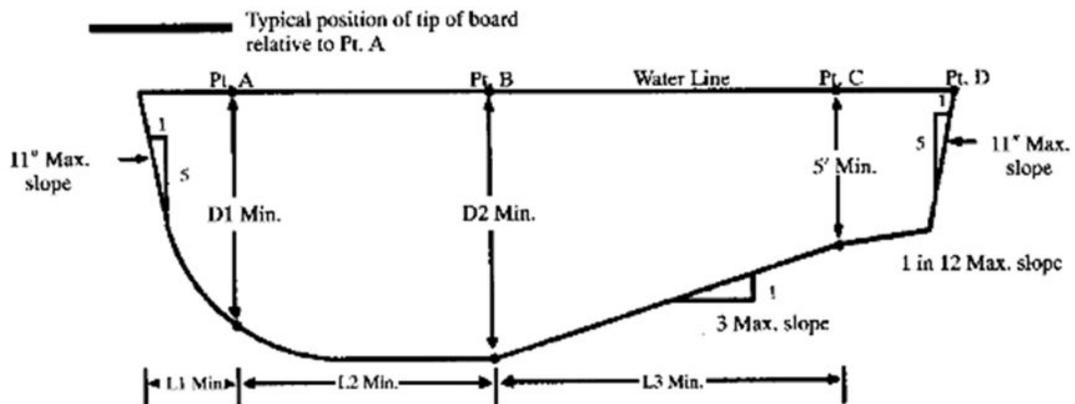


Table 1

Diving Board Height Above Water	Maximum Diving Board Length	Minimum Dimensions				
		D1	D2	L1	L2	L3
Deck level to 2/3 meter	10 ft	7 ft	8.5 ft	2.5 ft	8 ft	10.5 ft
Greater than 2/3 meter to 3/4 meter	12 ft	7.5 ft	9 ft	3 ft	9 ft	12 ft

Diving Board Height Above Water	Maximum Diving Board Length	Minimum Dimensions				
		D1	D2	L1	L2	L3
Greater than 3/4 meter to 1 meter	16 ft	8.5 ft	10 ft	4 ft	10 ft	15 ft
Greater than 1 meter to 3 meters	16 ft	11 ft	12 ft	6 ft	10.5 ft	21 ft

Table 2

Diving Board Height Above Water	Minimum Distance		
	To Pool Side	To 1-Meter Diving Board	To 3-Meter Diving Board
Deck level to 1 meter	9 ft	8 ft	10 ft
Greater than 1 meter	11 ft	10 ft	10 ft

d. Lifeguards.

(1) Except for wading pools and spray pads, lifeguards are required at municipal and school swimming pools of any size and other swimming pools having a water surface area of 1,500 ft² or larger. Swimming pools operated by apartments, condominiums, country clubs, neighborhoods, manufactured home communities, or mobile home parks are exempt from lifeguard requirements.

(2) For open recreation swimming, there shall be at least one lifeguard guarding the pool at all times for up to 30 swimmers in the water; at least two lifeguards on duty for over 30 swimmers in the water and up to 125 swimmers in the water; and an additional lifeguard for each additional 125 swimmers in the water or fraction thereof.

NOTE: This is the minimum lifeguard coverage. It is the responsibility of the management of each facility to evaluate the facility configuration, the features of the facility, the patrons, and the type of use and to determine the facility-specific requirements for supervision by lifeguards.

(3) For a structured swimming program, such as lap swim, competitive swimming, water exercise classes, swim lessons and physical education classes, a lifeguard is not required provided the program is supervised by an instructor, teacher, or coach who is a lifeguard or who has current certification from the American Red Cross in basic water rescue, first aid, and infant, child and adult CPR, or equivalent training approved by the department. An instructor, teacher or coach may be responsible for a maximum of 30 persons within a structured activity. If more than 30 persons are involved in a structured activity, a second qualified supervisor must be present.

(4) Each water slide shall have one slide attendant trained in the operation of the slide stationed at the top of the slide and one lifeguard at the bottom of the slide.

If two or three water slides start at the same platform and the distance between the centerlines of any two start structures is 10 ft or less, one attendant may supervise the top of the slides. If two or three water slides terminate within the same landing area, one lifeguard may supervise the landing area.

e. Lifeguard chairs. For outdoor swimming pools where lifeguards are required by rule, elevated lifeguard chairs shall be provided as follows: at least one chair for a swimming pool with a water surface area of 2,000 to 4,000 ft² inclusive; at least two chairs if the area is 4,001 to 6,000 ft²; and at least three chairs if the area is 6,001 ft² or more. Swimming pools are not required to have more than three lifeguard chairs. This requirement does not apply to wave pools, leisure rivers, spray pads, or wading pools.

f. Emergency equipment and facilities. Emergency equipment and facilities at swimming pools shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Except for wading pools, a minimum of 1 unit of lifesaving equipment is provided for each 1,500 ft² of water surface area or fraction thereof. The area of a swimming pool where the water is

2 ft deep or less may be subtracted from the total area for this requirement. A swimming pool is not required to have more than 10 units of lifesaving equipment.

(2) A unit of lifesaving equipment consists of one of the following:

1. A U.S. Coast Guard-recognized ring buoy fitted with a ¼-inch diameter line with a length of at least one-half the width of the pool, but no more than 60 ft; or
2. A life pole, or a “shepherd’s crook” of at least 8 ft in length and having blunted ends; or
3. A rescue buoy made of lightweight, hard, buoyant plastic with molded handgrips along each side and provided with a 4- to 6-ft tow rope and shoulder strap, or
4. A rescue tube made of a soft, strong foam material 3 inches by 6 inches by 40 inches with a molded strap providing a ring at one end and a hook at the other. Attached to the end with the ring shall be a 6-ft-long towline with a shoulder strap.

NOTE: Rescue equipment identified in numbered paragraphs 485.4(4) “f”(2) “3” and “4” above shall be used only at swimming pools where lifeguards are employed. If a facility employs lifeguards, the lifeguards shall be provided with the minimum equipment required by their training including but not limited to rescue tubes and personal CPR masks.

(3) Lifesaving equipment is mounted in conspicuous places around the swimming pool deck during normal operations.

(4) A swimming pool facility has a first-aid kit which contains, at a minimum, the following:

1. Band-Aids.
2. Sterile 4" × 4" bandage compress.
3. Self-adhering gauze bandage.
4. Disposable gloves.
5. Chemical cold compress.

Where lifeguards are not provided, the first-aid kit is prominently mounted in the swimming pool enclosure or a sign stating its location is posted near the swimming pool. The first-aid kit is accessible when the swimming pool is open.

(5) A standard spine board with straps and a head immobilizer is provided at each swimming pool where lifeguards are required by rule.

(6) Except for wading pools and spray pads, each swimming pool where lifeguards are not provided has a designated emergency telephone or equivalent emergency communication system available to users of swimming pools when the swimming pool is open. When the telephone is not within the confines of the swimming pool enclosure, the location of the emergency telephone is posted in at least one conspicuous place within the swimming pool enclosure. Instructions for emergency use of the telephone are posted near the telephone.

At each swimming pool where lifeguards are employed, a telephone is available to the swimming pool staff for emergency purposes.

g. *Water level.* Water level in swimming pools shall be maintained at the skimming level.

h. *Fully submerged outlets.* Swimming pools and fully submerged outlets shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Each outlet, including the main drain(s), is designed to prevent user entrapment. A swimming pool is closed if the cover/grate of a fully submerged outlet is missing or broken.

(2) Each fully submerged outlet shall have a cover/grate that has been tested for compliance with the requirements of the ASME/ANSI standard by a testing agency that is certified for compliance by an engineer licensed in Iowa.

1. The cover/grate for an outlet system with a single fully submerged outlet has a flow rating of at least 100 percent of the maximum system flow rate. The combined flow rating for the cover/grates for an outlet system with more than one fully submerged outlet is at least 200 percent of the maximum system flow rate.

The maximum system flow rate for a main drain system is at least the design filter flow rate but may include play feature and water slide flow. The maximum system flow rate for other fully submerged outlets is the design flow rate of the pump(s) directly connected to the outlet system.

2. Fully submerged outlet cover/grates are not removable without the use of tools.
3. Purchase records and product information that demonstrate compliance are maintained by the facility for at least five years from the time the cover/grate is purchased. If a field fabricated cover/grate is certified for compliance to the ASME/ANSI standard by an engineer licensed in Iowa, a copy of the certification letter is kept at the facility for at least five years from the certification date.

(3) A swimming pool with a single fully submerged outlet that is not unblockable and that is directly connected to a pump is closed if the outlet does not have a cover/grate that complies with the ASME/ANSI standard.

If a swimming pool has two or more fully submerged outlets on a single surface that are all less than 3 ft apart on center, are not unblockable, and are directly connected to a pump, the swimming pool is considered to have a single fully submerged outlet.

(4) A swimming pool with a single fully submerged outlet that is not unblockable and that is directly connected to a pump is closed if the outlet system is not equipped with a safety vacuum release system that is listed for compliance with ASME/ANSI A112.19.17-2002 or ASTM F2387-04 (2012).

1. Purchase records and product information that demonstrate compliance are maintained by the facility for at least five years from the time the SVRS is purchased or another approved system is installed.

2. An SVRS is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3. An SVRS is tested for proper function at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer but at least once in each month the swimming pool is operated. The date and result of each test is recorded.

(5) In lieu of compliance with subparagraphs 485.4(4) "h"(2), (3) and (4) above, a fully submerged outlet in a swimming pool may be disabled with the approval of the department, except that an equalizer in a skimmer may be plugged without department approval if the management of the swimming pool submits to the department information, including but not necessarily limited to:

1. The area and volume of the pool;
2. The functional areas of the pool and the depths in those areas;
3. Detailed information about the inlet system, including the location of the inlets, the depth of the inlets, and the type of inlet fitting;
4. Detailed information about the overflow system, gutter or skimmer, number of skimmers, and pipe sizes;
5. Pump information and flow rates for the outlet system;
6. Filter type, number of filters, the size of the filter(s), and whether multiple filters are backwashed together or separately.

If the department approves the application to disable the outlet, the outlet valve is closed and the valve secured by removing the handle, by locking the handle closed, or by another method approved by the department. The outlet may be physically disconnected from the pump system.

i. Surface finish and float lines. Surface finish and float lines shall meet the following criteria:

- (1) The bottom and sides of a swimming pool are white or a light color. This does not prohibit painting or marking racing lines, stairs or turn targets with contrasting colors.

- (2) The swimming pool walls and floor have a smooth surface to facilitate cleaning.

- (3) The boundary between shallow and deep water (5 ft) is marked by a float line with floats spaced no more than 5 ft apart. The float line is installed on the shallow side of the boundary within 12 inches of the boundary. When the slope of the floor of a swimming pool exceeds 1 ft vertical to 12 ft horizontal at a depth of less than 5 ft, the float line is placed on the shallow side of the slope change within 12 inches of the slope change in lieu of a float line at the 5 ft depth.

- (4) A wave pool is equipped with a float line with floats spaced no more than 5 ft apart. The float line shall be located at least 6 ft from the deep-end wall. Users are not permitted between the float line and the deep-end wall.

(5) The landing area for a swimming pool slide or a water slide that terminates in a swimming pool is delineated by a float line.

A float line is not required when the landing area is in deep water provided the distance between the slide and any diving board(s) meets the requirements for diving board spacing. The distance between the side of the slide at the slide's terminus and the swimming pool wall is in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, but shall be at least 8 ft.

A float line is not required for a slide that is designed for toddlers and young children and that terminates in water that is 2 ft deep or less. The landing area is designated by a brightly colored pad securely fastened to the floor of the swimming pool or by painting the floor at the end of the slide.

j. Depth marking. Depth marking shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Depth markers are painted or otherwise marked on the deck within 3 ft of the edge of the swimming pool. The depth of a wave pool is also marked on the side walls of the wave pool, above the maximum static water level, where the depth is 3 ft or more, and on the deep-end wall of the wave pool. Depth markers are not required at the zero-depth end of a wading pool, wave pool, or a zero-depth swimming pool. Depth markers are not required at a plunge pool on the flume discharge end or on the exit end if stairs are used for exit.

(2) Depth markers are located at 1-ft depth intervals but not more than 25 ft apart measured between the centers of the depth markers around the area of a swimming pool that has a water depth of 5 ft or less.

(3) Depth markers are located not more than 25 ft apart measured between the centers of the depth markers around the deep end of the swimming pool. The words "Deep Water" may be used in place of numerals.

(4) In lieu of subparagraph 485.4(4) "j"(2) above, the maximum depth of a wading pool may be posted at each entrance to a wading pool enclosure and at one conspicuous location inside the wading pool enclosure in letters or numbers at least 3 inches high.

(5) The depth of a leisure river is posted at the entrance(s) to the leisure river in characters at least 3 inches high. The depth of the leisure river is marked on the side wall of the leisure river above the static water level at intervals not to exceed 50 ft on center. The depth of the leisure river is marked on the deck in the areas where users are permitted. The depth markers are within 3 ft of the edge of the leisure river at intervals not to exceed 25 ft on center. The depth markers at a leisure river constructed before May 4, 2005, are not required to be changed until the deck or channel structure is replaced or repaired.

(6) "No Diving" or equivalent wording or graphics are marked on the swimming pool deck within 3 ft of the edge of the swimming pool where the water is shallow and at other pool areas determined by management. The markers are 25 ft apart or less, center to center, around the perimeter of the area. This marking is not required for wading pools or at the zero-depth end of a wave pool or of a zero-depth swimming pool. "No Diving" or equivalent wording or graphics are marked on the deck of a leisure river in areas where users are permitted. The "No Diving" markers are within 3 ft of the edge of the leisure river at intervals not to exceed 25 ft on center. The "No Diving" markers at a leisure river constructed before May 4, 2005, are not required to be changed until the deck or channel structure is replaced or repaired.

(7) Letters, numbers, and graphics marked on the deck are slip-resistant, of a color contrasting with the deck and at least 4 inches in height.

k. Deck safety. Deck safety shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Decks are maintained slip-resistant, and free of litter, obstructions and tripping hazards.

(2) Glass objects, other than eyeglasses and safety glass doors and partitions, are not permitted on the deck.

l. Enclosure. Swimming pool enclosure shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Except for a circulated wading pool that is drained when not in use, or a spray pad, a swimming pool is enclosed by a fence, wall, building, or combination thereof not less than 4 ft high. The enclosure is constructed of durable materials.

(2) A fence, wall, or other means of enclosure has no openings that would allow the passage of a 4-inch sphere and are not easily climbable by toddlers. The distance between the ground and the top of the lowest horizontal support accessible from outside the facility, or between the two lowest horizontal supports accessible from outside the facility, is at least 45 inches. A horizontal support is considered accessible if it is on the exterior of the fence relative to the swimming pool, or if the gap between the vertical members of the fence is greater than 1¼ inches.

(3) At least one gate or door with an opening of at least 36 inches in width is provided for emergency purposes. When closed, gates and doors comply with the requirements of subparagraph 485.4(4)“l”(2). Gates and doors are lockable. Except where lifeguard or structured program supervision is provided whenever the swimming pool is open, gates and doors are self-closing and self-latching.

(4) If a wading pool is within 50 ft of a swimming pool, the wading pool has a barrier at least 36 inches high separating it from the swimming pool. A barrier installed after May 4, 2005, has no openings that would allow the passage of a 4-inch sphere and is not easily climbable by toddlers. The barrier has at least one 36-inch-wide gate or door. Gates and doors are lockable. Except where lifeguard supervision is provided, gates and doors are self-closing and self-latching.

The department may approve alternate management of the area between the wading pool and swimming pool at a facility where lifeguards are provided whenever the pools are open. The alternate management plan will be in writing and shall be at the facility when the pools are open.

(5) An indoor swimming pool is enclosed by a barrier at least 3 ft high if there are sleeping rooms, hallways, apartments, condominiums, or permanent recreation areas that are used by children and that open directly into the swimming pool area. No opening in the barrier permits the passage of a 4-inch sphere. The barrier is not easily climbable by toddlers. There is at least one 36-inch-wide gate or door through the barrier. Gates and doors are lockable. Except where lifeguard supervision is provided whenever the pool is open, gates and doors are self-closing and self-latching.

(6) A wave pool has a continuous barrier along the full length of each side of the wave pool. The barrier is at least 42 inches high and is installed no more than 3 ft from the side of the wave pool. Wave pool users are not permitted in this area.

m. Electrical. Electrical systems and components shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Each electrical outlet in the deck, shower room, and pool water treatment equipment areas is equipped with a properly installed GFCI at the outlet or at the breaker serving the outlet. Electrical outlets energized through an ORP/pH controller are not required to have a separate GFCI if the controller is equipped with a GFCI or is energized through a GFCI breaker. GFCI receptacles and breakers are tested at least once in each month that the swimming pool is in operation. Testing dates and results are recorded in the pool records.

(2) Lighting.

1. Artificial lighting is provided at a swimming pool that is to be used at night or that does not have adequate natural lighting so that all portions of the swimming pool, including the bottom and main drain, may be clearly seen.

2. Underwater lights and fixtures are designed for their intended use. When the underwater lights operate at more than 15 volts, the underwater light circuit is equipped with a GFCI. When an underwater light needs to be repaired, the electricity is shut off until repairs are completed.

3. For outdoor swimming pools, no electrical wiring, except for overhead illumination, extends over a swimming pool.

n. Chlorine gas and carbon dioxide. Swimming pool facilities shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Chlorine gas feed equipment and full and empty chlorine cylinders are housed in a room or building used exclusively for that purpose during the pool operation season. Chlorine gas installations constructed prior to March 14, 1990, that are housed within chain-link fence or similar enclosure may be used provided that the chlorine cylinders are protected from direct sunlight and the applicable requirements below are met.

1. A chlorine gas room or building has an airtight exhaust system that takes its suction near the floor and discharges out of doors in a direction to minimize the exposure to swimming pool patrons. The system provides one air change every four minutes.

2. An air intake is provided near the ceiling.

3. The exhaust fan is operated from a switch in a nearby location outside the chlorine room or building. The switch is clearly labeled "Chlorine Exhaust Fan."

4. The discharge from the exhaust system is outside the pool enclosure.

5. Artificial lighting is provided in the chlorine room or building.

6. The door of a chlorine room or building is secured in an open position whenever the room is occupied.

7. A plastic bottle of commercial strength ammonia solution for leak detection is provided.

8. Rooms or buildings where chlorine is stored or used are placarded in accordance with 481—Chapter 221.

(2) CO₂ cylinders.

1. Chlorine gas and CO₂ cylinders are individually anchored with safety chains or straps.

2. Storage space is provided so that chlorine cylinders are not subject to direct sunlight.

3. The chlorinator is designed to prevent the backflow of water or moisture into the chlorine gas cylinder.

4. An automatic shutoff is provided to shut off the gas chlorinator and the pH control chemical pump when the recirculation pump stops.

o. Water slides. Water slides shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Water slide support structures are free of obvious structural defects.

(2) The internal surface of a flume is smooth and continuous for its entire length.

(3) The flume has no sharp edges within reach of a user while the user is in the proper sliding position.

p. Projections or obstructions. There shall be no underwater or overhead projections or obstructions that would endanger swimmer safety or interfere with proper swimming pool operation.

485.4(5) *Showers, dressing rooms, and sanitary facilities.* Swimming pool users shall have access to showers, dressing rooms, and sanitary facilities that are clean and free of debris. If a bathhouse is provided, the following shall be met:

a. Floors have a slip-resistant surface.

b. Floors provide adequate drainage to prevent standing water.

c. Olefin or other approved carpeting may be used in locker room or dressing room areas provided there is an adequate drip area between the carpeting and the shower room, toilet facilities, swimming pool, or other area where water can accumulate.

d. All lavatories, showers, and sanitary facilities are functional.

e. Soap is available at each lavatory and at each indoor shower fixture.

485.4(6) *Management, notifications, and records.*

a. Certified operator required. Each facility shall employ a certified operator. One certified operator may be responsible for a maximum of three facilities. Condominium associations, apartments, housing cooperatives, and homeowners associations with 25 or fewer living units are exempt from this requirement.

b. Pool rules sign. A legible pool rules sign shall be posted conspicuously at a minimum of two locations within the swimming pool enclosure. The sign shall include the following stipulations:

(1) No diving in the shallow end of the swimming pool and in other areas marked "No Diving."

(2) No rough play in or around the swimming pool.

(3) No running on the deck.

c. Other rules. Management may adopt and post such other rules as it deems necessary to provide for user safety and the proper operation of the facility.

d. "No Lifeguard" signs. Where lifeguards are not provided whenever the pool is open, a sign shall be posted at each entry to a swimming pool, stating that lifeguards are not on duty and children

under the age of 12 must be accompanied by an adult, or at each entry to a wading pool, stating that lifeguards are not on duty and children must be accompanied by an adult.

e. Water slide rules. Rules and restrictions for the use of a water slide shall be posted near the slide and address the following as applicable:

- (1) Use limits.
- (2) Attire.
- (3) Riding restrictions.
- (4) Water depth at exit.
- (5) Special rules to accommodate unique aspects of the attraction.
- (6) Special warnings about the relative degree of difficulty.

f. Operational records. The operator of a swimming pool shall have the swimming pool operational records for the previous 12 months at the facility and make these records available when requested by a swimming pool inspector. These records shall contain a day-by-day account of swimming pool operation, including:

- (1) ORP and pH readings, results of pH, free chlorine or total bromine residual, cyanuric acid, combined chlorine, and any other chemical test results.
- (2) Results of microbiological analyses.
- (3) Reports of complaints, accidents, injuries, and illness.
- (4) Dates and quantities of chemical additions, including resupply of chemical feed systems.
- (5) Dates when filters were backwashed or cleaned or when a filter cartridge was changed.
- (6) Monthly ground fault circuit interrupter test results.
- (7) Dates of review of material safety data sheets.
- (8) If applicable, dates and results of tests of each SVRS installed at a facility.

g. Submission of records. An inspection agency may require a facility operator to submit to the inspection agency on a monthly basis a copy of the records of the ORP and pH readings, chemical test results and microbiological analyses. The inspection agency will notify the facility management of this requirement in writing at least 15 days before the reports are to be submitted for the first time. The facility management shall submit the required reports to the inspection agency within ten days after the end of each month of operation.

h. Certificates. Copies of certified operator certificates and copies of lifeguard, first-aid, basic water rescue, and CPR certificates for the facility staff shall be kept at the facility.

i. Operations manual. A permanent manual for the operation of the swimming pool shall be kept at the facility and include instructions for routine operations at the swimming pool including but not necessarily limited to:

- (1) Water testing procedures, including the required frequency of testing.
- (2) Maintaining the chemical supply for the chemical feed systems.
- (3) Filter backwash or cleaning.
- (4) Vacuuming and cleaning the swimming pool.
- (5) Superchlorination.
- (6) Controller sensor maintenance, where applicable.

j. Schematic drawing. A schematic drawing of the pool recirculation system shall be posted in the swimming pool filter room or in the operations manual. Clear labeling of the swimming pool piping with flow direction and water status (unfiltered, treated, backwash) may be substituted for the schematic drawing.

k. Safety data sheets. Copies of SDS of the chemicals used at the swimming pool shall be kept at the facility in a location known and readily accessible to facility staff with chemical-handling responsibilities. Each member of the facility staff with chemical-handling responsibilities shall review the SDS at least annually. The facility management shall retain records of the SDS reviews at the facility and make the records available upon request by a swimming pool inspector.

l. Emergency plan. The facility management shall develop a written emergency plan. The plan shall include but not be limited to actions to be taken in cases of drowning, serious illness or injury,

chemical-handling accidents, weather emergencies, and other serious incidents. The emergency plan shall be reviewed with the facility staff at least once a year, and the dates of review or training shall be recorded in the pool records. The written emergency plan shall be kept at the facility and be available to a swimming pool inspector upon request.

m. Lifeguard staffing plan. The lifeguard/program staffing plan for the facility shall be available to the swimming pool inspector at the facility and include staffing assignments for all programs conducted at the pool.

485.4(7) Reports. Swimming pool and spa operators shall report to the local inspection agency, within one business day of occurrence, all deaths; near drowning incidents; head, neck, and spinal cord injuries; and any injury that renders a person unconscious or requires immediate medical attention.

[ARC 9498C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 9/24/25; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/4/26]

481—485.5(135I) Construction and reconstruction. A swimming pool that is constructed or reconstructed shall comply with the following standards. Nothing in these rules exempts swimming pools and associated structures from any applicable federal, state or local laws, rules, or ordinances.

485.5(1) Construction permit.

a. Permit required. No swimming pool with a water surface area greater than 500 ft² shall be constructed or reconstructed without the owner or a designated representative of the owner first receiving a permit from the department. Construction shall be completed within 24 months from the date the construction permit is issued unless an extension is granted in writing by the department.

NOTE: While plan review and permitting are voluntary for swimming pools with a water surface area of 500 ft² or less under this rule, such swimming pools must still comply with all other requirements of this chapter, including but not limited to all other construction and reconstruction requirements under this rule (including notification of completion pursuant to paragraph 485.5(1)“e”) and all operational requirements under rule 481—485.4(135I).

b. Permit application. The owner of a proposed or existing facility or a designated representative of the owner shall apply for a construction permit on forms provided by the department.

c. Plan submission and fee. Three sets of plans and specifications shall be submitted with the application, as well as a nonrefundable plan review fee for each swimming pool, leisure river, water slide, wave pool, wading pool, spray pad, zero-depth swimming pool, and multisection water recreation pool as required in subrule 485.12(3).

d. Exception. After receiving a construction permit application, the department may authorize construction on a project to start before issuance of a permit. The authorization will be in writing to the owner or the owner’s authorized representative.

e. Notification of completion. The owner of a newly constructed or reconstructed swimming pool, or the owner’s designated representative, shall notify the department in writing at least 15 business days prior to opening the swimming pool.

485.5(2) Plans and specifications.

a. Plan certification. Plans and specifications shall be sealed and certified in accordance with the rules of the engineering and land surveying examining board or the architectural examining board by an engineer or architect licensed to practice in Iowa. This requirement may be waived by the department if the project is the addition or replacement of a chemical feed system, including a disinfection system, or a simple replacement of a filter or pump or both, or combination thereof.

If the requirement for engineering plans is waived, the owner of the facility assumes full responsibility for ensuring that the reconstruction complies with these rules and with any other applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and ordinances.

b. Content of plans. Plans and specifications submitted shall contain sufficient information to demonstrate to the department that the proposed swimming pool will meet the requirements of this chapter, including but not limited to:

(1) The name and address of the owner and the name, address, and telephone number of the architect or engineer responsible for the plans and specifications. If a swimming pool contractor applies for a construction permit, the name, address, and telephone number of the swimming pool contractor shall be included.

(2) The location of the project by street address or other legal description.

(3) A site plan showing the pool in relation to buildings, streets, water and sewer service, gas service, and electrical service.

(4) Detailed scale drawings of the swimming pool and its appurtenances, including a plan view and cross sections, showing the location of inlets, overflow system components, main drains, the deck and deck drainage, the location and size of pool piping, the swimming pool ladders, stairs and deck equipment, including diving stands and boards, and fencing.

(5) A drawing(s) showing the location, plan, and elevation of filters, pumps, chemical feeders, ventilation devices, heaters, and surge tanks; and additional drawings or schematics showing operating levels, backflow preventers, valves, piping, flow meters, pressure gauges, thermometers, the make-up water connection, and the drainage system for the disposal of filter backwash water.

(6) Plan and elevation drawings of bathhouse facilities including dressing rooms; lockers; showers, toilets and other plumbing fixtures; water supply; drain and vent systems; gas service; water heating equipment; electrical fixtures; and ventilation systems, if provided.

(7) Complete technical specifications for the construction of the swimming pool, for the swimming pool equipment and for the swimming pool appurtenances.

c. Deviation from plans. No deviation from the plans and specifications or conditions of approval may be made without prior written approval of the department.

485.5(3) General design.

a. Construction of fill and drain wading pools is prohibited.

b. Materials. Swimming pools shall be constructed of materials that are inert, stable, nontoxic, watertight, and durable.

c. Structural loading.

(1) Swimming pools shall be designed and constructed to withstand the anticipated structural loading for both full and empty conditions.

(2) Except for aboveground swimming pools, a hydrostatic relief valve or a suitable underdrain system shall be provided.

d. The water supplied to a swimming pool shall comply with paragraph 485.4(1)“*d.*”

e. No part of a swimming pool recirculation system may be directly connected to a sanitary sewer. An air break or an air gap shall be provided.

485.5(4) Decks.

a. Deck width. A swimming pool shall be surrounded by a deck. The deck shall be at least 6 ft wide for a swimming pool with a water surface area of 1,500 ft² or greater, and 4 ft wide for a smaller swimming pool, and extend at least 4 ft beyond the diving stands, lifeguard chairs, swimming pool slides, or any other deck equipment.

b. Materials. Decks shall be constructed of stable, nontoxic, durable, and impervious materials and shall be provided with a slip-resistant surface.

c. Deck coverings. Porous, nonfibrous deck coverings may be used, subject to department approval, provided that:

(1) The covering allows drainage so that the covering and the deck underneath it do not remain wet or retain moisture.

(2) The covering is inert and will not support bacterial growth.

(3) The covering provides a slip-resistant surface.

(4) The covering is durable and cleanable.

d. Deck drainage. The deck of a swimming pool shall not drain to the pool or to the pool recirculation system, except as provided in paragraphs 485.5(15)“*c*” and 485.5(16)“*b.*” For deck-

level swimming pools (“rim flow” or “rollout” gutter), a maximum of 5 ft of deck may slope to the gutter.

e. Deck slope. The deck slope shall be at least 1/8 inch/ft and no more than 1/2 inch/ft to drain. The deck shall be designed and constructed so that there is no standing water on the deck during normal operation of the facility.

f. Surface runoff. For outdoor swimming pools, the drainage for areas outside the facility and for nondeck areas within the facility shall be designed and constructed to keep the drainage water off the deck and out of the swimming pool.

g. Carpeting. The installation of a floor covering of synthetic material may be used only in separate sunbathing, patio, or refreshment areas, except as permitted by paragraph 485.5(4)“c.”

h. Hose bibs. At least one hose bib shall be provided for flushing the deck.

i. Rinse showers. If users are permitted free access between the deck and an adjacent sand play area without having to pass through a bathhouse, a rinse shower area shall be installed between the deck and the sand play area, with fences, barriers and other structures installed so that users must pass through the rinse shower area when going from the sand play area to the deck, and meet the following criteria:

- (1) Tempered water is provided for the rinse shower(s).
- (2) The rinse shower area has sufficient drainage so that there is no standing water.
- (3) Foot surfaces in the rinse shower area are impervious and slip-resistant.

