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The Iowa Administrative Code Supplement is published biweekly pursuant to Iowa Code sections 2B.5A and 17A.6. The Supplement contains replacement chapters to be inserted in the loose-leaf Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) according to instructions included with each Supplement. The replacement chapters incorporate rule changes which have been adopted by the agencies and filed with the Administrative Rules Coordinator as provided in Iowa Code sections 7.17 and 17A.4 to 17A.6. To determine the specific changes in the rules, refer to the Iowa Administrative Bulletin bearing the same publication date.

In addition to the changes adopted by agencies, the replacement 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.4(7) or 17A.8(9); rescission of a rule by the Governor pursuant to section 17A.4(8); or nullification of a rule by the General Assembly pursuant to Article III, section 40, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

The Supplement may also contain replacement pages for the IAC Index or the Uniform Rules on Agency Procedure.

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

Economic Development Authority[261]

Replace Chapter 211
Replace Chapter 214

Human Services Department[441]

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Labor Services Division[875]

Replace Chapter 1
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Replace Chapter 32
Replace Chapter 38

Replace Chapter 61

Replace Chapter 150

Replace Chapters 155 and 156

Replace Chapter 177

CHAPTER 211
COMMUNITY ATTRACTION AND
TOURISM (CAT) PROGRAMS
[Prior to 9/6/00, see 261—Ch 65]

DIVISION I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

261—211.1(15F) Purpose. The community attraction and tourism programs are designed to assist communities in the development and creation of multiple-purpose attraction and tourism facilities. The CAT programs include the CAT fund and the RECAT fund. The rules in this division apply to all applications and awards from the CAT and RECAT funds.

[ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

261—211.2(15F) Definitions. When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Attraction” means a permanently located recreational, cultural, educational, or entertainment activity that is available to the general public.

“Authority” means the economic development authority created in Iowa Code section 15.105.

“Board” means the enhance Iowa board established by Iowa Code section 15F.102.

“CAT” means community attraction and tourism.

“CAT fund” means the community attraction and tourism fund established pursuant to Iowa Code section 15F.204.

“Community attraction and tourism program review committee” or “CAT review committee” means the committee established by Iowa Code section 15F.203(2) and identified as the following members of the enhance Iowa board: one member from each congressional district and one member from the state at large.

“Economic development organization” means an entity organized to position a community to take advantage of economic development opportunities and strengthen a community’s competitiveness as a place to work and live.

“Local support” means endorsement by local individuals, organizations and political subdivisions that have a substantial interest in a project.

“Nonfinancial support” may include, but is not limited to, the value of labor and services. Real property and personal property donated for purposes of the project are considered financial support at their fair market value.

“Public organization” means a not-for-profit economic development organization or other not-for-profit organization, including one that sponsors or supports community or tourism attractions and activities.

“RECAT” means river enhancement community attraction and tourism.

“RECAT fund” means the river enhancement community attraction and tourism fund established pursuant to Iowa Code section 15F.205.

“Recipient” means the entity under contract with the enhance Iowa board to receive CAT or RECAT funds and undertake the funded activity.

“School district” means a school corporation organized under Iowa Code chapter 274.

“Vertical infrastructure” means land acquisition and construction, major renovation and major repair of buildings, all appurtenant structures, utilities, site development, recreational trails and water trails. “Vertical infrastructure” does not include routine, recurring maintenance or operational expenses or leasing of a building, appurtenant structure, or utility without a lease-purchase agreement.

“Vision Iowa program review committee” means the committee established by Iowa Code section 15F.304(2) and identified as the following members of the enhance Iowa board: one member from each congressional district and two members from the state at large.

[ARC 8034B, IAB 8/12/09, effective 7/17/09; ARC 8213B, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

261—211.3(15F) Forms of assistance.

211.3(1) Community attraction and tourism—CAT. The CAT program provides financial assistance for community-sponsored attraction and tourism projects.

211.3(2) River enhancement community attraction and tourism—RECAT. The RECAT program provides financial assistance for projects that create or enhance recreational opportunities and community attractions on and near lakes or rivers or river corridors within cities.

211.3(3) Marketing component. Rescinded IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20.
[ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19; ARC 5028C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

261—211.4(15F) Eligible applicants. Eligible applicants for CAT and RECAT funds include cities, counties, public organizations, and school districts in cooperation with a city or county. Any eligible applicant may apply individually or jointly with another eligible applicant or other eligible applicants. A school district must apply jointly with a city or county.
[ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

261—211.5(15F) Eligible projects.

211.5(1) Eligible projects provide recreational, cultural, entertainment and educational opportunities. Funded projects must position a community to take advantage of economic development opportunities in tourism and strengthen a community's competitiveness as a place to work and live. Completed projects must be open to the public for general use.

211.5(2) Eligible CAT and RECAT projects must be primarily vertical infrastructure projects.

211.5(3) The enhance Iowa board has the option of funding a component of a proposed project.
[ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

261—211.6(15F) Ineligible projects.

211.6(1) The enhance Iowa board shall not approve an application for assistance under this program to refinance an existing loan.

211.6(2) A recipient may not receive more than one CAT or RECAT award for a single project. However, previously funded projects may receive an additional award(s) if the applicant demonstrates that the funding is to be used for a significant expansion of the project or a new project.

211.6(3) The enhance Iowa board shall not approve an application for assistance in which the combination of CAT or RECAT funding plus other state funds would constitute more than 50 percent of the total project costs.

211.6(4) Work completed and costs incurred, except the acquisition of real estate, prior to the date of a potential CAT or RECAT award are ineligible for funding under the CAT programs.
[ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

261—211.7(15F) Application requirements. At a minimum, CAT and RECAT applications must contain the following information:

211.7(1) The total capital investment of the project, including but not limited to costs for construction, site acquisition, and infrastructure improvement.

211.7(2) The amount or percentage of local and private matching moneys which will be or have been provided for the project. Moneys raised at any time and not yet spent may be considered as local match. Up to 25 percent of the local match may be nonfinancial support.

211.7(3) The total number of jobs to be created or retained by the project.

211.7(4) The long-term tax-generating impact of the project.

211.7(5) A joint application from a school district in cooperation with a city or county must demonstrate that the intended future use of the project shall be by both joint applicants.
[ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

261—211.8(15F) Application review.

211.8(1) Authority staff will review CAT and RECAT applications to ensure the applications meet the threshold requirements set forth in subrule 211.8(2). All eligible applications will be forwarded to and reviewed by the enhance Iowa board. Applications that do not meet the threshold requirements will not be forwarded to the enhance Iowa board for review.

211.8(2) Authority staff will review each application for the following information:

- a. Local support for the proposed activity.
- b. Whether the proposed project is primarily a vertical infrastructure project.
- c. Certification from the applicant that the applicant will provide and pay for at least 50 percent of the cost of a standard medical insurance plan for all full-time employees working at the project after the completion of the project for which financial assistance was received.
- d. At least 65 percent of the funds needed to complete the proposed project have been raised or pledged. Other state funds cannot be counted as match until the applicant can document that at least 50 percent of the funds have been raised.

211.8(3) The CAT and vision Iowa program review committees shall consider, at a minimum, the following:

- a. Whether the wages, benefits, including health benefits, safety, and other attributes of the project would improve the quality of life or the quality of the attraction or tourism employment in the community.
- b. The extent to which such a project would generate additional recreational and cultural attractions or tourism opportunities.
- c. The ability of the project to produce a long-term tax-generating economic impact.
- d. The location of the projects and geographic diversity of the applications.
- e. The project is primarily a vertical infrastructure project with demonstrated substantial regional or statewide economic impact.
- f. Whether the applicant has received financial assistance under the program for the same project.
- g. The extent to which the project has taken the following planning principles into consideration:
 - (1) Efficient and effective use of land resources and existing infrastructure by encouraging development in areas with existing infrastructure or capacity to avoid costly duplication of services and costly use of land.
 - (2) Provision for a variety of transportation choices, including pedestrian traffic.
 - (3) Maintenance of a unique sense of place by respecting local cultural and natural environmental features.
 - (4) Conservation of open space and farmland and preservation of critical environmental areas.
 - (5) Promotion of safety, livability, and revitalization of existing urban and rural communities.

[ARC 8034B, IAB 8/12/09, effective 7/17/09; ARC 8213B, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

261—211.9(15F) Application procedure. Subject to availability of funds, applications will be accepted by the board quarterly. Authority staff will review applications for completeness and eligibility. A review, analysis and evaluation from the authority staff will be submitted to the CAT and vision Iowa program review committees of the board, which will then make a final recommendation to the complete board for final approval, denial or deferral.

211.9(1) Applicants must submit a notice of intent to apply on a form provided by the authority. The authority will send standard application forms to those applicants who have submitted a notice of intent to apply. The notice of intent to apply form will be available on the enhance Iowa web page. The authority can waive this requirement for good cause.

211.9(2) Authority staff may provide technical assistance as necessary. Authority staff and board members may conduct on-site evaluations of proposed projects.

211.9(3) Applications shall include, at a minimum, the information detailed in application requirements.

211.9(4) Incomplete or ineligible applications will not be forwarded to the board for review.
[ARC 8034B, IAB 8/12/09, effective 7/17/09; ARC 8213B, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

261—211.10(15F) Administration.

211.10(1) *Administration of awards.*

a. A contract shall be executed between the recipient and the enhance Iowa board. These rules and applicable state laws and regulations shall be part of the contract. The board reserves the right to negotiate terms and conditions of the contract.

b. The recipient must execute and return the contract to the enhance Iowa board within 45 days of transmittal of the final contract from the enhance Iowa board. Failure to do so may be cause for the enhance Iowa board to terminate the award.

c. Certain projects may require that permits or clearances be obtained from other state or local agencies before the project may proceed. Awards may be conditioned upon the timely completion of these requirements.

d. Awards may be conditioned upon commitment of other sources of funds necessary to complete the project.

e. Awards may be conditioned upon the authority's receipt and board approval of an implementation plan for the funded project.

f. The authority, with the approval of the chair or vice chair of the enhance Iowa board, reserves the right to make technical corrections that are within the intent of the terms of a board-approved award.

211.10(2) Disbursement of funds. Recipients shall submit requests for funds in the manner and on forms prescribed by the authority. Individual requests for funds shall be made in an amount equal to or greater than \$500 per request, except for the final draw of funds.

211.10(3) Record keeping and retention. The recipient shall retain all financial records, supporting documents and all other records pertinent to the funded CAT or RECAT project for three years after contract closeout. Representatives of the authority shall have access to all records belonging to or in use by recipients pertaining to CAT and RECAT funds.

211.10(4) Performance reports and reviews. Upon request of the authority or the enhance Iowa board, recipients shall submit performance reports in the manner and on forms prescribed by the authority. Reports shall assess the use of funds and progress of activities. The authority may perform any reviews or field inspections necessary to ensure each recipient's performance.

211.10(5) Amendments to contracts. Any substantive change to a contract shall be considered an amendment. Substantive changes include time extensions, budget revisions and significant alterations of the funded project that change the scope, location, objectives or scale of the approved project. Amendments must be requested in writing by the recipient and are not considered valid until approved by the enhance Iowa board and confirmed in writing.

211.10(6) Contract closeout. Upon project completion, the authority shall initiate contract closeout procedures.

211.10(7) Compliance with state and local laws and regulations. Recipients shall comply with these rules, with any provisions of the Iowa Code governing activities performed under this program, and with applicable local regulations.

211.10(8) Remedies for noncompliance. At any time before contract closeout, the board may, for cause, find that a recipient is not in compliance with the requirements of this program. At the board's discretion, remedies for noncompliance may include penalties up to and including the return of program funds to the board. Reasons for a finding of noncompliance include but are not limited to the recipient's use of funds for activities not described in the contract, the recipient's failure to complete funded projects in a timely manner, the recipient's failure to comply with applicable state or local rules or regulations, or the lack of a continuing capacity of the recipient to carry out the approved project in a timely manner.
[ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

261—211.11 to 211.49 Reserved.

DIVISION II
COMMUNITY ATTRACTION AND TOURISM (CAT) FUND

261—211.50(15F) Applicability. The rules in this division are in addition to the general provisions of division I and only apply to the CAT fund.

261—211.51(15F) Allocation of funds.

211.51(1) One-third of the moneys shall be allocated to provide assistance to projects located in cities and counties which meet the following criteria:

- a. A city which has a population of 10,000 or less according to the most recently published census.
- b. A county which has a population that ranks in the bottom 33 counties according to the most recently published census.

211.51(2) Two-thirds of the moneys shall be allocated to provide assistance to projects in any city and county in the state, which may include a city or county included under subrule 211.51(1).

211.51(3) If two or more cities or counties submit a joint project application for financial assistance from the CAT fund, all joint applicants must meet the criteria of subrule 211.51(1) in order to receive any moneys allocated under that subrule.

211.51(4) If any portion of the allocated moneys under subrule 211.51(1) has not been awarded by April 1 of the fiscal year for which the allocation is made, the portion which has not been awarded may be utilized by the enhance Iowa board to provide financial assistance from the CAT fund to projects located in any city or county in the state.

[ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

261—211.52 to 211.100 Reserved.

DIVISION III
RIVER ENHANCEMENT COMMUNITY ATTRACTION AND TOURISM (RECAT) FUND

261—211.101(15F) Applicability. The rules in this division are in addition to the general provisions of division I and only apply to the RECAT fund.

261—211.102(15F) Application contents. Applications for RECAT projects shall include information about the project's connection and interaction with a river, lake or river corridor. "Lake" means a lake of which the state or a political subdivision owns the lake bed up to the ordinary high water line and which is open to the use of the general public.

[ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

DIVISION IV
CAT AND RECAT WAIVERS

261—211.103(15F) Procedures for waiver of local or private matching moneys. Rescinded ARC 4513C, IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15F as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, House File 822, and 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 336.

[Filed emergency 6/18/99—published 7/14/99, effective 7/1/99]

[Filed 8/20/99, Notice 7/14/99—published 9/8/99, effective 10/13/99]

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[Filed Emergency ARC 8034B, IAB 8/12/09, effective 7/17/09]

[Filed ARC 8213B (Notice ARC 8033B, IAB 8/12/09), IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09]

[Filed ARC 4513C (Notice ARC 4329C, IAB 3/13/19), IAB 6/19/19, effective 7/24/19]

[Filed ARC 5028C (Notice ARC 4670C, IAB 9/25/19), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 214
ENHANCE IOWA BOARD

261—214.1(15F) Definitions. When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Authority” means the economic development authority created in Iowa Code section 15.105.

“Board” means the enhance Iowa board as created in Iowa Code section 15F.102.

[ARC 2980C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17]

261—214.2(15F) Enhance Iowa board.

214.2(1) Composition.

a. The board is composed of 11 voting members appointed by the governor. These 11 members include 2 members from each of the four United States congressional districts in the state and 3 members selected at large. In addition, the appointed members represent certain industry sectors and have certain business expertise as described in Iowa Code section 15F.102(3).

b. The board also includes 4 ex officio, nonvoting legislative members as described in Iowa Code section 15F.102(4).

214.2(2) Terms. Members of the board are appointed for staggered terms of three years beginning and ending as provided in Iowa Code section 69.19. A person appointed to fill a vacancy serves only for the unexpired portion of the term. A member is eligible for reappointment.

214.2(3) Quorum and voting requirements. A majority of the total voting membership of the board constitutes a quorum. The affirmative vote of a majority of the quorum is necessary for any action taken by the board members.

214.2(4) Board officers. The governor designates the chairperson and vice chairperson of the board from the members appointed pursuant to Iowa Code section 15F.102(2). In the case of absence or disability of the chairperson and vice chairperson, the members of the board shall elect a temporary chairperson by a majority vote of those members who are present and voting.

214.2(5) Duties. The board shall do all of the following:

a. Organize.

b. Oversee the administration of the following programs:

(1) Community attraction and tourism;

(2) Sports tourism;

(3) River enhancement community attraction and tourism; and

(4) Vision Iowa.

c. Review baseball and softball complex sales tax rebate applications and make awards.

214.2(6) Committees. Each voting member of the board shall serve on at least one of three review committees for the following programs: community attraction and tourism, river enhancement community attraction and tourism, and sports tourism.

[ARC 2980C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 5028C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

261—214.3(15F) Authority duties.

214.3(1) The board shall adopt administrative rules pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A necessary to administer the programs established pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 15F.

214.3(2) The authority shall provide the board with assistance in implementing administrative functions, marketing the programs, providing technical assistance and application assistance to applicants under the programs, negotiating contracts, and providing project follow-up.