485.5(5) Recirculation.

a. Combined recirculation. Two or more swimming pools may share the same recirculation system, but a wading pool cannot share a recirculation system with any other wading pool or swimming pool. Combined recirculation shall meet the following criteria:

(1) The recirculation flow rate for each swimming pool is calculated in accordance with 15.5(5)“b.” The recirculation flow rate for the system is at least the arithmetic sum of the recirculation flow rates of the swimming pools.

(2) The flow to each pool is adjustable. A flow meter is provided for each pool.

b. Recirculation flow rate. The recirculation flow rate shall provide for the treatment of one pool volume within:

- (1) Four hours for a swimming pool with a volume of 30,000 gal or less.
- (2) Six hours for a swimming pool with a volume of more than 30,000 gal.
- (3) Two hours for a wave pool.
- (4) Four hours for a zero-depth pool.
- (5) One hour for a wading pool.
- (6) One hour for a water slide plunge pool.
- (7) Four hours for a leisure river.
- (8) Thirty minutes for a spray pad with its own filter system.
- (9) For swimming pools with skimmers, the recirculation flow rate shall be at least 30 gpm per skimmer or the recirculation flow rate defined above, whichever is greater.

The recirculation flow rate for pools not specified in subparagraphs 485.5(5)“b”(1) through “b”(9) will be determined by the department.

c. Recirculation pump. The recirculation pump(s) shall be listed by NSF or by another listing agency as complying with the requirements of Standard 50 and shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) The pump(s) supply the recirculation flow rate required by paragraph 485.5(5)“b” at a TDH of at least that given in “1,” “2,” or “3” below unless a lower TDH is shown by the designer to be appropriate. A valve for regulating the rate of flow is provided in the recirculation pump discharge piping.

1. 40 feet for vacuum filters; or
2. 60 feet for pressure sand filters; or
3. 70 feet for pressure diatomaceous earth filters or cartridge filters.

(2) For sand filter systems, the pump and filter system are designed so that each filter can be backwashed at a rate of at least 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(3) If a pump is located at an elevation higher than the pool water surface, it is self-priming or the piping is arranged to prevent the loss of pump prime when the pump is stopped.

(4) Where a vacuum filter is used, a vacuum limit control is provided on the pump suction line. The vacuum limit switch is set for a maximum vacuum of 18 in Hg.

(5) A compound vacuum-pressure gauge is installed on the pump suction line as close to the pump as practical. A vacuum gauge may be used for pumps with suction lift. A pressure gauge is installed on the pump discharge line as close to the pump as practical. Gauges are of such a size and located so that they may be easily read by the facility staff.

(6) On pressure filter systems, a hair and lint strainer is installed on the suction side of each recirculation pump. The hair and lint strainer basket is readily accessible for cleaning, changing, or inspection. A spare strainer basket shall be provided, except where the strainer basket has a volume of 15 gallons or more. This requirement may be waived for systems using vertical turbine pumps or pumps designed for solids handling.

d. Water heaters. Swimming pool water heaters shall meet the following criteria:

(1) A heating coil, pipe or steam hose cannot be installed in a swimming pool.

(2) Gas-fired pool water heaters comply with the requirements of ANSI/AGA Z21.56-2001, ANSI/AGA Z21.56a-2004, and ANSI/AGA Z21.26b-2004.

(3) Electric pool water heaters comply with the requirements of UL 1261 (2017) and bear the UL mark.

(4) A swimming pool water heater with an input of greater than 400,000 BTU/hour (117 kilowatts) has a water heating vessel constructed in accordance with ASME Boiler Code, Section 8 (2007). The data plate of the heater bears the ASME mark.

(5) A thermometer is installed in the piping to measure the temperature of the water returning to the pool. The thermometer is located so that it may be easily read by the facility staff.

(6) Combustion air is provided for fuel-burning water heaters as required by the state plumbing code, 481—Chapter 425, or as required by local ordinance.

(7) Fuel-burning water heaters are vented as required by the state plumbing code, 481—Chapter 425, or as required by local ordinance.

(8) Each fuel-burning water heater is equipped with a pressure relief valve sized for the energy capacity of the water heater.

e. Flow meters. Swimming pool flow meters shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Each swimming pool recirculation system is provided with a permanently installed flow meter to measure the recirculation flow rate.

(2) In a multiple pool system, a flow meter is provided for each pool.

(3) A flow meter is accurate within 5 percent of the actual flow rate between ± 20 percent of the recirculation flow rate specified in paragraph 485.5(5)“b” or the nominal recirculation flow rate specified by the designer.

(4) A flow meter is installed on a straight length of pipe with sufficient clearance from valves, elbows or other sources of turbulence to attain the accuracy required by subparagraph 485.5(5)“e”(3). The flow meter is installed so that it may be easily read by facility staff, or a remote readout of the flow rate is installed where it may be easily read by the facility staff. The designer may be required to provide documentation that the installation meets the requirements of subparagraph 485.5(5)“e”(3).

f. Vacuum cleaning system.

(1) A swimming pool vacuum cleaning system capable of reaching all parts of the pool bottom shall be provided.

(2) A vacuum system may be provided that utilizes the attachment of a vacuum hose to the suction piping through a skimmer.

(3) Automatic vacuum systems may be used provided they are capable of removing debris from all parts of the swimming pool bottom.

485.5(6) Filtration. A filter shall be listed by NSF or by another listing agency as complying with the requirements of Standard 50 and comply with the following requirements:

a. Each pressure filter has a pressure gauge on the inlet side. Gauges are of such a size and located so that they may be read easily by the facility staff. A differential pressure gauge that gives the difference between the inlet and outlet pressure of the filter may be used in place of a pressure gauge.

b. An air relief valve is provided for each pressure filter.

c. Backwash water from a pressure filter discharges through an observable free fall, or a sight glass is installed in the backwash discharge line.

d. Backwash water is discharged indirectly to a sanitary sewer.

e. Rapid sand filter.

(1) The filtration rate does not exceed 3 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(2) The backwash rate is at least 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

f. High-rate sand filter.

(1) The filtration rate does not exceed 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(2) The backwash rate is at least 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(3) If more than one filter tank is served by a pump, the designer demonstrates that the backwash flow rate to each filter tank meets the requirements of subparagraph 485.5(6) “*f*”(2), or an isolation valve is installed at each filter tank to permit each filter to be backwashed individually.

g. Vacuum sand filter.

(1) The filtration rate does not exceed 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(2) The backwash rate is at least 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(3) An equalization screen is provided to evenly distribute the filter influent over the surface of the filter sand.

(4) Each filter system has an automatic air-purging cycle.

h. Sand filter media complies with the filter manufacturer’s specifications.

i. Diatomaceous earth filter.

(1) The filtration rate does not exceed 1.5 gpm/ft² of effective filter area, except that a maximum filtration rate of 2.0 gpm/ft² may be allowed where continuous body feed is provided.

(2) Diatomaceous earth filter systems have piping to allow recycling of the filter effluent during precoat.

(3) Waste diatomaceous earth is discharged to a sanitary sewer. The discharge may be subject to the requirements of the local wastewater utility.

j. Cartridge filter.

(1) The filtration rate does not exceed 0.38 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(2) A duplicate set of cartridges is provided.

485.5(7) Piping.

a. Piping standards. Swimming pool piping shall conform to applicable nationally recognized standards and be specified for use within the limitations of the manufacturer’s specifications. Swimming pool piping shall comply with the applicable requirements of NSF/ANSI Standard 61 (2020), “Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects.” Plastic swimming pool pipe shall comply with the requirements of NSF/ANSI Standard 14 (2016b), “Plastic Piping Components and Related Materials,” for potable water pipe.

b. Pipe sizing. Swimming pool recirculation piping shall be sized so water velocities do not exceed 6 ft/sec for suction flow and 10 ft/sec for pressure flow. Gravity piping shall be sized in accordance with recognized engineering principles.

c. Overflow system piping. The piping for an overflow perimeter gutter system shall be designed to convey at least 125 percent of the recirculation flow rate. The piping for a skimmer system shall be designed to convey at least 100 percent of the recirculation flow rate.

d. Main drain piping. If the main drains are connected to the recirculation system, the main drains and main drain piping shall be designed to convey at least 100 percent of the recirculation flow rate.

e. Play feature circulation. Where there are features that circulate water to the swimming pool and through the main drain and overflow systems, the main drain and overflow systems and the associated piping shall be designed to accommodate the combined flow of the recirculation system and the features within the requirements of paragraph 485.5(7) "b" and the applicable requirements of subrules 485.5(9) and 485.5(10).

485.5(8) Inlets.

a. Inlets required. Wall inlets or floor inlets, or both, shall be provided for a swimming pool. The inlets shall be adequate to ensure effective distribution of treated water and the maintenance of a uniform disinfectant residual throughout the swimming pool. The designer may be required to provide documentation of adequate distribution, such as dye testing of a pool.

b. Wall inlet spacing. Where wall inlets are used, they shall be no more than 20 ft apart around the perimeter of the area with an inlet within 5 ft of each corner of the swimming pool and meet the following criteria:

- (1) There is at least one inlet at each stairway or ramp leading into a swimming pool.
- (2) Except for wading pools, wall inlets are located at least 6 inches below the design water surface.
- (3) Wall inlets in pools with skimmers are directional flow-type inlets.
- (4) Each inlet has a directional flow inlet fitting with an opening of 1-inch diameter or less, or a fixed fitting with openings ½-inch wide or less.

c. Floor inlets. Floor inlets shall be provided for the areas of a zero-depth swimming pool or wave pool where the water is less than 2 ft deep and may be used throughout a swimming pool in lieu of or in combination with wall inlets. Floor inlets shall be flush with the pool floor, as well as no more than 20 ft apart and within 15 ft of each wall of the swimming pool in the area where they are used.

485.5(9) Overflow system.

a. Skimmers. Swimming pool skimmers shall meet the following criteria:

- (1) Recessed automatic surface skimmers are listed by NSF or by another listing agency as complying with the requirements of Standard 50, except that an equalizer is not required for a skimmer installed in a swimming pool equipped with an automatic water level maintenance device.
- (2) Skimmers may be used for swimming pools that are no more than 30 ft wide.
- (3) A swimming pool has at least one skimmer for each 500 ft² of surface area or fraction thereof.
- (4) Each skimmer is designed for a flow-through rate of at least 30 gpm or 3.8 gpm per lineal inch of weir, whichever is greater. The combined flow capacity of the skimmers in a swimming pool cannot be less than the total recirculation rate.
- (5) Each skimmer has a weir that adjusts automatically to variations in water level of at least 4 inches.
- (6) Each skimmer is equipped with a device to control flow through the skimmer.
- (7) If a swimming pool is not equipped with an automatic water level maintenance device, each skimmer that is a suction outlet has an operational equalizer. The equalizer opening in the swimming pool is covered with a fitting listed by a listing agency as meeting the requirements of the ASME/ANSI standard.
- (8) A skimmer pool has a handhold around the perimeter of the pool. The handhold is 9 inches or less above the minimum skimmer operation level.

b. Perimeter overflow gutters. Swimming pool perimeter overflow gutters shall meet the following criteria:

- (1) A swimming pool greater than 30 ft in width, except for a wave pool or a wading pool, has a perimeter overflow gutter system.

(2) The overflow weir extends completely around the swimming pool, except at stairs, ramps, or water slide flumes.

(3) The gutter is designed to provide a handhold and to prevent entrapment.

(4) Drop boxes, converters, return piping, or flumes used to convey water from the gutter are designed to convey 125 percent of the recirculation flow rate. The flow capacity of the gutter and the associated plumbing are sufficient to prevent backflow of skimmed water into the swimming pool.

(5) Gutter overflow systems are designed with an effective surge capacity within the gutter system and surge tank of not less than 1 gal/ft² of swimming pool surface area. In-pool surge may be permitted for prefabricated gutter systems, subject to the approval of the department.

c. Alternative overflow systems. Overflow systems not meeting all of the requirements in paragraphs 485.5(9)“a” or “b” may be used if the designer can provide documentation that the alternative overflow system will skim the pool water surface at least as effectively as a skimmer system.

485.5(10) Main drain system. Swimming pool main drain systems shall meet the following criteria:

a. Main drains. Each swimming pool has a convenient means of draining the water from the pool for winterization and service.

b. Main drains for recirculation. If the main drain system is connected to the recirculation system, there are two or more main drains or a single main drain that is unblockable.

(1) Two main drains are at least 3 ft apart on center. If three or more main drains are installed, the distance between the drains farthest apart is at least 3 ft on center.

(2) Each main drain and its associated piping in a swimming pool are designed for the same flow rate. Multiple drains are plumbed in parallel, and the piping system is designed to equalize flow among the main drains.

(3) If one or two main drains are installed, each main drain cover/grate, sump and the associated piping is designed for at least 100 percent of the recirculation flow rate specified by paragraph 485.5(5)“b.” If three or more main drains are installed, the combined flow rating of the cover/grates, the sumps and the associated piping is at least 200 percent of the recirculation flow rate. If water for water slides, fountains and play features is circulated through the main drain and overflow systems, the main drains are designed for the combined feature and recirculation flow.

(4) Manufactured main drain sumps are listed by a listing agency for compliance with the ASME/ANSI standard. Field fabricated sumps are designed in accordance with the ASME/ANSI standard and certified by an engineer licensed in Iowa.

(5) There is a control valve to adjust the flow between the main drain and the overflow system.

(6) Main drain covers. Each main drain is covered with a cover/grate that complies with the ASME/ANSI standard.

1. The flow rating for each cover/grate complies with subparagraph 485.5(10)“b”(3).

2. The mark of a listing agency is permanently marked on the top surface of each manufactured cover/grate.

3. Field fabricated cover/grates are certified for compliance to the ASME/ANSI standard by a professional engineer licensed in Iowa. A certificate of compliance is provided to the swimming pool owner and to the department.

4. The main drain cover/grate is designed to be securely fastened to the pool so that the cover/grate is not removable without tools.

c. Feature outlets. Where fully submerged outlets for play or decorative features or water slides are in the swimming pool, the outlets shall be designed in accordance with paragraph 485.5(10)“b.”

485.5(11) Disinfection. Swimming pool disinfection shall meet the following criteria:

a. Each swimming pool recirculation system is equipped with an automatic controller for maintenance of the disinfectant level in the swimming pool water. The control output of the controller to the disinfectant feed system is based on the continuous measurement of the ORP of the water in the swimming pool recirculation system.

b. No disinfection system designed to use di-chlor or tri-chlor is installed for an indoor swimming pool.

c. A continuous feed disinfectant system is provided. The disinfectant feed system has the capacity to deliver at least 10 mg/L chlorine or bromine equivalent based on the recirculation flow rate required in paragraph 485.5(5) "b" for an outdoor swimming pool and 4 mg/L chlorine or bromine equivalent based on the recirculation flow rate required in paragraph 485.5(5) "b" for an indoor swimming pool.

d. A disinfectant feeder (except chlorine gas feed equipment) is listed by NSF or by another listing agency as complying with the requirements of Standard 50.

e. The disinfectant system is installed so that chemical feed is automatically and positively stopped when the recirculation flow is interrupted.

f. Gas chlorinator facilities comply with applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and ordinances and the requirements below.

(1) The chlorine supply and gas feeding equipment is housed in a separate room or building.

1. No entrance or openable window to the chlorine room goes to the inside of a building used other than for the storage of chlorine.

2. The chlorine room is provided with an exhaust system that takes its suction not more than 8 inches from the floor and discharges out of doors in a direction to minimize the exposure of swimming pool patrons to chlorine gas. The exhaust system is capable of producing 15 air changes per hour in the chlorine room.

3. An automatic chlorine leak detector and alarm system is provided in the chlorine room. The alarm system provides visual and audible alarm signals outside the chlorine room.

4. An air intake is provided near the ceiling of the chlorine room. The air intake and the exhaust system outlet are at least 4 ft apart.

5. The room has a window at least 12 inches square. The window glass is shatterproof.

6. The door of the chlorine enclosure opens outward. The inside of the door is provided with panic hardware.

7. The chlorine room has adequate lighting.

8. Electrical switches for the exhaust system and for the lighting are outside the chlorine room and adjacent to the door, or in an adjoining room.

9. An anchoring system is provided so that full and empty chlorine cylinders can be individually secured.

10. Scales are provided for weighing the cylinders that are in use.

(2) A chlorine enclosure that is 30 inches deep or less and 72 inches wide or less and that is installed out of doors complies with the above requirements except:

1. An automatic chlorine leak detector is not required.

2. The enclosure has a window of at least 48 in².

3. The light and exhaust fan may be activated by opening the door rather than by a separate switch.

(3) The chlorinator is designed to prevent the backflow of water into the chlorine cylinder.

g. Where a metering pump is used to feed a solution of disinfectant, the disinfectant solution container has a capacity of at least one day's supply at the rate specified in paragraph 485.5(11) "c," except that when the system is designed to feed directly from a 55-gal shipping container, a larger solution container is not required.

Secondary containment is provided when a tank larger than 55 gallons is installed for the storage of sodium hypochlorite.

h. The storage capacity of an erosion feeder is at least one day's supply of disinfectant at the rate specified in paragraph 485.5(11) "c."

485.5(12) pH control. Swimming pool pH control shall meet the following criteria:

a. *pH controller required.* Each swimming pool recirculation system approved for construction after May 4, 2005, is equipped with a controller that senses the pH of the swimming pool water and

that automatically controls the operation of a metering pump for the addition of a pH control chemical or the operation of a CO₂ gas feed system.

b. *pH chemical feed required.* Each swimming pool has a metering pump for the addition of a pH control chemical to the pool recirculation system, or a CO₂ gas feed system.

c. *Metering pump listing.* A metering pump is listed by NSF or by another listing agency as meeting the requirements of Standard 50.

d. *CO₂ cylinder anchors.* Where CO₂ is used as a method of pH control, an anchoring system is provided to individually secure full and empty CO₂ cylinders.

e. *Chemical feed stop.* The pH control system is installed so that chemical feed is automatically and positively stopped when the recirculation flow is interrupted.

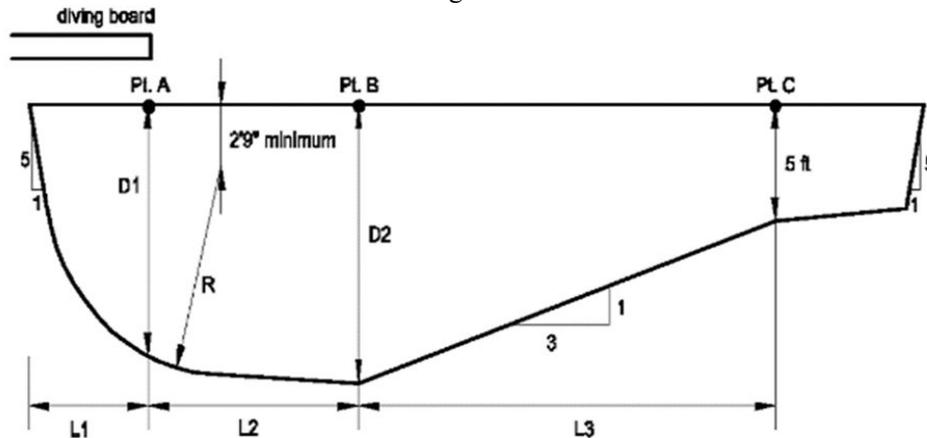
485.5(13) Safety.

a. Diving areas shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Diving boards are permitted only if the diving area dimensions conform to the minimum requirements shown in Figure 2 and Tables 3 and 4. The distances specified in Tables 3 and 4 are measured from the top center of the leading edge of the diving board. The reference water level is the midpoint of the skimmer opening for a skimmer pool or a stainless steel gutter system with surge weirs. The reference water level for a gutter pool is the top of the gutter weir.

(2) Where diving boards are specified that have been advertised or promoted to be “competition” diving boards, the diving area complies with the standards of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) or the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFSHSA).

Figure 2



R minimum = Pool depth minus Vertical wall depth from the water line minus 3 inches.

Table 3

Diving Board Height Above Water	Maximum Board Length	Minimum Dimensions					Minimum Width of Pool		
		D1	D2	L1	L2	L3	Pt A	Pt B	Pt C
Deck level to 2/3 meter	10 ft	7 ft	8.5 ft	2.5 ft	8 ft	10.5 ft	16 ft	18 ft	18 ft
Greater than 2/3 meter to 3/4 meter	12 ft	7.5 ft	9 ft	3 ft	9 ft	12 ft	18 ft	20 ft	20 ft
Greater than 3/4 meter to 1 meter	16 ft	8.5 ft	10 ft	4 ft	10 ft	15 ft	20 ft	22 ft	22 ft
Greater than 1 meter to 3 meters	16 ft	11 ft	12 ft	6 ft	10.5 ft	21 ft	22 ft	24 ft	24 ft

Table 4

Diving Board Height Above Water	To Pool Side	To 1-Meter Board	To 3-Meter Board
Deck level to 1 meter	10 ft	8 ft	10 ft

Diving Board Height Above Water	To Pool Side	To 1-Meter Board	To 3-Meter Board
Greater than 1 meter	11 ft	10 ft	10 ft

(3) There is a completely unobstructed clear distance of 13 ft above the diving board measured from the center of the front end of the board. This area extends at least 8 ft behind, 8 ft to each side, and 16 ft beyond the end of the diving board.

(4) Diving boards and platforms have slip-resistant surfaces.

(5) Diving board supports, ladders, and guardrails.

1. Supports, platforms, and steps for diving boards are of substantial construction and of sufficient structural strength to safely carry the maximum anticipated loads.

2. Ladders, steps, supports, handrails, and guardrails are of corrosion-resistant materials or are provided with a corrosion-resistant coating and are designed to have no exposed sharp edges. Ladder steps have slip-resistant surfaces.

3. Handrails are provided at steps leading to diving boards and diving platforms. Guardrails are provided for diving boards and platforms that are more than 1 meter above the water. Guardrails for diving boards and platforms are at least 36 inches high and extend to the edge of the water.

b. Starting blocks and starting block installation shall meet the requirements of the competition governing body (National Collegiate Athletic Association, USA Swimming, or National Federation of State High School Associations).

c. Stairs, ladders, and recessed steps shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Ladders or recessed steps are provided in the deep portion of a swimming pool and in the shallow portion if the vertical distance from the bottom of the swimming pool to the deck is more than 2 ft. Stairs or ramps may be used instead of ladders or recessed steps at the shallow end of the swimming pool.

(2) If a swimming pool is over 30 ft wide, recessed steps, ladders, ramps, or stairs are installed on each side. If a stairway centered on the shallow end wall of the swimming pool is within 30 ft of each side of the swimming pool, that end of the swimming pool is considered in compliance with this subrule.

(3) The foot contact surfaces of stairs, ramps, ladder rungs, and recessed steps are slip-resistant.

(4) Ladders.

1. Ladders have a handrail on each side that extends from below the water surface to the top surface of the deck.

2. Ladders, treads, or supports are of a color contrasting with the swimming pool walls; however, stainless steel ladders may be used with stainless steel wall pools.

3. A ladder has a tread width of at least 16 inches and a uniform rise of 12 inches or less.

4. The distance between the swimming pool wall and the vertical rail of a ladder is no greater than 6 inches and no less than 3 inches. The lower end of each ladder rail is securely covered with a smooth nonmetallic cap and within 1 inch of the swimming pool wall.

(5) Recessed steps.

1. Recessed steps have a tread depth of at least 5 inches, a tread width of at least 12 inches, and a uniform rise of no more than 12 inches.

2. Each set of recessed steps is equipped with a securely anchored deck-level grab rail on each side.

3. Recessed steps drain to the pool.

(6) Stairs.

1. Stairs have a uniform tread depth of at least 12 inches and a uniform rise of no more than 10 inches. The area of each tread shall be at least 240 in².

2. Stairs are provided with at least one handrail for each 12 ft in width. Handrails are between 34 inches and 38 inches high, measured vertically from the line defined by the front edge of the steps.

3. A slip-resistant stripe at least 1 inch wide of a color contrasting with the step surface and with the swimming pool floor is marked at the top front edge of each tread.

(7) Handrails and grab rails.

1. Ladders, handrails, and grab rails are designed to be securely anchored so that tools are required for their removal.

2. Ladders, handrails, and grab rails are constructed of corrosion-resistant materials or provided with corrosion-resistant coatings and have no exposed sharp edges.

d. Swimming pool floor slope shall meet the following criteria:

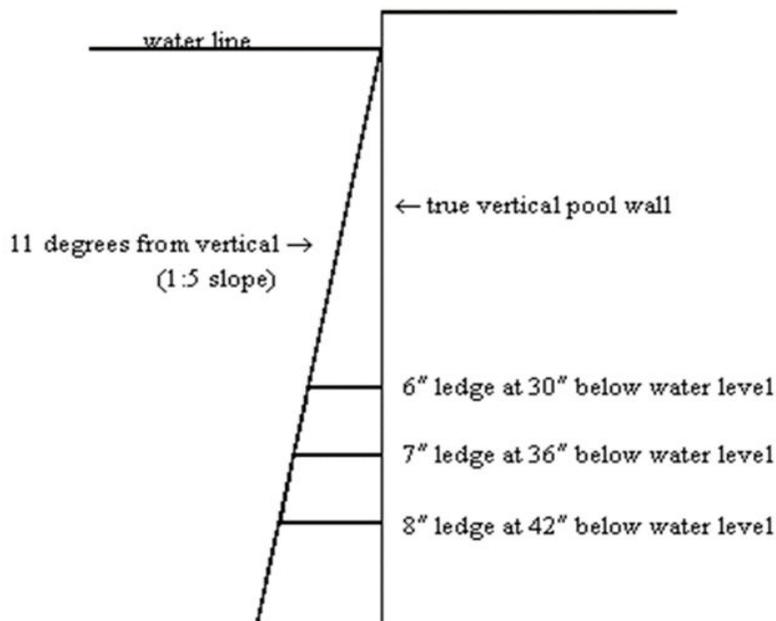
(1) The bottom of the swimming pool slopes toward the main drain(s). The slope of the swimming pool bottom where the water is less than 5 ft deep does not exceed 1 ft vertical in 12 ft horizontal.

(2) Subject to the written approval of the department, a swimming pool may be designed to have the change in slope (from 1:12 or less to a steeper slope) at a point where the water depth is less than 5 ft. The marking requirements of subparagraphs 485.5(13) "f"(3) and "f"(4) shall apply and, if possible, depth markers that are clearly visible to persons in the pool shall be provided.

e. Swimming pool walls shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Walls in the deep section of a swimming pool are vertical to a water depth of at least 2.8 ft. If a transition radius is provided, it complies with Figure 2.

Figure 3



(2) The term "vertical" is interpreted to permit slopes not greater than 1 ft horizontal for each 5 ft of depth of side wall (11° from vertical).

(3) Ledges, when provided, fall within an 11° line from vertical, starting at the water surface (Figure 3). A ledge is no less than 4 inches wide and no more than 8 inches wide. A ledge has a slip-resistant surface.

f. Surface finish and markings shall meet the following criteria:

(1) The swimming pool floor has a slip-resistant finish.

(2) The bottom and sides of the swimming pool are white or a light color. This does not prohibit painting or marking racing lines or turn targets.

(3) Where the slope of a swimming pool bottom in a shallow area changes from 1:12 or less to a slope greater than 1:12, or at the 5-ft depth area, the pool bottom and sides are marked with a stripe at least 4 inches wide in a color contrasting with the pool bottom and sides. The stripe is on the shallow side of the slope change or 5-ft depth area within 6 inches of the slope change or 5-ft depth area. Depending on the pool configuration, more than one stripe may be required.

(4) A float line with floats no more than 5 ft apart are installed on the shallow side of the stripe required in subparagraph 485.5(13)“f”(3) within 12 inches of the stripe.

(5) The landing area for a swimming pool slide or a water slide that does not terminate in a separate plunge pool is delineated by a float line or as approved by the department.

(6) Depth markers.

1. Depth markers are painted or otherwise marked on the deck within 3 ft of the edge of a swimming pool. The depth of a wave pool is also marked on the side walls of the wave pool above the maximum static water level where the static water depth is 3 ft or more and on the deep-end wall of the wave pool.

2. Depth markers are located 25 ft apart or less, center to center, around the full perimeter of a swimming pool.

EXCEPTIONS: Depth markers are not required at the zero-depth end of a wading pool, wave pool, or a zero-depth swimming pool. Depth markers are not required on the deck of a plunge pool on the flume discharge end or on the exit end if stairs are used for exit.

3. The maximum depth of a swimming pool is marked on both sides of a swimming pool at the main drain.

4. The water depth of a swimming pool is marked at both ends of a float line required by subparagraph 485.5(13)“f”(4).

5. In shallow water, the depth is marked at 1-ft depth intervals starting at one of the points specified in “3” and “4” above, if the 1-ft depth interval is less than 25 ft. The zero depth is used as the starting point for a zero-depth swimming pool.

6. In deep water, the words “Deep Water” may be used in place of numerals except as required in “3” above.

7. “No Diving” or equivalent wording or graphics are marked on the swimming pool deck within 3 ft of the edge of the swimming pool where the water is shallow and at other pool areas determined by management. The markers are 25 ft apart or less, center to center, around the perimeter of the area. This marking is not required at the zero-depth end of a wave pool or of a zero-depth swimming pool. “No Diving” or equivalent wording or graphics are marked on the deck of a leisure river in the areas where users will be permitted. The “No Diving” markers are within 3 ft of the edge of the leisure river at intervals not to exceed 25 ft on center.

8. Letter, number and graphic markers are slip-resistant, of a contrasting color from the deck and at least 4 inches in height.

9. In lieu of the requirements of “1” through “8” above, the maximum depth of a wading pool may be posted in lettering a minimum of 3 inches high at each entrance to the wading pool area and at least at one conspicuous location inside the wading pool enclosure. “No Diving” markers are not required at a wading pool.

10. The depth of a leisure river is posted at the entrance(s) to the leisure river in characters at least 3 inches high. The depth of the leisure river is marked on the side wall of the leisure river above the static water level at intervals not to exceed 50 ft on center. The depth of the leisure river is marked on the deck in the areas where users will be permitted. The depth markers are within 3 ft of the edge of the leisure river at intervals not to exceed 25 ft on center.

g. Elevated lifeguard chairs or stations shall be provided as follows: one chair or station for a swimming pool with a water surface area of 2,000 to 4,000 ft² inclusive; two chairs or stations if the area is 4,001 to 6,000 ft²; three chairs or stations if the area is 6,001 ft² or more. A swimming pool is not required to have more than three lifeguard chairs or stations. This requirement does not apply to wave pools, leisure rivers or wading pools.

h. Emergency equipment and facilities shall meet the following criteria:

(1) If a swimming pool facility employs lifeguards, whether required by rule or not, the lifeguards are provided with the minimum equipment required by their training, including but not necessarily limited to rescue tubes and personal CPR masks.

(2) A minimum of one unit of lifesaving equipment is provided for each 1,500 ft² of water surface area or fraction thereof. The area of a swimming pool where the water is 2 ft deep or less may be subtracted from the total area for this requirement. A swimming pool is not required to have more than ten units of lifesaving equipment.

(3) A unit of lifesaving equipment consists of at least one of the following:

1. A U.S. Coast Guard-recognized ring buoy fitted with a ¼-inch diameter line with a length at least one-half the width of the pool, but no more than 60 ft; or

2. A life pole with a “shepherd’s crook,” having blunted ends with a minimum length of 8 ft; or

3. A rescue buoy which is made of a hard, buoyant plastic and is provided with molded handgrips along each side, a shoulder strap, and a towing rope between 4 and 6 ft long; or

4. A rescue tube made of a soft, strong foam material 3 inches by 6 inches by 40 inches with a molded strap providing a ring at one end and a hook at the other. Attached to the ring end is a 6-ft-long towline with a shoulder strap.

Rescue equipment identified in numbered paragraphs 485.5(13) “h”(3)“3” and “4” above is used only at swimming pools where lifeguards are employed.

(4) Whenever lifeguard chairs are provided, each chair is equipped with at least one unit of lifesaving equipment.

(5) A standard spine board with straps and head immobilizer is provided at each swimming pool where lifeguards are required by rule.

i. Pool enclosures shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Except for a circulated wading pool that is drained when not in use, or a spray pad, a swimming pool is enclosed by a fence, wall, building, or combination thereof not less than 4 ft high. The enclosure is constructed of durable materials.

(2) A fence, wall, or other means of enclosure has no openings that would allow the passage of a 4-inch sphere and is not easily climbable by toddlers. The distance between the ground and the top of the lowest horizontal support accessible from outside the facility, or between the two lowest horizontal supports accessible from outside the facility, is at least 45 inches. A horizontal support is accessible if it is on the exterior of the fence relative to the swimming pool or if the space between the vertical members of a fence is greater than 1¾ inches.

(3) Gates and doors are installed in the enclosure for general access, maintenance, and emergency access. At least one 36-inch-wide gate or door is installed for emergency access. When closed, gates and doors comply with the requirements of subparagraphs 485.5(13)“i”(1) and (2). Gates and doors are lockable. Except where lifeguard or structured program supervision is provided whenever the swimming pool is open, gates and doors are self-closing and self-latching.

(4) If a wading pool is within 50 ft of a swimming pool, the wading pool has a barrier at least 36 inches high separating it from the swimming pool. The barrier has no openings that would allow the passage of a 4-inch sphere and is not easily climbable by toddlers. The barrier has at least one 36-inch-wide gate or door. Gates and doors are lockable. Except where lifeguard supervision is provided, gates and doors are self-closing and self-latching.

The department may approve alternate management of the area between the wading pool and swimming pool at facilities where lifeguards are provided whenever the pools are open. The alternate management plan will be in writing and shall be at the facility when the pools are open.

(5) An indoor swimming pool is enclosed by a barrier at least 3 ft high if there are sleeping rooms, hallways, apartments, condominiums, or permanent recreation areas that are used by children and that open directly into the swimming pool area. No opening in the barrier permits the passage of a 4-inch sphere. The barrier is not easily climbable by toddlers. There is at least one 36-inch-wide gate or door through the barrier. Gates and doors are lockable. Except where lifeguard supervision is provided whenever the pool is open, gates and doors are self-closing and self-latching.

j. Construction or reconstruction shall comply with the state electrical code, 481—Chapter 404, including Article 680 of the adopted National Electrical Code, and the following requirements:

(1) Each electrical outlet in the deck, shower and dressing rooms and the pool water treatment equipment areas is equipped with a properly installed GFCI at the outlet or at the breaker serving the outlet. Electrical outlets energized through an ORP/pH controller are not required to have a separate GFCI if the controller is equipped with a GFCI or is energized through a GFCI breaker.

(2) An underwater light circuit is equipped with a GFCI unless the underwater light(s) operates at 15 volts or less.

k. Artificial lighting shall be provided at indoor swimming pools and at outdoor swimming pools which are to be used after sunset in accordance with the following:

(1) Underwater lighting of at least 8 lamp lumens/ft² or 0.5 watts/ft² of water surface area, located to provide illumination of the entire swimming pool bottom, and area lighting of at least 10 footcandles (fc) or 0.6 watts/ft² of deck area.

(2) If underwater lights are not provided, overhead lighting of at least 30 fc or 2.0 watts/ft² of swimming pool water surface area are provided.

l. Swimming pool slides shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

485.5(14) Wading pools. Wading pools shall comply with the applicable provisions of subrules 485.5(1) through 485.5(13) and 485.5(21), except as modified below.

a. A wading pool shall have at least 4 ft of deck.

b. Overflow system.

(1) Intermittent fixed weir overflow structures, including gutters, overflow fixtures, and drains at zero depth may be used. They shall have a hydraulic capacity of at least 125 percent of the recirculation flow rate.

(2) If skimmers are used, there shall be at least one skimmer for every 500 ft² of water surface area or fraction thereof.

1. The recirculation flow rate shall be at least 3.8 gpm per lineal inch of skimmer weir or as required in paragraph 485.5(5) "b," whichever is greater.

2. The skimmer(s) suction line may be connected to the main drain line in lieu of an equalizer.

3. A skimmer(s) may be used in combination with overflow drains in a zero-depth wading pool.

c. Inlets shall be designed to uniformly distribute treated water throughout the wading pool. Wall and floor inlets or other means may be used, alone or in combination.

485.5(15) Wave pools. Wave pools shall comply with the applicable provisions of subrules 485.5(1) through 485.5(13) and 485.5(21), except as modified below.

a. Perimeter overflow gutters and skimmers are not required on the deep-end wall where the wave generation equipment is located.

b. There shall be an overflow drain or weir across the full width of the zero-depth end of the wave pool.

The drain shall be covered with a grate designed to prevent entrapment. The grate shall be designed so that it is securely fastened to the pool floor and cannot be removed without a tool or tools.

c. The deck above the overflow drain at the zero-depth end of the pool may slope to the overflow drain for a distance no greater than 15 ft. The deck slope shall be no greater than 1 ft vertical in 12 ft horizontal.

d. There shall be a perimeter overflow gutter or overflow fittings along both sides of the wave pool where the water is 3 ft deep or more.

(1) If a perimeter overflow gutter is used, it shall be designed to prevent entrapment during wave action. Overflow grates shall be securely fastened so they will not be dislodged by wave action.

(2) Overflow fittings need not be continuous, but they shall be spaced no more than 10 ft apart.

e. The combined hydraulic capacity of the overflow drain at zero depth and the gutter or overflow outlets shall be at least 125 percent of the recirculation flow rate.

f. The main drain system shall comply with the requirements of subrule 485.5(10).

g. Openings or connections between the wave pool and the wave generation equipment shall be designed to prevent entrapment of users.

h. There shall be a continuous barrier along the full length of each side of a wave pool. The barrier shall be at least 42 inches high and installed no more than 3 ft from the side of the wave pool.

i. Emergency switches that will stop the wave action shall be provided in at least four locations on the deck of the wave pool. Switch locations shall be marked by signs or contrasting bright colors.

j. A wave pool shall be equipped with a float line with floats spaced no more than 5 ft apart. The float line shall be located at least 6 ft from the deep-end wall. Users shall not be permitted between the float line and the deep-end wall.

485.5(16) Zero-depth swimming pools. Zero-depth swimming pools shall comply with the applicable provisions of subrules 485.5(1) through 485.5(13) and 485.5(21), except as modified below.

a. There shall be an overflow drain or weir across the full width of the zero-depth end of the swimming pool.

(1) The drain shall be covered with a grate designed to prevent entrapment. The grate shall be designed so that it is not removable without a tool.

(2) The drain and its associated piping shall be designed to convey at least 50 percent of the recirculation flow rate.

b. The deck above the overflow drain at the zero-depth end of the pool may slope to the overflow drain for a distance no greater than 15 ft. The deck slope shall be no greater than 1 ft vertical in 12 ft horizontal.

c. If a perimeter overflow gutter is provided, the gutter may be interrupted in the area where the water is less than 2 ft deep, provided that:

(1) The length of the perimeter overflow gutter and overflow drain shall be at least 60 percent of the total pool perimeter.

(2) The hydraulic capacity of the perimeter overflow gutter system combined with the overflow drain shall be at least 125 percent of the recirculation flow rate.

d. Recessed automatic surface skimmers may be used with the overflow drain at zero depth in accordance with paragraph 485.5(9) "a." The hydraulic capacity of the skimmer/drain system shall be at least 125 percent of the recirculation flow rate.

485.5(17) Water slides. Water slides shall comply with the applicable provisions of subrules 485.5(1) through 485.5(13) and 485.5(21) and the following:

a. A water slide flume shall comply with the following:

(1) The flume is perpendicular to the plunge or swimming pool wall for at least 10 ft from the flume end.

(2) The flume is sloped no more than 1 ft vertical in 10 ft horizontal for at least 10 ft before the end of the flume.

(3) The flume terminates between 6 inches below and 2 inches above the design water level in the plunge pool or swimming pool.

(4) There is at least 5 ft between the side of the plunge pool or swimming pool and the side of the flume. Adjacent flumes are at least 10 ft apart on center.

(5) The inside surface of a flume is smooth and continuous.

(6) The flume is designed to ensure that users cannot be thrown out of the flume and to minimize user collisions with the sides of the flume.

(7) The flume has no sharp edges within reach of a user while the user is in the proper riding position.

(8) The flume path is designed to prevent users from becoming airborne while in the ride.

b. The landing area for a water slide flume shall comply with the following:

(1) The water depth is at least 3 ft and no more than 4 ft at the end of the flume and for at least 15 ft beyond the end of the flume.

(2) The landing area floor may slope up to a minimum of 2 ft water depth subject to subparagraph 485.5(1) "b"(1). The slope is no greater than 1 ft vertical in 12 ft horizontal.

(3) There is at least 20 ft between the end of the flume and any barrier or steps.

(4) If the water slide flume ends in a swimming pool, the landing area is divided from the rest of the swimming pool by a float line.

c. A speed slide shall provide for the safe deceleration of the user. A run-out system or a special plunge pool entry system shall control the body position of the user relative to the slide to provide for a safe exit from the ride.

d. The deck around a water slide plunge pool shall be at least 4 ft wide, except on the side where the flume enters the pool. A walkway that is at least 4 ft wide and meets the requirements of a deck shall be provided between the plunge pool and the slide steps.

e. Alternate overflow systems. Intermittent fixed weir overflow structures may be used for a separate plunge pool if:

(1) Floor inlets are provided according to the requirements of paragraph 485.5(8) "c."

(2) The hydraulic capacity of the combined overflow structures and the appurtenant piping is at least 125 percent of the recirculation flow rate. The department may require more hydraulic capacity based on the specific design of the plunge pool system.

f. If a pump reservoir or surge tank is provided, it shall have a capacity of at least one minute of the combined recirculation and flume flow. Openings between the plunge pool and the pump reservoir or surge tank shall be designed and constructed in accordance with paragraphs 485.5(10) "a" and "b."

g. If the water slide flume ends in a swimming pool, the water level shall not be lowered more than 1 inch when the flume pump(s) is operating.

h. If a fully submerged suction outlet is in a plunge pool or in a swimming pool, it shall be located away from normal water slide user traffic areas. The suction outlet system shall be designed in accordance with paragraph 485.5(10) "b."

i. The support structure for a water slide and for any access stairs or ramps shall be designed and constructed to withstand the anticipated structural loading, both static and dynamic forces.

j. A stairway providing access to the top of a water slide shall be at least 2 ft wide. Stair surfaces shall be slip-resistant and easily cleanable. The stairway shall comply with the applicable requirements of state and local building codes and Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements.

485.5(18) *Multisection water recreation pools.* A multisection water recreation pool shall comply with the applicable provisions of subrules 485.5(1) through 485.5(13) and 485.5(21) and the following:

a. The minimum recirculation flow rate for a multisection water recreation pool is determined by computing the recirculation flow rate for each section of the pool in accordance with paragraph 485.5(5) "b" and adding the flow rates together.

b. The treated water distribution system is designed to return treated water to the sections of the pool in proportion to the flow rates determined in paragraph 485.5(18) "a."

c. Each section of a multisection water recreation pool is separated from the other sections by a float line meeting the requirements of subparagraph 485.5(13) "f"(4).

485.5(19) *Spray pads.* A spray pad shall comply with the applicable provisions of subrules 485.5(1) through 485.5(13) and 485.5(21) and the following:

a. The surface of a spray pad is impervious and durable. Padding specifically designed for spray pads may be used with play features. The padding is water resistant or permits full drainage without retaining water in its structure. Walking surfaces are slip-resistant.

b. The spray pad surface slopes to drain at least 1/8 inch per ft but no more than 1/2-inch per ft. Deck or other areas outside the spray pad do not drain into the spray pad.

c. A spray pad is exempt from the following requirements: fencing (paragraph 485.5(13) "i"), "No Lifeguard" sign (paragraph 485.4(6) "d"), safety equipment (paragraph 485.4(4) "f"), and depth

marking (paragraph 485.4(4) “j”). Unless the spray pad is supervised by facility staff, a sign is posted near the spray pad that addresses:

- (1) No running on or around the spray pad.
- (2) No rough play.
- (3) No facility supervision. Parents are responsible for supervising their children.

Facility management may adopt and post other rules deemed necessary for user safety and the proper operation of the spray pad.

d. Spray pad drains are gravity outlets. At least two drains are provided, or a single drain that is unblockable is provided.

(1) The drain system and associated piping are designed for 125 percent of the flow into the spray pad (play feature and recirculation, as applicable).

(2) Each drain cover/grate is flush with the spray pad surface and has no opening wider than ½-inch.

(3) Each drain cover/grate is designed to be securely fastened to the spray pad so that the drain cover/grate is not removable without tools.

(4) Drain cover/grates that are exposed to foot traffic:

1. Have a slip-resistant surface; and

2. Support a 300-pound concentrated load, structural strength verified by documentation of test results from a testing agency or by certification by an engineer licensed in Iowa; and

3. If the drain cover is exposed to sunlight, be resistant to ultraviolet light (UV), with UV resistance verified by documentation of test results from a testing agency or by certification by an engineer licensed in Iowa.

e. Spray pads with independent treatment systems.

(1) The minimum volume of water for a spray pad is two minutes of the flow of the play features and the recirculation system combined.

(2) The water storage tank has a volume of at least 125 percent of the volume specified in subparagraph 485.5(19) “e”(1). The tank is accessible for cleaning and inspection.

(3) The recirculation (treatment) system and the play feature pump and piping system are separate.

(4) The recirculation system inlet(s) and outlet(s) within the water storage tank are designed to ensure a uniform disinfectant concentration and pH level throughout the water volume of the spray pad.

(5) The play feature pump system is designed so that it will not operate if the recirculation system is not operating.

(6) There is a readily accessible sample tap in the equipment area that allows sampling of the water in the play feature piping.

f. Spray pads using water from an adjacent swimming pool or wading pool.

(1) If there is a suction outlet in the swimming pool or wading pool for the play feature pump(s), the outlet is designed as a main drain as specified in subrule 485.5(10). Water velocity through the outlet cover is 1½ ft per second or less.

(2) If the adjacent pool has a volume of 10,000 gallons or less, or if the spray pad water is circulated directly from the swimming pool surge tank, the spray pad pump system is equipped for automatic supplemental disinfection in accordance with subrule 485.5(11), except that the disinfection capacity is at least one-half of the capacity specified in paragraph 485.5(11) “c”; with filtration in accordance with subrule 485.5(6); or both.

g. Play features and sprays are designed and installed so that they do not create a safety hazard.

(1) Surface sprays are flush with the spray pad surface. Spray openings have a diameter of ½ inch or less. Noncircular spray openings have a width of ½ inch or less.

(2) Aboveground features do not present a tripping hazard. Features have no sharp edges or points and no rough surfaces. Aboveground features are constructed of corrosion-resistant materials or

provided with a corrosion-resistant coating. Accessible spray openings have a diameter of ½ inch or less. Noncircular accessible spray openings have a width of ½ inch or less.

485.5(20) *Leisure rivers.* A leisure river shall comply with the applicable requirements of subrules 485.5(1) through 485.5(13) and 485.5(21) and the following:

- a. The leisure river propulsion system and recirculation system are separate.
- b. Intermittent fixed weir structures may be used for the overflow system. At least two separate fixed weir structures are used. The hydraulic capacity of the overflow system using fixed weir structures are at least 125 percent of the recirculation flow rate. Fixed weir structures are designed to prevent entrapment of leisure river users.
- c. A deck as specified in subrule 485.5(4) is not required in areas where users are not permitted. A leisure river and the area on the inside and outside perimeter of the leisure river is designed to ensure that lifeguard staff and emergency personnel can access any part of the leisure river quickly and to provide a sufficient hard surface area for emergency functions.
- d. The depth of a leisure river is posted conspicuously at the entrance(s) to the leisure river in characters at least 3 inches high. The depth of the leisure river is marked on the side wall of the leisure river above the static water level at intervals not to exceed 50 ft on center. The depth of the leisure river is marked on the deck in the areas where users are permitted. The depth markers are within 3 ft of the edge of the leisure river at intervals not to exceed 25 ft on center.
- e. “No Diving” characters or graphics are marked every 25 ft on center on the deck in deck areas where users are permitted.
- f. At least one user egress point is provided for each 500 ft of leisure river length (measured at the centerline) or fraction thereof.
- g. Outlets for the leisure river propulsion system are designed in accordance with paragraph 485.5(10)“b.”

485.5(21) *Showers, dressing rooms, and sanitary facilities.* Swimming pool and spray pad showers, dressing rooms, and sanitary facilities shall meet the following criteria:

- a. *Facilities required.* Bather preparation facilities are provided at each swimming pool or spray pad facility, except where the facility is intended to serve living units.
- b. *Swimming pool patron load.* If a bathhouse is provided, the patron load for determining the minimum number of cleansing showers is:
 - (1) One individual per 15 ft² of water surface in shallow areas.
 - (2) One individual per 20 ft² of water surface in deep areas with the exclusion of 300 ft² of water surface for each diving board.
 - (3) For each swimming pool slide, 200 ft² is excluded, and for each water slide that terminates in the swimming pool, 300 ft² is excluded in determining the patron load.
- c. *Bathhouses.*
 - (1) A bathhouse is designed and constructed to meet the requirements of the local building ordinance. If no local ordinance is in effect, the bathhouse is designed to meet the requirements of the state building code.
 - (2) Bathhouse floors have a slip-resistant finish and slope at least 1/8 inch/ft to drain. Except as provided in subparagraph 485.5(19)“c”(3), floor coverings comply with the requirements of paragraph 485.5(4)“c.”
 - (3) Olefin, or other approved carpeting, may be permitted in locker room or dressing room areas provided:
 1. There is an adequate drip area between the carpeting and the shower room, toilet facilities, swimming pool, or other areas where water can accumulate.
 2. Drip areas are constructed of materials as described in paragraphs 485.5(4)“b” and “c.”
 - (4) Bathhouse fixtures are provided in accordance with the state plumbing code, 481—Chapter 425, based on the Iowa building code occupancy type and design occupant load. In

addition, cleansing showers are provided at a ratio of at least 1:50 based on the pool patron load as calculated by paragraph 485.5(21) "b."

(5) All indoor swimming pool areas, bathhouses, dressing rooms, shower rooms, and toilets are ventilated to control condensation and odors.

d. Showers and lavatories.

(1) Showers are supplied with water at a temperature of at least 90°F and no more than 110°F.

(2) Soap dispensers or bar soap trays are provided at each lavatory and in the showers. Glass soap dispensers are prohibited.

e. Hose bibs. At least one hose bib is installed within the bathhouse.

[ARC 9498C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 9/24/25; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/4/26]

ADMINISTRATION

481—485.6(135I) Enforcement.

485.6(1) The department may inspect spray pads, swimming pools, and spas regulated by these rules and enforce these rules. A city, county or district board of health may inspect spray pads, swimming pools, and spas regulated by these rules and enforce these rules in accordance with agreements executed with the department pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code chapters 28E and 135I.

485.6(2) The inspection agency will take the following steps when enforcement of these rules is necessary.

a. Owner notification. As soon as possible after the violations are noted, the inspection agency will provide written notification to the owner of the facility that:

(1) Cites each section of the Iowa Code or Iowa Administrative Code violated.

(2) Specifies the manner in which the owner or operator failed to comply.

(3) Specifies the steps required for correcting the violation.

(4) Requests a corrective action plan, including a time schedule for completion of the plan.

(5) Sets a reasonable time limit, not to exceed 30 days from the receipt of the notice, within which the owner of the facility must respond.

b. Corrective action plan review. The inspection agency will review the corrective action plan and approve it or require that it be modified.

c. Failure to comply. When the owner of a spray pad, swimming pool, or spa fails to comply with conditions of the written notice, the inspection agency may take enforcement action in accordance with Iowa Code chapters 137 and 135I, or in accordance with local ordinances.

d. Adverse actions. The department may enforce Iowa Code chapter 135I and these rules pursuant to Iowa Code section 135I.6.

(1) A local inspection agency may request that the department withhold or revoke the registration of a spray pad, swimming pool, or spa, or issue an order to close a spray pad, swimming pool, or spa. The request shall be in writing, list the violations of Iowa Code chapter 135I and these rules, and provide a full accounting of the actions taken by the local inspection agency to enforce Iowa Code chapter 135I and these rules.

(2) Notice of the decision to withhold or revoke the registration for a spray pad, swimming pool, or spa or an order to close a spray pad, swimming pool, or spa will be delivered by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service. The notice will inform the owner of the right to appeal the decision and the appeal procedures. The local inspection agency and the county attorney in the county where the spray pad, swimming pool, or spa is located will be notified in writing of the decision or order.

485.6(3) An appeal of a decision to withhold or revoke a registration or of an order to close shall be requested, in writing, within 30 days of receipt or service of the department's notice. The request shall be sent to the department at the contact information provided in 481—Chapter 1 or as set forth in the department's notice. If such a request is timely made within the 30-day time period, a

contested case proceeding will be initiated and held in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 17A and 481—Chapters 9 and 10.

[ARC 9498C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 9/24/25; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/4/26]

481—485.7(135I) Waivers. A waiver from these rules may be granted only by the department pursuant to 481—Chapter 6. A request for waiver shall be in writing and sent to the local inspection agency for comment. The local inspection agency shall send the request for waiver to the department within 15 business days of its receipt.

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481—485.8(135I) Penalties. Penalties are provided pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 135I.5.

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481—485.9(135I) Registration.

485.9(1) Registration. No spray pad, swimming pool, spa, or swimming pool or spa water heater shall be operated in the state without being registered with the department. The owner of a spray pad, swimming pool, or spa or the owner's designated representative shall register the spray pad, swimming pool, spa, or swimming pool or spa water heater before the spray pad, swimming pool, or spa is first used and renew the registration annually on or before April 30. The initial registration and registration renewal shall be submitted on forms supplied by the department. The registration for a spray pad, swimming pool, or spa is valid from May 1 through the following April 30.

485.9(2) Change in ownership. Within 30 days of the change in ownership of a spray pad, swimming pool, or spa, the new owner shall furnish the department with the following information:

- a. Name and registration number of the spray pad, swimming pool, or spa.
- b. Name, address, and telephone number of new owner.
- c. Date the change in ownership took place.
- d. A nonrefundable fee of \$20 per spray pad, swimming pool, or spa.

485.9(3) Withholding registration. The department may withhold or revoke the registration of a swimming pool or spa pursuant to paragraph 485.6(2) "d" if an owner or the owner's designated representative has violated a provision of Iowa Code chapter 135I or this chapter.

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481—485.10(135I) Training courses.

485.10(1) A training course designed to fulfill the requirements of rule 481—485.11(135I) will be reviewed by the department.

485.10(2) At least 15 days prior to the course date, the course director shall submit at a minimum the following to the department:

- a. A course outline with a list of instructors and guest speakers and their qualifications.
- b. Date or dates the course is to be held.
- c. Place the course is to be held.
- d. Number of hours of instruction.
- e. Course agenda.

485.10(3) The department will approve or disapprove the course of instruction in writing within ten business days of receipt of the information required in subrule 485.10(2).

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481—485.11(135I) Swimming pool/spa operator qualifications.

485.11(1) A person designated as a certified operator of a facility for compliance with paragraphs 485.4(6) "a" and 485.51(5) "a" shall have successfully completed a CPO® certification course, an AFO certification course, a PPSO certification course, or an LAFT certification course. A copy of a current, valid certificate for the certified operator shall be maintained in the pool or spa records.

485.11(2) A certified operator shall attend at least two hours of continuing education per year. Proof of continuing education shall be kept with certification records at the facility.

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481—485.12(135I) Fees.

485.12(1) Registration fees. For each spray pad, swimming pool, or spa, the registration fee is \$35. Registration fees are delinquent if not received by the department by April 30 or the first business day thereafter. The owner shall pay a \$25 penalty for each month or fraction thereof that the fee is late for each swimming pool or spa that is required to be registered.

485.12(2) Registration change fees. For each spray pad, swimming pool, or spa, the fee for a change of ownership, change of facility name, or other change in registration is \$20.

485.12(3) Inspection fees. The inspection agency will bill the owner of a facility upon completion of an inspection. Inspection fees are due upon receipt of a notice of payment due.

When the facility is located within the jurisdiction of a local inspection agency, the local inspection agency may establish fees needed to defray the costs of inspection and enforcement under this chapter. Inspection fees billed by a local inspection agency shall be paid to the local inspection agency or its designee.

a. Inspection fee schedule.

Table 5
Swimming Pools, Spray Pads, and Spas

Pool Type	Inspection Fee
Swimming pool, spray pad, or leisure river, surface area less than 1500 ft ²	\$170
Swimming pool, spray pad, or leisure river, surface area 1500 ft ² or greater	\$270
Wave pool	\$270
Water slide and plunge pool	\$270
Spa	\$170
Wading pool less than or equal to 500 ft ²	\$50
Wading pool greater than 500 ft ²	\$90
Residential swimming pool used for commercial purposes	\$50

Table 6
Water Slides

	Inspection Fee
Each additional water slide into a plunge pool	\$75
Water slide into a swimming pool	\$175
Each additional water slide into a swimming pool	\$75

b. Multipool facilities. If more than one pool (swimming pool, water slide, wave pool, wading pool, or spa) is located within a fenced compound or a building, the inspection fee for the pools in the fenced compound or building will be reduced by 10 percent. This reduction does not apply to the fees specified in Table 6.

c. Special inspection fee. When an inspection agency determines that a special inspection is required, the inspection agency may charge a special inspection fee that will be based on the actual cost of providing the inspection.

d. Penalty. Unpaid inspection fees will be considered delinquent 45 days after the date of the bill. A penalty of \$30 per month or fraction thereof that the payment is delinquent will be assessed to the owner for each pool inspected.

485.12(4) Plan review fees.

a. New construction. A plan review fee as specified in Tables 7, 8, and 9 shall be submitted with a construction permit application for each body of water in a proposed facility. If two or more pools share a common recirculation system as specified in paragraph 485.5(5)“a,” the plan review fee shall be 25 percent less than the total plan review fee required by Tables 7, 8, and 9.

Table 7
Swimming Pools and Spray Pads

Swimming Pool or Spray Pad Area (ft ²)	Plan Review Fee
500 or less	\$165
greater than 500 to less than 1000	\$275
1000 to less than 2000	\$385
2000 to less than 4000	\$550*
4000 and greater	\$825*

*This may include one water slide.

Table 8
Water Slides

Description	Plan Review Fee
Water slide and dedicated plunge pool	\$550
Each additional water slide into a plunge pool or swimming pool	\$165

Table 9
Spas

Spa Volume (gal)	Plan Review Fee
less than 500	\$165
500 to 999	\$275
1000 +	\$385

b. Reconstruction. The plan review fee for reconstruction is \$250 for each swimming pool, spray pad, spa, or bathhouse altered in the reconstruction.

c. Penalty for construction without a permit. Whenever any work for which a permit is required has been started before a permit is issued, the plan review fee will be 150 percent of the fee specified in paragraphs 485.12(3)“a” or “b.” The department may require that construction not done in accordance with the rules be corrected before a facility is used.

EXCEPTION: After receiving a construction permit application, the department may authorize construction on a project to start before issuance of a permit. The authorization will be in writing to the owner or the owner’s authorized representative.

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481—485.13(135I) Inspection and enforcement agreements. The department and local boards of health may enter into agreements to implement the inspection and enforcement provisions of Iowa Code chapter 135I and these rules pursuant to Iowa Code section 135I.4(6). For purposes of such agreements, a person who is a registered sanitarian (R.S.) or a registered environmental health specialist (R.E.H.S.) with the National Environmental Health Association is considered to have met the educational requirements of subrule 485.11(2).

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481—485.14(135I) Application denial or partial denial—appeal.

485.14(1) Denial or partial denial of an application will be done in accordance with the requirements of Iowa Code chapter 17A. Notice to the applicant of denial or partial denial will be served by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service.

485.14(2) Any request for appeal concerning denial or partial denial shall be submitted by the aggrieved party, in writing, to the department by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 30 days of the receipt of the department's notice. The address is Iowa Department of Inspections, Appeals and Licensing, Swimming Pool Program, 6200 Park Avenue, Suite 100, Des Moines, Iowa 50321. Prior to or at the hearing, the department may rescind the denial or partial denial. If no request for appeal is received within the 30-day time period, the department's notice of denial or partial denial becomes the department's final agency action.

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481—485.15 to 485.50 Reserved.