214.3(3) The authority may conduct negotiations on behalf of the board with applicants regarding terms and conditions applicable to awards under the programs.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15F.101 to 15F.107.

[ARC 2980C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 5028C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

[Filed ARC 2980C (Notice ARC 2864C, IAB 12/21/16), IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17]

[Filed ARC 5028C (Notice ARC 4670C, IAB 9/25/19), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 177
IN-HOME HEALTH-RELATED CARE
[Prior to 7/1/83, Social Services[770] Ch 148]
[Previously appeared as Ch 148—renumbered IAB 2/29/84]
[Prior to 2/11/87, Human Services [498]]

441—177.1(249) In-home health-related care. In-home health-related care is a program of nursing care in an individual's own home to provide personal services to an individual because such individual's state of physical or mental health prevents independent self-care.

441—177.2(249) Own home. Own home means an individual's house, apartment, or other living arrangement intended for single or family residential use.

441—177.3(249) Service criteria. The client shall require health care services that would require the supervision of a professional registered nurse working under the certification of a physician.

177.3(1) Skilled services may include but not be limited to:

- a. Gavage feedings of individuals unable to eat solid foods.
- b. Intravenous therapy administered only by a registered nurse.
- c. Intramuscular injections required more than once or twice a week, excluding diabetes.
- d. Catheterizations, continuing care of indwelling catheters with supervision of irrigations and changing of Foley catheter when required.
- e. Inhalation therapy.
- f. Care of decubiti and other ulcerated areas, noting and reporting to physician.
- g. Rehabilitation services including, but not limited to: bowel and bladder training, range of motion exercises, ambulation training, restorative nursing services, reteaching the activity of daily living, respiratory care and breathing programs, reality orientation, reminiscing therapy, remotivation and behavior modification.
- h. Tracheotomy care.
- i. Colostomy care until the individual is capable of maintaining the colostomy personally.
- j. Care of medical conditions out of control which includes brittle diabetes and terminal conditions.
- k. Postsurgical nursing care, but only for short time periods, and primarily for individuals with complications following surgery, or with the need for frequent dressing changes.
- l. Monitoring medications needed for close supervision of medications because of fluctuating physical or psychological conditions, i.e., hypertensives, digitalis preparations, narcotics.
- m. Diets which are therapeutic and require evaluation at frequent intervals.
- n. Vital signs which is the recording and reporting of change in vital signs to the attending physician.

177.3(2) Personal care services may include but not be limited to:

- a. Supervision on a 24-hour basis for physical or emotional needs.
- b. Helping client with bath, shampoo, oral hygiene.
- c. Helping client with toileting.
- d. Helping client in and out of bed and with ambulation.
- e. Helping client to reestablish activities of daily living.
- f. Assisting with oral medications ordinarily self-administered and ordered by the physician.
- g. Performing incidental household services which are essential to the client's health care at home and are necessary to prevent or postpone institutionalization.

441—177.4(249) Eligibility.

177.4(1) Eligible individual.

- a. The individual shall be eligible for supplemental security income in every respect except for income.

b. The physician's certification shall include a statement of the specific health care services and that the services can be provided in the individual's own home. The certification shall be given on a form prescribed by the department or on a similar plan of care form presently used by public health agencies.

c. The individual shall live in the individual's own home.

d. The client shall require and be receiving qualified health care services. Qualified health care services are health care services supervised by a registered nurse and approved by a physician.

177.4(2) Relationship to other programs. In-home health-related care shall be provided only when other programs cannot meet the client's need. There shall be no duplication of services.

177.4(3) Maximum costs. The maximum cost of service shall be \$480.55. The provider shall accept the payment made and shall make no additional charges to the recipient or others.

177.4(4) Service plan. A complete service plan shall be prepared which includes the services needed, the plan for providing these services, and the health care plan defined in rule 441—177.6(249). The service plan shall be developed following consultation between the client's service worker and case manager to avoid all duplication of services. Consultation shall include current services provided to the client, payer sources, level of service needs, and service history.

177.4(5) Certification procedure. The approval of the case plan by the service area manager or designee shall constitute certification and approval for payment.

177.4(6) Temporary absence from home. The client will remain eligible and payment will be made for services for a period not to exceed 15 days in any calendar month when the client is absent from the home for a temporary period. Payment will not be authorized for over 15 days for any continuous absence whether or not the absence extends into a succeeding month or months.

177.4(7) Income for adults. The countable income of the individual and spouse living in the home shall be limited to \$480.55 per month if one needs care or \$961.10 if both need care, after the following disregards from gross income:

a. The amount of the basic supplemental security income standard for an individual or a couple, as applicable.

b. When income is earned, \$65.00 plus one-half of any remaining income.

c. The amount of the supplemental security income standard for a dependent plus any established unmet medical needs, for each dependent living in the home. Any income of the dependent shall be applied to the dependent's needs before making this disregard.

d. The amount of the established medical needs of the ineligible spouse which are not otherwise met.

e. The amount of the established medical needs of the applicant or recipient which are not otherwise met and would not be met if the individual were eligible for the medical assistance program.

f. Rescinded, effective 7/1/84.

177.4(8) Income for children.

a. All income received by the parents in the home shall be deemed to the child with the following disregards:

(1) The amount of the basic supplemental security income standard for an individual when there is one parent in the home or for a couple when there are two parents in the home.

(2) The amount of the basic supplemental security income standard for a dependent for each ineligible child in the home.

(3) The amount of the unmet medical needs of the parents and ineligible dependents.

(4) When all income is earned, an additional basic supplemental security income standard for an individual in a one-parent home or for a couple in a two-parent home.

(5) When the income is both earned and unearned, \$65.00 plus one-half of the remainder of the earned income.

b. The countable income of the child shall be limited to \$480.55 per month after the following disregards from gross income:

(1) The amount of the basic supplemental security income standard for an individual.

(2) The amount of the established medical needs of the child which are not otherwise met and would not be met if the child were eligible for the medical assistance program.

(3) One-third of the child support payments received from an absent parent.

c. Rescinded, effective 7/1/84.

177.4(9) Payment. The client or the person legally designated to handle the client's finances shall be the sole payee for payments made under the program and shall be responsible for making payment to the provider except when the client payee becomes incapacitated or dies while receiving service.

a. The department shall have the authority to issue one payment to a provider on behalf of a client payee who becomes incapacitated or dies while receiving service.

b. When continuation of an incapacitated client payee in the program is appropriate, the department shall assist the client and the client's family to legally designate a person to handle the client's finances. Guardians, conservators, protective or representative payees, or persons holding power of attorney are considered to be legally designated.

c. Payment for the program shall be approved effective as of the date of application or the date all eligibility requirements are met and qualified health care services are provided, whichever is later, notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1382(c)(7).

177.4(10) Application. Application for in-home health-related care shall be made on a form prescribed by the department. An eligibility determination shall be completed within 30 days from the date of the application, unless one or more of the following conditions exist:

a. An application has been filed and is pending for federal supplemental security income benefits.

b. The application is pending because the department has not received information, which is beyond the control of the client or the department.

c. The application is pending due to the disability determination process performed through the department.

d. The application is pending because the provider agreement has not been completed and completion is beyond control of the client. When the provider agreement cannot be completed due to the client's failure to locate a provider, applications shall not be held pending beyond 60 days from the date of application.

[ARC 7549B, IAB 2/11/09, effective 4/1/09; ARC 5019C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

441—177.5(249) Providers of health care services.

177.5(1) Age. The provider shall be at least 18 years of age.

177.5(2) Health assessment. The provider shall obtain certification that the provider is physically and emotionally capable of providing assistance to another person who may have physical and emotional limitations.

a. The certification shall be based on an examination performed by a physician or advanced registered nurse practitioner or by a physician assistant who is working under the direction of a physician. If the provider works for an agency, the practitioner performing the examination may not be employed by the same agency.

b. The practitioner conducting the examination shall indicate the certification by signing the provider health assessment.

c. The certification shall be submitted to the department service worker:

- (1) Before the provider agreement is signed, and
- (2) Annually thereafter.

177.5(3) Qualifications. The provider shall be qualified by training and experience to carry out the health care plan as specified in rule 177.4(4).

177.5(4) Relative. The provider may be related to the client, so long as the provider is not a member of the family as defined in rule 441—130.1(234).

[ARC 8912B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 9/1/10; ARC 5019C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

441—177.6(249) Health care plan. The nurse shall complete the health care plan with the physician's approval. The health care plan shall include the specific types of services required, the method of providing those services, and the expected duration of services.

177.6(1) Transfer from medical facility. When the client is being transferred from a medical hospital or long-term care facility, the service worker shall obtain a transfer document describing the client's current care plan, to be provided to the nurse supervising the in-home care plan.

177.6(2) Medical records.

a. Medical records shall include, whenever appropriate, transfer forms, physician's certification and orders, interdisciplinary case plan, interdisciplinary progress notes, drug administration records, treatment records, and incident reports. The nurse shall be responsible for ensuring that record requirements are met.

b. Medical records shall be located in the nurse's case file, with a copy of the interdisciplinary plan of care and physician's plan of service in the service worker's file, and all other records available to the service worker. Upon termination of the in-home care plan, the records shall be maintained in the county office of the department of human services, or in the office of the public health nurse and available to the service worker, for five years or until completion of an audit.

c. The client or legal representative shall have the right to view the client's medical records.

177.6(3) Review. The continuing need for in-home health care services shall be reviewed:

a. At a minimum of every 60 days by the physician, including a written recertification of continuing appropriateness of the plan;

b. At a minimum of every six months by the service worker, including a review of the total care plan and consultation with the client's case manager to consider any change in the client's payer sources, level of service needs, current services provided, and service history;

c. At a minimum of every 60 days by the nurse who shall review the nursing plan;

d. More frequently if required by the physician, the service worker, or the nurse; or

e. Upon notification of initiation of waiver services.

177.6(4) Annual physical. The client shall obtain a physical examination report annually and shall be under the regular supervision of a physician.

[ARC 7549B, IAB 2/11/09, effective 4/1/09; ARC 5019C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

441—177.7(249) Client participation.

177.7(1) All income remaining after the disregards in 177.4(7) and 177.4(8) shall be considered income available for services and shall be used for service costs before payment for in-home health care begins.

177.7(2) First month. When the first month of service is less than a full month, there is no client participation for that month. Payment will be made for the actual days of service provided according to the agreed-upon rate.

441—177.8(249) Determination of reasonable charges. Payment will be made only for reasonable charges for in-home health care services as determined by the service worker. Reasonableness shall be determined by:

177.8(1) Community standards. The prevailing community standards for cost of care for similar services.

177.8(2) Services at no charge. The availability of service providers at no cost to the department.

441—177.9(249) Written agreements.

177.9(1) Independent contractor. The provider shall be an independent contractor and shall in no sense be an agent, employee or servant of the state of Iowa, the Iowa department of human services, any of its employees, or of its clients.

177.9(2) Liability coverage. All professional health care providers shall have adequate liability coverage consistent with their responsibilities, as the department of human services assumes no responsibility for, or liability for, individuals providing care.

177.9(3) Provider agreement. The client and the provider shall enter into an agreement, using the provider agreement form, prior to the provision of service. Any reduction to the state supplemental

assistance program shall be applied to the maximum amount paid by the department of human services as stated in the provider agreement by using the separate amendment to provider agreement form.
[ARC 5019C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

441—177.10(249) Emergency services. Written instructions for dealing with emergency situations shall be completed by the nurse and maintained in the client's home and in the county department of human services office. The instructions shall include:

177.10(1) Persons to notify. The name and telephone number of the client's physician, the nurse, responsible family members or other significant persons, and the service worker.

177.10(2) Hospital. Information as to which hospital to utilize.

177.10(3) Ambulance. Information as to which ambulance service or other emergency transportation to utilize.

441—177.11(249) Termination. Termination of in-home health-related care shall occur under the following conditions:

177.11(1) Request. Upon the request of the client or legal representative.

177.11(2) Care unnecessary. When the client becomes sufficiently self-sustaining to remain in the client's own home with services that can be provided by existing community agencies as determined by the service worker.

177.11(3) Additional care necessary. When the physical or mental condition of the client requires more care than can be provided in the client's own home as determined by the service worker.

177.11(4) Excessive costs. When the cost of care exceeds the maximum established in 177.4(3).

177.11(5) Other services utilized. When the service worker determines that other services can be utilized to better meet the client's needs.

177.11(6) Terms of provider agreement not met. When it has been determined by the service worker that the terms of the provider agreement have not been met by the client or the provider, the state supplementary assistance payment may be terminated.

177.11(7) Qualified health care services absent. Qualified health care services are health care services supervised by a registered nurse and approved by a physician. When a registered nurse is not available to supervise the in-home service and health care plan, or when a physician or nurse practitioner is not available to review or approve the health care plan, the state supplementary assistance payment shall be terminated.

[ARC 7549B, IAB 2/11/09, effective 4/1/09; ARC 5019C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 249.3(2) "a"(2).

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CHAPTER 187
AFTERCARE SERVICES PROGRAM

PREAMBLE

These rules define and structure the aftercare services program, which assists youth leaving foster care, the Iowa state training school, or a court-ordered Iowa juvenile detention center in their successful transition to adulthood. The aftercare services program, including the preparation for adult living (PAL) program component, helps youth formerly in foster care, the Iowa state training school, or a court-ordered Iowa juvenile detention center to continue preparing for the challenges and opportunities presented by adulthood while receiving services and supports. The program offers services and financial benefits to eligible youth up to the age of 23. All services and supports are voluntary.

441—187.1(234) Purpose. The purpose of the aftercare services program is to provide services and supports to youth who are transitioning from foster care, the Iowa state training school, or a court-ordered Iowa juvenile detention center to adulthood. The primary goal of the program is for youth to move toward self-sufficiency and to recognize and accept their personal responsibility for the transition from adolescence to adulthood.

[ARC 4485C, IAB 6/5/19, effective 7/10/19]

441—187.2(234) Aftercare services program eligibility requirements. To be eligible for aftercare services, a youth must meet the following requirements:

187.2(1) Residence. The youth must be a resident of Iowa.

187.2(2) Age. The youth must be at least 17 years of age but less than 23 years of age. Program supports and services vary by age.

187.2(3) Out-of-home placement experience.

a. *Preservices.* The youth must meet eligibility requirements for preservices as described below:

- (1) The youth is at least 17 years of age; and
- (2) The youth was placed in foster care, the Iowa state training school, or a court-ordered Iowa juvenile detention center; was adopted after reaching 16 years of age; or entered a subsidized guardianship arrangement after reaching 16 years of age; and

(3) The youth has access to funding for preservices provided in contract that has not been fully expended for the contract year.

b. *Core services.* The youth must meet eligibility requirements for core services as described below:

- (1) The youth is 18, 19, or 20 years of age; and

(2) The youth exited foster care, the Iowa state training school, or a court-ordered Iowa juvenile detention center:

1. On or after the youth's eighteenth birthday; or

2. Between the ages of 17½ and 18 after having been in any combination of foster care, the Iowa state training school, or a court-ordered Iowa juvenile detention center for at least one day in at least 6 of the 12 calendar months prior to the youth leaving placement; or

- (3) The youth was adopted from foster care on or after the youth's sixteenth birthday; or

(4) The youth entered a subsidized guardianship arrangement from foster care on or after the youth's sixteenth birthday.

c. *Postservices.* The youth must meet eligibility requirements for postservices as described below:

- (1) The youth is 21 or 22 years of age; and

- (2) The youth was served by the aftercare services program prior to the age of 21; and

(3) The youth has access to funding for postservices provided in contract that has not been fully expended for the contract year.

d. *Definition of foster care.* For purposes of this chapter, "foster care" is defined as 24-hour substitute care for a child who is placed away from the child's parents or guardians and for whom the

department or juvenile court services has placement and care responsibility through either a court order or voluntary agreement.

- (1) A placement may meet the definition of foster care regardless of whether:
 1. The placement is licensed and the state or a local agency makes payments for the child's care;
 2. Adoption subsidy payments are being made before the finalization of adoption; or
 3. There is federal matching of any payments made.
- (2) Foster care may include, but is not limited to, placement in:
 1. A foster family home; or
 2. A foster care group home; or
 3. An emergency shelter; or
 4. A preadoptive home; or
 5. The home of a relative or suitable person; or
 6. A psychiatric medical institution for children (PMIC).

187.2(4) Responsibility. The youth must:

- a. Actively take part in developing and participating in an individual self-sufficiency plan; and
- b. Indicate recognition and acceptance of personal responsibility in the transition toward self-sufficiency, which includes, but is not limited to, meeting with the self-sufficiency advocate regularly and as described in the youth's individual self-sufficiency plan, as described in subrule 187.3(2).