SPAS

481—485.51(135I) Spa operations. A spa shall be operated in a safe, sanitary manner and meet the following operational standards.

485.51(1) Filtration and recirculation.

a. A spa shall have a filtration system in good working condition that provides water clarity in compliance with the water quality standards of subrule 485.51(2) and meets the following criteria:

(1) Each filter cartridge is replaced with a new, unused, or cleaned and disinfected filter cartridge in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for pressure rise at the inlet of the filter, but at least once a month. If a functioning pressure gauge is not present at the filter inlet, the filter cartridge is replaced whenever the spa is drained and at least every two weeks. Filter cartridge replacements are recorded in the spa records.

(2) Each sand filter serving a spa is opened at least annually and the sand media examined for grease buildup, channeling and other deficiencies. The sand is cleaned and disinfected before the filter is put back into service. The annual inspection is recorded in the spa records.

(3) Each diatomaceous earth filter serving a spa is dismantled, and the filter socks and the interior of the filter are cleaned and disinfected at least annually. The annual cleaning is recorded in the spa records.

(4) The recirculation system has an operating pressure gauge located in front of the filter if it is a pressure filter system. A vacuum filter system has a vacuum gauge located between the filter and the pump.

b. The recirculation system for a spa shall treat one spa volume of water in 30 minutes or less.

c. Pumps, filters, disinfectant feeders, flow indicators, gauges, and all related components of the spa water recirculation system shall be operated continuously whenever the spa contains water, except for cleaning or servicing.

d. The recirculation system shall have inlets adequate in design, number, location, and spacing to ensure effective distribution of treated water and maintenance of uniform disinfectant residual throughout the spa.

e. A spa shall have at least one skimmer and meet the following criteria:

(1) Each skimmer has a self-adjusting weir in place and operational.

(2) Each skimmer has an easily removable basket or screen upstream from any valve.

f. Wastewater and backwash water from a spa shall be discharged through an air break or an air gap.

g. The water supplied to a spa shall be from a water supply meeting the requirements of the department of natural resources for drinking water and meet the following criteria:

(1) Water supplied to a spa is discharged to the spa system through an air gap or a reduced-pressure principle backflow device meeting AWWA C-511-97, "Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow-Prevention Assembly."

(2) Each hose bib at a facility is equipped with an atmospheric vacuum breaker or a hose connection backflow preventer.

h. Spa water heaters shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Electric water heaters bear the seal of UL.

(2) Gas-fired water heaters are equipped with a pressure relief valve.

(3) Fuel-burning water heaters are vented to the outside, in accordance with the state plumbing code.

(4) Each indoor swimming pool equipment room with fuel-burning water heating equipment has one or more openings to the outside of the room for the provision of combustion air.

485.51(2) *Water quality and testing.*

a. Disinfection.

(1) Spa water shall have a free chlorine residual of at least 2.0 ppm and no greater than 8.0 ppm or a total bromine residual of at least 4.0 ppm and no greater than 18 ppm when the spa is open for use.

(2) A spa shall be closed if the free chlorine is measured to be less than 1.0 ppm or the total bromine is measured to be less than 2.0 ppm.

(3) The spa shall be closed if a free chlorine measurement exceeds 8.0 ppm or if the total bromine measurement exceeds 18 ppm.

(4) The spa water shall have an ORP of at least 700 mV, but no greater than 880 mV, and be closed if the ORP is less than 650 mV or greater than 880 mV.

(5) The spa shall be closed if the cyanuric acid concentration in the spa water exceeds 80 ppm. The spa may be reopened when the cyanuric acid concentration is 40 ppm or less.

(6) No cyanuric acid in any form shall be added to an indoor spa.

b. pH level. The pH of spa water shall be 7.2 to 7.8.

c. Water clarity. A spa shall be closed if the grate openings on drain fittings at or near the bottom of the spa are not clearly visible when the agitation system is off.

d. Bacteria detection.

(1) If coliform or *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bacteria are detected in a sample taken in accordance with subparagraph 485.51(2)"e"(8), the spa shall be drained, cleaned, and disinfected. The spa may reopen and a check sample shall be taken when the spa water meets the requirements of paragraphs 485.51(2)"a," "b" and "c." If coliform or *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bacteria are detected in the check sample, the spa shall be closed, drained, physically cleaned, and disinfected and the filter(s) cleaned and disinfected.

1. For cartridge filters, the cartridge shall be replaced with a new, unused cartridge or a cleaned, disinfected cartridge and the filter housing physically cleaned, then disinfected.

2. For sand and diatomaceous earth filters, the filter shall be opened and the media and components cleaned and disinfected.

The spa may reopen when no coliform or *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bacteria are detected in a spa water sample taken when the spa water meets the requirements of paragraphs 485.51(2)"a," "b" and "c."

(2) The facility management shall notify the local inspection agency of the positive bacteriological result within one business day after the facility management has become aware of the result.

e. Test frequency. The results of the tests required below shall be recorded in the spa records.

(1) The disinfectant residual in the spa water shall be tested or the ORP of the spa water checked each day before the spa is opened for use and at intervals not to exceed two hours thereafter until the spa closing time. For a spa at a condominium complex, an apartment building, a housing cooperative,

or a homeowners association with 25 or fewer living units, the disinfectant level in the spa water shall be tested or the ORP of the spa water checked at least twice each day the spa is available for use.

The operator may make visual readings of ORP in lieu of manual testing, but the spa water shall be tested manually for disinfectant residual at least twice per day. Both ORP and disinfectant residual shall be recorded when manual testing is done. The operator shall specify in the spa records which results are from the manual tests.

(2) The pH of the spa water shall be tested each day before the spa is opened for use and at intervals not to exceed two hours thereafter until the spa closing time. For a spa at a condominium complex, an apartment building, a housing cooperative, or a homeowners association with 25 or fewer living units, the pH of the spa water shall be tested at least twice each day the spa is available for use.

If the spa is equipped with an automatic controller with a readout or local printout of pH complying with the requirements of subparagraph 485.51(2)“f”(5), the operator may make visual readings of pH in lieu of manual testing, but the spa water shall be tested manually for pH at least twice per day. The operator shall specify in the spa records which results are from the manual tests.

(3) The spa water temperature shall be measured whenever a manual test of the spa water is performed.

(4) If a chlorine compound is used for disinfection, the spa water shall be tested for combined chlorine at least once a day.

(5) If cyanuric acid or a stabilized chlorine is used in a spa, the spa water shall be tested for cyanuric acid at least once a day.

(6) At least once in each month that a spa is open for use, a sample of the spa water shall be submitted to a laboratory certified by the department of natural resources for the determination of coliform bacteria in drinking water and the sample analyzed for total coliform and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

f. Test equipment. Each facility shall have functional water testing equipment for free chlorine and combined chlorine or total bromine, pH, total alkalinity, calcium hardness, and cyanuric acid (if cyanuric acid or a stabilized chlorine is used at the facility) that meets the following criteria:

(1) The test equipment provides for the direct measurement of free chlorine and combined chlorine from 0 to 10 ppm in increments of 0.2 ppm or less over the full range, or total bromine from 0 to 20 ppm in increments of 0.5 ppm or less over the full range.

(2) The test equipment provides for the measurement of spa water pH from 7.0 to 8.0 with at least five increments in that range.

(3) A controller readout used in lieu of manual disinfectant residual testing shall be a numerical analog or digital display with an ORP scale with a range of at least 600 to 900 mV with increments of 20 mV or less.

(4) A controller readout used in lieu of manual pH testing shall be a numerical analog or digital display with a range at least as required in subparagraph 485.51(2)“f”(2) with increments of 0.2 or less over the full range.

g. Operator availability. A person knowledgeable in testing water and in operating the water treatment equipment shall be available whenever a spa is open for use.

485.51(3) Disinfection systems and cleaning.

a. Disinfectant system.

(1) Equipment for continuous feed of a chlorine or bromine compound to the spa water shall be provided and be operational. The equipment shall be adjustable in at least five increments over its feed capacity. Where applicable, the chemical feeder shall be listed by NSF or another listing agency for compliance with Standard 50.

(2) The disinfectant equipment shall be capable of providing at least 10 ppm of chlorine or bromine to the spa water based on the recirculation flow rate.

(3) Equipment and piping used to apply any chemicals to the water shall be of such size, design, and material that they may be cleaned. All material used for such equipment and piping shall be resistant to the action of chemicals to be used.

(4) The use of chlorine gas is prohibited.

b. Cleaning and superchlorination.

(1) A spa shall be clean.

(2) A spa containing 500 gal of water or less shall be drained, cleaned and refilled a minimum of once a week. A spa containing over 500 gal to 2,000 gal of water shall be drained, cleaned and refilled a minimum of one time every two weeks. A spa with a water volume greater than 2,000 gal shall be drained, cleaned and refilled a minimum of one time every three weeks.

(3) The inspection agency may require that a spa be drained, cleaned, and superchlorinated prior to further usage.

485.51(4) Safety.

a. Chemical safety. Spa chemical safety shall meet the following criteria:

(1) If chemicals are added to the spa over the top, the spa is not occupied for a period of at least 30 minutes. The operator tests the spa water as appropriate before allowing use of the spa. The chemical addition and the test results are recorded in the spa records.

(2) Spa chemicals are stored and handled in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(3) SDS for the chemicals used in the spa are at the facility in a location known and readily accessible to the facility staff.

(4) Chemical containers are clearly labeled.

(5) A chemical hazard warning sign is placed at the entrance of a room where chemicals are used or stored or where bulk containers are located.

b. Stairs, ladders, recessed steps, and ramps. Spa stairs, ladders, recessed steps, and ramps shall meet the following criteria:

(1) When the top rim of a spa is more than 24 inches above the surrounding floor area, stairs or a ramp are provided to the top of the spa.

(2) Stairs, ladders, ladder rungs, and ramps are slip-resistant.

(3) Where stairs and ramps are provided, they are equipped with a handrail.

(4) Ladders and handrails are constructed of corrosion-resistant materials or provided with corrosion-resistant coatings. They have no exposed sharp edges.

(5) Ladders, handrails and grabrails are securely anchored.

c. Water temperature. The spa shall be closed if the water temperature exceeds 104°F.

(1) A thermometer shall be available to measure temperatures in the range of 80° to 120°F.

(2) Water temperature controls shall be accessible only to the spa operator.

d. Emergency telephone. Each facility where lifeguards are not provided shall have a designated emergency telephone or equivalent communication system that can be operated without coins. The communication system shall be available to users of the spa whenever the spa is open. If the emergency communication system is not located within the spa enclosure, management shall post a sign(s) indicating the location of the emergency telephone. Instructions for emergency use of the telephone shall be posted near the telephone.

e. Water level. Water level shall be maintained at the skimming level.

f. Fully submerged outlets. Spas and fully submerged outlets shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Each fully submerged outlet is designed to prevent user entrapment. A spa is closed if the cover/grate of a fully submerged outlet is missing or broken.

(2) For a spa constructed prior to May 13, 1998, each pump that draws water directly from a fully submerged outlet is connected to two or more outlets or a single outlet with an area of at least 144 in².

(3) Each fully submerged outlet has a cover/grate that has been tested for compliance with the requirements of the ASME/ANSI standard by a testing agency or that is certified for compliance by an engineer licensed in Iowa.

1. The cover/grate for an outlet system with a single fully submerged outlet has a flow rating of at least 100 percent of the maximum system flow rate. The combined flow rating for the cover/grates

for an outlet system with more than one fully submerged outlet is at least 200 percent of the maximum system flow rate.

The maximum system flow rate is the design flow rate for the pump(s) directly connected to the outlet(s) in an outlet system. In the absence of better information, the maximum system flow rate is the capacity of the pump(s) at 50 feet TDH, based on the manufacturer's published pump curves.

2. Fully submerged outlet cover/grates are not removable without the use of tools.

3. Purchase records and product information that demonstrate compliance are maintained by the facility for the life of the cover/grate. If a field fabricated cover/grate is certified for compliance to the ASME/ANSI standard by an engineer licensed in Iowa, a copy of the certification letter is kept at the facility for the life of the cover/grate.

(4) A spa with a single fully submerged outlet that is not unblockable and that is directly connected to a pump is closed if the outlet does not have a cover/grate that complies with the ASME/ANSI standard.

If a spa has two or more fully submerged outlets on a single surface that are all less than 3 ft apart on center, are not unblockable, and are directly connected to a pump, the spa is considered to have a single fully submerged outlet.

(5) A spa with a single fully submerged outlet that is not unblockable and that is directly connected to a pump is closed if the outlet system is not equipped with a safety vacuum release system that is listed for compliance with ASME/ANSI A112.19.17-2002 or ASTM F2387-04 (2012) by a listing agency.

1. Purchase records and product information that demonstrate compliance are maintained by the facility for at least five years from the time the SVRS is purchased or another approved system is installed.

2. An SVRS is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3. An SVRS is tested for proper function at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer, but at least once in each month the spa is operated. The date and result of each test are recorded.

(6) In lieu of compliance with subparagraphs 485.51(4)"f"(3), (4) and (5) above, a fully submerged outlet in a spa may be disabled with the approval of the department, except that an equalizer in a skimmer may be plugged without department approval if the management of the spa submits to the department information including but not necessarily limited to:

1. The area and volume of the spa;

2. Detailed information about the inlet system, including the location of the inlets and the type of inlet fitting;

3. The number of skimmers and pipe sizes;

4. Pump information and flow rates for the outlet system; and

5. Filter type, number of filters, the size of the filter(s), and whether multiple filters are backwashed together or separately.

If the department approves the application to disable the outlet, the outlet valve is closed and the valve secured by removing the handle, by locking the handle closed, or by another method approved by the department. The outlet may be physically disconnected from the pump system.

g. Spa walls and floor. Spa walls and floor shall be smooth and easily cleanable.

h. Decks. Spa decks shall meet the following criteria:

(1) The deck has a slip-resistant surface.

(2) The deck is clean and free of debris.

(3) A hose bib is provided for flushing or cleaning of the deck.

(4) Glass objects, other than eyeglasses and safety glass doors and partitions, are not permitted on the deck.

i. Projections or obstructions. There shall be no underwater or overhead projections or obstructions that would endanger user safety or interfere with proper spa operation.

j. Electrical. Spa electrical systems and components shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Each electrical outlet in the deck, shower room, and pool water treatment equipment areas is equipped with a properly installed GFCI at the outlet or at the breaker serving the outlet. Electrical outlets energized through an ORP/pH controller are not required to have a separate GFCI if the controller is equipped with a GFCI or is energized through a GFCI breaker. Ground fault circuit interrupter receptacles and breakers are tested at least once in each month the spa is operating. Test dates and results are recorded in the spa records.

(2) There are no outlets located on, or within 5 ft of, the inside wall of a spa.

(3) An air switch within reach of persons in the spa and its connecting tube are constructed of materials that do not conduct electricity.

(4) Lighting.

1. Artificial lighting is provided at all spas that are to be used at night or that do not have adequate natural lighting so all portions of the spa, including the bottom and main drain, may be readily seen.

2. Underwater lights and fixtures are designed for their intended use. When the underwater lights operate at more than 15 volts, the underwater light circuit is equipped with a GFCI. When underwater lights need to be repaired, the electricity is shut off until repairs are completed.

3. No electrical wiring extends over an outdoor spa.

k. Enclosure. Spa enclosure shall meet the following criteria:

(1) A spa is enclosed by a fence, wall, building, or combination thereof not less than 4 ft high. The spa enclosure is constructed of durable materials. A spa may be in the same room or enclosure as another spa or a swimming pool.

(2) A fence, wall, or other means of enclosure has no openings that would allow the passage of a 4-inch sphere and is not easily climbable by toddlers. The distance between the ground and the top of the lowest horizontal support accessible from outside the facility, or between the two lowest horizontal supports accessible from outside the facility, is at least 45 inches. A horizontal support is considered accessible if it is on the exterior of the fence relative to the spa or if the gap between the vertical members of the fence is greater than 1¼ inches.

(3) At least one gate or door with an opening of at least 36 inches in width is provided for emergency purposes. When closed, gates and doors comply with the requirements of subparagraph 485.51(4)“k”(2) above. Gates and doors are lockable. Except where lifeguard supervision is provided whenever the spa is open, gates and doors are self-closing and self-latching.

(4) If there are sleeping rooms, apartments, condominiums, or permanent recreation areas that are used by children and that open directly into the spa area, the spa is enclosed by a barrier at least 3 ft high. No opening in the barrier permits the passage of a 4-inch sphere. The barrier is not easily climbable by toddlers. There is at least one 36-inch-wide gate or door through the barrier. Gates and doors are lockable. Except where lifeguard supervision is provided whenever the spa is open, gates and doors provided are self-closing and self-latching.

l. Agitation system control. The agitation system control shall be installed out of the reach of persons in the spa. The “on” cycle for the agitation system shall be no more than ten minutes.

485.51(5) Management, notification, and records.

a. Certified operator required. Each spa facility shall employ a certified operator. One certified operator may be responsible for a maximum of three facilities.

b. Spa rules sign. A “Spa Rules” sign shall be posted near the spa. The sign shall include the following stipulations:

(1) Persons with a medical condition, including pregnancy, should not use the spa without first consulting with a physician.

(2) Anyone having a contagious disease shall not use the spa.

(3) Persons shall not use the spa immediately following exercise or while under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, or other drugs.

(4) Persons shall not use the spa alone or without supervision.

(5) Children shall be accompanied by an adult.

- (6) Persons shall not use the spa longer than ten minutes.
- (7) No one shall dive or jump into the spa.
- (8) The maximum patron load of the spa. (The maximum patron load of a spa is one individual per 2 lineal ft of inner edge of seat or bench.)

c. Spa depth. The maximum depth of a spa shall be posted at a conspicuous location near the spa in numerals or letters at least 3 inches high.

d. Glass prohibited. Glass objects other than eyeglasses, safety glass doors, and partitions shall not be permitted in a spa enclosure.

e. Operational records. The operator of a spa shall have the spa operational records for the previous 12 months at the facility and shall make these records available when requested by a swimming pool/spa inspector. These records shall contain a day-by-day account of spa operation, including:

- (1) ORP and pH readings; results of pH, free chlorine or total bromine residual, cyanuric acid (if used), combined chlorine, total alkalinity, and calcium hardness tests; and any other chemical test results.

- (2) Results of microbiological analyses.

- (3) Water temperature measurements.

- (4) Reports of complaints, accidents, injuries, or illnesses.

- (5) Dates and quantities of chemical additions, including resupply of chemical feed systems.

- (6) Dates when filters were backwashed or cleaned or a filter cartridge(s) was changed.

- (7) Draining and cleaning of spa.

- (8) Dates when ground fault circuit interrupter receptacles or circuit breakers were tested.

- (9) Dates of review of material safety data sheets.

- (10) If applicable, dates and results of tests of each SVRS installed at a facility.

f. Submission of records. An inspection agency may require facility management to submit copies of readings of ORP and pH, chemical test results and microbiological analyses to the inspection agency on a monthly basis. The inspection agency shall notify the facility management of this requirement in writing at least 15 days before the reports are to be submitted for the first time. The facility management shall submit the required reports to the inspection agency within ten days after the end of each month of operation.

g. Operations manual. A permanent manual for operation of a spa shall be at the facility and include instructions for routine operations at the spa, including but not necessarily limited to:

- (1) Maintaining the chemical supply for the chemical feed systems.

- (2) Filter backwash or cleaning.

- (3) Water testing procedures, including the required frequency of testing.

- (4) Procedures for draining, cleaning and refilling the spa, including chemical adjustments and controller adjustments.

- (5) Controller sensor maintenance, where applicable.

- (6) Superchlorination.

h. Schematic drawing. A schematic drawing of the spa recirculation system shall be posted in the swimming pool filter room or in the operations manual. Clear labeling of the spa piping with flow direction and water status (unfiltered, treated, backwash) may be substituted for the schematic drawing.

i. Safety data sheets. Copies of material SDS for the chemicals used at the spa shall be kept at the facility in a location known and readily accessible to facility staff with chemical-handling responsibilities. Each member of the facility staff with chemical-handling responsibilities shall review the SDS at least annually. The facility management shall retain records of the SDS reviews at the facility and shall make the records available upon request by a swimming pool inspector.

j. Emergency plans. A written emergency plan shall be provided. The plan shall include but not be limited to actions to be taken in cases of drowning, hyperthermia, serious illness or injury, chemical-handling accidents, weather emergencies, and other serious incidents. The emergency plan

shall be reviewed with the facility staff at least once a year, and the dates of review or training shall be recorded. The written emergency plan shall be kept at the facility and shall be available to a swimming pool inspector upon request.

485.51(6) Reports. Spa operators shall report to the local inspection agency, within one working day of occurrence, all deaths; near drowning incidents; head, neck, and spinal cord injuries; and any injury that renders a person unconscious or requires immediate medical attention.

[ARC 9498C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 9/24/25; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/4/26]

481—485.52(135I) Construction and reconstruction. A spa that is constructed or reconstructed shall comply with the following standards. Nothing in these rules is intended to exempt spas and associated structures from any applicable federal, state or local laws, rules or ordinances. Applicable requirements include but are not limited to handicapped access and energy requirements, fire and life safety requirements, the rules of the department of workforce development, and the rules of the department of natural resources.

485.52(1) Construction permits.

a. Permit required. No spa shall be constructed or reconstructed without the owner or a designated representative of the owner first receiving a permit from the department. Construction shall be completed within 24 months from the date the construction permit is issued unless a written extension is granted by the department.

b. Permit application. The owner of a proposed or existing spa or a designated representative of the owner shall apply for a construction permit on forms provided by the department.

c. Plan submission. Three sets of plans and specifications shall be submitted with the application. A nonrefundable plan review fee shall be remitted with the application for each spa as required in subrule 485.12(4).

d. Exception. After receiving a construction permit application, the department may authorize construction on a project to start before issuance of a permit. The authorization will be in writing to the owner or the owner's authorized representative.

e. Notification of completion. The owner of a newly constructed or reconstructed facility or the owner's designated representative shall notify the department in writing at least 15 business days prior to opening the spa.

485.52(2) Plans and specifications.

a. Plan certification. Plans and specifications shall be sealed and certified in accordance with the rules of the engineering and land surveying examining board or the architectural examining board by an engineer or architect licensed to practice in Iowa.

(1) This requirement may be waived by the department if the project is the addition or replacement of a chemical feed system, including a disinfection system, or a simple replacement of a filter or pump or both.

(2) If the requirement for engineering plans is waived, the owner of the spa assumes full responsibility for ensuring that the construction or reconstruction complies with these rules and with any other applicable federal, state and local laws, rules, and ordinances.

b. Content of plans. Plans and specifications shall contain sufficient information to demonstrate to the department that the proposed spa will meet the requirements of this chapter. The information shall include but not be limited to:

(1) The name and address of the owner and the name, address, and telephone number of the architect or engineer responsible for the plans and specifications. If a contractor applies for a construction permit, the name, address and telephone number of the contractor shall be included.

(2) The location of the project by street address or other legal description.

(3) A site plan showing the spa in relation to buildings, streets, any swimming pool within the same general area, water and sewer service, gas service, and electrical service.

(4) Detailed scale drawings of the spa and its appurtenances, including a plan view and cross sections. The location of inlets, overflow system components, main drains, deck and deck drainage, the location and size of spa piping, and the spa steps and handrails shall be shown.

(5) A drawing(s) showing the location, plan, and elevation of filters, pumps, chemical feeders, ventilation devices, and heaters, and additional drawings or schematics showing operating levels, backflow preventers, valves, piping, flow meters, pressure gauges, thermometers, the make-up water connection, and the drainage system for the disposal of filter backwash water.

(6) Plan and elevation drawings of bathhouse facilities including dressing rooms; lockers; showers, toilets and other plumbing fixtures; water supply and drain and vent systems; gas service; water heating equipment; electrical fixtures; and ventilation systems, if provided.

(7) Complete technical specifications for the construction of the spa, for the spa equipment and for the spa appurtenances.

c. Deviation from plans. No deviation from the plans and specifications or conditions of approval shall be made without prior approval of the department.

485.52(3) General design.

a. A spa shall be constructed of materials that are inert, stable, nontoxic, watertight, and durable.

b. The maximum water depth for a general-use spa shall not exceed 4 ft measured from the overflow level of the spa. The maximum depth of any seat or sitting bench shall not exceed 2 ft measured from the overflow level. A special-use spa may be deeper than 4 ft with written approval from the department.

c. A spa shall be designed and constructed to withstand anticipated structural loading for both full and empty conditions.

d. A spa may be immediately adjacent to a swimming pool or maintain the minimum required deck width for a swimming pool. The distance shall be measured from the outside edge of a ladder support or handrail on the deck, a lifeguard stand, a swimming pool slide, or a similar obstruction.

e. The water supplied to a spa shall comply with paragraph 485.51(1) "g."

f. No part of a spa recirculation system may be directly connected to a sanitary sewer. An air break or an air gap shall be provided.

485.52(4) Decks. A spa shall have a deck around at least 50 percent of the spa perimeter. The deck shall be at least 4 ft wide and meet the following criteria:

a. Deck materials. The deck is constructed of stable, nontoxic, and durable materials.

b. Deck drainage. The deck drains away from the spa at a slope of at least 1/8 inch/ft, but no more than 1/2 inch/ft to deck drains or to the surrounding ground surface. The deck is constructed to eliminate standing water.

c. Deck surface. The deck is provided with a slip-resistant, durable, and cleanable surface.

d. Deck covering. A deck covering may be used provided that:

(1) The covering allows drainage so that the covering and the deck do not remain wet or retain moisture.

(2) The covering is inert and will not support bacterial growth.

(3) The covering provides a slip-resistant surface.

(4) The covering is durable and cleanable.

e. Steps or ramp required. When the top rim of a spa is more than 24 inches above the surrounding floor area, stairs or a ramp shall be provided to the top of the spa. Stairs or a ramp shall be designed in accordance with the state building code or the building code adopted by the jurisdiction in which the spa is located.

485.52(5) Recirculation.

a. Separate recirculation required. A spa shall have a recirculation system separate from another spa or any swimming pool.

b. Recirculation flow rate. The recirculation system shall be capable of processing one spa volume of water within 30 minutes. For spas with skimmers, the recirculation flow rate shall be at least 3.8 gpm per lineal inch of skimmer weir or the flow rate required above, whichever is greater.

c. Recirculation pump. The recirculation pump(s) shall be listed by NSF or by another listing agency as complying with the requirements of Standard 50 and shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) The pump(s) supply the recirculation flow rate required by paragraph 485.52(5) "b" at a TDH of at least that given in "1," "2" or "3" below unless a lower TDH is shown by the designer to be hydraulically appropriate. A valve for regulating the rate of flow is provided in the recirculation pump discharge piping.

1. 40 feet for vacuum filters; or
2. 60 feet for pressure sand filters; or
3. 70 feet for pressure diatomaceous earth filters or cartridge filters.

(2) A separate pump or pumps is provided for the spa agitation system.

(3) For sand filter systems, the pump and filter system are designed so that each filter can be backwashed at a rate of at least 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(4) If a pump is located at an elevation higher than the spa water surface, it is self-priming or the piping is arranged to prevent the loss of pump prime when the pump is stopped.

(5) Where a vacuum filter is used, a vacuum limit control is provided on the pump suction line. The vacuum limit switch is set for a maximum vacuum of 18 in Hg.

(6) A compound vacuum-pressure gauge is installed on the pump suction line as close to the pump as practical. A vacuum gauge may be used for pumps with suction lift. A pressure gauge is installed on the pump discharge line as close to the pump as practical. Gauges are of such a size and located so that they may be easily read by the operator.

(7) On pressure filter systems, a hair and lint strainer is installed on the suction side of the recirculation pump. The hair and lint strainer basket is readily accessible for cleaning, changing, or inspection. A spare strainer basket is provided. This requirement may be waived for systems using vertical turbine pumps or pumps designed for solids handling.

d. Water heaters. Spa water heaters shall meet the following criteria:

(1) A heating coil, pipe, or steam hose is not installed in a spa.

(2) Gas-fired spa water heaters comply with the requirements of ANSI/AGA Z21.56-2001, ANSI/AGA Z21.56a-2004, and ANSI/AGA Z21.26b-2004.

(3) Electric spa water heaters comply with the requirements of UL 1261 (2017) and bear the UL mark.

(4) A spa water heater with an input of greater than 400,000 BTU/hour (117 kilowatts) has a water heating vessel constructed in accordance with ASME Boiler Code, Section 8 (2007). The data plate of the heater bears the ASME mark.

(5) A thermometer is installed in the piping to measure the temperature of the water returning to the spa. The thermometer is located so that it may be read easily by an operator.

(6) Combustion air is provided for fuel-burning water heaters as required by the state plumbing code, 481—Chapter 425, or as required by local ordinance.

(7) Fuel-burning water heaters are vented as required by the state plumbing code, 481—Chapter 425, or as required by local ordinance.

(8) Fuel-burning water heaters are equipped with a pressure relief valve sized for the energy capacity of the heater.

e. Flow meters. Spa flow meters shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Each spa recirculation system is provided with a permanently installed flow meter to measure the recirculation flow rate.

(2) A flow meter is accurate within 5 percent of the actual flow rate between ±20 percent of the recirculation flow rate specified in paragraph 485.52(5) "b" or the nominal recirculation flow rate specified by the designer.

(3) A flow meter is installed on a straight length of pipe with sufficient clearance from valves, elbows or other sources of turbulence to attain the accuracy required by subparagraph 485.52(5) "e"

(2). The flow meter is installed so that it may be easily read by the facility staff, or a remote readout of the flow rate is installed where it may be easily read by the staff.

485.52(6) Filtration. A filter shall be listed by NSF or by another listing agency as complying with the requirements of Standard 50 and comply with the following requirements:

a. Each pressure filter has a pressure gauge on the inlet side. Gauges are of such a size and located so that they may be read easily by the operator. A differential pressure gauge that gives the difference in pressure between the inlet and outlet of the filter may be used in place of a pressure gauge.

b. An air relief valve is provided for each pressure filter.

c. Backwash water from a pressure filter discharges through an observable free fall, or a sight glass is installed in the backwash discharge line.

d. Backwash water is discharged indirectly to a sanitary sewer.

e. Rapid sand filter.

(1) The filtration rate does not exceed 3 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(2) The backwash rate is at least 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

f. High-rate sand filter.

(1) The filtration rate does not exceed 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(2) The backwash rate is at least 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(3) If more than one filter tank is served by a pump, the designer demonstrates that backwash flow rate to each filter tank meets the requirements of subparagraph 485.52(6) "f"(2), or an isolation valve is installed at each filter tank to permit each filter to be backwashed individually.

g. Vacuum sand filter.

(1) The filtration rate does not exceed 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(2) The backwash rate is at least 15 gpm/ft² of filter area.

(3) An equalization screen is provided to evenly distribute the filter influent over the surface of the filter sand.

(4) Each filter system has an automatic air-purging cycle.

h. Sand filter media complies with the filter manufacturer's specifications.

i. Diatomaceous earth filters.

(1) The filtration rate is not greater than 1.5 gpm/ft² of effective filter area except that a maximum filtration rate of 2.0 gpm/ft² may be allowed where continuous body feed is provided.

(2) Diatomaceous earth filter systems have piping to allow recycling of the filter effluent during precoat.

(3) Waste diatomaceous earth is discharged to a sanitary sewer. The discharge may be subject to the requirements of the local waste water utility.

j. Cartridge filters.

(1) The filtration rate does not exceed 0.38 gpm/ft².

(2) A duplicate set of cartridges is provided.

485.52(7) Piping.

a. Piping standards. Spa piping shall conform to applicable nationally recognized standards and be specified for use within the limitations of the manufacturer's specifications. Spa piping shall comply with the applicable requirements of NSF/ANSI Standard 61 (2020), "Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects." Plastic pipe shall comply with the requirements of NSF/ANSI Standard 14 (2016b), "Plastic Piping Components and Related Materials," for potable water pipe.

b. Pipe sizing. Spa recirculation piping shall be sized so that water velocities do not exceed 6 ft/sec for suction flow and 10 ft/sec for pressure flow.

c. Skimmer pipe capacity. The piping for the skimmer system shall be designed to convey 100 percent of the recirculation flow rate.

d. Main drain pipe capacity. The main drain piping shall be designed to convey 100 percent of the recirculation flow rate. If the spa agitation system uses the same suction piping as the recirculation system, the piping shall be designed for the combined flow within the requirements of 15.52(7) "b."

e. Separate piping required. The piping from the spa agitation system pump to the spa shall be separate from the recirculation system piping.

485.52(8) Inlets. Spa inlets shall meet the following criteria:

a. Wall inlets are provided for a spa.

b. The inlets are adequate to ensure effective distribution of treated water and the maintenance of a uniform disinfectant residual throughout the spa. At least two recirculation inlets shall be provided.

(1) Inlets are located at least 6 inches below the design water surface.

(2) Inlets are directional flow-type inlets. Each inlet has a fitting with an opening of 1 inch diameter or less.

c. Each agitation system opening has a fitting with an opening of 1 inch diameter or less.

485.52(9) Skimmers. A recessed automatic surface skimmer shall be listed by NSF or by another listing agency as complying with the requirements of Standard 50, except that an equalizer is not required for a skimmer installed in a spa equipped with an automatic water level maintenance device. Spa skimmers shall meet the following criteria:

a. A spa has at least one skimmer for each 100 ft² of surface area or fraction thereof.

b. Each skimmer is designed for a flow-through rate of at least 3.8 gpm per lineal inch of weir. The combined capacity of all skimmers in a spa is not less than the total recirculation rate.

c. Skimmers have weirs that adjust automatically to variations in water level of at least 4 inches.

d. Skimmers are equipped with a device to control flow through the skimmer.

e. If a spa is not equipped with an automatic water level maintenance device, each skimmer has an operational equalizer. The equalizer opening in the spa is covered with a fitting listed by a listing agency as meeting the requirements of the ASME/ANSI standard.

f. The skimmer(s) is or are not connected to the agitation system.

485.52(10) Main drain system. Each spa shall have a convenient means of draining the water from the spa for service. Spa main drains may be on the sidewall of a spa near the spa bottom.

a. If a spa pump is directly connected to a main drain or another fully submerged outlet, the pump shall be connected to two or more fully submerged outlets or to a single fully submerged outlet that is unblockable. The recirculation system and the agitation system may use the same fully submerged outlet(s).

(1) Two fully submerged outlets that are directly connected to one or more pumps in the same outlet system shall be at least 3 ft apart on center or on different spa surfaces. If three or more fully submerged outlets that are all directly connected to one or more pumps in the same outlet system are installed, the distance between the outlets farthest apart shall be at least 3 ft on center or the outlets shall be installed on different spa surfaces.

(2) If there is only one fully submerged outlet in an outlet system, the flow rating of the outlet cover/grate, sump and the associated piping shall be at least 100 percent of the maximum system flow rate. If two or more fully submerged outlets are installed in an outlet system, the combined flow rating of the cover/grates, the sumps and the associated piping shall be at least 200 percent of the maximum system flow rate. Multiple outlets in an outlet system shall be plumbed in parallel.

The maximum system flow rate for the recirculation system is the flow rate specified in paragraph 485.52(5) "b" or the design flow rate, whichever is greater. The maximum system flow rate for the agitation system is the specified design flow rate. If a flow rate is not specified, the maximum system flow rate shall be the flow capacity of the pump(s) at 50 feet TDH, based on the manufacturer's published pump curves.

b. If a main drain is connected to the recirculation system, there shall be a control valve to adjust the flow between the main drain and the overflow system.

c. Each main drain or other fully submerged outlet shall be covered with a cover/grate that is listed as complying with the requirements of the ASME/ANSI standard by a listing agency. A listed cover/grate shall be used in accordance with its listing.

(1) The flow rating for the cover/grate(s) shall comply with subparagraph 485.52(10) "a"(2).

(2) The mark of a listing agency shall be permanently marked on the top surface of each manufactured cover/grate.

(3) Field fabricated cover/grates shall be certified for compliance to the ASME/ANSI standard by a professional engineer licensed in Iowa. A certificate of compliance shall be provided to the spa owner and to the department.

(4) The fully submerged outlet cover/grate shall be designed to be securely fastened to the spa so that the cover/grate is not removable without tools.

d. For outlet systems with manufactured sumps, the sumps shall be listed by a listing agency for compliance with the ASME/ANSI standard. Field fabricated sumps shall be designed in accordance with the ASME/ANSI standard and be certified by an engineer licensed in Iowa.

485.52(11) Disinfection and pH control.

a. A spa recirculation system shall be equipped with an automatic controller for maintenance of the disinfectant level and pH in the spa water. The control output of the controller to the chemical feed systems shall be based on the continuous measurement of the ORP and the pH of the water in the spa recirculation system.

b. No disinfection system designed to use di-chlor or tri-chlor shall be installed for an indoor spa.

c. A continuous feed disinfectant system shall be provided. The disinfectant feed system shall have the capacity to supply at least 10 mg/L chlorine or bromine based on the recirculation flow rate required in paragraph 485.52(5) "b."

d. A disinfectant feeder shall be listed by NSF or by another listing agency as complying with the requirements of Standard 50.

e. Gas chlorine shall not be used as a disinfectant for a spa.

f. Where a metering pump is used to feed a solution of disinfectant, the disinfectant solution container shall have a capacity of at least one day's supply at the rate specified in paragraph 485.52(11) "c."

g. The storage capacity of an erosion feeder shall be at least one day's supply of disinfectant at the rate specified in paragraph 485.52(11) "c."

h. Each spa shall have a metering pump for the addition of a pH control chemical to the spa recirculation system or a CO₂ gas feed system. A metering pump shall be listed by NSF or another listing agency as complying with the requirements of Standard 50.

i. The chemical feed systems shall be designed so that chemical feed is automatically and positively stopped when the recirculation flow is interrupted.

485.52(12) Safety.

a. *Spa entry.* A spa shall have at least one stairway, ramp, ladder, or set of recessed steps designating a point of entry and exit for every 50 ft of perimeter or fraction thereof.

(1) Stair steps leading into a spa shall be at least 12 inches wide, the tread depth shall be no less than 10 inches, and the riser height shall be no more than 12 inches. If a bench or seat is used as a part of the stair, the first riser height from the bottom of the spa to the seat or bench shall be no more than 14 inches. Except for the first riser, the riser height shall be uniform.

1. Stair steps shall be provided with a slip-resistant surface.

2. The stair steps shall be provided with two handrails or grab rails, one on each side of the steps.

(2) Ladders.

1. Ladders shall be provided with a handrail that extends from below the water surface to the top surface of the deck on each side of the ladder.

2. Ladders shall be of a color contrasting with the spa walls.

- (3) Recessed steps.
1. Recessed steps shall have a tread depth of at least 5 inches, a tread width of at least 12 inches, and a uniform rise of no more than 12 inches.
 2. Recessed steps shall be provided with a handrail or with deck-level grab rails on each side of the recessed steps.
 3. Recessed steps shall drain to the spa.
- (4) Ladders, handrails and grab rails.
1. Ladders, handrails, and grab rails shall be designed to be securely anchored and so that tools are required for their removal.
 2. Ladders, handrails, and grab rails shall be of corrosion-resistant materials or provided with corrosion-resistant coatings. They shall have no exposed sharp edges.
- b. Agitation system control.* The agitation system start control shall be installed out of the reach of persons in the spa. The “on” cycle for the agitation system shall be no more than ten minutes.
- c. Electrical.* New construction or reconstruction shall meet the requirements of the state electrical code, 481—Chapter 404, including Article 680 of the adopted National Electrical Code.
- d. Lighting.* Artificial lighting shall be provided at indoor spas and at outdoor spas that are to be used after sunset, in accordance with the following:
- (1) Underwater lighting of at least 60 lamp lumens/ft² or 0.5 watts/ft² of water surface area and area lighting of at least 10 lumens/ft² or 0.6 watts/ft² of deck area.
 - (2) If underwater lights are not provided, overhead lighting of at least 30 lumens/ft² or 2.0 watts/ft² of spa water surface area shall be provided.
- e. Spa enclosure.* Spa enclosure shall meet the following criteria:
- (1) A spa is enclosed by a fence, wall, building, or combination thereof not less than 4 ft high. The spa enclosure is constructed of durable materials. A spa may be in the same room or enclosure as another spa or a swimming pool.
 - (2) A fence, wall, or other means of enclosure has no openings that would allow the passage of a 4-inch sphere and is not easily climbable by toddlers. The distance between the ground and the top of the lowest horizontal support accessible from the outside of the facility, or between the two lowest horizontal supports accessible from outside the facility, is at least 45 inches. A horizontal support is considered accessible if it is on the exterior of the fence relative to the spa, or if the gap between the vertical members of the fence is greater than 1¾ inches.
 - (3) At least one gate or door with an opening of at least 36 inches in width is provided for emergency purposes. When closed, gates and doors comply with the requirements of subparagraph 485.52(12)“e”(2). Gates and doors are lockable. Except where lifeguard or structured program supervision is provided whenever the spa is open, gates and doors are self-closing and self-latching.
 - (4) For indoor spas, if there are sleeping rooms, apartments, condominiums, or permanent recreation areas used by children that open directly into the spa area, the spa is enclosed by a barrier at least 3 ft high. No opening in the barrier permits the passage of a 4-inch sphere. There is at least one 36-inch-wide gate or door through the barrier. Gates and doors are lockable. Except where lifeguard supervision is provided whenever the spa is open, gates or doors are self-closing and self-latching.

[ARC 9498C, IAB 8/20/25, effective 9/24/25; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/4/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 135I.

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[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/4/26]

◇ Two or more ARCs

CHAPTERS 486 to 491
Reserved

CHAPTER 551
LICENSES, REGISTRATIONS, AND PERMITS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 8/11/30

481—551.1(124,147,155A,272C) Definitions. The definitions found in 481—Chapter 550 are incorporated by reference into these rules.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.2(124,124B,147,155A,272C) General requirements.

551.2(1) Issuance. The board will issue or renew a license, registration or permit upon receipt of a completed application and determination that the applicant has satisfied the requirements of applicable statutes and any additional criteria specified by these rules. A license or registration is necessary prior to engaging in the authorized activity into, out of, or within this state. A permit is necessary prior to engaging in the authorized activity in this state. Except as provided in these rules, the expiration date for any newly issued license, registration or permit will be extended by one year when the initial license, registration or permit is issued within two months of the standard expiration date.

551.2(2) Board forms. Initial applications, renewal applications, and other forms used for licensure, registration, or other purposes will be on board forms unless specified in these rules.

551.2(3) Fees.

a. Fees are nonrefundable and nontransferable and will be considered a repayment receipt as defined in Iowa Code section 8.2.

b. Fees apply to applications submitted for initial, changed and renewed licenses, registrations or permits or for a criminal history background check, when applicable.

c. A license, registration or permit will be invalidated when the method of payment is returned or rejected.

551.2(4) Fee table.

License/ Registration	Application Fee	Background Check Fee	Renewal Period	Renewal Fee	Delinquent Renewal Fee	Reactivation Fee
Pharmacist	\$180	\$45	2 years	\$180	\$360	\$630
Pharmacist- Intern	\$30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Technician Trainee	\$20	N/A	1 year	\$20	\$40	\$80
Certified Pharmacy Technician	\$20	N/A	2 years	\$40	\$80	\$160
Pharmacy Support Person	\$25	N/A	2 years	\$25	\$50	\$100
CSA—Individual	\$90	N/A	2 years	\$90	\$180	\$360
CSA—Business	\$90	N/A	2 years	\$90	\$180	\$360
Nonresident Pharmacist in Charge	\$75	N/A	1 year	\$75	\$150	\$300
Pharmacy	\$135	N/A	1 year	\$135	\$270	\$540
Wholesale Distributor	\$750	\$45	1 year	\$750	\$1,500	\$2,000
3PL Provider	\$750	\$45	1 year	\$750	\$1,500	\$2,000
Limited Distributor	\$175	N/A	1 year	\$175	\$350	\$500
Outsourcing Facility	\$400	\$45	1 year	\$400	\$800	\$1,600

License/ Registration	Application Fee	Background Check Fee	Renewal Period	Renewal Fee	Delinquent Renewal Fee	Reactivation Fee
Precursor Substances	\$180	N/A	1 year	\$180	\$360	\$360

551.2(5) Criminal history background check. The fee for a criminal history background check is \$45 and, in accordance with Iowa Code section 155A.40, is necessary for:

- a. Pharmacists.
- b. Outsourcing facility supervising pharmacists, except as provided in subparagraph 551.14(2)“a”(1).
- c. Wholesale distributor and 3PL facility managers, except as provided in paragraphs 551.13(3)“a” and 551.16(3)“a.”

551.2(6) Separate locations. Each separate business location wherein activities occur that require a license, registration or permit will be separately licensed, registered or permitted.

551.2(7) Complete applications. An application is considered complete when all application information and fees are submitted to the board.

551.2(8) Incomplete applications. Applications that remain incomplete after six months from the date of initial board receipt will expire, except that applications for pharmacist licensure will expire:

- a. After one year for an application for license transfer.
- b. After two years for an application for license by examination or score transfer.

551.2(9) Inspections.

a. Prior to the issuance of a new license, registration or permit for any business that will maintain prescription drugs or for any individual CSA registrant who will maintain controlled substances, an inspection will be required, except as provided for limited distributors pursuant to subrule 551.15(1).

b. Any CSA registrant that does not maintain stocks of controlled substances will provide notice to the board at least 30 days prior to procuring controlled substances, and an inspection will be required prior to storage of controlled substances at the registered location.

551.2(10) Denial of license, registration or permit.

a. *Grounds for denial.* The board or authorized delegate may deny the issuance or renewal of a license, registration or permit for:

(1) Any violation of the laws of this state, another state, or the United States by the applicant relating to prescription drugs, controlled substances, or nonprescription drugs or for a violation of any rule of the board.

(2) The receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from child support services of the department of health and human services or the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue.

(3) The furnishing of false or fraudulent information in the application process.

(4) Noncompliance with licensing or practice standards under previously granted licenses, registrations or permits.

(5) Any other factors or qualifications the board considers relevant to and consistent with public health and safety.

b. *Appeal of denial.* An individual whose application is denied may, within 30 days after issuance of the notice of denial, appeal to the board for reconsideration of the application.

551.2(11) Renewals. Renewal applications will be submitted to the board in accordance with Iowa Code section 147.10.

551.2(12) Untimely renewals or change applications. Any licensee, registrant or permittee that fails to timely apply for renewal or change is provided a 30-day grace period to submit an application. The applicant may continue engaging in the authorized activity while the application is pending. Untimely applications will be subject to a late penalty fee that is equal to the application fee.

551.2(13) Expired licenses, registrations or permits—reactivation. Any licensee, registrant or permittee that fails to apply for renewal or change within the 30-day grace period may not engage in

the authorized activity until the license, registration or permit is reactivated. An application will be subject to a fee of four times the application fee, except as provided herein.

a. A reactivation fee will not be assessed when the applicant voluntarily canceled the license, registration or permit when the applicant discontinued the authorized activity.

b. The reactivation fee for a wholesale distributor or 3PL provider license is \$2,000.

c. The reactivation fee for a pharmacist license is \$630.

d. The reactivation fee for a limited distributor license is \$500.

e. The reactivation fee for a precursor substances permit is \$360.

551.2(14) *Termination of licenses, registrations or permits.*

a. A business license, registration or permit will terminate when the business ceases to legally exist or discontinues business.

b. An individual license or registration will automatically terminate upon the death of the individual or upon the issuance of a superseding license or registration (e.g., issuance of a pharmacist license will result in the termination of the individual's intern registration).

c. When a license or registration was issued by the board based on an underlying license, certificate or other credential and the underlying license, certificate or credential expires or is suspended or revoked, the board may take action to suspend or revoke the license or registration. Board action will not be taken against a pharmacist license issued by license transfer when the pharmacist's original license upon which license transfer was granted expires.

551.2(15) *Voluntary cancellations.*

a. Businesses and CSA registrants who stock controlled substances.

(1) A licensee, registrant or permittee may voluntarily request cancellation via written notice to the board at least 30 days prior to the discontinuation of business. The notice will include the following information: the licensee, registrant or permittee name and address; the license, registration or permit number; the anticipated date of business discontinuation; and, if applicable, the identification of the licensee, registrant or permittee to whom drugs and records will be transferred. A canceled license, registration or permit is not subject to expired status or reactivation requirements.

(2) A business that has dispensed or distributed prescription or nonprescription products in the previous 18 months will provide written notice, which may include electronic communication, to its customers at least 30 days prior to the discontinuation of business that will include the anticipated date of business discontinuation and the identification of the licensee, registrant or permittee to whom the customers' records will be transferred.

b. Individuals. An individual licensee or registrant may voluntarily request cancellation via written notice to the board. Except as provided herein for pharmacists, a licensee or registrant who requests voluntary cancellation is not subject to expired status or reactivation requirements. A pharmacist who voluntarily surrenders a license is subject to the reinstatement requirements pursuant to 481—Chapter 506.

551.2(16) *Grounds for discipline.* In addition to the grounds for discipline identified in 481—Chapter 504, the board may take disciplinary action against a license or registration for the following:

a. Distribution of drugs for other than lawful purposes, which includes but is not limited to the distribution of counterfeit drugs and the disposition of drugs in violation of Iowa Code chapters 124, 126, and 155A.

b. Obtaining, diverting, possessing, or attempting to obtain or possess prescription drugs without lawful authority, including but not limited to forging or altering a prescription for personal use or for distribution.

c. Practicing pharmacy, or assisting in the practice of pharmacy, while under the influence of alcohol, illicit substances, or prescription drugs or substances for which the licensee does not have a lawful prescription or while impaired by the use of legitimately prescribed prescription drugs.

d. Noncompliance with a child support order or with a written agreement for payment of child support as evidenced by a certificate of noncompliance issued pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 252J.

551.2(17) *Agency rules adopted by reference.* The board adopts by reference the following agency rules:

- a. Military service, veteran reciprocity, and spouses of active-duty service members as found in 481—Chapter 7.
- b. Contested cases and informal settlement as found in 481—Chapter 506.
- c. Discipline as found in 481—Chapter 504.
- d. Licensing and child support noncompliance, student loan repayment noncompliance, and nonpayment of state debt as found in 481—Chapter 8.
- e. Use of criminal convictions in eligibility determinations and initial licensing decisions as found in 481—Chapter 502.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.3(124,124B,147,155A,272C) Notifications to the board.

551.3(1) *Criminal convictions and pleas.* Within 30 days of adjudication, any conviction of or entry of a plea of guilty, nolo contendere, or no contest to a crime, other than a minor traffic offense, including if the judgment of conviction or sentence is deferred, will be reported to the board. Notification will include an unredacted copy of the final order of judgment. The notification requirement applies to:

- a. An individual licensee or registrant.
- b. A business licensee, registrant or permittee or any owner, supervising pharmacist or facility manager when the conviction is related to the practice of pharmacy or the distribution of drugs.

551.3(2) *Disciplinary action.* Any disciplinary action in another state or federal jurisdiction of a licensee, registrant or permittee or an owner, supervising pharmacist or facility manager of a license, registration or permit relating to the practice of pharmacy or the distribution of drugs will be reported to the board within 30 days of adjudication. Notification will include an unredacted copy of the action or order. Disciplinary action includes but is not limited to citations; reprimands; fines; restrictions; probation; or surrender, suspension or revocation of the license, registration, or permit.

551.3(3) *Individual licensee or registration changes.* Within 30 days of a change to the following, the licensee or registrant will provide the updated information to the board via written notice or via the board's online licensing database:

- a. Address.
- b. Email address.
- c. Telephone number.
- d. Pharmacy of employment, if applicable.
- e. Name, of which a written notice will include evidence of the legal name change.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.4(147,155A,272C) Pharmacists.

551.4(1) *License by examination or score transfer.* An applicant for licensure by examination or score transfer will satisfy the requirements of Iowa Code sections 155A.8 and 155A.9 and do the following:

a. Graduate from an ACPE-accredited college of pharmacy within the United States, or, if a graduate of a foreign college of pharmacy, submit FPGEC certification and preceptor affidavit(s) of satisfactory completion of internship in accordance with subrule 551.6(3).

b. Pass the following examinations:

(1) NAPLEX. NAPLEX score transfers are accepted for one year from the date of the examination.

(2) A board-approved jurisprudence examination.

551.4(2) *License transfer—general requirements.* An applicant is eligible for license transfer when the applicant:

- a. Holds a current and unencumbered license in a state or territory of the United States; and
- b. Passes a board-approved jurisprudence examination.

551.4(3) *License fee and duration.* The license fee is \$180, and the license will expire on June 30 two years after initial licensure.

551.4(4) *Renewal standard.*

a. Continuing education. Except for the first renewal following licensure by examination, a pharmacist will complete at least 30 hours of continuing education (CE) since the date of issuance or last renewal of the license, except as provided by Iowa Code section 272C.2(2)“h,” as a condition for license renewal. The type of CE completed shall be sufficient to meet the standard of care for the pharmacist’s specific practice setting and be provided by an accredited CE provider. The following will be deemed compliant with the CE hours:

(1) Active-duty military personnel serving honorably during the renewal period.

(2) Nonresident pharmacists who are actively licensed in the state in which they live and who do not practice in Iowa.

b. Child and dependent adult abuse training. A pharmacist who, in the course of employment or professional practice, examines, attends, counsels, or treats a minor or dependent adult will provide evidence of completion of training relating to the identification and reporting of child abuse or dependent adult abuse in accordance with Iowa Code section 232.69(3)“b” or 235B.16(5)“b,” respectively.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.5(155A) Nonresident pharmacists in charge. Unless currently licensed as a pharmacist in Iowa, the pharmacist in charge of an Iowa-licensed nonresident pharmacy will be registered.

551.5(1) *Registration fee and duration.* The registration fee is \$75, and the registration will expire annually on December 31.

551.5(2) *Change.* Within 30 days of a change to the home state license or registration information or status, the registrant will provide written notice of the change to the board.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.6(155A) Pharmacist-interns.

551.6(1) *Registration required.* Unless currently licensed as a pharmacist in Iowa, an individual completing an internship, fellowship, or residency experience will be registered.

551.6(2) *Registration fee and duration.* The registration fee is \$30, and the registration will expire one year following graduation from a college of pharmacy, following completion of a residency or fellowship, upon withdrawal from a college of pharmacy, or upon pharmacist licensure in Iowa, whichever occurs first.

551.6(3) *Internship credit.* Credit for internship hours completed in Iowa will only be granted for the pharmacy practice experience completed under the supervision of a preceptor during the period the pharmacist-intern was registered. Internship hours will remain valid for application for licensure by examination or score transfer pursuant to rule 481—551.4(147,155A,272C) for three years from the earlier of the date of graduation from an ACPE-accredited college of pharmacy or the expiration of the pharmacist-intern registration.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.7(155A) Pharmacy technicians. Prior to engaging in technical functions in an Iowa pharmacy, an individual will register pursuant to this rule.

551.7(1) *Technician trainee.* An individual who does not hold current and active national pharmacy technician certification will register as a technician trainee. The registration fee is \$20, and the registration will expire one year after initial registration. When necessary due to exceptional circumstances, a technician trainee will be limited to one renewal.

551.7(2) *Certified pharmacy technician.* An individual who holds current and active national pharmacy technician certification will register as a technician. The registration fee is \$20 per annum, and the registration will expire on the date that the technician’s national certification expires.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.8(155A) Pharmacy support persons. The registration fee is \$25, and the registration will expire the last day of the birth month the second year after initial registration.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.9(124) CSA—individuals.

551.9(1) Registration for independent activities. A separate registration will be necessary for each separate independent activity as provided in 21 CFR §1301.13 as amended on April 11, 2022.

551.9(2) Registration for separate locations—exemption. Notwithstanding subrule 551.2(6), a registered prescriber will not be required to obtain a separate registration for each additional location where the prescriber prescribes or administers controlled substances but does not procure or maintain stocks of controlled substances under the prescriber's registration.

551.9(3) Registration fee and duration.

a. Researchers. The registration fee is \$90, and the registration will expire the last day of the month the second year after initial registration.

b. Practitioners. The registration fee is \$45 per annum, and the registration will expire on the date that the practitioner's Iowa professional license expires.

551.9(4) Exempt from registration. An individual practitioner who meets the conditions of 21 CFR §1301.22(c) amended to March 24, 1997, is exempt from registration.

551.9(5) Changes. Within 30 days of a change to the registered location or substances authorized, the registrant will provide the updated information to the board via written notice or via the board's online licensing database.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/18/26]

481—551.10(124,155A) Pharmacies.

551.10(1) License types. Licensed pharmacy types include:

- a.* General pharmacy.
- b.* Hospital pharmacy.
- c.* Telepharmacy.
- d.* Limited-use pharmacy.
- e.* Nonresident pharmacy.

551.10(2) License fee and duration. The license fee is \$135, and the license will expire annually on December 31.

551.10(3) Changes.

a. Written notice. Within 30 days of a change, except as provided herein, the pharmacy will provide the following updated information to the board via a board form.

(1) Pharmacist in charge, except that notification of a change of pharmacist in charge of a nonresident pharmacy will be submitted within ten days of the change.

(2) Ownership.

b. Application. A licensee will seek modification of the pharmacy license for the following changes via submission of a completed application and fee prior to the effective date of the change, except as provided herein. A resident licensee will submit the application at least 30 days prior to the anticipated change, and, except as provided, a nonresident licensee will submit the application within 30 days of the licensee's receipt of an updated license from the home state regulatory authority, if applicable, reflecting the change.

(1) Name.

(2) Location, except for a temporary relocation of limited duration due to an exceptional circumstance. An application will be submitted at least 30 days prior to the anticipated relocation.

(3) License type. An application will be submitted at least 30 days prior to the anticipated change.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.11(124) CSA—businesses.

551.11(1) *Registration for independent activities.* A separate registration will be necessary for each separate independent activity as provided in 21 CFR §1301.13 amended to April 11, 2022.

551.11(2) *Separate registrations for separate locations.*

a. A separate registration will be necessary for each location where controlled substances are manufactured, distributed, imported, exported, dispensed, stored, or collected for the purpose of disposal unless exempt from registration pursuant to Iowa Code section 124.302(2) or as provided in 21 CFR §1301.12 amended to February 28, 2024.

b. A separate registration for a pharmacy will not be required when providing an emergency kit of limited drug quantities to an entity authorized to administer such emergency drugs, such as a care facility or EMS program.

551.11(3) *Registration fee, duration, and exemptions.*

a. The registration fee is \$45 per annum and will expire on the second-last day of the month following initial registration, except that the expiration may be aligned with the entity's underlying business license, if applicable.

b. The registration fee is waived for federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and the following federal and state institutions: hospitals; health care or teaching institutions; and analytical laboratories authorized to possess, manufacture, distribute, and dispense controlled substances in the course of official duties.

551.11(4) *Changes.*

a. Written notification. Within 30 days of a change to the following, the registrant will provide the updated information to the board via a board form or via the board's online licensing database:

- (1) Substances authorized.
- (2) Responsible individual, except as required in subparagraph 551.11(4) "b"(2).
- (3) Ownership.

b. Application. A CSA—business registrant will seek modification of the registration for the following changes via submission of an application and fee within 30 days of the change, except as provided herein:

- (1) Location. For an in-state registrant, an application will be submitted at least 30 days prior to the change of location.
- (2) Responsible individual for outsourcing facilities, 3PL providers, and wholesale distributors.
- (3) Name.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.12(124B) Precursor substances.

551.12(1) *Permit fee and duration.* The permit fee is \$180, and the permit will expire annually on December 31.

551.12(2) *Exemptions.* A permit is not required for the distribution of exempt chemical mixtures or for transactions deemed excluded by 21 CFR Part 1310 as amended on October 31, 2023.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.13(155A) Wholesale distributors.

551.13(1) *License standards.*

a. To be eligible for licensure as a wholesale distributor, each application will include evidence of:

- (1) Surety bond or equivalent security pursuant to the DSCSA.
- (2) Current drug distributor accreditation by NABP, NCDQS, or another accreditation body approved by the board. New applicants located in Iowa that undergo an opening inspection will not be obligated to provide evidence of accreditation for initial licensure.

b. In the event the requirements in paragraph 551.13(1) "a" directly conflict with any federal law or regulation, the federal law or regulation will supersede the requirements in paragraph 551.13(1) "a."

551.13(2) *License fee and duration.* The license fee is \$750, and the license will expire annually on December 31.

551.13(3) *License changes.*

a. Written notice. A licensee will provide written notice to the board within 30 days of:

(1) The designation of a temporary facility manager who will not be subject to a criminal history background check.

(2) A change of business type.