[ARC 4485C, IAB 6/5/19, effective 7/10/19]

441—187.3(234) Services and supports provided. The aftercare services program shall provide the following services and supports to eligible youth:

187.3(1) Preservices. Planning, coordination of services, and trust-building activities may be provided to a youth placed out of home, as described in paragraph 187.2(3) "a," who is expected to participate in aftercare services at 18 years of age or older. The administrator may provide funds as described in paragraph 187.3(4) "a." However, funds provided to the youth in preservices will be deducted from available funds in the youth's first year of participation in core services.

187.3(2) Core services. Case management services shall be offered to youth, as described in paragraph 187.2(3) "b," at a safe and convenient location. Activities shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

a. Development of an individual self-sufficiency plan, based on an assessment of the youth's strengths and needs. Each core services participant shall have a plan to identify:

- (1) The youth's goals for achieving self-sufficiency;
 - (2) The target date for reaching the goals; and
 - (3) The tasks, responsible parties, time frames, and desired outcomes needed to reach the goals.
- b. Services to develop a budget and money management skills training.
- c. Services to assist the youth in establishing or reestablishing relationships with significant adults.
- d. Services to facilitate the youth's access to community resources.
- e. Life skills training, as identified in the youth's individual self-sufficiency plan. Life skills training shall include, but not be limited to, skills to help the youth in establishing and maintaining safe and stable housing; education goals; employment goals; health and health care coverage; and healthy relationships.

f. Additional case management activities necessary for youth to successfully transition to adulthood and as described in the individual self-sufficiency plan.

g. Individual face-to-face contact with the youth at the frequency defined in the youth's individual self-sufficiency plan and according to the youth's changing needs. If a youth is a resident of Iowa but is attending a postsecondary education program in another state, the program administrator or designee shall approve an alternative method for maintaining contact with the youth if and when it is a hardship for the youth to physically be in Iowa.

h. Ongoing assessment, including evaluation and coordination of the services, supports, and life skills training being provided to assist the youth in reaching self-sufficiency goals and to determine if

and what progress is being made. The case manager shall amend any goals, outcomes, tasks, responsible parties, and time frames in the plan along with services, supports, and life skills training provided as necessary to assist the youth in achieving self-sufficiency.

187.3(3) Postservices. Posttransition service may be provided to youth, as described in paragraph 187.2(3) "c," and may include, but is not limited to, life skills training, periodic check-in, referrals to needed services, and limited payments to youth. Funds, limited to an annual per-participant amount identified in the contract, may be provided to a former aftercare services participant. Prior to receiving available funds, the youth is required to meet with the advocate and discuss the reason the youth is accessing funds and prior efforts to meet the need. The youth may also be asked to provide documentation of income.

187.3(4) Start-up allowance. When a youth between the ages of 17 and 21 is receiving or is expected to receive core services in accordance with subrule 187.3(2), and is actively participating in the program, the program administrator or designee may authorize and provide payment to a youth as described below:

a. The start-up allowance is intended to assist in covering the initial costs of establishing the youth's living arrangement, such as by paying rental or utility deposits, purchasing food, or purchasing necessary household items.

b. The start-up allowance is limited to \$600 per youth.

187.3(5) Vendor payments. When a youth qualifies for core services in accordance with subrule 187.3(2), and is actively participating in the program, the program administrator or designee may authorize and provide payment to a youth as described below:

a. To receive a vendor payment, the youth must demonstrate that there are no other means to meet the needs that would be covered by the vendor payment. The youth shall contribute toward the cost of meeting the identified need, to the extent the youth is able. A youth receiving a preparation for adult living (PAL) stipend, preservices or postservices is not eligible for a vendor payment.

b. Vendor payments may include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Health care-related expenses;
- (2) Transportation assistance;
- (3) Costs related to employment and education;
- (4) Clothing; and
- (5) Room and board.

c. The amount available for a 12-month period of service shall not exceed \$1,200 per youth.

187.3(6) Preparation for adult living (PAL) stipend. When an eligible youth is actively participating in the program, the administrator or designee shall deliver the preparation for adult living program as described in Iowa Code section 234.46 and as follows:

a. To be eligible for the PAL stipend, the youth must:

- (1) Meet eligibility requirements in Iowa Code section 234.46 and rule 441—187.2(234); and
- (2) Have been placed out of home in paid foster care, the Iowa state training school, or a court-ordered Iowa juvenile detention center as identified by Iowa Code chapter 232 on the youth's eighteenth birthday and have exited after having been in any combination of the same services in at least 6 of the 12 months before leaving placement; and

(3) Be ineligible for voluntary foster care placement, due to one of the following:

1. The youth has a high school diploma or equivalent, or
2. The youth has reached 20 years of age, or

3. The youth became eligible for aftercare services due to exiting the Iowa state training school or an Iowa detention center.

b. To be eligible for the PAL stipend, the youth must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) Be enrolled in or actively pursuing enrollment in postsecondary education, a training program or work training; or
- (2) Be employed for 80 hours per month or be actively seeking that level of employment; or
- (3) Be attending an accredited school full-time pursuing a course of study leading to a high school diploma; or
- (4) Be attending an instructional program leading to a high school equivalency diploma.

c. The maximum monthly stipend shall be provided after completion of the youth's budget. The maximum amounts provided to a youth shall be stated in the contract and shall be based on program eligibility and guidelines, as follows:

(1) The monthly stipend shall be prorated based on the number of days of youth participation, for those entering and exiting the program during the month.

(2) When the monthly unearned income of the youth exceeds the overall maximum monthly stipend offered in the preparation for adult living program, the youth is not eligible for payments under subrule 187.3(4) unless unused startup funds remain.

(3) When the net earnings of the youth exceed the overall maximum monthly stipend offered in the preparation for adult living program, the monthly stipend shall be reduced by 50 cents for every dollar earned by the youth over the overall monthly maximum stipend.

(4) All earned and unearned income received by the youth during the 30 days before the determination shall be used to project future income. If the 30-day period is not indicative of future income, income from a longer period or verification of anticipated income from the income source may be used to project future income.

(5) Nonrecurring lump-sum payments are excluded as income. Nonrecurring lump-sum payments include, but are not limited to, one-time payments received for such things as income tax refunds, rebates, credits, refunds of security deposits on rental property or utilities, and retroactive payments for past months' benefits such as social security, unemployment insurance, or public assistance.

(6) The youth shall timely report the beginning and ending of earned and unearned income. A report shall be considered timely when made within ten days from the receipt of income or the date income ended.

(7) When the youth timely reports a change in income, the youth's prospective eligibility and stipend amount for the following month shall be determined based on the change.

(8) Recoupment shall be made for any overpayment due to failure to timely report a change in income or for benefits paid during an administrative appeal if the department's action is ultimately upheld. Recoupment may be made through a reasonable reduction of any future stipends.

(9) Recoupment shall not be made when a youth timely reports a change in income and the change is timely acted upon, but the timely notice policy in rule 441—16.3(17A) requires that the action be delayed until the second calendar month following the month of change.

(10) The stipend may be paid to the youth, the foster family, or another payee other than a department employee. The payee shall be agreed upon by the parties involved and specified in the individual self-sufficiency plan, described in subrule 187.3(2).

(11) The maximum stipend may be based on the age of the youth.

187.3(7) Postservices allowance. Youth 21 or 22 years of age who previously received aftercare services may receive postservices funds if they meet all of the following criteria:

- a. The youth is participating in postservices as described in subrule 187.3(3).
- b. A budget discussion has been completed timely by the youth with a self-sufficiency advocate.
- c. The need has been identified in the individual self-sufficiency plan.
- d. The postservices funds approved for the youth have not exceeded \$300 for a three-month period calculated from the date of initiation of postservices.

[ARC 4485C, IAB 6/5/19, effective 7/10/19; ARC 4973C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 5020C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

441—187.4(234) Termination of aftercare services.

187.4(1) A youth may be discharged from the aftercare services program for any of the following reasons:

- a. The youth fails to follow individual self-sufficiency plan components and expectations as determined by the program administrator or designee.
- b. The youth fails to meet regularly with the self-sufficiency advocate without good cause as determined by the program administrator or designee.
- c. The youth voluntarily withdraws from the program.
- d. The youth is no longer a resident of Iowa.

e. The youth reaches 23 years of age.

187.4(2) Aftercare services and supports may be terminated for up to six months as determined by the program administrator or designee when a youth intentionally physically threatens or injures program staff or an employee of an aftercare provider agency.

187.4(3) The PAL stipend may be terminated if the youth fails to meet work or education eligibility requirements for 30 consecutive days without good cause as determined by the program administrator or designee.

187.4(4) The PAL stipend may be terminated if the youth fails to maintain satisfactory progress as defined by the education or training program in which the youth is enrolled. A youth who is not making satisfactory progress may stay in the PAL program component of the aftercare services program by choosing the work option specified in subparagraph 187.3(6) "b"(2). A PAL stipend or allowance shall not be reinstated for at least 30 days if the stipend was terminated for the reason described in this subrule.

187.4(5) The youth intentionally misrepresents income or expenditures or spends funds in a manner inconsistent with their intended purpose. The program administrator may request receipts or acceptable evidence that funds went to the intended purpose.

187.4(6) There are insufficient funds.

187.4(7) Unless otherwise stated, a youth whose aftercare service is terminated in accordance with this rule may return to the program after the passing of at least 30 days. However, if the youth has received three or more notices of termination within a 12-month period, the youth may not return until at least three months have passed from the date of the third notification.

[ARC 4485C, IAB 6/5/19, effective 7/10/19]

441—187.5(234) Waiting list. The program administrator or designee shall create a waiting list when all funds for the aftercare services program are committed for the fiscal year. Names shall be entered on the waiting list on a first-come, first-served basis once the youth is determined eligible. Due to funding, it may be necessary to create more than one waiting list.

[ARC 4485C, IAB 6/5/19, effective 7/10/19]

441—187.6(234) Administration. The department may contract with another state agency or a private organization to perform the administrative and case management functions necessary to administer the aftercare services program. Agencies and organizations providing services or supports shall meet the standards in rules 441—108.2(238) through 441—108.6(238).

[ARC 4485C, IAB 6/5/19, effective 7/10/19]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 234.46 and Public Law 106-169, the Foster Care Independence Act of 1999.

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CHAPTER 1
ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

[Prior to 11/19/86, Racing Commission[693]]
[Prior to 11/18/87, Racing and Gaming Division[195]]
[Prior to 8/9/00, see also 491—Chs 6, 20 and 21]

491—1.1(99D,99E,99F) Function. The racing and gaming commission was created by Iowa Code chapter 99D and is charged with the administration of the Iowa pari-mutuel wagering Act and excursion boat gambling Act, sports wagering, and internet fantasy sports contests. Iowa Code chapters 99D, 99E and 99F mandate that the commission shall have full jurisdiction over and shall supervise all race meetings, gambling operations, sports wagering, and internet fantasy sports contests governed by Iowa Code chapters 99D, 99E and 99F.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—1.2(99D,99F) Organization, meetings, and procedure.

1.2(1) Organization.

a. The racing and gaming commission is located at 1300 Des Moines Street, Suite 100, Des Moines, Iowa 50309; telephone (515)281-7352. Office hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

b. The racing and gaming commission consists of five members. The membership shall elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson in July of each year. No chairperson shall serve more than four consecutive one-year full terms.

1.2(2) Meetings.

a. The commission meets periodically throughout the year and shall meet in July of each year. Notice of a meeting is published on the commission's Web site at <https://irgc.iowa.gov/> at least five days in advance of the meeting or will be sent to interested persons upon request. The notice shall contain the specific date, time, and place of the meeting. Agendas are available to any interested persons not less than five days in advance of the meeting.

b. Persons wishing to appear before the commission should submit a written request to the commission office not less than ten working days prior to the meeting. The administrator or commission may place a time limit on presentations after taking into consideration the number of presentations requested.

c. Special or electronic meetings may be called by the chairperson only upon a finding of good cause and shall be held in strict accordance with Iowa Code section 21.4 or 21.8.

1.2(3) Procedure. All meetings shall be open to the public unless a closed session is voted by four members or all members present for the reasons specified in Iowa Code section 21.5. The operation of commission meetings shall be governed by the following rules of procedure:

a. A quorum shall consist of three members.

b. When a quorum is present, a position is carried by an affirmative vote of the majority of the entire membership of the commission.

c. A commissioner, who is present at a meeting of the commission when action is taken, shall be presumed to have assented to the action unless the commissioner's dissent was requested to be entered in the minutes. A roll-call vote on any motion may be recorded in the minutes. Reconsideration of any action may only be initiated by a commissioner who voted with the prevailing side. The motion to reconsider any action may be made and seconded before the conclusion of the meeting when the action was approved, or it may be made in writing and submitted to the commission office within two business days following the meeting. Only the mover has the option to request that the motion be held in abeyance, when the motion to reconsider is offered during the same meeting. Any commissioner is eligible to call up the motion to reconsider at the next meeting of the commission. The official minutes shall record the offering of any motion to reconsider, whether placed during the meeting or by timely written submission.

d. The presiding officer may exclude any person from the meeting for behavior that disrupts or obstructs the meeting.

e. Cases not covered by this rule shall be governed by the most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised.

[ARC 0734C, IAB 5/15/13, effective 6/19/13; ARC 1506C, IAB 6/25/14, effective 7/30/14; ARC 2927C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17]

491—1.3(99D,99F) Administration of the commission. The commission shall appoint an administrator for the racing and gaming commission who is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the commission's activities.

491—1.4(17A,22,99D,99F) Open records. Except as provided in Iowa Code sections 17A.2(11)"f," 22.7, 99D.7(8), and 99F.4(6), all public records of the commission shall be available for public inspection during business hours. Requests to obtain records may be made by mail, telephone, or fax or in person. Minutes of commission meetings, forms, and other records routinely requested by the public may be obtained without charge or viewed on the commission's Web site. Other records requiring more than ten copies may be obtained upon payment of the actual cost for copying. This charge may be waived by the administrator.

491—1.5(17A,99D,99F) Forms. All forms utilized in the conduct of business with the racing and gaming commission shall be available from the commission upon request. These forms include but are not limited to:

1.5(1) Racing, gambling structure, or excursion gambling boat license application. This form shall contain at a minimum the full name of the applicant, all ownership interests, balance sheets and profit-and-loss statements for three fiscal years immediately preceding the application, pending legal action, location and physical plant of the facility, and description of proposed operation. The form may include other information the commission deems necessary to make a decision on the license application. The qualified nonprofit corporation and the boat operator, if different than the qualified nonprofit corporation, shall pay a nonrefundable application fee in the amount of \$25,000 to offset the commission's cost for processing the application. Additionally, the applicant shall remit an investigative fee of \$30,000 to the department of public safety to do background investigations as required by the commission. The department of public safety shall bill the applicant/licensee for additional fees as appropriate and refund any unused portion of the investigative fee within 90 days after the denial or operation begins.

1.5(2) Renewal application for racing license. This form shall contain, at a minimum, the full name of the applicant, racing dates, simulcast proposal, feasibility of racing facility, distribution to qualified sponsoring organizations, table of organization, management agreement, articles of incorporation and bylaws, lease agreements, financial statements, information on the gambling treatment program, and description of racetrack operations. The form may include other information the commission deems necessary to make a decision on the license application.

1.5(3) Renewal application for excursion gambling boat or gambling structure license. This form shall contain, at a minimum, the full name of the applicant, annual fee, distribution to qualified sponsoring organizations, table of organization, internal controls, operating agreement, hours of operation, casino operations, Iowa resources, contracts, guarantee bond, notarized certification of truthfulness, and gambling treatment program. The form may include other information the commission deems necessary to make a decision on the license application. An annual fee to operate an excursion gambling boat shall be based on the passenger-carrying capacity including crew. For a gambling structure, the annual license fee shall be based on the capacity of the gambling structure. The fee shall be \$5 per person capacity and accompany this application.

1.5(4) Renewal application for racetrack enclosure license. This form shall contain, at a minimum, the full name of the applicant, annual fee, casino operations, internal controls, Iowa resources, guarantee bond, and notarized certification of truthfulness. The form may include other information the commission deems necessary to make a decision on the license application. A \$1,000 application fee must accompany this license application.

1.5(5) Occupational license application. This form shall contain, at a minimum, the applicant's full name, social security number, residence, date of birth, and other personal identifying information that the commission deems necessary. A fee set by the commission shall apply to this application. (Refer to 491—Chapter 6 for additional information.)