(3) A change of ownership.

b. Application. A licensee will seek modification of the license for the following changes via submission of an application and fee. A resident licensee will submit the application at least 30 days prior to the anticipated change, and, except as provided, a nonresident licensee will submit the application within 30 days of the licensee's receipt of an updated license from the home state regulatory authority, if applicable, reflecting the change.

(1) Name.

(2) Location.

(3) Permanent facility manager. A licensee will submit an application within 30 days of the identification of a new permanent facility manager and within 90 days of the initial vacancy.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.14(155A) Outsourcing facilities.

551.14(1) *License fee and duration.* The license fee is \$400, and the license will expire annually on December 31.

551.14(2) *License changes.*

a. Written notice. A licensee will provide written notice to the board via a board form within 30 days of:

(1) The designation of a temporary supervising pharmacist who will not be subject to a criminal history background check.

(2) A change of ownership.

b. Application. A licensee will seek modification of the license for the following changes via submission of an application and fee. Except as provided herein, a resident licensee will submit the application at least 30 days prior to the anticipated change and a nonresident licensee will submit the application within 30 days of the change to the FDA registration or home state license, if applicable, reflecting the change.

(1) Name.

(2) Location.

(3) Permanent supervising pharmacist. A licensee will submit an application identifying the new permanent supervising pharmacist within 30 days of the identification of the permanent supervising pharmacist and within 90 days of the initial vacancy.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.15(155A) Limited distributors.

551.15(1) *Self-inspection.* Each application for a limited distributor license will include a completed self-inspection.

551.15(2) *License fee and duration.* The license fee is \$175, and the license will expire annually on December 31.

551.15(3) *License changes.*

a. Written notice. The licensee will provide written notice within 30 days of a change of:

(1) Facility manager.

(2) Business type.

(3) Ownership.

b. Application. Modification of the license for the following changes will be pursuant to the submission of an application and fee at least 30 days prior to the change, except as provided herein,

for a resident licensee and within 30 days of the change to the home state license for a nonresident licensee, if applicable, reflecting the change.

- (1) Name.
- (2) Location.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

481—551.16(155A) Third-party logistics providers.

551.16(1) *License standards.*

a. To be eligible for licensure, each application will include evidence of current drug distributor accreditation by NABP, NCDQS, or another accreditation body approved by the board. New applicants located in Iowa that undergo an opening inspection will not be obligated to provide evidence of accreditation for initial licensure.

b. In the event the requirements in this subrule directly conflict with any federal law or regulation, the federal law or regulation will supersede the requirements herein.

551.16(2) *License fee and duration.* The license fee is \$750, and the license will expire annually on March 31.

551.16(3) *License changes.*

a. Written notice. A licensee will provide written notice to the board within 30 days of:

(1) The designation of a temporary facility manager who will not be subject to a criminal history background check.

(2) A change of ownership.

b. Application. A licensee will seek modification of the license for the following changes via submission of an application and fee. A resident licensee will submit the application at least 30 days prior to the anticipated change, and, except as provided, a nonresident licensee will submit the application within 30 days of the licensee's receipt of an updated license from the home state regulatory authority, if applicable, reflecting the change.

(1) Name.

(2) Location.

(3) Permanent facility manager. A licensee will submit an application within 30 days of the identification of a new permanent facility manager and within 90 days of the initial vacancy.

[ARC 9337C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 124.302, 147.76 and 147.80 and chapters 155A and 272C.

[Filed ARC 9337C (Notice ARC 8420C, IAB 11/27/24), IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25]¹

[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/18/26]

¹ July 16, 2025, effective date of Chapter 551 [ARC 9337C] delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held July 14, 2025; delay lifted at the meeting held August 11, 2025.

CHAPTER 557
BOARD OF PHARMACY OPERATIONS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 8/11/30

481—557.1(17A,147,155A,272C) Board of pharmacy operations.

557.1(1) Authority. The board's authority for regulating the practice of pharmacy and the legal distribution and dispensing of prescription drugs and devices, including controlled substances, in the state of Iowa is found in Iowa Code chapters 124, 124B, 126, 147, 155A, 205 and 272C.

557.1(2) Responsibilities. The responsibilities of the board include but are not limited to:

- a. Licensing of individuals. Licensing or registering qualified individuals in the practice of pharmacy and the handling or prescribing of controlled substances.
- b. Licensing of practice locations. Licensing or registering authorized entities engaged in the legal distribution or dispensing of prescription drugs, devices and controlled substances within or into Iowa.
- c. Conducting compliance inspections, audits and investigations of any persons or entities licensed or registered with the board.
- d. Instituting disciplinary actions, hearing contested cases, issuing decisions and orders, and enforcing the terms of filed disciplinary orders.

557.1(3) Meetings. All meetings of the board will be open to the public except as authorized by the Iowa Code. Meeting notices will be routinely posted on the department of inspections, appeals, and licensing's website.

557.1(4) Administrative fees. The following nonrefundable fees will be assessed for the following administrative services:

- a. Written license or registration verification: \$15.
- b. Provision of licensee data files: variable, \$35 minimum.
- c. Returned payment: \$20.
- d. Original pharmacist license certificate: \$20.
- e. Certification of pharmacist-intern internship hours: \$15.
- f. Petition for eligibility determination: \$25.

557.1(5) Overpayment of fees. Payment for any administrative service or license fee in excess of the required fee amount of \$10 or less will not be refunded.

557.1(6) Adoption of agency rules by reference. The board adopts by reference the following rules of the department:

- a. Public records and fair information practices as found in 481—Chapter 5.
- b. Petitions for rulemaking as found in 481—Chapter 2.
- c. Declaratory orders as found in 481—Chapter 3.
- d. Agency procedure for rulemaking as found in 481—Chapter 4.
- e. Sales of goods and services as found in rule 481—1.5(10A,68B).
- f. Licensee review committee as found in 481—Chapter 505.
- g. Waivers as found in 481—Chapter 6.
- h. Model rules for board administrative processes as found in 481—Chapter 500.
- i. Model rules for complaints and investigations as found in 481—Chapter 503.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 21, 124, 124B, 155A and 272C and section 147.80.

[ARC 9343C, IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25; see Delay note at end of chapter; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/18/26]

[Filed ARC 9343C (Notice ARC 8424C, IAB 11/27/24), IAB 6/11/25, effective 7/16/25]¹

[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 2/18/26]

- ¹ July 16, 2025, effective date of Chapter 557 [ARC 9343C] delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held July 14, 2025; delay lifted at the meeting held August 11, 2025.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY[501]

[Prior to 1971 IDR, see Dept. of Public Safety]
[Prior to 3/11/87, Law Enforcement Academy[550]]

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| 3.3(80B) | Standard certifying courses for approved law enforcement facilities |
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INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION CRITERIA FOR THE TRAINING OF PEACE OFFICERS, RESERVE OFFICERS, JAILERS AND PUBLIC SAFETY TELECOMMUNICATORS

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CHAPTER 3
CERTIFICATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

[Appeared as Ch 1 prior to 4/10/85]
[Prior to 3/11/87, Law Enforcement Academy[550] Ch 3]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 1/1/28

501—3.1(80B) Certification through training required for all law enforcement officers.

3.1(1) All law enforcement officers must be certified through the successful completion of training at an approved law enforcement training facility in order to remain eligible for employment. As a condition precedent to enrollment in a certifying training program, the Iowa law enforcement academy must be provided with verification by the enrollee's hiring agency that the minimum standards for Iowa law enforcement officers have been met as provided in rule 501—2.1(80B), except for a person elected or appointed as sheriff who may choose to be exempted from the requirement of subrule 2.1(6), and may determine not to participate in physical training and who shall then be eligible only for certification as provided in subrule 3.1(2). Officers must be certified within one year of their employment, except sheriffs who must be certified within one year of taking office. (See rule 501—3.8(80B) for certification by testing requirements.)

3.1(2) A person elected or appointed sheriff who otherwise successfully completes a basic training course except for the physical training requirements, as provided by Iowa Code section 331.651(1), shall be granted certification limited to and valid only for the position of sheriff of the county in which the person was elected or appointed.

3.1(3) The academy council may, at the council's discretion, extend the one-year time period in which an officer must become certified for up to 180 days after a showing of "undue hardship" by the officer or the officer's hiring agency. To be considered for an extension of the one-year certification period, the person or agency requesting the extension must initiate the request in writing, not less than 10 days prior to the council meeting at which it is to be discussed, and then make a presentation to the council at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the council. Extensions shall not be liberally granted and shall only be granted after a showing that all other alternatives to an extension have been considered and rejected.

3.1(4) In accordance with Iowa Code section 80B.17, the one-year time period in which an officer must become certified is automatically extended for up to 180 days for an officer who is enrolled in training within 12 months of initial appointment. For purposes of this subrule, "enrolled" means physically present in and currently attending a basic certification training class.

3.1(5) The time period within which a person must achieve certification as a law enforcement officer in the state of Iowa as specified in rule 501—3.1(80B) shall commence on the day a person is first employed as a regular law enforcement officer in the state of Iowa. Any subsequent changes in a law enforcement officer's employment status, including transfers to a different employing agency, shall not toll or otherwise extend the certification period.

3.1(6) Should a person employed as a law enforcement officer fail to achieve certification within the time period or any extensions allowed by rule 501—3.1(80B), that person shall not be eligible for employment as and shall not serve as a regular or a reserve law enforcement officer in the state of Iowa for a period of not less than 12 months from the date the time period in which to achieve certification specified in rule 501—3.1(80B) expired, or from the date that the person was last employed as a regular law enforcement officer in the state of Iowa, whichever comes first.

[ARC 6264C, IAB 3/23/22, effective 4/27/22]

501—3.2(80B) Law enforcement status forms furnished to academy. Within ten days of any of the following occurrences, the academy will be so advised by use of prescribed forms:

1. Any hiring of personnel.
2. Change of status of existing personnel (e.g., promotions).

3. Any termination of employment of a law enforcement officer or termination of appointment as a reserve peace officer. The notification must state whether the law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer was discharged or removed for serious misconduct or whether the officer left, voluntarily quit, or was laid off when disciplinary investigation or action was imminent or pending which could have resulted in the officer being discharged or removed for serious misconduct. Upon request by the council, the employing agency shall provide any additional information or documentation about the officer including confidential records or information under Iowa Code section 22.7 or other applicable law to the council.

[ARC 5572C, IAB 4/21/21, effective 5/26/21; ARC 6264C, IAB 3/23/22, effective 4/27/22; ARC 6727C, IAB 12/14/22, effective 1/18/23]

501—3.3(80B) Standard certifying courses for approved law enforcement facilities. The academy courses of study and training programs must meet the requirements of nondegree programs under the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008. The standard certifying courses of study at an approved law enforcement training facility are:

1. The level I academy, consisting of at least 620 hours to be completed within a 25-week period; and
2. The level II academy, consisting of at least 400 hours to be completed within a 20-week period.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20; ARC 6264C, IAB 3/23/22, effective 4/27/22; ARC 0075D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

501—3.4(80B) Qualifications for attendance at a level II academy. Individuals meeting the requirements of Iowa Code section 80B.11D(3) may apply for attendance at a level II academy. Approval may be granted when an individual obtains at least 20 credit hours dedicated to police science or criminal justice coursework in which a grade no lower than C- is reflected on the submitted transcript from which a degree is awarded within three years of applying or when approved by council after consideration of a reciprocity application.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 80B.11(1) “a,” 80B.11D, and 80B.11H.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20; ARC 6264C, IAB 3/23/22, effective 4/27/22; ARC 6727C, IAB 12/14/22, effective 1/18/23; ARC 0075D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

501—3.5(80B) Curriculum for level I academy.

3.5(1) Program administration 24 hours

- a. Examinations.
- b. Family day.
- c. Graduation.
- d. Registration/orientation.
- e. Student advisor meeting.

3.5(2) Patrol procedures 55 hours

- a. Active shooter response training.
- b. Alcohol licensee compliance.
- c. Animal control procedures.
- d. Basic incident command (IS-100 and IS-700).
- e. Felony calls in progress (includes building searches).
- f. Fire calls.
- g. Gangs.
- h. Hazardous materials.
- i. Iowa system communication including NCIC (National Crime Information Center).
- j. Meth lab safety.
- k. Observation and perception.
- l. Patrol techniques and beat assignments.

- m.* Radar enforcement.
- n.* Radio communications.
- o.* Terrorism awareness.
- p.* Traffic direction.
- q.* Traffic law enforcement.
- r.* Weather preparedness.
- 3.5(3) Tactical skills** 188 hours
 - a.* Chemical spray.
 - b.* Defensive tactics.
 - c.* Expandable baton training.
 - d.* Firearms (including 6 hours of night fire).
 - e.* Firearms training simulator.
 - f.* Risk management.
 - g.* Vehicle operations (including 2 hours of night vehicle operations).
 - h.* Vehicle stops (including 2 hours of night vehicle stops).
- 3.5(4) Life skills** 123 hours
 - a.* Below 100.
 - b.* Bloodborne pathogens.
 - c.* Officer resiliency and development.
 - d.* Crisis intervention training.
 - e.* Critical incident stress management.
 - f.* Federal color of law (aspects of use of force).
 - g.* Iowa law enforcement emergency care provider (minimum of 32 hours of classroom).
 - h.* Mental health emergencies.
 - i.* Physical training.
 - j.* Special needs population.
 - k.* Stress management.
 - l.* Survival awareness.
- 3.5(5) Investigation** 112 hours
 - a.* Bombing and arson.
 - b.* Burglary.
 - c.* Card fraud.
 - d.* Collision investigation.
 - e.* Crime scene search and recording.
 - f.* Death investigation.
 - g.* Document fraud.
 - h.* Domestic abuse investigation (including 4 hours of practical).
 - i.* Financial crimes.
 - j.* Fingerprinting.
 - k.* Forensic science and the DCI laboratory.
 - l.* Hate crimes.
 - m.* Human trafficking.
 - n.* Insurance fraud.
 - o.* Iowa lottery security.
 - p.* Iowa missing persons.
 - q.* Mandatory reporting of child and dependent adult abuse.
 - r.* Narcotics investigation.
 - s.* OWI enforcement (includes chemical testing, evidentiary breath testing device training and drug recognition for street officers).
 - t.* Photography.
 - u.* Sexual abuse investigation.

- v. Stalking.
- w. Standardized field sobriety testing.
- x. Street intoxication.
- y. Vehicle theft.

3.5(6) Legal topics 67 hours

- a. Civil liability.
- b. Confessions and admissions.
- c. Criminal law.
- d. Juvenile law.
- e. Law of arrest.
- f. Motor vehicle law.
- g. Narcotics law.
- h. OWI legal.
- i. Peace officer and management rights.
- j. Procedural due process.
- k. Rules of evidence.
- l. Search and seizure.
- m. Use of force.

3.5(7) Communication skills 36 hours

- a. Deaf and hard-of-hearing culture.
- b. Death notification.
- c. Interviews and interrogations.
- d. Moot court.
- e. Report writing and investigative note-taking.
- f. Social media.
- g. Testifying in court.
- h. Verbal defense and influence.

3.5(8) Foundations of American policing 15 hours

- a. Community relations.
- b. Court organization.
- c. Cultural competency.
- d. Discretion.
- e. Ethics and professionalism.
- f. Jail operations/corrections/civil process.
- g. Race relations.
- h. Unbiased policing (minimum of 2 hours).

TOTAL HOURS: 620

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 80B.11.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20; ARC 5860C, IAB 8/25/21, effective 9/29/21; ARC 6264C, IAB 3/23/22, effective 4/27/22; ARC 6727C, IAB 12/14/22, effective 1/18/23;

TOTAL HOURS: 620

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 80B.11.

ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20; ARC 5860C, IAB 8/25/21, effective 9/29/21; ARC 6264C, IAB 3/23/22, effective 4/27/22; ARC 6727C, IAB 12/14/22, effective 1/18/23; ARC 0075D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

501—3.6(80B) Curriculum for level II academy.

3.6(1) Program administration 16 hours

- a. Examinations.
- b. Graduation.
- c. Registration/orientation.

3.6(2) Patrol procedures 35 hours

- a. Active shooter response training.

<i>b.</i>	Basic incident command.	
<i>c.</i>	Felony calls in progress (includes building searches).	
<i>d.</i>	Gangs.	
<i>e.</i>	Hazardous materials.	
<i>f.</i>	Iowa system communication including NCIC.	
<i>g.</i>	Meth labs.	
<i>h.</i>	Radar enforcement.	
<i>i.</i>	Radio communications.	
<i>j.</i>	Traffic direction.	
3.6(3)	<i>Tactical skills</i>	128 hours
<i>a.</i>	Chemical spray.	
<i>b.</i>	Defensive tactics.	
<i>c.</i>	Expandable baton training.	
<i>d.</i>	Firearms (including 6 hours of night fire).	
<i>e.</i>	Vehicle operations (including 2 hours of night vehicle operations).	
<i>f.</i>	Vehicle stops (including 2 hours of night vehicle stops).	
3.6(4)	<i>Life skills</i>	73 hours
<i>a.</i>	Below 100.	
<i>b.</i>	Bloodborne pathogens.	
<i>c.</i>	Officer resiliency and development.	
<i>d.</i>	Crisis intervention training.	
<i>e.</i>	Iowa law enforcement emergency care provider (minimum of 32 hours of classroom).	
<i>f.</i>	Mental health.	
<i>g.</i>	Physical training.	
3.6(5)	<i>Investigation</i>	56 hours
<i>a.</i>	Collision investigation.	
<i>b.</i>	Crime scene search and recording.	
<i>c.</i>	Card fraud.	
<i>d.</i>	Death investigation.	
<i>e.</i>	Domestic abuse investigation (including 2 hours of practical).	
<i>f.</i>	Fingerprinting.	
<i>g.</i>	Human trafficking.	
<i>h.</i>	Iowa lottery security.	
<i>i.</i>	Mandatory reporting.	
<i>j.</i>	Narcotics investigation.	
<i>k.</i>	OWI enforcement (includes chemical testing, evidentiary breath testing device training and drug recognition for street officers).	
<i>l.</i>	Photography.	
<i>m.</i>	Sexual abuse investigation.	
3.6(6)	<i>Legal topics</i>	57 hours
<i>a.</i>	Confessions and admissions.	
<i>b.</i>	Criminal law.	
<i>c.</i>	Juvenile law.	
<i>d.</i>	Law of arrest.	
<i>e.</i>	Motor vehicle law.	
<i>f.</i>	Narcotics law.	
<i>g.</i>	OWI legal.	
<i>h.</i>	Rules of evidence.	
<i>i.</i>	Search and seizure.	
<i>j.</i>	Use of force.	
3.6(7)	<i>Communication skills</i>	29 hours

- a. Interviews and interrogations.
- b. Report writing and investigative note-taking.
- c. Testifying in court.
- d. Verbal defense and influence.

3.6(8) Foundations of American policing 6 hours

- a. Cultural competency.
- b. Ethics and professionalism.
- c. Unbiased policing (minimum of 2 hours).

TOTAL HOURS: 400

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 80B.11.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20; ARC 6264C, IAB 3/23/22, effective 4/27/22;

TOTAL HOURS: 400

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 80B.11.

ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20; ARC 6264C, IAB 3/23/22, effective 4/27/22; ARC 0075D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

501—3.7(80B) Special certification. The director of the academy, subject to the approval of the council may develop special certifying training courses in consideration of the varying factors and special requirements of certain law enforcement agencies.

501—3.8(80B) Certification through examination. Law enforcement officers who have been certified in another state may, upon application to the director with council approval, take a competency test or tests to gain Iowa law enforcement officer certification, adhering to all requirements set out in Iowa Code section 80B.11F, as well as any additional requirements set out by the academy. Successful completion of the required test or tests will result in certification by the council. The test or tests will be prepared and administered by the academy or its designee, and the passing score will be determined by the academy. The required test or tests will be based upon the officer’s prior law enforcement training and experience as follows:

3.8(1) Five or more years of law enforcement experience. Officers with more than five years of full-time law enforcement experience, to include federal law enforcement time, will be required to pass a test or tests which will primarily measure the officer’s knowledge of Iowa laws. The test or tests will include, but need not be limited to, such topics as criminal law, motor vehicle law, juvenile law, law of arrest, law of search and seizure, and law regarding the use of force.

3.8(2) Less than five years of law enforcement experience. Officers with less than five years of full-time law enforcement experience will be required to pass a comprehensive test or tests which will focus on all phases of law enforcement. The test or tests will include, but need not to be limited to, such topics as criminal law, juvenile law, motor vehicle law, law of arrest, law of search and seizure, law regarding the use of force, confessions and admissions, crime prevention, community relations, minority relations, crime scene investigation, vehicle stops, and rules of evidence.

3.8(3) Tabulating previous law enforcement experience. In tabulating whether an officer has met the law enforcement experience requirement, no credit will be given for experience received from the officer’s current employment.

3.8(4) Criteria to be eligible to certify through examination. The following will be prerequisites for certification through examination:

- a. Successful completion of a minimum 400-hour certifying basic law enforcement training school in another state, which certification has not been withdrawn or suspended by the certifying state.
- b. Firing a verified score of 80 percent or greater with the officer’s service handgun since the individual’s appointment as an Iowa law enforcement officer, and which course of fire was prescribed by the academy and administered by the Iowa law enforcement academy or its designee.
- c. Possession of a current Iowa law enforcement emergency care provider (ILEECP) card or another appropriate certification recognized by the Iowa law enforcement academy.

3.8(5) *Application and testing periods.* Application for certification through examination shall be made within 120 days of the applicant's hiring date, unless a determination is made by the academy council that this time period should be extended for "good cause." Failure to make timely application for certification through examination may result in the applicant's being required to attend a certifying academy.

3.8(6) *Retesting requirements.* Failure to successfully complete this examination will require retesting within 60 days in the areas failed. If any area is failed a second time, it will be necessary for the individual to attend and satisfactorily complete training at the academy covering those areas of deficiency. Successful completion of the training will result in law enforcement officer certification by the academy council.

3.8(7) *One year's absence from law enforcement shall require training.* An officer who has not served as a regular law enforcement officer during the 12-month period preceding the officer's hiring date will be required to attend a certifying school.

[ARC 5572C, IAB 4/21/21, effective 5/26/21; ARC 6264C, IAB 3/23/22, effective 4/27/22]

501—3.9(80B) Evaluation of applications for reciprocity. The council will evaluate an applicant's accredited police training by comparing training hours for each functional area of the academy's approved curriculum to that completed by the applicant via a training equivalency form. Course descriptions, lesson plans, curriculum overview, or any combination will be used to determine the equivalency comparison.

3.9(1) An applicant's failure to provide the necessary information for the council to determine equivalency for any training may result in credit being denied for that training.

3.9(2) An applicant approved for reciprocity will successfully complete the certification through examination process in rule 501—3.8(80B) and by successfully completing:

- a. The course identified in subrule 3.8(2);
- b. An in-person skills week at the academy; and
- c. Any necessary retesting or training identified in subrule 3.8(6).

3.9(3) If an applicant is not approved for entry into the reciprocity program, the council will evaluate an applicant for entry into a level II academy based upon completed training and relevant experience to Iowa law enforcement practice.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 80B.11H.

[ARC 0075D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

501—3.10(80B) More extensive certifying course curricula not prohibited. While no law enforcement training facility will be approved by the Iowa law enforcement academy council which does not meet the minimum requirements of these certifying course curricula, this in no way limits or restricts any law enforcement training facility in instituting a certifying course curriculum that surpasses the curriculum established pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 80B.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 80B.

501—3.11(80B) Time frame—tolled. The time frame requirements for completion of any mandatory training are tolled during the period a law enforcement officer is called to active military service.

501—3.12(80B) Training of an individual who intends to become certified as a law enforcement officer.

3.12(1) An individual who has not yet been hired or started employment as an Iowa sworn peace officer may apply for attendance at the Iowa law enforcement academy (ILEA) or, if qualified as provided for in subrule 3.4(1), at a level II academy at an approved law enforcement training program if such individual is sponsored by an Iowa law enforcement agency.

a. The individual must submit an application packet approved and provided by the Iowa law enforcement academy at least 30 days in advance of the course of study that the person wants to

attend. An administrative fee, to be established by the academy, shall accompany the application packet.

b. The sponsoring Iowa law enforcement agency must certify that the agency intends to hire the individual within the next 12 months.

c. The fees to attend the Iowa law enforcement academy will be collected as follows:

(1) 25 percent at the time position in class is reserved. (This fee is nonrefundable.)

(2) 25 percent on first day of the academy class.

(3) The remaining amount to reach full payment of all ILEA training fees must be received by the end of the fourth week or the individual will be dismissed from the academy.

d. The fees to attend a level II academy at an approved law enforcement training program will be collected as determined by that entity.

3.12(2) Hiring standards. An individual who files an application under subrule 3.12(1) must meet all hiring standards as established by the academy in rules 501—2.1(80B) and 501—2.2(80B).

a. The sponsoring law enforcement agency may conduct required testing including medical/psychological/cognitive examinations, thorough background investigation and other matters as required by rules 501—2.1(80B) and 501—2.2(80B). The sponsoring law enforcement agency that conducts the required testing must certify that all hiring standards have been met and submit proof of the same as required by Iowa law enforcement academy administrative rules and on forms provided by the academy.

b. The academy shall conduct the required testing including medical/psychological/cognitive examinations, thorough background investigation and other matters as required by rules 501—2.1(80B) and 501—2.2(80B) if the sponsoring agency has not done so. The academy will establish fees for conducting the hiring standards requirements, including the background check, to be paid by the individual filing the application. The fees must be paid before the testing occurs.

3.12(3) Application for a level II academy at an approved law enforcement training program. An individual applying for attendance at a level II academy at an approved law enforcement training program shall submit proof of successful completion of a two-year or four-year police science or criminal justice program at an accredited educational institution approved by the academy. The proof must include a letter from the registrar certifying the person's graduation and a certified transcript of courses taken and grades received. The proof must be submitted 30 days in advance of the course of study that the person wants to attend.

3.12(4) Permission to attend. An individual shall not be granted permission to attend an approved law enforcement training program if such acceptance would result in the nonacceptance of another qualifying applicant who is a law enforcement officer.

3.12(5) Certification.

a. The academy will not grant certification until an individual is employed by an Iowa law enforcement agency and has met required hiring standards and successfully completed certification testing.

b. An individual may be certified in the following areas only after being employed by an Iowa law enforcement agency:

(1) Iowa law enforcement emergency care provider.

(2) Implied consent.

(3) Standardized field sobriety testing.

(4) Firearms qualification with the hiring agency's weapon and ammunition.

Certification will be awarded in the above areas if the individual is employed by an Iowa law enforcement agency within the first 12 months following completion of the basic training course of study and when the following requirements are met. All individuals, once employed by an Iowa law enforcement agency, must undergo testing in the firearms qualifications with the hiring agency's weapon and ammunition at the direction of an instructor certified in firearms by the Iowa law enforcement academy. Documentation of this testing and scores must be submitted to the Iowa law enforcement academy. The individual will be certified upon successful completion of the firearms

qualification and review of the testing results completed during training at the Iowa law enforcement academy or at a level II academy at an approved law enforcement training program.

3.12(6) Employment within 12 months. The individual must be employed by an Iowa law enforcement agency within 12 months of completion of the course of study in order to receive certification. An individual shall not be certified under rule 501—3.12(80B) if the individual is not employed by an Iowa law enforcement agency within 12 months of completion of the course of study.

This rule is intended to implement 2003 Iowa Acts, Senate Files 352 and 453.

[ARC 6264C, IAB 3/23/22, effective 4/27/22; ARC 0075D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 80B.

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[Filed ARC 5860C (Notice ARC 5689C, IAB 6/16/21), IAB 8/25/21, effective 9/29/21]

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[Filed ARC 0075D (Notice ARC 9638C, IAB 10/29/25), IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

¹ Effective date of 3/1/89 for rescission of 3.4(1) delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee.

² Effective date delayed until the adjournment of the 1994 Session of the General Assembly pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.8(9) by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held May 12, 1993.

HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT[605]

[Prior to 12/23/92, see Disaster Services Division[607]; renamed Emergency Management Division by
1992 Iowa Acts, chapter 1139, section 21]

[Prior to 3/31/04, see Emergency Management Division[605]; renamed Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Division by 2003 Iowa Acts, chapter 179, section 157]

[Prior to 10/16/13, see Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division[605]; renamed Homeland Security and Emergency
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CHAPTER 10
911 TELEPHONE SYSTEMS
[Prior to 4/18/90, see Public Defense[601]Ch 10]
[Prior to 5/12/93, Disaster Services Division[607]Ch 10]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 3/25/31

605—10.1(34A) Program description. In addition to the purpose described in Iowa Code section 34A.1, the purpose of this program is to provide for the orderly development, installation, and operation of 911 emergency telephone systems and to provide a mechanism for the funding of these systems, either in whole or in part.

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.2(34A) Definitions. All terms defined in Iowa Code section 34A.2 apply to this chapter, as well as the following terms:

“*911 authority*” means the public entity at the state or local level that operates a 911 telephone system for the public benefit within a defined 911 service area.

“*911 communications council*” means the council as established under the provisions of Iowa Code section 34A.15.

“*911 emergency call*” or “*911 call*” means a communication initiated using the digits 911 and transported via the next generation 911 network that includes voice, text, picture, multimedia, or any other type of data that is sent to a PSAP for the purpose of requesting emergency assistance.

“*911 program manager*” means the individual appointed by the director and working with the 911 communications council to perform the duties specifically set forth in Iowa Code chapter 34A and this chapter.

“*911 system*” means a telephone system that automatically connects a caller dialing the digits 911, transported via the Next Generation 911 (NG911) network, to a public safety answering point (PSAP).

“*Access line*” means an exchange access line that has the ability to place a 911 call and reach a PSAP.

“*Automatic location identification*” or “*ALI*” means a system capability that enables an automatic display of information defining a geographical location of the telephone used to place the 911 call.

“*Automatic number identification*” or “*ANI*” means a capability that enables the automatic display of the number of the telephone used to place the 911 call.

“*Central office*” or “*CO*” means a telephone company facility that houses the switching equipment for connecting subscribers to each other.

“*Department*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 29C.2.

“*Entry point*” means the demarcation point(s), as designated by the 911 program manager, where originating service providers must deliver their 911 traffic for ingress into the state’s NG911 network.

“*ESInet*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 34A.2.

“*Exchange*” means a defined geographic area served by one or more central offices in which the telephone company furnishes services.