1.5(6) Season approvals. This form shall contain, at a minimum, a listing of the department heads and racing officials, minimum purse, purse supplements for Iowa-breds, grading system (greyhound racing only), schedule and wagering format, equipment, security plan, certification, and any other information the commission deems necessary for approval. This request must be submitted 45 days prior to the meet. Any changes to the items approved by the commission shall be requested in writing by the licensee and subject to the written approval of the administrator or commission representative before the change occurs.

1.5(7) Manufacturers and distributors license application. This form shall contain at a minimum the full name of the applicant, all ownership interests, balance sheets and profit-and-loss statements for three fiscal years immediately preceding the application, pending legal action, location and physical plant of the applicant, and description of proposed operation. The form may include other information the administrator deems necessary to make a decision on the license application. A license fee of \$1,000 for a distributor's license and a license fee of \$250 for a manufacturer's license shall accompany this application. (Refer to 491—Chapter 11 for additional information.)

1.5(8) Advance deposit wagering license application. This form shall contain at a minimum the full name of the applicant, all ownership interests, balance sheets and profit-and-loss statements for three fiscal years immediately preceding the application, pending legal action, location and physical plant of the applicant, and description of proposed operation. The form may include other information the administrator deems necessary to make a decision on the license application. A license fee of \$1,000 shall accompany this application. (Refer to 491—Chapter 8 for additional information.)

1.5(9) Asset/stock purchase form for commission approval. This form shall contain at a minimum the full name of the applicant, all ownership interests, balance sheets and profit-and-loss statements for three fiscal years immediately preceding the application, pending legal action, location and physical plant of the applicant, and description of proposed operation. The form may include other information the administrator deems necessary to make a decision.

1.5(10) Sports wagering for excursion gambling boat, gambling structure or racetrack enclosure application. This form shall contain, at a minimum, the full name of the applicant, disclosure of agreements involving sports wagering, a guarantee bond in an amount as determined by the commission, and a notarized certification of truthfulness. The applicant shall pay a nonrefundable application fee in the amount of \$45,000 to the commission.

1.5(11) Renewal application for sports wagering for excursion gambling boat, gambling structure or racetrack enclosure. This form shall contain, at a minimum, the full name of the applicant, a \$10,000 annual fee, disclosure of agreements involving sports wagering, sports wagering operations, internal controls, a guarantee bond in an amount as determined by the commission, a gambling treatment program, and a notarized certification of truthfulness. The form may include other information the commission deems necessary to make a decision on the license application.

1.5(12) Advance deposit sports wagering operator application. This form shall contain, at a minimum, the full name of the applicant, all ownership interests, balance sheets and profit-and-loss statements for three fiscal years immediately preceding the application, pending legal action, agreement with licensed facility or description of proposed operation, a gambling treatment program, and a notarized certification of truthfulness. The form may include other information the commission deems necessary to make a decision on the license application.

1.5(13) Internet fantasy sports contest application. This form shall contain, at a minimum, the full name of the applicant, board members, all ownership interests, balance sheets and profit-and-loss statements for the fiscal year immediately preceding the application, pending legal action, proof of satisfactory segregation of internet fantasy sports contest player contest funds as determined by the commission, a description of the proposed operation and a notarized certification of truthfulness. The

form may include other information the commission deems necessary to make a decision on the license application.

[ARC 1506C, IAB 6/25/14, effective 7/30/14; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—1.6(99D,99F) Limitation on location and number of racetracks and excursion gambling boats. Rescinded IAB 9/29/04, effective 11/3/04.

491—1.7(99D,99F) Criteria for granting licenses, renewing licenses, and determining race dates. The commission sets forth the following criteria which the commission will consider when deciding whether to issue a license to conduct racing or gaming or sports wagering in Iowa. The various criteria may not have the same importance in each instance, and other factors may present themselves in the consideration of an application for a license. The criteria are not listed in order of priority. After the initial consideration for issuing a license, applicable criteria need only be considered when an applicant has demonstrated a deficiency.

1.7(1) Compliance. The commission will consider whether or not the applicant is and has been in compliance with the terms and conditions specified in Iowa Code section 99D.9 or 99F.4. The commission will also consider whether the proposed facility is in compliance with applicable state and local laws regarding fire, health, construction, zoning, and other similar matters.

1.7(2) Gaming integrity. The commission will consider whether the proposed operation would ensure that gaming and sports wagering are conducted with a high degree of integrity in Iowa and that the officers, directors, partners, or shareholders of the operation are of good repute and moral character. The commission shall decide what weight and effect evidence about an officer, director, partner, or shareholder should have in the determination of whether there is substantial evidence that the individual is not of good reputation and character. For the purposes of this chapter, the term “directors” shall also include managers of limited liability companies and the term “shareholders” shall also include members of limited liability companies.

1.7(3) Economic impact and development. The commission will consider:

a. The amount of revenue to be provided by the proposed facility to the state and local communities through direct taxation on the facility’s operation and indirect revenues from tourism, ancillary businesses, creation of new industry, and taxes on employees and patrons. The commission may engage an independent firm proficient in market feasibility studies in the industry for specific analysis of any application to determine the potential market of any proposed facility as well as the impact on existing licensees.

b. The level of financial and other support the proposed operation will provide to the community in order to improve the quality of life of the residents of the community.

c. The viability and overall net benefit of the proposed operation to the state gaming industry, taking into consideration:

(1) Investment versus projected adjusted gross revenue.

(2) Impact on existing operators’ adjusted gross revenue versus existing operators’ ratio of adjusted gross revenue to investment.

(3) Ratio of equity to total investment and whether the proposed project is adequately and properly financed.

(4) Percent of projected adjusted gross revenue from underserved markets.

(5) Percent of projected adjusted gross revenue from existing Iowa operators.

(6) Stability and reliability of out-of-state market(s).

d. The benefits to Iowa tourism.

e. The number and quality of employment opportunities for Iowans.

f. The development and sale of Iowa products.

g. The number and types of developments and amenities associated with the proposed operation in addition to the gaming floor.

1.7(4) Efficient and safe operation. The commission will consider whether the proposed facility is planned in a manner that promotes efficient and safe operation of all aspects of the facility including

providing adequate security for employees and patrons. Adequate employment to serve patrons' needs, facility scope and design, parking facilities, access to cashier windows, concessions, and restrooms will be considered.

1.7(5) Community support. The commission will consider support for the proposed project within the community in which a proposed facility is to be located.

1.7(6) Nurture of the racing industry. The commission will consider whether the proposed racetrack operation would serve to nurture, promote, develop, and improve the racing industry in Iowa and provide high-quality racing in Iowa. The commission will also consider if the proposed racetrack operation will maximize purses and is beneficial to Iowa breeders.

1.7(7) Other factors. The commission will consider such other factors as may arise in the circumstances presented by a particular application.

[ARC 8029B, IAB 8/12/09, effective 9/16/09; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—1.8(17A,99D,99F) Granting of a waiver. For purposes of this rule, a waiver or variance means action by the commission that suspends in whole or in part the requirements or provisions of a rule as applied to an identified entity on the basis of the particular circumstances of that entity. For simplicity, the term "waiver" shall include both a waiver and a variance.

1.8(1) Scope of rule. This rule outlines generally applicable standards and a uniform process for the granting of a waiver from rules adopted by the commission in situations where no other more specifically applicable law provides for waivers. To the extent another more specific provision of law governs the issuance of a waiver from a particular rule, the more specific provision shall supersede this rule with respect to any waiver from that rule.

1.8(2) Applicability of rule. The commission may grant a waiver from a rule only if the commission has jurisdiction over the rule and the requested waiver is consistent with applicable statutes, constitutional provisions, or other provisions of law. The commission may not waive requirements created or duties imposed by statute.

1.8(3) Criteria for waiver. In response to a petition completed pursuant to subrule 1.8(5), the commission may in its sole discretion issue an order waiving in whole or in part the requirements of a rule if the commission finds, based on clear and convincing evidence, all of the following:

- a. The application of the rule would impose an undue hardship on the entity for whom the waiver is requested;
- b. The waiver from the requirements of the rule in the specific case would not prejudice the substantial legal rights of any entity;
- c. The provisions of the rule subject to the petition for a waiver are not specifically mandated by statute or another provision of law; and
- d. Substantially equal protection of public health, safety, and welfare will be afforded by a means other than that prescribed in the particular rule for which the waiver is requested.

1.8(4) Filing of petition. A petition for a waiver must be submitted in writing to the commission as follows:

- a. *License application.* If the petition relates to a license application, the petition shall be made in accordance with the filing requirements for the license in question.
- b. *Contested cases.* If the petition relates to a pending contested case, the petition shall be filed in the contested case proceeding, using the caption of the contested case.
- c. *Other.* If the petition does not relate to a license application or a pending contested case, the petition may be submitted to the administrator.

1.8(5) Content of petition. A petition for waiver shall include the following information where applicable and known to the requester:

- a. The name, address, and telephone number of the person or entity for whom a waiver is being requested, and the case number of any related contested case.
- b. A description and citation of the specific rule from which a waiver is requested.
- c. The specific waiver requested, including the precise scope and duration.

d. The relevant facts that the petitioner believes would justify a waiver under each of the four criteria described in subrule 1.8(3). This statement shall include a signed statement from the petitioner attesting to the accuracy of the facts provided in the petition, and a statement of reasons that the petitioner believes will justify a waiver.

e. A history of any prior contacts between the commission and the petitioner relating to the regulated activity or license affected by the proposed waiver, including a description of each affected license held by the requester, any notices of violation, contested case hearings, or investigative reports relating to the regulated activity or license within the last five years.

f. Any information known to the requester regarding the commission's treatment of similar cases.

g. The name, address, and telephone number of any public agency or political subdivision which also regulates the activity in question, or which might be affected by the grant of a waiver.

h. The name, address, and telephone number of any person or entity who would be adversely affected by the grant of a waiver.

i. The name, address, and telephone number of any person with knowledge of the relevant facts relating to the proposed waiver.

j. Signed releases of information authorizing persons with knowledge regarding the request to furnish the commission with information relevant to the waiver.

1.8(6) Additional information. Prior to issuing an order granting or denying a waiver, the commission may request additional information from the petitioner relative to the petition and surrounding circumstances. If the petition was not filed in a contested case, the commission may, on its own motion or at the petitioner's request, schedule a telephonic or in-person meeting between the petitioner and the administrator, a committee of the commission, or a quorum of the commission.

1.8(7) Notice. The commission shall acknowledge a petition upon receipt. The commission shall ensure that notice of the pendency of the petition and a concise summary of its contents have been provided to all persons to whom notice is required by any provision of law, within 30 days of the receipt of the petition. In addition, the commission may give notice to other persons.

To accomplish this notice provision, the commission may require the petitioner to serve the notice on all persons to whom notice is required by any provision of law, and provide a written statement to the commission attesting that notice has been provided.

1.8(8) Hearing procedures. The provisions of Iowa Code sections 17A.10 to 17A.18A regarding contested case hearings shall apply to any petition for a waiver filed within a contested case and shall otherwise apply to agency proceedings for a waiver only when the commission so provides by rule or order or is required to do so by statute.

1.8(9) Ruling. An order granting or denying a waiver shall be in writing and shall contain a reference to the particular person and rule or portion thereof to which the order pertains, a statement of the relevant facts, reasons upon which the action is based, and a description of the precise scope and duration of the waiver if one is issued.

1.8(10) Board discretion. The final decision on whether the circumstances justify the granting of a waiver shall be made at the sole discretion of the commission, upon consideration of all relevant factors. Each petition for a waiver shall be evaluated by the commission based on the unique, individual circumstances set out in the petition.

1.8(11) Burden of persuasion. The burden of persuasion rests with the petitioner to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the commission should exercise its discretion to grant a waiver from a commission rule.

1.8(12) Narrowly tailored exception. A waiver, if granted, shall provide the narrowest exception possible to the provisions of a rule.

1.8(13) Administrative deadlines. When the rule from which a waiver is sought establishes administrative deadlines, the commission shall balance the special individual circumstances of the petitioner with the overall goal of uniform treatment of all similarly situated persons.

1.8(14) Conditions. The commission may place any condition on a waiver that the commission finds desirable to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

1.8(15) Time period of waiver. A waiver shall not be permanent unless the petitioner can show that a temporary waiver would be impracticable. If a temporary waiver is granted, there is no automatic right to renewal. At the sole discretion of the commission, a waiver may be renewed if the commission finds that grounds for the waiver continue to exist.

1.8(16) Time for ruling. The commission shall grant or deny a petition for a waiver as soon as practicable but, in any event, shall do so within 120 days of its receipt, unless the petitioner agrees to a later date. However, if a petition is filed in a contested case, the commission shall grant or deny the petition no later than the time at which the final decision in that contested case is issued.

1.8(17) When deemed denied. Failure of the commission to grant or deny a petition within the required time period shall be deemed a denial of that petition by the commission. However, the commission shall remain responsible for issuing an order denying a waiver.

1.8(18) Service of order. Within seven days of its issuance, any order issued under this rule shall be transmitted to the petitioner or the person to whom the order pertains and to any other person entitled to such notice by any provision of law.

1.8(19) Public availability. All orders granting or denying a waiver petition shall be indexed, filed, and available for public inspection as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.3. Petitions for a waiver and orders granting or denying a waiver petition are public records under Iowa Code chapter 22. Some petitions or orders may contain information the commission is authorized or required to keep confidential. The commission may accordingly redact confidential information from petitions or orders prior to public inspection.

1.8(20) Summary reports. Semiannually, the commission shall prepare a summary report identifying the rules for which a waiver has been granted or denied, the number of times a waiver was granted or denied for each rule, a citation to the statutory provisions implemented by these rules, and a general summary of the reasons justifying the commission's actions on waiver requests. If practicable, the report shall detail the extent to which the granting of a waiver has affected the general applicability of the rule itself. Copies of this report shall be available for public inspection and shall be provided semiannually to the administrative rules coordinator and the administrative rules review committee.

1.8(21) Cancellation of a waiver. A waiver issued by the commission pursuant to this rule may be withdrawn, canceled, or modified if, after appropriate notice and hearing, the commission issues an order finding any of the following:

- a. The petitioner or the person who was the subject of the waiver order withheld or misrepresented material facts relevant to the propriety or desirability of the waiver;
- b. The alternative means for ensuring that the public health, safety, and welfare will be adequately protected after issuance of the waiver order have been demonstrated to be insufficient; or
- c. The subject of the waiver order has failed to comply with all conditions contained in the order.

1.8(22) Violations. Violation of a condition in a waiver order shall be treated as a violation of the particular rule for which the waiver was granted. As a result, the recipient of a waiver under this rule who violates a condition of the waiver may be subject to the same remedies or penalties as a person who violates the rule at issue.

1.8(23) Defense. After the commission issues an order granting a waiver, the order is a defense within its terms and the specific facts indicated therein for the person to whom the order pertains in any proceeding in which the rule in question is sought to be invoked.

1.8(24) Judicial review. Judicial review of the commission's decision to grant or deny a waiver petition may be taken in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 17A.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 17A.9A and Iowa Code chapters 99D and 99F.

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[Filed ARC 1506C (Notice ARC 1393C, IAB 4/2/14), IAB 6/25/14, effective 7/30/14]
[Filed ARC 2927C (Notice ARC 2801C, IAB 11/9/16), IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17]
 [Filed Emergency ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19]
[Filed ARC 5016C (Amended Notice ARC 4807C, IAB 12/18/19; Notice ARC 4617C, IAB 8/28/19),
 IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

[◊] Two or more ARCs

¹ Effective date of Item 1, subrule 1.6(4), delayed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held September 8, 1998, until the adjournment of the 1999 Session of the General Assembly.

² Effective date of 1.8 delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held March 10, 2000.

CHAPTER 3 FAIR INFORMATION PRACTICES

The racing and gaming commission adopts, with the following exceptions and amendments, rules of the Governor's Task Force on Uniform Rules of Agency Procedure relating to fair information practices which are printed in the first volume of the Iowa Administrative Code.

491—3.1(17A,22) Definitions. As used in this chapter:

“*Agency*.” In lieu of the words “(official or body issuing these rules)”, insert “racing and gaming commission”.

491—3.3(17A,22) Requests for access to records.

3.3(1) Location of record. In lieu of the words “(insert agency head)”, insert “Administrator”. In lieu of the words “(insert agency name and address)”, insert “Racing and Gaming Commission, 1300 Des Moines Street, Suite 100, Des Moines, Iowa 50309”.

3.3(2) Office hours. In lieu of the words “(insert customary office hours, and if agency does not have customary office hours of at least thirty hours per week, insert hours specified in Iowa Code section 22.4)”, insert “8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday except legal holidays”.

3.3(7) Fees.

c. *Supervisory fee.* In lieu of the words “(specify time period)”, insert “30 minutes”.

[ARC 0734C, IAB 5/15/13, effective 6/19/13]

491—3.6(17A,22) Procedure by which additions, dissents, or objections may be entered into certain records. In lieu of the words “(designate office)”, insert “racing and gaming commission”.

491—3.9(17A,22) Disclosures without the consent of the subject.

3.9(1) Open records are routinely disclosed without the consent of the subject.

3.9(2) To the extent allowed by law, disclosure of confidential records may occur without the consent of the subject. Following are instances where disclosure, if lawful, will generally occur without notice to the subject:

a. For a routine use as defined in rule 491—3.10(17A, 22) or in the notice for a particular record system.

b. To a recipient who has provided the agency with advance written assurance that the record will be used solely as a statistical research or reporting record, provided that the record is transferred in a form that does not identify the subject.

c. To another government agency or to an instrumentality of any governmental jurisdiction within or under the control of the United States for a civil or criminal law enforcement activity if the activity is authorized by law, and if an authorized representative of such government agency or instrumentality has submitted a written request to the agency specifying the record desired and the law enforcement activity for which the record is sought.

d. To an individual pursuant to a showing of compelling circumstances affecting the health or safety of any individual if a notice of the disclosure is transmitted to the last known address of the subject.

e. To the legislative services agency under Iowa Code section 2A.3.

f. Disclosures in the course of employee disciplinary proceedings.

g. In response to a court order or subpoena.

491—3.10(17A,22) Routine use. “*Routine use*” means the disclosure of a record without the consent of the subject or subjects, for a purpose which is compatible with the purpose for which the record was collected. It includes disclosures required to be made by statute other than the public records law, Iowa Code chapter 22.

3.10(1) To the extent allowed by law, the following uses are considered routine uses of all agency records:

- a. Disclosure to those officers, employees, and agents of the agency who have a need for the record in the performance of their duties. The custodian of the record may upon request of any officer, employee, or on the custodian's own initiative, determine what constitutes legitimate need to use confidential records.
- b. Disclosure of information indicating an apparent violation of the law to appropriate law enforcement authorities for investigation and possible criminal prosecution, civil court action, or regulatory order.
- c. Transfers of information within the agency, to other state agencies, or to local units of government as appropriate to administer the program for which the information is collected.
- d. Information released to staff of federal and state entities for audit purposes or for purposes of determining whether the agency is operating a program lawfully.
- e. Any disclosure specifically authorized by the statute under which the record was collected or maintained.
- f. Information transferred to any originating agency when racing and gaming commission has completed the authorized audit, investigation, or inspection.
- g. Information reported pursuant to Iowa Code sections 99E.8 and 99F.12 to any sports team or governing body having jurisdiction over sports teams.

3.10(2) Reserved.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—3.11(17A,22) Consensual disclosure of confidential records.

3.11(1) Consent to disclosure by a subject individual. To the extent permitted by law, the subject may consent in writing to agency disclosure of confidential records as provided in rule 491—3.7(17A,22).

3.11(2) Complaints to public officials. A letter from a subject of a confidential record to a public official which seeks the official's intervention on behalf of the subject in a matter that involves the agency may to the extent permitted by law be treated as an authorization to release sufficient information about the subject to the official to resolve the matter.

3.11(3) Sharing information. Notwithstanding any statutory confidentiality provision, the agency may share information with the child support recovery unit and the college student aid commission through manual or automated means for the sole purpose of identifying licensees or applicants subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 252J, 261 or 598.

491—3.12(17A,22) Release to subject.

3.12(1) A written request to review confidential records may be filed by the subject of the record as provided in rule 491—3.6(17A,22). The commission need not release the following records to the subject:

- a. The identity of a person providing information to the agency need not be disclosed directly or indirectly to the subject of the information when the information is authorized to be held confidential pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7(18) or other provision of law.
- b. Records need not be disclosed to the subject when they are the work product of an attorney or otherwise privileged.
- c. Investigative reports may be withheld from the subject, except as required by the Iowa Code. (See Iowa Code section 22.7(5))
- d. As otherwise authorized by law.

3.12(2) Where a record has multiple subjects with interest in the confidentiality of the record, the commission may take reasonable steps to protect confidential information relating to another subject.

491—3.13(17A,22) Availability of records.

3.13(1) Agency records are open for public inspection and copying unless otherwise provided by rule or law.

3.13(2) Confidential records. The following records may be withheld from public inspection. Records are listed by category, according to the legal basis for withholding them from public inspection.

- a. Sealed bids received prior to the time set for public opening of bids. (Iowa Code section 72.3)
- b. Tax records made available to the agency. (Iowa Code sections 422.20 and 422.72)
- c. Exempt records under Iowa Code section 22.7.
- d. Minutes of closed meetings of a government body. (Iowa Code section 21.5(4))
- e. Identifying details in final orders, decisions and opinions to the extent required to prevent a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy or trade secrets under Iowa Code section 17A.3(1) "d."
- f. Those portions of commission staff manuals, instructions or other statements issued which set forth criteria or guidelines to be used by commission staff in auditing, in making inspections, in settling commercial disputes or negotiating commercial arrangements, or in the selection or handling of cases, such as operational tactics or allowable tolerances or criteria for the defense, prosecution or settlement of cases, when disclosure of these statements would:
 - (1) Enable law violators to avoid detection;
 - (2) Facilitate disregard of requirements imposed by law; or
 - (3) Give a clearly improper advantage to persons who are in an adverse position to the agency. (Iowa Code sections 17A.2 and 17A.3)
- g. Records which constitute attorney work product, attorney-client communications, or which are otherwise privileged. Attorney work product is confidential under Iowa Code sections 22.7(4), 622.10 and 622.11, Iowa R.C.P. 1.503, the rules of evidence, the Code of Professional Responsibility, and case law.
- h. Criminal investigative reports. (Iowa Code section 22.7(5))
- i. Information gathered during an investigation during pendency of the investigation or information requested for inspection by the commission or a representative of the commission. (Iowa Code sections 99D.7(9), 99D.19(3), 99E.3(2), 99E.8(2), 99F.4(6), 99F.12(2), and 99F.12(4))
- j. Personnel files and employee records. Information required for tax withholding, information concerning employee benefits, affirmative action reports, and other information concerning the employer-employee relationship. Some of this information is confidential under Iowa Code section 22.7(11).
- k. Security plans, surveillance system plans and records, network audits, internal controls, and compliance records of the licensees that are made available to the commission that would enable law violators to avoid detection and give a clearly improper advantage to persons who are in an adverse position to the agency. (Iowa Code sections 17A.2, 17A.3, 22.7(18), 99D.19(3), 99E.8(4), 99F.12(2) "b" and 99F.12(4))
- l. Promotional play receipts records and marketing expenses. (Iowa Code sections 99D.19(3), 99E.8(4) and 99F.12(4))
- m. Patron and customer records. (Iowa Code sections 99D.19(3), 99E.8(4) and 99F.12(4))
- n. Supplemental schedules to the certified audit that are obtained by the commission in connection with the annual audit under Iowa Code sections 99D.20, 99E.9 and 99F.13. (Iowa Code sections 99D.19(3) and 99F.12(4))
- o. Names, social security numbers and any other personally identifiable information regarding persons who have voluntarily excluded themselves and are a part of the interactive Internet site maintained by the commission. (Iowa Code sections 99D.7(23) and 99F.4(22) as amended by 2018 Iowa Acts, House File 2349)
[ARC 3608C, IAB 1/31/18, effective 3/7/18; ARC 4378C, IAB 3/27/19, effective 5/1/19; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—3.14(17A,22) Personally identifiable information. The commission maintains systems of records which contain personally identifiable information.

3.14(1) Board of stewards or gaming board hearings and contested case records. Records are maintained in paper and computer files and contain names and identifying numbers of people involved. Evidence and documents submitted as a result of a hearing are contained in the board of stewards or gaming board hearing or contested case records as well as summary lists of enforcement activities.

Records are collected by authority of Iowa Code chapters 99D, 99E and 99F. None of the information stored in a data processing system is compared with information in any other data processing system.

3.14(2) Occupational licensing. Records associated with occupational licensing conducted under Iowa Code chapters 99D, 99E and 99F are maintained by this commission. The licensing system of records includes numerous files and crossfiles which include but are not limited to: computer storage of licensing records and photos, fingerprint cards, and license applications. The records associated with occupational licenses, which contain personally identifiable information, are open for public inspection only upon the approval of the administrator or the administrator's designee. The information stored in a data processing system is not compared with information in any other data processing system.

3.14(3) List of contested cases and stewards' hearings. The commission may utilize a listing of contested case and stewards' hearings furnished by a national organization and provide individually identifiable information to that organization. The list is used for purposes delineated in Iowa Code chapter 99D.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 22.11 and chapters 99D and 17A.

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IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 4
CONTESTED CASES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS

[Prior to 11/19/86, Racing Commission[693]]

[Prior to 11/18/87, Racing and Gaming Division[195]]

491—4.1(17A) Scope and applicability. This chapter applies to contested case proceedings conducted by the racing and gaming commission. The chapter shall also apply to gaming boards' and board of stewards' proceedings and gaming representatives' actions.

491—4.2(17A) Definitions. Except where otherwise specifically defined by law:

“*Board of stewards*” means a board established by the administrator to review conduct by occupational and pari-mutuel licensees that may constitute violations of the rules and statutes relating to pari-mutuel racing. The administrator may serve as a board of one.

“*Commission*” means the racing and gaming commission.

“*Contested case*” means a proceeding defined by Iowa Code section 17A.2(5) and includes any matter defined as a no factual dispute contested case under 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, section 14.

“*Gaming board*” means a board established by the administrator to review conduct by occupational, excursion gambling boat, gambling structure, sports wagering, fantasy sports contest and gambling game licensees that may constitute violations of the rules and statutes relating to gaming. The administrator may serve as a board of one.

“*Gaming representative*” means an employee of the commission assigned by the administrator to a licensed pari-mutuel racetrack, excursion gambling boat, or gambling structure to perform the supervisory and regulatory duties of the commission.

“*Issuance*” means the date of mailing of a decision or order or date of delivery if service is by other means unless another date is specified in the order.

“*Party*” means each person or agency named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party.

“*Presiding officer*” means the administrative law judge presiding over a contested case hearing or the commission in cases heard by the commission.

“*Proposed decision*” means the administrative law judge’s recommended findings of fact, conclusions of law, decision, and order in a contested case in which the commission did not preside.

“*Steward*” means a racing official appointed or approved by the commission to perform the supervisory and regulatory duties relating to pari-mutuel racing.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—4.3(17A) Time requirements.

4.3(1) In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these rules or by an applicable statute, the day of the act, event or default from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Legal holidays are prescribed in Iowa Code section 4.1(34).

4.3(2) All documents or papers required to be filed with the commission shall be delivered to any commission office within such time limits as prescribed by law or by rules or orders of the commission. No papers shall be considered filed until actually received by the commission.

4.3(3) For good cause, the presiding officer may extend or shorten the time to take any action, except as precluded by statute. Except for good cause stated in the record, before extending or shortening the time to take any action, the presiding officer shall afford all parties an opportunity to be heard or to file written arguments.

DIVISION I
GAMING REPRESENTATIVE, GAMING BOARD,
AND BOARD OF STEWARDS

491—4.4(99D,99E,99F) Gaming representatives—licensing and regulatory duties.

4.4(1) The gaming representative shall make decisions whether to approve applications for occupational licenses, in accordance with the rules and statutes.

a. Each decision denying a license for an occupational license shall be in writing. The decision must contain a brief explanation of the reason for the decision, including a reference to the statute or rule serving as the basis for the decision.

b. Rescinded IAB 2/5/03, effective 3/12/03.

c. Rescinded IAB 9/29/04, effective 11/3/04.

d. Upon the filing of a timely and perfected appeal, the applicant has the right to a contested case proceeding, as set forth supra in these rules.

4.4(2) The gaming representative or the administrator's designee shall monitor, supervise, and regulate the activities of occupational, pari-mutuel racetrack, sports wagering, fantasy sports contest, gambling game, excursion gambling boat, and gambling structure licensees. A gaming representative or the administrator's designee may investigate any questionable conduct by a licensee for any violation of the rules or statutes. A gaming representative or the administrator's designee may refer an investigation to the gaming board upon suspicion that a licensee or nonlicensee has committed a violation of the rules or statutes.

a. A gaming representative shall make a referral to the gaming board in writing. The referral shall make reference to rules or statutory provisions at issue and provide a factual basis supporting the violation.

b. The gaming representative making the referral to the gaming board, or a designee of the gaming board, shall appear before the gaming board at the hearing to provide any information requested by the board.

4.4(3) A gaming representative or the administrator's designee shall summarily suspend an occupational license when a licensee has been formally arrested or charged with a crime that would disqualify the licensee, if convicted, from holding a license and the gaming representative or the administrator's designee determines that the licensee poses an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare of the patrons, participants, or animals associated with a facility licensed under Iowa Code chapter 99D, 99E or 99F. Upon proof of resolution of a disqualifying criminal charge or formal arrest, regardless of summary suspension of a license, the gaming representative shall take one of the following courses of action:

a. If the license was summarily suspended and the charges are dismissed or the licensee is acquitted of the charges, the gaming representative shall reinstate the license.

b. If the licensee is convicted of the charges, the gaming representative shall deny the license.

c. If the licensee is convicted of a lesser charge, it is at the discretion of the gaming representative whether to reinstate or deny the license pursuant to 491—Chapter 6.

4.4(4) The gaming representative shall revoke the license of a person reported to the commission as having refused drug testing or as having a confirmed positive drug test result for a controlled substance, for a drug test conducted pursuant to Iowa Code section 730.5 or 99F.4(20).

4.4(5) A gaming representative may eject and exclude any person from the premises of a pari-mutuel racetrack, excursion gambling boat, or gambling structure for any reason justified by the rules or statutes. The gaming representative may provide notice of ejection or exclusion orally or in writing. The gaming representative may define the scope of the exclusion to any degree necessary to protect the integrity of racing and gaming in Iowa. The gaming representative may exclude the person for a certain or an indefinite period of time.

4.4(6) The gaming representative may forbid any person from continuing to engage in an activity the representative feels is detrimental to racing or gaming until resolved.

4.4(7) The gaming representative shall have other powers and duties set forth in the statutes and rules, and as assigned by the administrator.

4.4(8) A gaming representative may summarily suspend an occupational licensee in accordance with rule 491—4.47(17A).

[ARC 8029B, IAB 8/12/09, effective 9/16/09; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—4.5(99D,99E,99F) Gaming board—duties. The gaming board conducts informal hearings whenever the board has reasonable cause to believe that a licensee, an occupational licensee, or other persons have committed an act or engaged in conduct which is in violation of statute or commission rules. The hearings precede a contested case hearing and are investigative in nature. The following procedures will apply:

4.5(1) The gaming board shall consist of three gaming representatives, as assigned by the administrator. The administrator has the discretion to create more than one gaming board, to set terms for gaming board members, to assign alternates, and to make any decisions necessary for the efficient and effective operation of the gaming board. A gaming representative who has made a referral to the gaming board shall not sit on the board that makes a decision on the referral.

4.5(2) The administrator may designate an employee to act as gaming board coordinator. The gaming board coordinator shall have the power to assist and advise the gaming board through all aspects of the gaming board hearing process. The gaming board coordinator may review any referral from gaming representatives prior to setting the matter for hearing before the gaming board. The gaming board coordinator, in consultation with the administrator or the administrator's designee, may return the referral to the initiating gaming representative if the information provided appears insufficient to establish a violation. The gaming board coordinator shall otherwise assist the gaming board in setting the matter for hearing.

4.5(3) The gaming board, upon receipt of a referral, may review the referral prior to the hearing. The gaming board may return a referral to the initiating gaming representative on its own motion prior to hearing if the information provided appears insufficient to establish a violation.

4.5(4) Upon finding of reasonable cause, the board shall schedule a hearing to which the license holder shall be summoned for the purpose of investigating suspected or alleged misconduct by the license holder, at which all board members or their appointed representatives shall be present in person or by teleconference. The license holder may request a continuance for good cause in writing not less than 24 hours prior to the hearing except in cases of unanticipated emergencies. The continuance need not necessarily stay any intermediate sanctions.