“*Logging recorder*” means a device that electronically records voice 911 calls and may also record associated radio traffic and call data. The logging recorder automatically logs the time and date of such conversations; normally, it is a multichannel device that keeps a semipermanent record of operations for archival or evidentiary purposes.

“*Multi-line telephone system*” or “*MLTS*” means the same as described in 47 CFR §9.3.

“*Political subdivision*” means a geographic or territorial division of the state that would have the following characteristics: defined geographic area, responsibilities for certain functions of local government, public elections and public officers, and taxing power. Excluded from this definition are departments and divisions of state government and agencies of the federal government.

“*Prepaid wireless telecommunications service*” means the service described in Iowa Code section 34A.7B and 701—Chapter 217.

“*Provider*” means a person, company or other business that provides, or offers to provide, 911 equipment, installation, maintenance, or access services.

“*Public safety telecommunicator*” or “*telecommunicator*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 80B.11C.

“*Public switched network*” means the same as described in 47 CFR §9.3.

“*Subscriber*” means any person; firm; association; corporation; agencies of federal, state and local government; or other legal entity responsible by law for payment for communication service from the telephone utility.

“*Text telephone*” or “*TTY*” means the same as described in 47 CFR §9.3.

“*Wireless communications service*” means commercial mobile radio service. “Wireless communications service” includes any wireless two-way communications used in cellular telephone service; personal communications service; or the functional or competitive equivalent of a radio-telephone communications line used in cellular telephone service, a personal communications service, or a network access line. “Wireless communications service” does not include a service whose customers do not have access to a 911 or 911-like service, a communications channel utilized only for data transmission, or a private telecommunications system.

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.3(34A) Joint 911 service boards. This rule assists 911 authorities in administering Iowa Code section 34A.3.

10.3(1) The joint 911 service board shall submit a listing of members along with the chair and vice chair. The submission will be on a form prescribed by the 911 program manager and will include the political subdivision each member represents and, if applicable, the associated Iowa Code chapter 28E or alternate 911 service board as described in Iowa Code sections 34A.3(4) and 29C.9(10). A copy of the list will be submitted annually along with a time frame communicated by the program manager and listed on the prescribed form.

10.3(2) Joint 911 service board bylaws.

a. Each joint 911 service board shall develop bylaws to specify, at a minimum, the following information:

- (1) The name of the joint 911 service board.
- (2) A list of voting and nonvoting members.
- (3) The date for the commencement of operations.
- (4) The mission.
- (5) The powers and duties.
- (6) The manner for financing activities and maintaining a budget.
- (7) The manner for acquiring, holding and disposing of property.
- (8) The manner for electing or appointing officers and terms of office.
- (9) The manner by which members may vote to include, if applicable, the manner by which votes may be weighted.
- (10) The manner for appointing, hiring, disciplining, and terminating employees.
- (11) The rules for conducting meetings.
- (12) The permissible method or methods to be employed in accomplishing the partial or complete termination of the board and the disposing of property upon such complete or partial termination.
- (13) Any other necessary and proper rules or procedures.

b. Each member shall sign the adopted bylaws.

c. The joint 911 service board shall record the signed bylaws with the county recorder and shall forward a copy of the signed bylaws to the 911 program manager.

10.3(3) Executive board. The joint 911 service board may, through its bylaws, establish an executive board to conduct the business of the joint 911 service board. Members of the executive board must be selected from the eligible voting members of the joint 911 service board. The executive board will have such other duties and responsibilities as assigned by the joint 911 service board.

10.3(4) Meetings.

- a. The provisions of Iowa Code chapter 21 are applicable to joint 911 service boards.
- b. Joint 911 service boards shall conduct meetings in accordance with their established bylaws and applicable state law.

10.3(5) The program manager may maintain a template of minimum requirements to satisfy this rule on the department's website.

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.4(34A) 911 service plan.

10.4(1) The joint 911 service board shall be responsible for developing a 911 service plan as required by Iowa Code section 34A.3 and as set forth in these rules. The plan will remain the property of the joint 911 service board. Each joint 911 service board will coordinate planning with each contiguous joint 911 service board. A copy of the plan and any modifications and addenda shall be submitted to:

- a. The department.
- b. All public and private safety agencies serving the 911 service area.
- c. All providers affected by the 911 service plan.

10.4(2) In addition to the requirements in Iowa Code section 34A.3, the 911 service plan shall include:

- a. The mailing address of the joint 911 service board.
- b. A list of voting members on the joint 911 service board.
- c. A list of nonvoting members on the joint 911 service board.
- d. The name of the chairperson and of the vice chairperson of the joint 911 service board.
- e. Maps of the 911 service area showing boundaries for all of the law enforcement agencies, firefighting districts, and ambulance and emergency medical service areas. The location of each PSAP within the service area shall be uploaded and maintained within the program's online NG911 GIS database via the process described in Iowa Code section 10.12(1)"f."

10.4(3) The requirements listed in paragraphs 10.4(2) "b" through "d" may be updated annually via the process described in subrule 10.3(1).

10.4(4) All plan modifications and addenda shall be filed with, reviewed, and approved by the 911 program manager.

10.4(5) The 911 program manager shall base acceptance of the plan upon compliance with the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 34A and the rules herein.

10.4(6) The 911 program manager will notify in writing, within 20 days of review, the chairperson of the joint 911 service board of the approval or disapproval of the plan.

a. If the plan is disapproved, the joint 911 service board will have 90 days from receipt of notice to submit revisions/addenda.

b. Notice for disapproved plans will contain the reasons for disapproval.

c. The 911 program manager will notify the chairperson, in writing within 20 days of review, of the approval or disapproval of the revisions.

10.4(7) The program manager may maintain a template of minimum service plan requirements on the department's website.

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.5(34A) Wireline 911 surcharge. This rule is implemented to help 911 authorities administer Iowa Code section 34A.7.

10.5(1) For the purposes of surcharge remittance and collection, Fixed Interconnected VoIP, as described in 47 CFR Part 9, shall be considered wireline service.

10.5(2) The provider shall remit the collected surcharge to the joint 911 service board on a calendar quarter basis within 20 days of the end of the quarter.

10.5(3) The joint 911 service board may request, not more than once each quarter, the following information from the carrier or provider:

- a. The identity of the exchange from which the surcharge is collected.
- b. The number of lines to which the surcharge was applied for the quarter.
- c. The number of refusals to pay per exchange, if applicable.
- d. The number of write-offs per exchange, if applicable.
- e. The number of lines exempt per exchange.
- f. The amount retained by the carrier or provider from the 1 percent administrative fee.

NOTE: Access line counts and surcharge remittances are confidential public records as provided in Iowa Code section 34A.8.

10.5(4) If the joint 911 service board ceases to operate 911 service, the balance in the 911 service fund shall be payable to the 911 authority taking over the responsibility of the 911 service area.

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.6(34A) Wireline 911 surcharge exemptions.

10.6(1) The following agencies, individuals, and organizations are exempt from imposition of the 911 surcharge:

- a. Federal agencies and tax-exempt instrumentalities of the federal government.
- b. Indian tribes for access lines on the tribe's reservation upon filing a statement with the joint 911 service board, signed by appropriate authority, requesting surcharge exemption.
- c. An enrolled member of an Indian tribe for access lines on the reservation, who does not receive 911 service, and who annually files a signed statement with the joint 911 service board that the person is an enrolled member of an Indian tribe living on a reservation and does not receive 911 service. However, once 911 service is provided, the member is no longer exempt.
- d. Official station testing lines owned by the provider.
- e. Individual wireline subscribers above the maximum access lines as provided for in Iowa Code section 34A.7.

10.6(2) All other subscribers not listed above that have or will have the ability to access 911 are required to pay the surcharge.

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.7(34A) Emergency communications service surcharge. This rule is implemented to help 911 authorities administer Iowa Code section 34A.7A.

10.7(1) Surcharge funds shall be remitted on a calendar quarter basis by the close of business on the twentieth day following the end of the quarter with a remittance form as prescribed by the 911 program manager. Providers shall issue their checks or warrants to the Treasurer, State of Iowa, and remit to 911 Program Manager, Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 7900 Hickman Road, Suite 500, Windsor Heights, Iowa 50324.

10.7(2) For the purposes of surcharge remittance and collection, Non-Fixed VoIP, as described in 47 CFR Part 9, shall be considered wireless service.

10.7(3) Payments to NG911 network service providers, 911 call processing equipment providers, 911 call transport providers, and third-party 911 automatic location identification database providers shall be made quarterly, based on original, itemized claims or invoices presented within 20 days of the end of the calendar quarter. Claims or invoices not submitted within 20 days of the end of the calendar quarter are not eligible for reimbursement and may not be included in future claims and invoices. Payments to providers shall be made in accordance with these rules and the State Accounting Policy and Procedures Manual.

10.7(4) NG911 network service providers, 911 call processing equipment providers, 911 call transport providers, and third-party 911 automatic location identification database providers shall be reimbursed for only those items and services that are defined as eligible in the NG911 Network Implementation and Operations Plan and when initiation of service has been ordered and authorized by the 911 program manager.

10.7(5) If it is found that an overpayment has been made to an entity, the 911 program manager shall attempt recovery of the debt from the entity by certified letter. Due diligence shall

be documented and retained by the department. If resolution of the debt does not occur and the debt is at least \$50, the department will then utilize the income offset program through the department of revenue. Until resolution of the debt has occurred, the department may withhold future payments to the entity.

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.8(34A) Prepaid wireless 911 surcharge. Administration of the prepaid wireless 911 surcharge will be conducted per Iowa Code section 34A.7B and rule 701—217.8(34A).

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.9(34A) 911 service fund.

10.9(1) The department of public safety and each joint 911 service board have the responsibility for the 911 service fund consisting of revenue described in Iowa Code section 34A.7.

a. A 911 service fund shall be established in the office of the county treasurer for each joint 911 service board and with the state treasurer for the department of public safety.

b. Collected surcharge moneys and any interest thereon, as authorized in Iowa Code chapter 34A, shall be deposited into the 911 service fund. 911 surcharge moneys must be kept separate from all other sources of revenue utilized for 911 systems.

c. For joint 911 service boards, withdrawal of moneys from the 911 service fund shall be made on warrants drawn by the county auditor, per Iowa Code section 331.506, supported by claims and vouchers approved by the chairperson or vice chairperson of the joint 911 service board or delegated authority so designated in writing.

d. For the department of public safety, withdrawal of moneys from the 911 service fund shall be made in accordance with state laws and administrative rules.

10.9(2) The 911 service funds shall be subject to examination by the department at any time during usual business hours. 911 service funds are subject to the audit provisions of Iowa Code chapter 11. A copy of all audits of the 911 service fund shall be furnished to the department within 30 days of receipt. If through the audit or monitoring process the department determines that a joint 911 service board is not adhering to an approved plan or does not have a valid board membership, or if the department determines that a joint 911 service board or the department of public safety is not using funds in the manner prescribed in these rules or Iowa Code chapter 34A, the director may, after notice and hearing, suspend remittance distribution described in Iowa Code section 34A.7A and order termination of expenditures from the 911 service fund. The joint 911 service board or department of public safety is not eligible to receive or expend surcharge moneys until such time as the 911 program manager determines that the board or department of public safety is in compliance with the approved plan, board membership, and fund usage limitations.

10.9(3) The program manager will provide common allowable expenditures in the NG911 Operations Plan detailed in rule 605—10.10(34A).

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.10(34A) NG911 Network Implementation and Operations Plan. Each joint 911 service board, the department of public safety, the 911 communications council, and originating service providers shall cooperate with the 911 program manager in preparing the NG911 Network Implementation and Operations Plan for statewide implementation of NG911 service.

10.10(1) Plan specifications. The NG911 Network Implementation and Operations Plan shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

a. Maps showing the geographic location within the county of each PSAP that receives 911 emergency calls.

b. A list of all PSAPs within the state of Iowa.

c. A set of guidelines for determining eligible costs as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 34A.

d. A schedule for the implementation and maintenance of the NG911 network.

e. A schedule for the implementation, maintenance and cost sharing of 911 call processing equipment.

10.10(2) *Adoption by reference.* The NG911 Network Implementation and Operations Plan, effective July 1, 2018, and available from the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 7900 Hickman Road, Suite 500, Windsor Heights, Iowa, or at the Law Library in the Capitol Building, Des Moines, Iowa, is hereby adopted by reference effective August 8, 2018.

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.11(34A) Minimum operational and technical standards. 47 CFR Part 9 as of December 1, 2025, is adopted by reference with the following additional specifications:

10.11(1) Each 911 system, supplemented with 911 surcharge moneys, shall, at a minimum, employ the following features:

- a.* ALI.
- b.* ANI.
- c.* Policy routing function.
- d.* Each PSAP shall maintain an alternate means of receiving emergency calls from the public during an ESInet outage or degradation.
- e.* ANI and ALI information shall be maintained and updated in such a manner as to allow for 95 percent or greater degree of accuracy.
- f.* All 911 authorities shall maintain NG911 GIS data according to standards published by the department and posted to the department's website.

10.11(2) 911 public safety answering points shall adhere to the following minimum standards:

- a.* The PSAP shall operate seven days per week, 24 hours per day, with trained public safety telecommunicators on duty at all times.
- b.* The primary published emergency number in the 911 service area shall be 911.
- c.* All PSAPs will maintain interagency communications capabilities for emergency coordination purposes to include radio as well as the Public Switched Network.
- d.* Each PSAP shall develop and maintain a PSAP standard operating procedure for receiving and dispatching emergency calls.
- e.* 911 calls should only be transferred as necessary for faster dispatch of responders and to PSAPs that are capable of accepting all associated data, including ANI and ALI.
- f.* PSAPs shall maintain a logging recorder. Each 911 call shall be recorded using a logging recorder. Call recordings shall be maintained for a period of not less than one year.
- g.* Access control and security of PSAPs and associated dispatch centers shall be designed to prevent disruption of operations and provide a safe and secure environment of communication operations.
- h.* 911 authorities shall ensure that all vendors whose normal activities may involve contact with facilities associated with the 911 service are familiar with safeguarding of facilities' procedures.
- i.* Emergency electrical power shall be provided for the PSAP environment that will ensure continuous operations and communications during a power outage. Such power should start automatically in the event of power failure and shall have the ability to be sustained for a minimum of 48 hours.
- j.* The PSAP and 911 authorities shall make every attempt to disallow the intrusion by automatic dialers, alarm systems, or automatic dialing and announcing devices through the 911 system. If intrusion by one of these devices should occur, 911 authorities shall make every attempt to contact the responsible party to ensure there is no such further occurrence by notifying the party that knowing and intentional interference with emergency telephone calls constitutes a crime under Iowa Code section 727.5. Those responsible for PSAP operations shall report persons who repeatedly use automatic dialers, alarm systems, or automatic announcing devices through the 911 system to the county attorney for investigation of possible violations of Iowa Code section 727.5.

k. Each PSAP shall be equipped with an appropriate telecommunications device for the deaf in accordance with 28 CFR §35.162, July 3, 2025.

l. PSAPs will have the capability to access translation services to help process 911 calls from non-English speakers.

m. Each PSAP shall adhere to NENA STA-020.1-2020 as of March 25, 2026.

10.11(3) Originating service providers shall adhere to the following minimum requirements:

a. 911 authorities shall be notified of all service interruptions in accordance with 47 CFR Part 4 as amended to March 25, 2026.

b. Originating service providers and MLTSs must update and maintain the state ALI database with accurate information. When delivering 911 calls, caller location must be provided in compliance with 47 CFR §9.8, 47 CFR §9.10, and 47 CFR §9.15, all as amended to March 25, 2026.

c. Access to the 911 entry point and NG911 network shall be approved by the 911 program manager. Originating service providers must provide the company name, address and point of contact with their request. If the originating service provider utilizes a third-party vendor, the vendor must provide this information listing the vendor's customer's requested information. The program manager should consider technical input provided by OSPs, including the number and location of 911 entry points.

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.12(34A) Waivers, variance request, and right to appeal.

10.12(1) All requests for variances or waivers shall be submitted to the 911 program manager in writing and shall contain the following information:

a. A description of the variance(s) or waiver(s) being requested.

b. Supporting information setting forth the reasons the variance or waiver is necessary.

c. A copy of the resolution or minutes of the joint 911 service board meeting that authorizes the application for a variance or waiver.

d. The signature of the chairperson of the joint 911 service board.

10.12(2) The 911 program manager may grant a variance or waiver based upon the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 34A or other applicable state law.

10.12(3) Upon receipt of a request for a variance or waiver, the 911 program manager shall evaluate the request and schedule a review within 20 working days of receipt of the request. The review shall be informal, and the petitioner may present materials, documents and testimony in support of the petitioner's request. The 911 program manager shall determine if the request meets the criteria established and shall issue a decision within 20 working days. The 911 program manager shall notify the petitioner, in writing, of the acceptance or rejection of the petition. If the petition is rejected, such notice shall include the reasons for denial.

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—10.13(34A) Administrative hearings and appeals.

10.13(1) 911 program manager decisions regarding the acceptance or refusal of a 911 service plan, in whole or in part; the implementation of 911; and the imposition of the 911 surcharge within a specific 911 service area may be contested by an affected party.

10.13(2) Request for hearing shall be made in writing to the director within 30 days of the 911 program manager's mailing or serving of a decision and shall state the reason(s) for the request and shall be signed by the appropriate authority.

10.13(3) The director shall schedule a hearing within ten working days of receipt of the request for hearing. The director shall preside over the hearing, at which time the appellant may present any evidence, documentation, or other information regarding the matter in dispute.

10.13(4) The director shall issue a ruling regarding the matter within 20 working days of the hearing.

10.13(5) Any party adversely affected by the director's ruling may file a written request for a rehearing within 20 days of issuance of the ruling. A rehearing will be conducted only when additional

evidence is available, the evidence is material to the case, and good cause existed for the failure to present the evidence at the initial hearing. The director will schedule a hearing within 20 days after the receipt of the written request. The director shall issue a ruling regarding the matter within 20 working days of the hearing.

10.13(6) Any party adversely affected by the director's ruling may file a written appeal to the director. The appeal request shall contain information identifying the appealing party, the ruling being appealed, specific findings or conclusions to which exception is taken, the relief sought, and the grounds for relief. The director shall issue a ruling regarding the matter within 90 days of the hearing. The director's ruling constitutes final agency action for purposes of judicial review.

[ARC 0072D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 34A.

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- [Filed ARC 0072D (Notice ARC 9825C, IAB 12/24/25), IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

¹ Effective date of 8/2/89 delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its July 11, 1989, meeting.

CHAPTER 11
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

[Prior to 6/28/23, see Human Services Department[441] Ch 58]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 3/25/31

DIVISION I
IOWA DISASTER AID INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

Preamble

This division implements a state program of financial assistance to meet disaster-related expenses, food-related costs, or serious needs of individuals or families who are adversely affected by a state-declared disaster emergency. The program is intended to meet needs that cannot be met by other means of financial assistance.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.1(29C) Definitions.

“Bona fide residence” or *“bona fide address”* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1(6C).

“Department” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 29C.2.

“Dwelling” or *“dwelling unit”* means the structure in which a household resides. *“Dwelling”* or *“dwelling unit”* includes permanent structures, mobile homes, manufactured homes, modular homes, fifth-wheel travel trailers, travel trailers, and motor homes in which a household resides.

“Emergency management coordinator” means the person appointed by the local emergency management commission pursuant to Iowa Code sections 29C.9 and 29C.10.

“Fifth-wheel travel trailer” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1(36D) *“c.”*

“Home” means the pre-disaster dwelling or dwelling unit for a household.

“Household” means all adults and children who lived in the pre-disaster residence who request assistance, as well as any persons, such as infants, spouses, or part-time residents, who were not present at the time of the disaster but who are expected to return during the assistance period.

“Manufactured home” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 435.1.

“Modular home” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 435.1.

“Manufactured or mobile home” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 435.1.

“Mitigation” means the same as defined in rule 605—1.2(29C).

“Motor home” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1(36D) *“d.”*

“Necessary expense” means the cost associated with acquiring an item or items, obtaining a service, or paying for any other activity that meets a serious need.

“Owner” means one or more persons, jointly or severally, in whom is vested all or part of the legal title to property or all or part of the beneficial ownership and a right to present use and enjoyment of the property. *“Owner”* includes a mortgagee in possession.

“Rent” means an amount paid to the landlord under the rental agreement.

“Safe, sanitary, and secure” means free from disaster-related health hazards.

“Serious need” means the item or service is essential to the household to prevent, mitigate, or overcome a disaster-related hardship, injury, or adverse condition.

“Tenant” means a person or persons entitled under a rental agreement to occupy a dwelling or dwelling unit to the exclusion of others.

“Travel trailer” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1(36D) *“b.”*

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.2(29C) Program implementation.

11.2(1) *Disaster proclamation.* The Iowa individual assistance grant program (IIAGP) shall be implemented when the governor issues a proclamation of a state of disaster emergency that authorizes individual assistance. The program shall be in effect only in those counties named in the proclamation. Assistance shall be provided for a period not to exceed 120 days from the date of proclamation.

11.2(2) *Voucher system.* The IIAGP will be implemented through a reimbursement or voucher system. Reimbursement may include checks provided to the applicant. The applicant must sign a promise to purchase replacement food or personal property.

11.2(3) *Program extensions.*

a. The program may be extended beyond 120 days through an extension of the governor's disaster proclamation; or

b. The program may be extended in 30-day intervals requested by the applicant household through the contracted entity and approved by the department.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.3(29C) Application for assistance. To request assistance for disaster-related expenses, the household shall complete the online form and submit it within 45 days of the disaster proclamation to the contracted administrative entity.

11.3(1) Application forms are available from an approved administrative entity, as well as the website of the department at homelandsecurity.iowa.gov.

11.3(2) The application shall include:

a. A declaration of the household's annual income, accompanied by a current pay stub, W-2 form, or income tax return.

b. An authorization to release confidential information to personnel involved in administering the program.

c. A certification of the accuracy of the information provided.

d. An assurance that the household had no insurance coverage for claimed items.

e. A commitment to refund any part of a grant awarded that is duplicated by insurance or by any other assistance program, such as but not limited to local community development groups and charities, the Small Business Administration, or the Federal Emergency Management Administration.

f. A short, handwritten narrative of how the disaster event caused the claimed loss, including an itemized list of items damaged by the disaster.

g. A copy of a picture identification document for the adult applicant.

h. When vehicle damage is claimed, current copies of the vehicle registration and liability insurance card.

11.3(3) The application period may be extended beyond 45 days through an extension of the governor's disaster proclamation. If the forty-fifth day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the deadline is moved to the following business day.

11.3(4) Only one application will be accepted per household. Duplicate applications will be denied.

11.3(5) Applicants must respond to requests for information within 21 days or the application will be denied. If an application is denied because a client does not respond to a request for documentation, the applicant has 30 days from the date on the notice letter to submit documentation or the case cannot be reopened.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.4(29C) Eligibility criteria. To be eligible for assistance, an applicant household must meet all of the following conditions:

11.4(1) The household's bona fide residence was located in the area identified in the disaster proclamation during the designated incident period, and the household verifies occupancy at that residence. If a vehicle was damaged, the vehicle must have been located in the same county as the bona fide residence.

11.4(2) Household members are citizens of the United States or are legally residing in the United States.

11.4(3) The household's annual income is at or less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level for a household of that size.

a. Poverty guidelines are updated annually.

b. All income available to the household is counted, including wages, child support, interest from investments or bank accounts, social security benefits, and retirement income. Proof of income is required.

c. Income determination is based on the applicant's or applicants' adjusted gross income as defined in 26 U.S.C. §62 as amended to March 25, 2026.

11.4(4) The household has unmet disaster-related expenses or serious needs that are not covered by insurance. The applicant must provide claim documentation from the insurance company.

11.4(5) The household has not previously received assistance from this program or another program for the same loss in the same disaster.

11.4(6) Household eligibility for home repair assistance for a dwelling or dwelling unit damaged due to a proclaimed disaster is only available for a household that owns and occupies the dwelling or dwelling unit being repaired.

a. Assistance will be denied if preexisting conditions are the cause of the damage.

b. Repairs to rental dwellings, dwelling units, or landlord-owned equipment are excluded under this program.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.5(29C) Eligible categories of assistance. Expenses eligible for grant funding shall be limited to personal property, food assistance, home repair and temporary housing and shall not exceed a total of \$7,000. Assistance is available under the program for the following disaster-related expenses:

11.5(1) Personal property and food assistance may be issued for damage to personal property or food replacement. Eligible items for personal property assistance may include but are not limited to the following items, based on the item's condition:

a. Appliances or equipment, including:

(1) Small household appliances, including but not limited to:

1. Toasters,
2. Blenders,
3. Microwaves,
4. Vacuums,
5. Dehumidifiers, and
6. Window air conditioners.

(2) Large household appliances if the appliance is owned by the household and not a landlord.

(3) Outdoor equipment, including:

1. Lawn mowers, and
2. Snow blowers.

b. Food.

c. Personal hygiene items.

d. Prescription medications or medical equipment not covered by insurance.

e. Basic household items, including but not limited to:

- (1) Furnishings (e.g., tables, chairs, dressers, couches, end tables),
- (2) Beds (e.g., mattresses, bedding),
- (3) Curtains or window treatments,
- (4) Car or booster seats,
- (5) Strollers,
- (6) Storage totes,

- (7) Televisions,
- (8) Laptop or desktop computers, and
- (9) Area rugs.
- f.* Clothing.
- g.* Short-term transportation, such as bus passes.
- h.* Debris removal.
- i.* Vehicle repair or replacement if a total loss has occurred.
- j.* Other personal property items, as determined by the department, in order to assist the household in making the dwelling or dwelling unit safe, sanitary, and secure.

11.5(2) Home repair assistance may be issued for home repair for an owner-occupied dwelling or dwelling unit as needed to make the dwelling or dwelling unit safe, sanitary, and secure, up to a maximum of \$7,000.

- a.* Assistance will be denied if preexisting conditions are the cause of the damage.
- b.* Repairs to rental dwellings or dwelling units or landlord-owned equipment are excluded under this program.
- c.* Assistance may be authorized for:
 - (1) The repair of structural components, such as the foundation and roof.
 - (2) The repair of floors, walls, ceilings, doors, windows, and carpeting of essential interior living space that was occupied at the time of the disaster.
 - (3) Mitigation measures.
 - (4) Debris removal, including trees.
 - (5) Bathroom, including toilet, sink, and tub/shower.
 - (6) Sump pump installation (in a flood event only).
 - (7) Electrical or mechanical repairs.
 - (8) Water heater.
 - (9) Heating systems.
 - (10) Air-conditioning systems.
 - (11) Water well repair for dwellings or dwelling units with no other source of water available.
 - (12) Water softener repair.
- d.* Repairs completed by a vendor must be compliant with applicable building codes and standards as of the date of the governor's proclamation.

11.5(3) Temporary housing assistance.

a. Temporary housing assistance may be issued to a household for lodging at a licensed establishment, such as a hotel or motel. The household's home must be considered to be destroyed, uninhabitable, inaccessible, or unavailable to the household. Total temporary housing assistance cannot exceed \$7,000 and is included as part of disaster assistance.

b. Temporary housing assistance may also be granted for rental unit application fees, deposits, and first month's rent for a new dwelling.

11.5(4) Replacement, repair, or provision of other items of necessity may be approved by the department on a case-by-case basis, up to a maximum of \$7,000.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.6(29C) Eligibility determination and payment.

11.6(1) The contracted entity or designee shall confirm that the bona fide address provided on the application is a valid address and is reasonably believed to be in the disaster-affected area. The department or contracted entity reserves the right to view the damaged property prior to providing any assistance pursuant to the IIAGP.

11.6(2) Designated staff in the department shall:

- a.* Monitor applicants' names and addresses as reports are submitted by the administrative entity.

b. Monitor, review, and provide timely submission of invoices by the administrative entity for payment and shall process appeals.

11.6(3) For applications with a voucher or reimbursement request, the department or its designee shall:

a. Determine eligibility and the amount of payment within the rules of the program.

b. Notification of the decision will be written, timely and adequate. Timely means within ten days of the decision being made along with a full and complete explanation for why assistance may have been denied.

c. Authorize vouchers to an eligible household to purchase needed goods and services.

d. Pay vendors for goods and services purchased with vouchers.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.7(29C) Contested cases.

11.7(1) *Reconsideration.*

a. The household may request reconsideration of decisions regarding eligibility and the amount of assistance awarded.

b. To request reconsideration, the household shall submit a written request to the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 7900 Hickman Road, Windsor Heights, Iowa 50324, within 30 days of the date of the letter notifying the household of the department's decision. Reconsiderations will also be accepted electronically via the process detailed in the initial notice of decision.

c. The department shall review any additional evidence or documentation submitted and issue a reconsideration decision within 30 days of receipt of the request.

11.7(2) *Appeal.* The household may appeal the department's reconsideration decision according to procedures in 605—Chapter 2 and this rule.

a. Appeals must be submitted in writing to the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 7900 Hickman Road, Windsor Heights, Iowa 50324, within 30 days of the date of the reconsideration decision. Written appeals will also be accepted electronically via the process detailed in the notice of reconsideration decision.

b. A written appeal is filed on the date the envelope sent to the department is postmarked or, when the postmarked envelope is not available, on the date the appeal is stamped received by the agency.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.8(29C) Discontinuance of program.

11.8(1) *Deferral to federal assistance.* Upon declaration of a disaster by the President of the United States under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §5121 through §5207 as of March 25, 2026, the Iowa individual assistance grant program administered under this chapter will be discontinued in the geographic area designated by the federal individual assistance program. Upon issuance of the presidential declaration:

a. No more applications will be accepted.

b. Any applications that are in process but are not yet approved will be denied.

c. Persons seeking assistance under this program will be advised to apply for federal disaster assistance.

11.8(2) *Exhaustion of funds.* The program will be discontinued when funds available for the program have been exhausted. To ensure equitable treatment, applications for assistance will be approved on a first-come, first-served basis until all funds have been depleted. "First-come, first-served" is determined by the date the application is approved for payment.

*a. *Partial payment.** Because funds are limited, applications may be approved for less than the amount requested. Payment cannot be approved beyond the amount of funds available.

*b. *Reserved funds.** A portion of allocated funds will be reserved for final appeal decisions reversing the department's denial that are received after funds for the program have been awarded.

c. Untimely applications. Applications received after the program is discontinued will be denied.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 29C.20A.

605—11.9 to 11.20 Reserved.