4.5(5) The notice of hearing given to the license holder shall give adequate notice of the time, place and purpose of the board's hearing and shall specify by number the statutes or rules allegedly violated. If a license holder, after receiving adequate notice of a board meeting, fails to appear as summoned, the license holder will be deemed to have waived any right to appear and present evidence to the board.

4.5(6) The gaming board has complete and total authority to decide all issues concerning the process of the hearing. The gaming board shall recognize witnesses and either question the witnesses or allow them to give a narrative account of the facts relevant to the case. The gaming board has the right to request witnesses or additional documents that have not been submitted by the initiating gaming representative. The licensee has no right to present testimony, cross-examine witnesses, make objections, or present argument, unless specifically authorized by the gaming board.

4.5(7) It is the duty and obligation of every licensee to make full disclosure at a hearing before the board of any knowledge possessed regarding the violation of any rule, regulation or law concerning racing and gaming in Iowa. No person may refuse to testify before the board at any hearing on any relevant matter within the authority of the board, except in the proper exercise of a legal privilege. No person shall falsely testify before the board.

4.5(8) Persons who are not holders of a license or occupational license and who have allegedly violated commission rules or statute, or whose presence at a licensed facility is allegedly undesirable, are subject to the authority of the board and to any penalties, as set forth in rule 491—4.7(99D,99F).

4.5(9) The gaming board has the power to interpret the rules and to decide all questions not specifically covered by them. The board has the power to determine all questions arising with reference to the conduct of gaming, and the authority to decide any question or dispute relating to racing or gaming in compliance with rules promulgated by the commission or policies approved for licensees, and persons participating in licensed racing or gaming agree in so doing to recognize and accept that authority. The board may also suspend the license of any license holder when the board has reasonable

cause to believe that a violation of law or rule has been committed and that the continued performance of that individual in a licensed capacity would be injurious to the best interests of racing or gaming.

4.5(10) The gaming board shall enter a written decision after each hearing. The decision shall find whether there is a violation of the rules or statutes and, if so, shall briefly set forth the legal and factual basis for the finding. The decision shall also establish a penalty for any violation. The gaming board has the authority to impose any penalty as set forth in these rules.

4.5(11) Rescinded IAB 9/29/04, effective 11/3/04.

4.5(12) Upon the filing of a timely and perfected appeal, the licensee has the right to a contested case proceeding, as set forth supra in these rules.

4.5(13) Informal settlements. A licensee may enter into a written stipulation representing an informed mutual consent with a gaming representative. This stipulation must specifically outline the violation and the penalty imposed. Stipulations must be approved by the gaming board. Stipulations are considered final agency action and cannot be appealed.

[ARC 2927C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—4.6(99D,99F) Stewards—licensing and regulatory duties.

4.6(1) The stewards shall make decisions whether to approve applications for occupational licenses, in accordance with the rules and statutes.

a. Each decision denying an application for an occupational license shall be in writing. The decision must contain a brief explanation of the reason for the decision, including a reference to the statute or rule serving as the basis for the decision.

b. Rescinded IAB 2/5/03, effective 3/12/03.

c. An applicant for an occupational license may appeal a decision denying the application. An appeal must be made in writing to the office of the stewards or the commission's office in Des Moines. The appeal must be received within 72 hours of service of the decision. The appeal must contain numbered paragraphs and set forth the name of the person seeking review, the decision to be reviewed, separate assignments of error, clear and concise statement of relevant facts, reference to applicable statutes, rules or other authority, prayer setting forth relief sought and signature, name, address, and telephone number of the person seeking review or that person's representative, or shall be on a form prescribed by the commission.

d. Upon the filing of a timely and perfected appeal, the applicant has the right to a contested case proceeding, as set forth supra in these rules.

4.6(2) The stewards shall monitor, supervise, and regulate the activities of occupational and pari-mutuel racetrack licensees. A steward may investigate any questionable conduct by a licensee for any violation of the rules or statutes. Any steward may refer an investigation to the board of stewards upon suspicion that a licensee or nonlicensee has committed a violation of the rules or statutes.

4.6(3) A steward shall summarily suspend an occupational license when a licensee has been formally arrested or charged with a crime that would disqualify the licensee, if convicted, from holding a license and the steward determines that the licensee poses an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare of the patrons, participants, or animals associated with a facility licensed under Iowa Code chapter 99D or 99F. Upon proof of resolution of a disqualifying criminal charge or formal arrest, regardless of summary suspension of a license, the stewards shall take one of the following courses of action:

a. If the license was summarily suspended and the charges are dismissed or the licensee is acquitted of the charges, the stewards shall reinstate the license.

b. If the licensee is convicted of the charges, the stewards shall deny the license.

c. If the licensee is convicted of a lesser charge, it is at the discretion of the stewards whether to reinstate or deny the license pursuant to 491—Chapter 6.

4.6(4) The stewards may summarily suspend an occupational license in accordance with rule 491—4.47(17A).

4.6(5) Hearings before the board of stewards intended to implement Iowa Code section 99D.7(13) shall be conducted under the following parameters:

a. Upon finding of reasonable cause, the board shall schedule a hearing to which the license holder shall be summoned for the purpose of investigating suspected or alleged misconduct by the license holder. The license holder may request a continuance in writing for good cause not less than 24 hours prior to the hearing except in cases of unanticipated emergencies. The continuance need not necessarily stay any intermediate sanctions.

b. The notice of hearing given to the license holder shall give adequate notice of the time, place and purpose of the board's hearing and shall specify by number the statutes or rules allegedly violated. If a license holder, after receiving adequate notice of a board meeting, fails to appear as summoned, the license holder will be deemed to have waived any right to appear and present evidence to the board.

c. The board has complete and total authority to decide the process of the hearing. The administrator may designate an employee to assist and advise the board of stewards through all aspects of the hearing process. The board shall recognize witnesses and either question the witnesses or allow them to give a narrative account of the facts relevant to the case. The board may request additional documents or witnesses before making a decision. The licensee has no right to present testimony, cross-examine witnesses, make objections, or present argument, unless specifically authorized by the board.

d. It is the duty and obligation of every licensee to make full disclosure at a hearing before the board of any knowledge possessed regarding the violation of any rule, regulation or law concerning racing and gaming in Iowa. No person may refuse to testify before the board at any hearing on any relevant matter within the authority of the board, except in the proper exercise of a legal privilege. No person shall falsely testify before the board.

e. Persons who are not holders of a license or occupational license and who have allegedly violated commission rules or statute, or whose presence at a track is allegedly undesirable, are subject to the authority of the board and to any penalties, as set forth in rule 491—4.7(99D,99F).

f. The board of stewards has the power to interpret the rules and to decide all questions not specifically covered by them. The board of stewards has the power to determine all questions arising with reference to the conduct of racing, and the authority to decide any question or dispute relating to racing in compliance with rules promulgated by the commission or policies approved for licensees, and persons participating in licensed racing or gaming agree in so doing to recognize and accept that authority. The board may also suspend the license of any license holder when the board has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of law or rule has been committed and that the continued performance of that individual in a licensed capacity would be injurious to the best interests of racing or gaming.

g. The board of stewards shall enter a written decision after each hearing. The decision shall state whether there is a violation of the rules or statutes and, if so, shall briefly set forth the legal and factual basis for the finding. The decision shall also establish a penalty for any violation. The board of stewards has the authority to impose any penalty, as set forth in these rules.

h. Rescinded IAB 9/29/04, effective 11/3/04.

i. Upon the filing of a timely and perfected appeal, the licensee has the right to a contested case proceeding, as set forth supra in these rules.

4.6(6) A steward may eject and exclude any person from the premises of a pari-mutuel racetrack, excursion gambling boat, or gambling structure for any reason justified by the rules or statutes. The steward may provide notice of ejection or exclusion orally or in writing. The steward may define the scope of the exclusion to any degree necessary to protect the integrity of racing and gaming in Iowa. The steward may exclude the person for a certain or indefinite period of time.

4.6(7) The stewards shall have other powers and duties set forth in the statutes and rules, and as assigned by the administrator.

4.6(8) Informal settlements. A licensee may enter into a written stipulation representing an informed mutual consent with the stewards. This stipulation must specifically outline the violation and the penalty imposed. Stipulations must be approved by the board of stewards. Stipulations are considered final agency action and cannot be appealed.

[ARC 8029B, IAB 8/12/09, effective 9/16/09]

491—4.7(99D,99E,99F) Penalties (gaming board and board of stewards). All penalties imposed will be promptly reported to the commission and facility or other licensed entity in writing. The board may impose one or more of the following penalties: eject and exclude an individual from a facility; revoke a license; suspend a license for up to five years from the date of the original suspension; place a license on probation; deny a license; impose a fine of up to \$1000; or order a redistribution of a racing purse or the payment of or the withholding of a gaming payout. The board may set the dates for which the suspension must be served. The board may also suspend the license of any person currently under suspension or in bad standing in any other state or jurisdiction by a state racing or gaming commission. If the punishment so imposed is not sufficient, in the opinion of the board, the board shall so report to the commission.

4.7(1) Fines shall be paid within ten calendar days of receipt of the ruling, by the end of business hours, at any commission office. Nonpayment or late payment of a fine may result in an immediate license suspension. All fines are to be paid by the individual assessed the fine.

4.7(2) If the fine is appealed to the board, the appeals process will not stay the fine. The fine will be due as defined in subrule 4.7(1).

4.7(3) If the party is successful in the appeal, the amount of the fine will be refunded to the party as soon as possible after the date the decision is rendered.

4.7(4) Refunds due under subrule 4.7(3) will be mailed to the party's current address on record.

4.7(5) When a racing animal or the holder of an occupational license is suspended by the board at one location, the suspension shall immediately become effective at all other facilities under the jurisdiction of the commission.

[ARC 9987B, IAB 2/8/12, effective 3/14/12; ARC 1456C, IAB 5/14/14, effective 6/18/14; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—4.8(99D,99E,99F) Effect of another jurisdiction's order. The commission or board may take appropriate action against a license holder or other person who has been excluded from a track or gaming establishment in another jurisdiction to exclude that person from any track or gaming establishment under the commission's jurisdiction. Proceedings shall be conducted in the same manner as prescribed by these rules for determining misconduct on Iowa tracks or in gaming establishments and shall be subject to the same appeal procedures.

The commission and stewards shall have discretion to honor rulings from other jurisdictions regarding license suspension or revocation or the eligibility of contestants. Whenever the commission decides to honor an order from another jurisdiction, the commission representatives shall schedule a hearing at which the licensee shall be required to show cause as to why the license should not be suspended or revoked.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—4.9(99D,99E,99F) Service of administrative actions. Any administrative action taken against an applicant or occupational licensee shall be served on the applicant or occupational licensee by personal service or by certified mail with return receipt requested to the last-known address on the application.

4.9(1) If the applicant or licensee is represented by legal counsel, a copy of the written decision shall also be provided to legal counsel by regular mail. However, the applicant or licensee must still be served in accordance with this rule.

4.9(2) If the administrative action involves an alleged medication violation that could result in disqualification of a contestant, the stewards shall provide by regular mail notice of the hearing and all subsequent rulings to the owner of the contestant.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—4.10(99D,99E,99F) Appeals of administrative actions. A license applicant or an occupational licensee may appeal a denial, suspension or ruling. An appeal must be made in writing to the office of the gaming representative or the commission office in Des Moines. An appeal may also be filed by facsimile, electronic mail, or any other method as determined by the administrator. The appeal must be received within 72 hours of service of the decision and is not considered filed until received by the commission. For any appeal of a decision rendered pursuant to 491—paragraph 10.4(4) “d”(3)“1,” the appeal must

be received within 72 hours of any such decision and the standard of review will be abuse of discretion. The appeal must contain numbered paragraphs and set forth the name of the person seeking review; the decision to be reviewed; separate assignments of error; clear and concise statement of relevant facts; reference to applicable statutes, rules or other authority; prayer setting forth relief sought; and signature, name, address, and telephone number of the person seeking review or that person's representative; or shall be on a form prescribed by the commission. If a licensee is granted a stay of a suspension pursuant to 491—4.45(17A) and the ruling is upheld in a contested case proceeding, the board of stewards may reassign the dates of suspension so that the suspension dates are served in the state of Iowa.

[ARC 0734C, IAB 5/15/13, effective 6/19/13; see Delay note at end of chapter; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—4.11 to 4.19 Reserved.

**DIVISION II
CONTESTED CASES**

491—4.20(17A) Requests for contested case proceedings not covered in Division I. Any person or entity claiming an entitlement to a contested case proceeding, which is not otherwise covered by the procedures set forth in Division I, shall file a written request for such a proceeding within the time specified by the particular rules or statutes governing the subject matter or, in the absence of such law, the time specified in the commission action in question.

The request for a contested case proceeding should state the name and address of the requester, identify the specific commission action which is disputed and, if the requester is represented by a lawyer, identify the provisions of law or precedent requiring or authorizing the holding of a contested case proceeding in the particular circumstances involved, and include a short and plain statement of the issues of material fact in dispute.

491—4.21(17A) Notice of hearing.

4.21(1) Delivery. Delivery of the notice of hearing constitutes the commencement of the contested case proceeding. Delivery may be executed by:

- a. Personal service as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure; or
- b. Certified mail, return receipt requested; or
- c. First-class mail; or
- d. Publication, as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure.

4.21(2) Contents. The notice of hearing shall contain the following information:

- a. A statement of the time, place, and nature of the hearing;
- b. A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held;
- c. A reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved;
- d. A short and plain statement of the matters asserted. If the commission or other party is unable to state the matters in detail at the time the notice is served, the initial notice may be limited to a statement of the issues involved. Thereafter, upon application, a more definite and detailed statement shall be furnished;

- e. Identification of all parties including the name, address and telephone number of the person who will act as advocate for the commission or the state and of parties' counsel where known;

- f. Reference to the procedural rules governing conduct of the contested case proceeding;
- g. Reference to the procedural rules governing informal settlement;
- h. Identification of the presiding officer, if known. If not known, a description of who will serve as presiding officer (e.g., agency head, members of multimembered agency head, administrative law judge from the department of inspections and appeals); and

- i. Notification of the time period in which a party may request, pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.11(1) "a" and rule 491—4.22(17A), that the presiding officer be an administrative law judge.

491—4.22(17A) Presiding officer. Contested case hearings may be heard directly by the commission. The commission, or the administrator, shall decide whether it will hear the appeal or whether the appeal will be heard by an administrative law judge who shall serve as the presiding officer. When the appeal is heard by an administrative law judge, the administrative law judge is authorized to issue a proposed decision.

4.22(1) Any party who wishes to request that the presiding officer assigned to render a proposed decision be an administrative law judge employed by the department of inspections and appeals must file a written request within 20 days after service of a notice of hearing which identifies or describes the presiding officer as the commission chair, members of the commission or commission employees.

4.22(2) The administrator may deny the request only upon a finding that one or more of the following apply:

- a. Neither the administrator nor any officer of the commission under whose authority the contested case is to take place is a named party to the proceeding or a real party in interest to that proceeding.
- b. There is a compelling need to expedite issuance of a final decision in order to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.
- c. The case involves significant policy issues of first impression that are inextricably intertwined with the factual issues presented.
- d. The demeanor of the witnesses is likely to be dispositive in resolving the disputed factual issues.
- e. Funds are unavailable to pay the costs of an administrative law judge and an interagency appeal.
- f. The request was not timely filed.
- g. The request is not consistent with a specified statute.

4.22(3) The administrator shall issue a written ruling specifying the grounds for the decision within 20 days after a request for an administrative law judge is filed.

4.22(4) An administrative law judge assigned to act as presiding officer in a contested case shall have a Juris Doctorate degree unless waived by the agency.

4.22(5) Except as provided otherwise by rules 491—4.41(17A) and 491—4.42(17A), all rulings by an administrative law judge acting as presiding officer are subject to appeal to the commission. A party must seek any available intra-agency appeal in order to exhaust adequate administrative remedies.

4.22(6) Unless otherwise provided by law, the commission, when reviewing a proposed decision upon intra-agency appeal, shall have the powers of and shall comply with the provisions of this chapter which apply to presiding officers.

491—4.23(17A) Waiver of procedures. Unless otherwise precluded by law, the parties in a contested case proceeding may waive any provision of this chapter. However, the commission in its discretion may refuse to give effect to such a waiver when it deems the waiver to be inconsistent with the public interest.

491—4.24(17A) Telephone proceedings. The presiding officer may resolve preliminary procedural motions by telephone conference in which all parties have an opportunity to participate. Other telephone proceedings may be held with the consent of all parties. The presiding officer will determine the location of the parties and witnesses for telephone hearings. The convenience of the witnesses or parties, as well as the nature of the case, will be considered when location is chosen.

491—4.25(17A) Disqualification.

4.25(1) A presiding officer or other person shall withdraw from participation in the making of any proposed or final decision in a contested case if that person:

- a. Has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a representative of a party;
- b. Has personally investigated, prosecuted or advocated in connection with that case, the specific controversy underlying that case, another pending factually related contested case, or a pending factually related controversy that may culminate in a contested case involving the same parties;

c. Is subject to the authority, direction or discretion of any person who has personally investigated, prosecuted or advocated in connection with that contested case, the specific controversy underlying that contested case, or a pending factually related contested case or controversy involving the same parties;

d. Has acted as counsel to any person who is a private party to that proceeding within the past two years;

e. Has a personal financial interest in the outcome of the case or any other significant personal interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the case;

f. Has a spouse or relative within the third degree of relationship that:

(1) Is a party to the case, or an officer, director or trustee of a party;

(2) Is a lawyer in the case;

(3) Is known to have an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the case; or

(4) Is likely to be a material witness in the case; or

g. Has any other legally sufficient cause to withdraw from participation in the decision making in that case.

4.25(2) The term “personally investigated” means taking affirmative steps to interview witnesses directly or to obtain documents or other information directly. The term “personally investigated” does not include general direction and supervision of assigned investigators, unsolicited receipt of information which is relayed to assigned investigators, review of another person’s investigative work product in the course of determining whether there is probable cause to initiate a proceeding, or exposure to factual information while performing other commission functions, including fact gathering for purposes other than investigation of the matter which culminates in a contested case. Factual information relevant to the merits of a contested case received by a person who later serves as presiding officer in that case shall be disclosed if required by Iowa Code section 17A.17 and subrules 4.25(3) and 4.39(9).

4.25(3) In a situation where a presiding officer or other person knows of information which might reasonably be deemed to be a basis for disqualification and decides voluntary withdrawal is unnecessary, that person shall submit the relevant information for the record by affidavit and shall provide for the record a statement of the reasons for the determination that withdrawal is unnecessary.

4.25(4) If a party asserts disqualification on any appropriate ground, including those listed in subrule 4.25(1), the party shall file a motion supported by an affidavit pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.17(7). The motion must be filed as soon as practicable after the reason alleged in the motion becomes known to the party. If, during the course of the hearing, a party first becomes aware of evidence of bias or other grounds for disqualification, the party may move for disqualification but must establish the grounds by the introduction of evidence into the record.

If the presiding officer determines that disqualification is appropriate, the presiding officer or other person shall withdraw. If the presiding officer determines that withdrawal is not required, the presiding officer shall enter an order to that effect. A party asserting disqualification may seek an interlocutory appeal under rule 491—4.41(17A) and seek a stay under rule 491—4.45(17A).

491—4.26(17A) Consolidation—severance.

4.26(1) *Consolidation.* The presiding officer may consolidate any or all matters at issue in two or more contested case proceedings where (a) the matters at issue involve common parties or common questions of fact or law; (b) consolidation would expedite and simplify consideration of the issues involved; and (c) consolidation would not adversely affect the rights of any of the parties to those proceedings.

4.26(2) *Severance.* The presiding officer may, for good cause shown, order any contested case proceedings or portions thereof severed.

491—4.27(17A) Pleadings.

4.27(1) Pleadings, other than the notice of appeal, will not be required in appeals from a licensing decision by a gaming representative, gaming board, or board of stewards. However, pleadings may be required in other contested cases or as ordered by the presiding officer.

4.27(2) Petition.

a. Any petition required in a contested case proceeding shall be filed within 20 days of delivery of the notice of hearing or subsequent order of the presiding officer, unless otherwise ordered.

- b. A petition shall state in separately numbered paragraphs the following:
- (1) The persons or entities on whose behalf the petition is filed;
 - (2) The particular provisions of statutes and rules involved;
 - (3) The relief demanded and the facts and law relied upon for such relief; and
 - (4) The name, address and telephone number of the petitioner and the petitioner's attorney, if any.

4.27(3) Answer. An answer shall be filed within 20 days of service of the petition unless otherwise ordered. A party may move to dismiss or apply for a more definite and detailed statement when appropriate.

An answer shall show on whose behalf it is filed and specifically admit, deny, or otherwise answer all material allegations of the pleading to which it responds. It shall state any facts deemed to show an affirmative defense and contain as many additional defenses as the pleader may claim.

An answer shall state the name, address and telephone number of the person filing the answer, the person or entity on whose behalf it is filed, and the attorney representing that person, if any.

Any allegation in the petition not denied in the answer is considered admitted. The presiding officer may refuse to consider any defense not raised in the answer that could have been raised on the basis of facts known when the answer was filed if any party would be prejudiced.

4.27(4) Amendment. Any notice of appeal, notice of hearing, petition, or other charging document may be amended before a responsive pleading has been filed. Amendments to pleadings after a responsive pleading has been filed and to an answer may be allowed with the consent of the other parties or in the discretion of the presiding officer who may impose terms or grant a continuance.

491—4.28(17A) Service and filing of pleadings and other papers.

4.28(1) When service required. Except where otherwise provided by law, every pleading, motion, document, or other paper filed in a contested case proceeding and every paper relating to discovery in such a proceeding shall be served upon each of the parties of record to the proceeding, including the person designated as advocate or prosecutor for the state or the commission, simultaneously with their filing. Except for the original notice of hearing and an application for rehearing as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.16(2), the party filing a document is responsible for service on all parties.

4.28(2) Service—how made. Service upon a party represented by an attorney shall be made upon the attorney unless otherwise ordered. Service is made by delivery or by mailing a copy to the person's last-known address. Service by mail is complete upon mailing, except where otherwise specifically provided by statute, rule, or order.

4.28(3) Filing—when required. After the notice of hearing, all pleadings, motions, documents or other papers in a contested case proceeding shall be filed with the commission at 1300 Des Moines Street, Suite 100, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. All pleadings, motions, documents or other papers that are required to be served upon a party shall be filed simultaneously with the commission.

4.28(4) Filing—when made. Except where otherwise provided by law, a document is deemed filed at the time it is delivered to the commission office at 1300 Des Moines Street, Suite 100, Des Moines, Iowa 50309, delivered to an established courier service for immediate delivery to that office, or mailed by first-class mail or state interoffice mail to that office, so long as there is proof of mailing.

4.28(5) Proof of mailing. Proof of mailing includes either: a legible United States Postal Service postmark on the envelope, a certificate of service, a notarized affidavit, or a certification in substantially the following form:

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of Iowa that, on (date of mailing), I mailed copies of (describe document) addressed to the (agency office and address) and to the names and addresses of the parties listed below by depositing the same in (a United States post office mailbox with correct postage properly affixed or state interoffice mail).

(Date) (Signature)

[ARC 0734C, IAB 5/15/13, effective 6/19/13]

491—4.29(17A) Discovery.

4.29(1) Discovery procedures applicable in civil actions are applicable in contested cases. Unless lengthened or shortened by these rules or by order of the presiding officer, time periods for compliance with discovery shall be as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure.

4.29(2) Any motion relating to discovery shall allege that the moving party has previously made a good-faith attempt to resolve the discovery issues involved with the opposing party. Motions in regard to discovery shall be ruled upon by the presiding officer. Opposing parties shall be afforded the opportunity to respond within ten days of the filing of the motion unless the time is shortened as provided in subrule 4.29(1). The presiding officer may rule on the basis of the written motion and any response, or may order argument on the motion.

4.29(3) Evidence obtained in discovery may be used in the contested case proceeding if that evidence would otherwise be admissible in that proceeding.

491—4.30(17A) Subpoenas.**4.30(1) Issuance.**

a. A commission subpoena shall be issued to a party on request. Such a request must be in writing. In the absence of good cause for permitting later action, a request for a subpoena must be received at least three days before the scheduled hearing. The request shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the requesting party.

b. Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, parties are responsible for service of their own subpoenas and payment of witness fees and mileage expenses.

4.30(2) Motion to quash or modify. The presiding officer may quash or modify a subpoena for any lawful reason upon motion in accordance with the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. A motion to quash or modify a subpoena shall be set for argument promptly.

491—4.31(17A) Motions.

4.31(1) No technical form for motions is required. However, prehearing motions must be in writing, state the grounds for relief, and state the relief sought.

4.31(2) Any party may file a written response to a motion within ten days after the motion is served, unless the time period is extended or shortened by rules of the commission or the presiding officer. The presiding officer may consider a failure to respond within the required time period in ruling on a motion.

4.31(3) The presiding officer may schedule oral argument on any motion.

4.31(4) Motions pertaining to the hearing, except motions for summary judgment, must be filed and served at least ten days prior to the date of hearing unless there is good cause for permitting later action or the time for such action is lengthened or shortened by rule of the commission or an order of the presiding officer.

4.31(5) Motions for summary judgment shall comply with the requirements of Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.981 and shall be subject to disposition according to the requirements of that rule to the extent such requirements are not inconsistent with the provisions of this rule or any other provision of law governing the procedure in contested cases.

Motions for summary judgment must be filed and served at least 45 days prior to the scheduled hearing date, or other time period determined by the presiding officer. Any party resisting the motion shall file and serve a resistance within 15 days, unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, from the date a copy of the motion was served. The time fixed for hearing or nonoral submission shall be not less than 20 days after the filing of the motion, unless a shorter time is ordered by the presiding officer. A summary judgment order rendered on all issues in a contested case is subject to rehearing pursuant to rule 491—4.44(17A) and appeal pursuant to rule 491—4.43(17A).

491—4.32(17A) Prehearing conference.

4.32(1) Any party may request a prehearing conference. A written request for prehearing conference or an order for prehearing conference on the presiding officer's own motion shall be filed not less than

seven days prior to the hearing date. A prehearing conference shall be scheduled not less than three business days prior to the hearing date.

Written notice of the prehearing conference shall be given by the commission to all parties. For good cause the presiding officer may permit variances from this rule.

4.32(2) Each party shall bring to the prehearing conference:

a. A final list of the witnesses who the party anticipates will testify at hearing. Witnesses not listed may be excluded from testifying unless there was good cause for the failure to include their names.

b. A final list of exhibits which the party anticipates will be introduced at hearing. Exhibits other than rebuttal exhibits that are not listed may be excluded from admission into evidence unless there was good cause for the failure to include them.

c. Witness or exhibit lists may be amended subsequent to the prehearing conference within the time limits established by the presiding officer at the prehearing conference. Any such amendments must be served on all parties.

4.32(3) In addition to the requirements of subrule 4.32(2), the parties at a prehearing conference may:

- a. Enter into stipulations of law or fact;
- b. Enter into stipulations on the admissibility of exhibits;
- c. Identify matters that the parties intend to request be officially noticed;
- d. Enter into stipulations for waiver of any provision of law; and
- e. Consider any additional matters that will expedite the hearing.

4.32(4) Prehearing conferences shall be conducted by telephone unless otherwise ordered. Parties shall exchange and receive witness and exhibit lists in advance of a telephone prehearing conference.

491—4.33(17A) Continuances. Unless otherwise provided, applications for continuances shall be made to the presiding officer.

4.33(1) A written application for a continuance shall:

- a. Be made at the earliest possible time and no less than seven days before the hearing except in case of unanticipated emergencies;
- b. State the specific reasons for the request; and
- c. Be signed by the requesting party or the party's representative.

An oral application for a continuance may be made if the presiding officer waives the requirement for a written motion. However, a party making such an oral application for a continuance must confirm that request by written application within five days after the oral request unless that requirement is waived by the presiding officer. No application for continuance shall be made or granted without notice to all parties except in an emergency where notice is not feasible. The commission may waive notice of such requests for a particular case or an entire class of cases.

4.33(2) In determining whether to grant a continuance, the presiding officer may consider:

- a. Prior continuances;
- b. The interests of all parties;
- c. The likelihood of informal settlement;
- d. The existence of an emergency;
- e. Any objection;
- f. Any applicable time requirements;
- g. The existence of a conflict in the schedules of counsel, parties, or witnesses;
- h. The timeliness of the request; and
- i. Other relevant factors.

The presiding officer may require documentation of any grounds for continuance.

491—4.34(17A) Withdrawals. A party requesting a contested case proceeding may withdraw that request prior to the hearing only in accordance with commission rules. Unless otherwise provided, a withdrawal shall be with prejudice.

491—4.35(17A) Intervention.

4.35(1) Motion. A motion for leave to intervene in a contested case proceeding shall state the grounds for the proposed intervention, the position and interest of the proposed intervenor, and the possible impact of intervention on the proceeding. A proposed answer or petition in intervention shall be attached to the motion. Any party may file a response within 14 days of service of the motion to intervene unless the time period is extended or shortened by the presiding officer.

4.35(2) When filed. Motion for leave to intervene shall be filed as early in the proceeding as possible to avoid adverse impact on existing parties or the conduct of the proceeding. Unless otherwise ordered, a motion for leave to intervene shall be filed before the prehearing conference, if any, or at least 20 days before the date scheduled for hearing. Any later motion must contain a statement of good cause for the failure to file in a timely manner. Unless inequitable or unjust, an intervenor shall be bound by any agreement, arrangement, or other matter previously raised in the case. Requests by untimely intervenors for continuances which would delay the proceeding will ordinarily be denied.

4.35(3) Grounds for intervention. The movant shall demonstrate that (a) intervention would not unduly prolong the proceedings or otherwise prejudice the rights of existing parties; (b) the movant is likely to be aggrieved or adversely affected by a final order in the proceeding; and (c) the interests of the movant are not adequately represented by existing parties.

4.35(4) Effect of intervention. If appropriate, the presiding officer may order consolidation of the petitions and briefs of different parties whose interests are aligned with each other and limit the number of representatives allowed to participate actively in the proceedings. A person granted leave to intervene is a party to the proceeding. The order granting intervention may restrict the issues that may be raised by the intervenor or otherwise condition the intervenor's participation in the proceeding.

491—4.36(17A) Hearing procedures.

4.36(1) The presiding officer presides at the hearing, and may rule on motions, require briefs, issue a proposed decision, and issue such orders and rulings as will ensure the orderly conduct of the proceedings.

4.36(2) All objections shall be timely made and stated on the record.

4.36(3) Parties have the right to participate or to be represented in all hearings or prehearing conferences related to their case. Partnerships, corporations, or associations may be represented by any member, officer, director, or duly authorized agent. Any party may be represented by an attorney or another person authorized by law.

4.36(4) Subject to terms and conditions prescribed by the presiding officer, parties have the right to introduce evidence on issues of material fact, cross-examine witnesses present at the hearing as necessary for a full and true disclosure of the facts, present evidence in rebuttal, and submit briefs and engage in oral argument.

4.36(5) The presiding officer shall maintain the decorum of the hearing and may refuse to admit or may expel anyone whose conduct is disorderly.

4.36(6) Witnesses may be sequestered during the hearing.

4.36(7) The presiding officer shall conduct the hearing in the following manner:

a. The presiding officer shall give an opening statement briefly describing the nature of the proceedings;

b. The parties shall be given an opportunity to present opening statements;

c. Parties shall present their cases in the sequence determined by the presiding officer;

d. Each witness shall be sworn or affirmed by the presiding officer or the court reporter, and be subject to examination and cross-examination. The presiding officer may limit questioning in a manner consistent with law;

e. When all parties and witnesses have been heard, parties may be given the opportunity to present final arguments.

491—4.37(17A) Evidence.

4.37(1) The presiding officer shall rule on admissibility of evidence and may, where appropriate, take official notice of facts in accordance with all applicable requirements of law.

4.37(2) Stipulation of facts is encouraged. The presiding officer may make a decision based on stipulated facts.

4.37(3) Evidence in the proceeding shall be confined to the issues as to which the parties received notice prior to the hearing unless the parties waive their right to such notice or the presiding officer determines that good cause justifies expansion of the issues. If the presiding officer decides to admit evidence on issues outside the scope of the notice over the objection of a party who did not have actual notice of those issues, that party, upon timely request, shall receive a continuance sufficient to amend pleadings and to prepare on the additional issue.

4.37(4) The party seeking admission of an exhibit must provide opposing parties with an opportunity to examine the exhibit prior to the ruling on its admissibility. Copies of documents should normally be provided to opposing parties.