DIVISION II
IOWA DISASTER CASE ADVOCACY

605—11.21(29C) Purpose. The purpose of these rules is to guide the provision of the Iowa disaster case advocacy (IDCA) program during the time of emergency disaster for individual assistance when a disaster is proclaimed by the governor of the state of Iowa.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.22(29C) Definitions.

“*Contracted entity*” means an entity chosen by the department as the contracted administrator for the IDCA program.

“*Emergency management coordinator*” means the person appointed by the local emergency management commission pursuant to Iowa Code sections 29C.9 and 29C.10.

“*Household*” means all adults and children who lived in the pre-disaster residence who request assistance, as well as any persons, such as infants, spouses, or part-time residents, who were not present at the time of the disaster but who are expected to return during the assistance period.

“*Iowa disaster human resource council*” or “*IDHRC*” is recognized as the designated voluntary organization active in disasters for Iowa.

“*Necessary services*” means the guidance and advice in obtaining a service, or assistance in obtaining resources from various providers for any other activity that addresses a serious need.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.23(29C) Program implementation.

11.23(1) Disaster proclamation. The IDCA program shall be implemented when the governor issues a proclamation of a state of emergency disaster that authorizes individual assistance.

a. The program shall be in effect only in those counties named in the proclamation.

b. The program shall commence on the day following the governor’s disaster proclamation and shall be provided for a period of up to 180 days from the date of proclamation.

c. The program may be extended in intervals up to 90 days when adequate justification is presented to the department, but not to exceed 730 days from the date of the proclamation.

d. If the disaster becomes a presidentially declared disaster and a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) disaster case management (DCM) grant is approved, then assistance may be provided for a period of up to 24 months from the date of the proclamation.

e. The reporting of the numbers of contacts, cases opened, cases pending, cases closed, and other reports as determined and communicated by the department.

f. Audits of disaster case files, as well as cost management and expenditures, may be randomly performed by the department without notice.

11.23(2) Contracting. The administrative entity currently under contract for the IIAGP may receive an amended contract to specify administration of the IDCA program.

a. Future contract renewals may be inclusive with the IIAGP and as amended to include the IDCA program.

b. If a local contracted entity is under contract with the state to provide other services or is implementing a state or federal program and the contract contains a sufficient surety bond or other adequate financial responsibility provision, the department shall accept the existing surety bond or

financial responsibility provisions in lieu of applying a new or additional surety bond or financial responsibility requirement.

c. The contracted entity shall coordinate activities with emergency management coordinators and voluntary organizations active in the disaster while the program is active. The contracted entity may subcontract with other entities to provide disaster case advocacy with the approval of the department.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.24(29C) Eligibility criteria. To be eligible for assistance, an applicant household must meet all of the following conditions:

11.24(1) The household's residence was located in the area identified in the disaster proclamation during the designated incident period and the household verifies occupancy at that residence.

11.24(2) Household members are citizens of the United States or are legally residing in the United States.

11.24(3) The household has disaster-related needs that represent a burden that the family is unable to resolve.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.25(29C) Services. Disaster case advocacy is a time-limited resource and process that involves a partnership between a case advocate and a household impacted by a disaster (also known as a client) to develop and carry out a disaster recovery plan. This partnership provides the client with a single point of contact to facilitate access to a broad range of resources, promoting sustainable assistance for individuals and a household's recovery. These services are client-focused and provided in a manner consistent with standards for trauma-informed practice in human services.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.26(29C) Disaster-caused unmet needs. A disaster-caused unmet need is an unresourced item, support, or assistance that has been assessed by a representative from a local, state, tribal, federal agency or a voluntary, or faith-based organization and that is needed for the client to recover from the disaster. Unmet disaster-caused needs may also include basic and immediate needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, or first aid, and long-term needs, such as financial, physical, emotional or spiritual well-being.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.27(29C) Resources. Applicable resources may include but are not limited to insurance payments, state assistance, voluntary/faith-based and local community assistance, federal disaster assistance, small business administration loans, and personal resources.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.28(29C) Standards and policies.

11.28(1) Access. The contracted entity shall provide clients with ease of access to disaster case advocacy services.

11.28(2) Confidentiality and duplications of benefits.

a. The contracted entity shall have policies and procedures to meet requirements regarding maintaining confidentiality set forth by the department.

b. The contracted entity shall develop memorandums of agreement, memorandums of understanding, and release of information that will allow coordinated case advocacy and services and prevent the duplication of benefits.

11.28(3) Engagement. The case advocate shall create a sustainable, trusting partnership with the client.

11.28(4) Screening. The case advocate shall perform screening to determine eligibility and disaster-related unmet needs.

11.28(5) Intake and assessment. The case advocate shall perform intake and assessment procedures to triage disaster-related needs of eligible households.

a. A case advocate shall conduct an assessment specifically seeking targeted information to identify a client's disaster-related needs.

b. An assessment should focus on planning for recovery and meeting recovery goals.

c. An assessment should be conducted in person, when feasible, and should follow all standards for confidentiality and engagement.

11.28(6) Recovery planning.

a. A recovery plan should outline tasks for both the client and case advocate based on an assessment and documentation of needed services.

b. The plan should identify priority needs and connect the client with resources, establish benchmarks and goals to measure progress toward recovery, and outline a case closure procedure.

c. The plan should be a joint effort between the case advocate and the client.

d. The case advocate should explain the available options, the resource and recovery alternatives, and the support services offered by the case advocate.

11.28(7) Action and advocacy. The case advocate role in recovery includes providing, referring or arranging for needed services and resources; verifying unmet needs, completing documentation and checking duplication of benefits; and actively advocating for the client through presentation, participation in recovery groups and interface with government and nongovernment resource providers.

11.28(8) Monitoring. Monitoring the services allows the case advocate to keep documents up to date, to determine if the chosen resources are providing the services needed, and to evaluate whether adjustments are needed.

11.28(9) Closure.

a. Closure procedures should be outlined in the recovery plan and the roles and responsibilities of the client and case advocate clearly defined.

b. Case closure acknowledges the recovery goals achieved, recognizes the progress made toward unmet goals, and identifies needed resources to continue progress.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.29(29C) Planning and training. Training will adhere to the disaster case management criteria, as prescribed by the federal Administration for Children and Families as of March 25, 2026, and follow the disaster case advocacy guidelines as designed by the IDHRC or the approved rules of the department. The department shall request from the executive council of the state of Iowa funds to perform training in disaster case advocacy as requested and necessary to prepare for disaster response.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.30(29C) Payment for services.

11.30(1) The department will negotiate payment with the contracted entity when the contract is established. Payment will be based on the contracted entity's actual direct and indirect costs.

11.30(2) The department will accept the contracted entity's federally approved indirect cost rates as required by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

11.30(3) The local administrative entity may draw down grant funding to pay valid claims on at least a weekly basis.

11.30(4) Exhaustion of funds. The program shall be discontinued when the funds available for the program have been exhausted. The department will notify the contracted entity of the total available funds for the IDCA program once funds have been approved by the executive council. To ensure equitable treatment, assistance will be approved on a first-come, first-served basis until all funds have been exhausted.

[ARC 0073D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 3/25/26]

605—11.31(29C) Contested cases.

11.31(1) Reconsideration.

- a. The household may request reconsideration of decisions regarding eligibility.
- b. To request reconsideration, the household shall submit a written request to the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 7900 Hickman Road, Windsor Heights, Iowa 50324, within 30 days of the date of the letter notifying the household of the contracted entity's decision. Reconsiderations will also be accepted electronically via the process detailed in the initial notice of decision.
- c. The department shall review any additional evidence or documentation submitted and issue a reconsideration decision within 30 days of receipt of the request.

11.31(2) Appeal. The household may appeal the department's reconsideration decision according to procedures in 605—Chapter 2 and this rule.

a. Appeals must be submitted in writing to the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 7900 Hickman Road, Windsor Heights, Iowa 50324, within 30 days of the date of the reconsideration decision. Written appeals will also be accepted electronically via the process detailed in the notice of reconsideration decision.

b. A written appeal is filed on the date the envelope sent to the department is postmarked or, when the postmarked envelope is not available, on the date the appeal is stamped received by the agency.

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These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 29C.20B.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT[641]

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COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINERS
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department [470] Ch 127]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 4/1/31

641—127.1(144,331,691) Definitions.

“Autopsy” means the external and internal postmortem examination of a deceased person.

“Cause of death” means the disease or injury that sets in motion the chain of events that eventually results in the death of a person. The physician shall consider “but for” this injury or disease the person would still be living.

“County medical examiner” or *“CME”* means a medical or osteopathic physician or surgeon licensed in the state of Iowa and appointed by the board of supervisors to serve in this capacity.

“County medical examiner investigator” or *“CME-I”* means an individual appointed by a county medical examiner, with approval by the board of supervisors and the state medical examiner, to serve under the supervision of a county medical examiner to assist in death investigations.

“County of appointment” means the county that requests a medical examiner to conduct an investigation, perform or order an autopsy, or prepare a report(s) in a death investigation case. The request may be authorized by the county attorney or the county medical examiner. The county of appointment shall be the county in which the death occurred.

“Cremation” means the technical process, using heat and flame, that reduces human remains to bone fragments.

“Cremation permit” means an electronic cremation permit approved by the medical examiner.

“Day” means calendar day.

“Death” means the condition as described in Iowa Code section 702.8.

“Death affecting the public interest” means any death of a human being in which the circumstances are sudden, unexpected, violent, suspicious, or unattended, including but not limited to those deaths listed in Iowa Code sections 331.802(3) and 144.29.

“Deputy county medical examiner” or *“DCME”* means an individual appointed by a county medical examiner, with approval by the board of supervisors and the state medical examiner, to assist the county medical examiner in the performance of the county medical examiner’s duties.

“EMER” means the electronic medical examiner report.

“External examination” means a close inspection of the exterior of a deceased human body for the purpose of locating, describing, and delineating any and all injuries or other abnormalities. External examination of a body does not constitute an autopsy, even if toxicology samples are obtained.

“Fee” means an amount to be paid to a county medical examiner’s office as determined by the board of supervisors of the county of appointment for completion of an investigation, autopsy, or report(s). Fees for services provided by the state medical examiner’s office are established in rule 641—126.3(691).

“Manner of death” means the circumstances under which the cause of death occurred and may be specified as follows: natural, accident, suicide, homicide, undetermined, or pending.

“Medical care provider” means an individual licensed or certified in any medical profession, including but not limited to a physician, physician assistant, nurse, emergency medical care provider, certified nurse’s aide, pharmacist, physical therapist, and medical technologist.

“Medical examiner” means the state medical examiner, deputy state medical examiner, county medical examiner, or deputy county medical examiner.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.2(331,691) Duties of medical examiners—jurisdiction over deaths that affect the public interest.

127.2(1) Jurisdiction. Upon receiving notification of a death that affects the public interest, a medical examiner shall notify any appropriate law enforcement agency not otherwise notified and take

charge of the body of the decedent. The body shall not be disturbed or removed from the position in which it was found without authorization from the medical examiner except for the purpose of preserving the body from loss or destruction or permitting the passage of traffic on a highway, railroad, or airport, or unless the failure to remove the body might endanger life, safety, or health.

127.2(2) Investigation. A county medical examiner shall conduct a preliminary investigation of the cause and manner of death and utilize the investigative protocol outlined in the County Medical Examiner's Handbook as amended to August 1, 2025, available from the state medical examiner's office. A medical examiner may perform or authorize performance of any scientific study to assist in identifying the cause, circumstances, and manner of death. A medical examiner shall cooperate with other investigating officials and agencies involved and share reports, information, and conclusions with these officials and agencies.

127.2(3) Reports required.

a. EMER.

(1) Preparation and filing. A county medical examiner shall electronically enter the examiner's findings in the Preliminary Medical Examiner Report in the EMER system. A county medical examiner must complete and submit the EMER within 14 days of the date of death and file a copy of the EMER with the county attorney within 14 days of the date of the death and retain a copy for the county medical examiner's records.

(2) Content. The EMER shall be completed as fully as possible in light of all available information and may be signed by either a county medical examiner or a county medical examiner investigator acting under the supervision of a county medical examiner. If the cause or manner of death, identity of the decedent, or other information is unknown or pending at the time of filing, "unknown" or "pending" may be written in the appropriate area of the form. If additional information becomes available, this information shall be forwarded to the state medical examiner in written form at such time as it becomes available to be added as a supplement to the file.

b. Jurisdiction declined or terminated. An EMER with designated, abbreviated, or minimal information shall be completed and submitted in accordance with subparagraphs 127.2(3) "a"(1) and "a"(2) in cases reported to the county medical examiner where jurisdiction is terminated or declined.

127.2(4) Disposition of body. After an investigation, including an autopsy if one was performed, the body of the decedent shall be made available to the funeral home designated by a relative or friend of the decedent for burial or appropriate disposition. A medical examiner cannot use influence in favor of a particular funeral director or funeral home. If no one claims a body, it shall be disposed of as provided in Iowa Code chapter 142.

127.2(5) Coverage.

a. When an individual is required to report a death to a medical examiner and the county medical examiner cannot be located or is not available, the individual must contact a county medical examiner from any adjacent Iowa county to perform those duties outlined in this chapter. The responding medical examiner has full authority to conduct any procedures necessary to the investigation of the cause and manner of death. If an adjacent county medical examiner is not available, the state medical examiner shall be contacted and may act in the capacity of a county medical examiner.

b. The responding county medical examiner will be reimbursed by the county for which the service is provided for all fees and expenses at the rate that is customarily paid by the county for which the service is provided or at a rate agreed upon by the medical examiner and the board of supervisors of the county for which the service is provided.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.3(331,691) Autopsies.

127.3(1) Autopsy required. A county medical examiner shall order that an autopsy be performed in the following cases:

- a. All cases of homicide or suspected homicide, irrespective of the period of survival following injury.
- b. All cases in which the manner of death is undetermined.
- c. All cases involving unidentified bodies.
- d. All deaths of children under the age of two when there is not a clear cause of death, including suspected cases of unexpected or unexplained death.
- e. All work- and farm-related deaths unless there is an obvious natural cause of death.
- f. All drowning deaths.
- g. All deaths of commercial vehicle drivers that occur during the performance of their job duties.
- h. Deaths due to poisoning.
- i. Deaths of airplane pilots who die as a result of an airplane crash. The National Transportation Safety Board and the Federal Aviation Administration should be contacted prior to the autopsy to request specimen kit(s).
- j. Deaths due to a natural disaster, including tornadoes and floods.
- k. Deaths in a prison, jail or correctional institution or under police custody, where there is not a natural disease process that accounts for the death.

127.3(2) *Autopsy recommended.* It is recommended that a county medical examiner should perform an autopsy or order that an autopsy be performed in the following cases:

- a. Deaths of adolescents less than 18 years of age when there is not a natural cause of death.
- b. All cases that involve a motor vehicle crash.
- c. Deaths from suicide.
- d. All pedestrian, bicycle, motorcycle, snowmobile, boating, watercraft, three- or four-wheeler or all-terrain vehicle fatalities.
- e. Deaths due to failure of a consumer product.
- f. Deaths due to a possible public health hazard.
- g. Deaths due to drug or alcohol abuse or overdose.
- h. Electrical- and lightning-related deaths.
- i. Deaths from burns or smoke or soot inhalation.
- j. All deaths related to exposure, such as hypothermia and hyperthermia.
- k. All sport-related deaths, including but not limited to deaths from auto racing and deaths resulting from injuries sustained in football, basketball, baseball, softball, soccer, or other games or sports.

127.3(3) *Other deaths.* For those deaths not listed in subrule 127.3(1) or 127.3(2), a county medical examiner will determine whether the public interest requires an autopsy and order that an autopsy be performed. A county medical examiner may consult with the state medical examiner to assist in determining the need for an autopsy.

127.3(4) *Performance of autopsy.*

a. *Who may authorize.* Autopsies may be authorized by the state medical examiner, the county medical examiner for the county in which the death occurred or the county where any injury contributing to or causing the death was sustained, or the county attorney who would have jurisdiction in any criminal proceeding related to the death.

b. *Who may perform.* An autopsy must be performed by a pathologist trained or with experience in forensic pathology, licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery in the state of Iowa and board-certified by the American Board of Pathology, or under the direct supervision of a physician with these qualifications. The following types of deaths shall be transported to the office of the state medical examiner for autopsy unless otherwise approved by the state medical examiner:

- (1) Deaths of adolescents through 18 years of age when there is not a known or preexisting natural cause of death.

(2) All cases of homicide or suspected homicide, irrespective of the period of survival following injury.

(3) Deaths of children under the age of two years if death results from an unknown cause or is unexpected.

(4) All suspicious suicides.

(5) All high-profile deaths, including but not limited to deaths of elected officials in municipal, state or federal government.

(6) All deaths of inmates occurring in any institutions under the department of corrections as outlined in Iowa Code section 904.102, excluding those deaths that result from a pre-existing medical condition.

c. Permit required—EMER. A medical examiner must complete the EMER. All reasonable efforts must be made to complete the EMER prior to the performance of an autopsy.

127.3(5) Autopsy report. A complete record of the findings of the autopsy shall be submitted to the state medical examiner's office, the county attorney of the county where the death occurred and the county attorney of the county where the injury contributing to or causing the death was sustained within 90 days following the date of death unless unusual circumstances requiring further investigation or testing exist. The report filed shall include transcriptions of the autopsy observations and opinions and toxicology reports.

127.3(6) Out-of-state autopsy. The body of a decedent may be sent out of state for an autopsy or postmortem examination only if the county medical examiner certifies in writing that the out-of-state autopsy or examination is necessary for any of the following reasons:

a. A forensic pathologist practicing in the state of Iowa is unavailable;

b. Requiring an in-state autopsy would cause financial hardship; or

c. Requiring an in-state autopsy would delay the funeral or burial more than three days.

127.3(7) Retention and disposal of tissues, organs, and bodily fluids. The office of the state medical examiner will retain tissues, organs, and bodily fluids as necessary to determine the cause and manner of death or as deemed advisable by the state medical examiner for medical or public health investigation, teaching, or research. Tissues, organs, and bodily fluids will be retained at a minimum for the time periods established by the National Association of Medical Examiners and may be retained for a longer time period at the discretion of the state medical examiner. Tissues, organs, and bodily fluids retained under this subrule will be disposed of without the specific consent or notification of the legal next of kin and in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations, including but not limited to OSHA-recommended biohazard and blood-borne pathogen standards. The anatomical material must be removed from the laboratory premises through use of a contracted, licensed, and bonded medical waste removal service to a medical waste processing center for final disposition.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.4(331,691) Fees.

127.4(1) Payment of fee and expenses.

a. A medical examiner receives from the county of appointment or the county of the decedent's residence a fee for each preliminary investigation and report submitted in a case in which a death affects the public interest. A county medical examiner shall also receive from the county of appointment or the county of the decedent's residence the examiner's actual expenses. The fee and expenses are submitted by the county medical examiner to the county of appointment, which may immediately pay the invoice or forward the invoice to the county of the decedent's residence for payment to the county medical examiner. If the county medical examiner does not receive payment from the county of the decedent's residence within 60 days of receiving the invoice, the county of appointment shall pay the invoice.

b. A pathologist or other physician who performs an autopsy under medical examiner authorization shall be paid for the services by the county of appointment.

c. Invoices produced for services performed by a county medical examiner, deputy county medical examiner or county medical examiner investigator must be submitted as a joint invoice to the county of appointment when services were rendered in a case by multiple county medical examiner staff.

127.4(2) Reimbursement.

a. *County of residence different from county of appointment—Iowa resident.* The county of the decedent's residence shall reimburse the county of appointment for the fee and expenses paid by the county of appointment.

b. *Death caused by criminal defendant.* If the person's death is caused by a criminal defendant who has been convicted and sentenced for murder, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, or homicide by vehicle, the county of the person's residence may recover from the defendant the fee and expenses.

c. *Out-of-state resident—law enforcement involvement.* The fee and expenses of a county medical examiner who performs an investigation or autopsy of a person who dies after being brought into the state for emergency medical treatment by or at the direction of an out-of-state law enforcement officer or public authority will be paid by the state. A claim for payment shall be filed with the state appeal board.

d. *Out-of-state resident—no law enforcement involvement.* The fee and expenses of a county medical examiner who performs an investigation or autopsy of an out-of-state resident shall be paid by the county of appointment.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.5(144,331,691) Death certificates—deaths affecting the public interest.

127.5(1) Completion. The funeral director to whom the body is released shall complete the personal data on the death certificate. The medical examiner must complete the manner of death and cause of death sections of the death certificate within 72 hours after determination of the cause and manner of death. If an autopsy is performed by the state medical examiner, the death certificate medical certifier sections will be completed by the state medical examiner's office.

127.5(2) Filing. The funeral director shall file the certificate with the county registrar in the county in which the death occurred. A death certificate shall be filed prior to the issuance of a burial transit permit and prior to disposal of the body.

127.5(3) Extension of time. If a medical examiner is unable to complete the manner of death and cause of death sections of the death certificate within the 24-hour time period, the funeral director must file a death certificate form completed with all available information. Such certificate is authority for the issuance of a burial transit permit. Within 15 days, a supplemental report shall be filed with the local registrar that provides the information missing from the original certificate.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.6(331,691) Cremation.

127.6(1) Permit obtained prior to cremation—cremation permit. A permit for cremation must be obtained from a county medical examiner or state medical examiner prior to cremation of a body of a decedent. Cremation permits must be completed in the electronic death registry system. For the purposes of this requirement, a hard copy or facsimile of a hard copy shall only be utilized if the electronic death registry system is off-line for four or more hours.

127.6(2) Requirements for issuance of permit. A county medical examiner shall direct an inquiry into the cause and manner of death and determine whether the death is one that affects the public interest prior to issuing a cremation permit.

a. *Death that affects the public interest.* If the death occurred in a manner specified in Iowa Code section 331.802(3) or if reasonable suspicion that the death occurred in such a manner exists, a medical examiner shall view the body, make a personal inquiry into the cause and manner of death, and complete or cause to be completed all necessary autopsy or postmortem examinations prior to issuing a cremation permit.

b. Death that does not affect the public interest. If, following an inquiry into the cause and manner of death, the county medical examiner determines that the death did not occur in a manner specified in Iowa Code section 331.802(3), a medical examiner is not required to view the body prior to issuing a cremation permit. A county medical examiner must certify on the Cremation Permit in the electronic death registry system that the medical examiner's inquiry into the cause and manner of death did not disclose evidence that the death occurred in a manner specified in Iowa Code section 331.802(3).

127.6(3) Fee. A fee for the Cremation Permit by Medical Examiner shall be paid by the family, next of kin, guardian of the decedent, or other person authorized to act on behalf of the decedent.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.7(331,691) County medical examiner investigators.

127.7(1) Appointment. A county medical examiner may appoint one or more county medical examiner investigators upon approval by the board of supervisors and the state medical examiner.

127.7(2) Qualifications.

a. Prior to appointment, a CME-I should possess a minimum of two years of experience as a licensed or certified nurse or medical care provider. A certified peace officer may be appointed to the position of CME-I if a nurse or medical care provider is not available.

b. A CME-I shall satisfy the following criteria:

(1) Prior to or within two years of appointment, attend the St. Louis University School of Medicine Basic Medicolegal Death Investigation Course or its state medical examiner-approved equivalent; and

(2) Prior to or within five years of appointment, obtain certification at the registry level as a death investigator by the American Board of Medicolegal Death Investigators.

c. A CME-I is not required to meet the requirements of paragraph 127.7(2) "a" or "b" if the individual has functioned in the capacity of a CME-I for a period of five years.

d. If a CME is unable to appoint a CME-I who possesses the qualifications required by paragraph 127.7(2) "a," "b," or "c," the CME may request a waiver. Waiver requests must be submitted in writing to the state medical examiner and include the efforts undertaken by the CME to locate a CME-I who meets the above qualifications; the qualifications of the individual willing to serve in the capacity of a CME-I; and the period of time for which the waiver is requested, not to exceed two years. The state medical examiner has sole discretion to waive the requirements of this rule and may withdraw or modify a waiver request upon a finding that the CME-I has failed to adequately perform the duties of the position or for other good cause.

e. If a CME-I is unable to meet the eligibility requirements for obtaining registry certification due to the small number of cases requiring investigation in the county of appointment, then a waiver must be obtained from the state medical examiner in order for the investigator to continue the investigator's duties. The county medical examiner must submit a request for a waiver in writing with documentation of the number of deaths occurring in the county of appointment that require death investigation. The waiver must be renewed every five years if the required number of investigations has still not been achieved.

127.7(3) Duties. A CME-I shall assist in death investigations. A CME-I acting under the supervision of a county medical examiner may sign the EMER. A CME-I cannot sign a certificate of death or a cremation permit.

127.7(4) Supervision. A CME-I shall serve under the supervision of a county medical examiner. A CME-I provides services under the direction of a county medical examiner or state medical examiner's office. A CME-I can perform services in a manner that is consistent with the protocol outlined in this chapter.

127.7(5) Fees. Fees for the services provided by a CME-I shall be paid by the county of appointment or by the county of the decedent's residence. A CME-I shall receive from the county of appointment or the county of the decedent's residence reimbursement for actual expenses. The fee and

expenses must be submitted by the CME-I to the county of appointment, which may immediately pay the invoice or forward the invoice to the county of the decedent's residence for payment to the CME-I. If the CME-I does not receive payment from the county of the decedent's residence within 60 days of receiving the invoice, the county of appointment shall pay the invoice.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.8(331,691) Deputy county medical examiners.

127.8(1) *Appointment.* A county medical examiner may appoint one or more DCMEs upon approval by the board of supervisors and the state medical examiner.

127.8(2) *Qualifications.* A DCME must be licensed in the state of Iowa as a medical or osteopathic physician or surgeon.

127.8(3) *Duties.* A DCME serves at the direction of the county medical examiner and may perform any duty of a county medical examiner that is delegated by the county medical examiner to the DCME.

127.8(4) *Fees.* Fees for the services provided by a DCME are paid by the county of appointment or by the county of the decedent's residence. A DCME receives from the county of appointment or the county of the decedent's residence reimbursement for actual expenses. The fee and expenses will be submitted by the DCME to the county of appointment, which may immediately pay the invoice or forward the invoice to the county of the decedent's residence for payment to the DCME. If the DCME does not receive payment from the county of the decedent's residence within 60 days of receiving the invoice, the county of appointment pays the invoice.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.9(331,691) Failure to comply with rules. If a county medical examiner, deputy county medical examiner, county medical examiner investigator, pathologist, or other physician fails to comply with these rules, the state medical examiner may provide written notice of the failure to comply to that individual, the appropriate county medical examiner, and the appropriate county board of supervisors. Within 30 days of the date of the notice, the individual to whom the notice was provided shall submit a written response to the state medical examiner, outlining a proposed corrective action plan. If no response is received within the 30 days or if the proposed corrective action plan is unacceptable, the state medical examiner will forward copies of the notice and all pertinent correspondence and information to the board of supervisors for the county that appointed the individual, notifying the board of the individual's failure to comply with these rules.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.10(331,691,22) Confidentiality. Records and reports of a medical examiner may be confidential records pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7(2), 22.7(5), and 22.7(41) and other provisions of Iowa law. Prior to releasing a medical examiner record or report to a member of the public, a county medical examiner may inform the appropriate law enforcement agency, the county attorney, and the state medical examiner to determine whether release is authorized under Iowa law.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—127.11(331,691,670) Indemnification. A board of supervisors shall defend, hold harmless, and indemnify a county medical examiner and any properly appointed staff members to the extent provided in Iowa Code chapter 670.

[ARC 0076D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 331 and 691.

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CHAPTER 192
CHILD SUPPORT NONCOMPLIANCE

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 4/1/31

641—192.1(252J) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

“*Applicant*” means an individual who is seeking the issuance of a license.

“*Certificate of noncompliance*” means a document as defined in Iowa Code section 252J.1 that is provided by child support services certifying that the applicant or licensee has defaulted on an obligation owed to or collected by child support services.

“*License*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 252J.1.

“*Licensing authority*” means a board, commission, or any other entity of the department that has authority within this state to suspend or revoke a license or deny the renewal or issuance of a license authorizing a person to engage in a business, occupation, or profession.

[ARC 0077D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—192.2(252J) Denial of issuance or renewal of a license or suspension or revocation of a license. The licensing authority will deny the issuance or renewal of a license or suspend or revoke a license upon the receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from child support services according to the procedures in Iowa Code chapter 252J. In addition to the procedures set forth in Iowa Code section 252J.3(7), the following apply:

192.2(1) The notice required by Iowa Code section 252J.8 will be served upon the applicant or licensee by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or personal service in accordance with Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.305. Alternatively, the applicant or licensee may accept service personally or through authorized counsel.

192.2(2) The suspension, revocation, or denial will be effective no sooner than 30 days following provision of notice to the individual.

192.2(3) Applicants and licensees shall keep the licensing authority informed of all court actions, and all child support services actions taken under or in connection with Iowa Code chapter 252J, and shall provide the licensing authority copies, within seven days of filing or issuance, of all applications filed with the district court pursuant to Iowa Code section 252J.9, all court orders entered in such actions, and withdrawals of certificates of noncompliance by child support services.

192.2(4) All licensing authority fees required for application, license renewal, or license reinstatement must be paid by applicants or licensees before a license will be issued, renewed, or reinstated after the licensing authority has denied the issuance or renewal of a license pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 252J.

192.2(5) In the event an applicant or licensee timely files a district court action following service of a licensing authority notice pursuant to Iowa Code sections 252J.8 and 252J.9, the licensing authority will continue with the intended action described in the notice upon the receipt of a court order lifting the stay, dismissing the action, or otherwise directing the licensing authority to proceed. For purposes of determining the effective date of the denial of the issuance, renewal, suspension or revocation of a license, the licensing authority will count the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the action was disposed of by the court.

192.2(6) The licensing authority will notify the applicant or licensee in writing through regular first-class mail, or such other means as the licensing authority determines appropriate in the circumstances, within ten days of the effective date of the denial of the issuance or renewal of a license and will similarly notify the applicant or licensee if the license is issued or renewed following the licensing authority’s receipt of a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance.

[ARC 0077D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

641—192.3(17A,22,252J) Sharing of information. Notwithstanding any statutory confidentiality provision, the licensing authority may share information with child support services through manual

or automated means for the sole purpose of identifying applicants or licensees subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 252J or 598.

[ARC 0077D, IAB 2/18/26, effective 4/1/26]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 252J.

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