All exhibits admitted into evidence shall be appropriately marked and be made part of the record.

4.37(5) Any party may object to specific evidence or may request limits on the scope of any examination or cross-examination. Such an objection shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the grounds upon which it is based. The objection, the ruling on the objection, and the reasons for the ruling shall be noted in the record. The presiding officer may rule on the objection at the time it is made or may reserve a ruling until the written decision.

4.37(6) Whenever evidence is ruled inadmissible, the party offering that evidence may submit an offer of proof on the record. The party making the offer of proof for excluded oral testimony shall briefly summarize the testimony or, with permission of the presiding officer, present the testimony. If the excluded evidence consists of a document or exhibit, it shall be marked as part of an offer of proof and inserted in the record.

491—4.38(17A) Default.

4.38(1) If a party fails to appear or participate in a contested case proceeding after proper service of notice, the presiding officer may, if no adjournment is granted, enter a default decision or proceed with the hearing and render a decision in the absence of the party.

4.38(2) Where appropriate and not contrary to law, any party may move for default against a party who has requested the contested case proceeding and has failed to file a required pleading or has failed to appear after proper service.

4.38(3) Default decisions or decisions rendered on the merits after a party has failed to appear or participate in a contested case proceeding become final commission action unless, within 15 days after the date of notification or mailing of the decision, a motion to vacate is filed and served on all parties or an appeal of a decision on the merits is timely initiated within the time provided by rule 491—4.43(17A). A motion to vacate must state all facts relied upon by the moving party which establish that good cause existed for that party's failure to appear or participate at the contested case proceeding. Each fact so stated must be substantiated by at least one sworn affidavit of a person with personal knowledge of each such fact, which affidavit(s) must be attached to the motion.

4.38(4) The time for further appeal of a decision for which a timely motion to vacate has been filed is stayed pending a decision on the motion to vacate.

4.38(5) Properly substantiated and timely filed motions to vacate shall be granted only for good cause shown. The burden of proof as to good cause is on the moving party. Adverse parties shall have ten days to respond to a motion to vacate. Adverse parties shall be allowed to conduct discovery as to the issue of good cause and to present evidence on the issue prior to a decision on the motion, if a request to do so is included in that party's response.

4.38(6) "Good cause" for purposes of this rule shall have the same meaning as "good cause" for setting aside a default judgment under Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.977.

4.38(7) A decision denying a motion to vacate is subject to further appeal within the time limit allowed for further appeal of a decision on the merits in the contested case proceeding. A decision

granting a motion to vacate is subject to interlocutory appeal by the adverse party pursuant to rule 491—4.41(17A).

4.38(8) If a motion to vacate is granted and no timely interlocutory appeal has been taken, the presiding officer shall issue another notice of hearing and the contested case shall proceed accordingly.

4.38(9) A default decision may award any relief consistent with the request for relief made in the petition and embraced in its issues (but, unless the defaulting party has appeared, it cannot exceed the relief demanded).

4.38(10) A default decision may provide either that the default decision is to be stayed pending a timely motion to vacate or that the default decision is to take effect immediately, subject to a request for stay under rule 491—4.45(17A).

491—4.39(17A) Ex parte communication.

4.39(1) Prohibited communications. Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters specifically authorized by statute, following issuance of the notice of hearing, there shall be no communication, directly or indirectly, between the presiding officer and any party or representative of any party or any other person with a direct or indirect interest in such case in connection with any issue of fact or law in the case except upon notice and opportunity for all parties to participate. This does not prohibit persons jointly assigned such tasks from communicating with each other. Nothing in this provision is intended to preclude the presiding officer from communicating with members of the commission or seeking the advice or help of persons other than those with a personal interest in, or those engaged in personally investigating as defined in subrule 4.25(2), prosecuting, or advocating in, either the case under consideration or a pending factually related case involving the same parties as long as those persons do not directly or indirectly communicate to the presiding officer any ex parte communications they have received of a type that the presiding officer would be prohibited from receiving or that furnish, augment, diminish, or modify the evidence in the record.

4.39(2) Prohibitions on ex parte communications commence with the issuance of the notice of hearing in a contested case and continue for as long as the case is pending.

4.39(3) Written, oral or other forms of communication are “ex parte” if made without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

4.39(4) To avoid prohibited ex parte communications, notice must be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give all parties a fair opportunity to participate. Notice of written communication shall be provided in compliance with rule 491—4.28(17A) and may be supplemented by telephone, facsimile, E-mail or other means of notification. Where permitted, oral communications may be initiated through conference telephone call including all parties or their representatives.

4.39(5) Persons who jointly act as presiding officer in a pending contested case may communicate with each other without notice or opportunity for parties to participate.

4.39(6) The administrator or other persons may be present in deliberations or otherwise advise the presiding officer without notice or opportunity for parties to participate as long as they are not disqualified from participating in the making of a proposed or final decision under subrule 4.25(1) or other law and they comply with subrule 4.39(1).

4.39(7) Communications with the presiding officer involving scheduling or procedural matters uncontested do not require notice or opportunity for parties to participate. Parties should notify other parties prior to initiating such contact with the presiding officer when feasible, and shall notify other parties when seeking to continue hearings or other deadlines pursuant to rule 491—4.33(17A).

4.39(8) Disclosure of prohibited communications. A presiding officer who receives a prohibited ex parte communication during the pendency of a contested case must initially determine if the effect of the communication is so prejudicial that the presiding officer should be disqualified. If the presiding officer determines that disqualification is warranted, a copy of any prohibited written communication, all written responses to the communication, a written summary stating the substance of any prohibited oral or other communication not available in written form for disclosure, all responses made, and the identity of each person from whom the presiding officer received a prohibited ex parte communication shall be submitted for inclusion in the record under seal by protective order (or disclosed). If the presiding officer determines

that disqualification is not warranted, such documents shall be submitted for inclusion in the record and served on all parties. Any party desiring to rebut the prohibited communication must be allowed the opportunity to do so upon written request filed within ten days after notice of the communication.

4.39(9) Promptly after being assigned to serve as presiding officer on a hearing panel, as a member of a full board hearing, on an intra-agency appeal, or other basis, a presiding officer shall disclose to all parties material factual information received through ex parte communication prior to such assignment unless the factual information has already been or shortly will be disclosed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.13(2) or through discovery. Factual information contained in an investigative report or similar document need not be separately disclosed by the presiding officer as long as such documents have been or will shortly be provided to the parties.

4.39(10) The presiding officer may render a proposed or final decision imposing appropriate sanctions for violations of this rule including default, a decision against the offending party, censure, or suspension, or revocation of the privilege to practice before the commission. Violation of ex parte communication prohibitions by commission personnel shall be reported to the administrator for possible sanctions including censure, suspension, dismissal, or other disciplinary action.

491—4.40(17A) Recording costs. Upon request, the commission shall provide a copy of the whole or any portion of the record at cost. The cost of preparing a copy of the record or of transcribing the hearing record shall be paid by the requesting party.

Parties who request that a hearing be recorded by certified shorthand reporters rather than by electronic means shall bear the cost of that recordation, unless otherwise provided by law.

491—4.41(17A) Interlocutory appeals. Upon written request of a party or on its own motion, the commission may review an interlocutory order of the presiding officer. In determining whether to do so, the commission shall weigh the extent to which its granting the interlocutory appeal would expedite final resolution of the case and the extent to which review of that interlocutory order by the commission at the time it reviews the proposed decision of the presiding officer would provide an adequate remedy. Any request for interlocutory review must be filed within 14 days of issuance of the challenged order, but no later than the time for compliance with the order or the date of hearing, whichever is first.

491—4.42(17A) Final decision.

4.42(1) When the commission presides over the reception of evidence at the hearing, its decision is a final decision.

4.42(2) When the commission does not preside at the reception of evidence, the presiding officer shall make a proposed decision. The proposed decision becomes the final decision of the commission without further proceedings unless there is an appeal to, or review on motion of, the commission within the time provided in rule 491—4.43(17A).

4.42(3) The commission has the authority to deny, suspend, or revoke any license applied for or issued by the commission or to fine a licensee or a holder of an occupational license.

491—4.43(17A) Appeals and review.

4.43(1) Appeal by party. Any adversely affected party may appeal a proposed decision to the commission within 10 days after issuance of the proposed decision.

4.43(2) Review. The commission may initiate review of a proposed decision on its own motion at any time within 30 days following the issuance of such a decision.

4.43(3) Notice of appeal. An appeal of a proposed decision is initiated by filing a timely notice of appeal with the commission. The notice of appeal must be signed by the appealing party or a representative of that party and contain a certificate of service. The notice shall specify:

- a. The parties initiating the appeal;
- b. The proposed decision or order appealed from;
- c. The specific findings or conclusions to which exception is taken and any other exceptions to the decision or order;

- d. The relief sought;
- e. The grounds for relief.

4.43(4) Requests to present additional evidence. A party may request the taking of additional evidence only by establishing that the evidence is material, that good cause existed for the failure to present the evidence at the hearing, and that the party has not waived the right to present the evidence. A written request to present additional evidence must be filed with the notice of appeal or, by a nonappealing party, within 14 days of service of the notice of appeal. The commission may remand a case to the presiding officer for further hearing or may itself preside at the taking of additional evidence.

4.43(5) Scheduling. The commission shall issue a schedule for consideration of the appeal.

4.43(6) Briefs and arguments. Unless otherwise ordered, briefs, if any, must be filed within five days of meeting.

491—4.44(17A) Applications for rehearing.

4.44(1) By whom filed. Any party to a contested case proceeding may file an application for rehearing from a final order.

4.44(2) Content of application. The application for rehearing shall state on whose behalf it is filed, the specific grounds for rehearing, and the relief sought. In addition, the application shall state whether the applicant desires reconsideration of all or part of the agency decision on the existing record and whether, on the basis of the grounds enumerated in subrule 4.43(4), the applicant requests an opportunity to submit additional evidence.

4.44(3) Time of filing. The application shall be filed with the commission within 20 days after issuance of the final decision.

4.44(4) Notice to other parties. A copy of the application shall be timely mailed by the applicant to all parties of record not joining therein. If the application does not contain a certificate of service, the commission shall serve copies on all parties.

4.44(5) Disposition. Any application for a rehearing shall be deemed denied unless the commission grants the application within 20 days after its filing.

491—4.45(17A) Stays of commission actions.

4.45(1) When available.

a. Any party to a contested case proceeding may petition the commission for a stay of an order issued in that proceeding or for other temporary remedies, pending review by the commission. The petition for a stay shall be filed with the notice of appeal and shall state the reasons justifying a stay or other temporary remedy. The administrator may rule on the stay or authorize the presiding officer to do so.

b. Any party to a contested case proceeding may petition the commission for a stay or other temporary remedies pending judicial review, of all or part of that proceeding. The petition for a stay shall state the reasons justifying a stay or other temporary remedy.

4.45(2) When granted. In determining whether to grant a stay, the presiding officer or administrator shall consider the factors listed in Iowa Code section 17A.19(5).

4.45(3) Vacation. A stay may be vacated by the issuing authority upon application by the commission or any other party. When a stay has been vacated, the commission or the commission's designee shall implement the original order or sanction which had been stayed. The commission or the commission's designee shall have full authority to determine how the original order or sanction is to be implemented.

491—4.46(17A) No factual dispute contested cases. If the parties agree that no dispute of material fact exists as to a matter that would be a contested case if such a dispute of fact existed, the parties may present all relevant admissible evidence either by stipulation or otherwise as agreed by the parties without necessity for the production of evidence at an evidentiary hearing. If such agreement is reached, a jointly submitted schedule detailing the method and timetable for submission of the record, briefs and oral argument should be submitted to the presiding officer for approval as soon as practicable. If the

parties cannot agree, any party may file and serve a motion for summary judgment pursuant to the rules governing such motions.

491—4.47(17A) Emergency adjudicative proceedings.

4.47(1) Necessary emergency action. To the extent necessary to prevent or avoid immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, the commission, gaming representatives, or stewards may issue a written order in compliance with Iowa Code section 17A.18 to suspend a license in whole or in part, order the cessation of any continuing activity, order affirmative action, or take other action within the jurisdiction of the commission by emergency adjudicative order. Before the issuing of an emergency adjudicative order the commission shall consider factors including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Whether there has been a sufficient factual investigation to ensure that the commission is proceeding on the basis of reliable information;
- b. Whether the specific circumstances which pose immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare have been identified and determined to be continuing;
- c. Whether the person required to comply with the emergency adjudicative order may continue to engage in other activities without posing immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare;
- d. Whether imposition of monitoring requirements or other interim safeguards would be sufficient to protect the public health, safety or welfare; and
- e. Whether the specific action contemplated by the commission is necessary to avoid the immediate danger.

4.47(2) Issuance.

a. The written emergency adjudicative order shall be immediately delivered to persons who are required to comply with the order by utilizing one or more of the following procedures:

- (1) Personal delivery;
- (2) Certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last address on file with the commission;
- (3) Certified mail to the last address on file with the commission;
- (4) First-class mail to the last address on file with the commission; or
- (5) Fax. Fax may be used as the sole method of delivery if the person required to comply with the order has filed a written request that commission orders be sent by fax and has provided a fax number for that purpose.

b. To the degree practicable, the commission shall select the procedure for providing written notice that best ensures prompt, reliable delivery.

4.47(3) Oral notice. Unless the written emergency adjudicative order is provided by personal delivery on the same day that the order issues, the commission shall make reasonable immediate efforts to contact by telephone the persons who are required to comply with the order.

4.47(4) Completion of proceedings. Issuance of a written emergency adjudicative order shall include notification of the date on which commission proceedings are scheduled for completion. After issuance of an emergency adjudicative order, continuance of further commission proceedings to a later date will be granted only in compelling circumstances upon application in writing.

491—4.48(17A) Contested case hearings before the commission. The commission may initiate a hearing upon its own motion, pursuant to any matter within its jurisdiction.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 99D and 99F.

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[◊] Two or more ARCs

¹ June 19, 2013, effective date of 4.10 [Item 10 of ARC 0734C] delayed until the adjournment of the 2014 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held June 11, 2013.

CHAPTER 5
TRACK, GAMBLING STRUCTURE, AND EXCURSION GAMBLING BOAT
LICENSEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

[Prior to 11/19/86, Racing Commission[693]]
[Prior to 11/18/87, Racing and Gaming Division[195]]
[Prior to 8/9/00, see also 491—Chs 20 and 25]

491—5.1(99D,99F) In general. For purposes of this chapter, the requirements placed upon an applicant shall become a requirement to the licensee once a license to race or operate a gaming facility has been granted. Every license is granted upon the condition that the license holder shall accept, observe, and enforce the rules and regulations of the commission. It is the affirmative responsibility and continuing duty of each officer, director, and employee of said license holder to comply with the requirements of the application and conditions of the license and to observe and enforce the rules. The holding of a license is a privilege. The burden of proving qualifications for the privilege to receive any license is on the licensee at all times. A licensee must accept all risks of adverse public notice or public opinion, embarrassment, criticism, or financial loss that may result from action with respect to a license. Licensees further covenant and agree to hold harmless and indemnify the Iowa racing and gaming commission from any claim arising from any action of the commission in connection with that license. This chapter applies to a license to race or operate a gaming facility unless otherwise noted.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—5.2(99D,99F) Annual reports. Licensees shall submit audits to the commission as required by Iowa Code sections 99D.20 and 99F.13.

5.2(1) The audit of financial transactions and condition of licensee's operation shall include:

- a. An internal control letter;
- b. Documentation that the audit shall be conducted by certified public accountants authorized to practice in the state of Iowa under Iowa Code chapter 542;
- c. A balance sheet; and
- d. A profit-and-loss statement pertaining to the licensee's activities in the state, including a breakdown of expenditures and subsidies.

5.2(2) If the licensee's fiscal year does not correspond to the calendar year, a supplemental schedule indicating financial activities on a calendar-year basis shall be included in the report.

5.2(3) In the event of a license termination, change in business entity, or material change in ownership, the administrator may require the filing of an interim report, as of the date of occurrence of the event. The filing due date shall be the later of 30 calendar days after notification to the licensee or 30 calendar days after the date of the occurrence of the event, unless an extension is granted.

5.2(4) An engagement letter for the audit between the licensee and auditing firm shall be available upon request. The engagement letter requirement does not apply to the licensed qualified sponsoring organization. Conditions of engagement for the audit shall include, at a minimum, the following requirements:

a. The auditing firm shall report any material errors, irregularities or illegal acts that come to the firm's attention during the course of an audit to the licensee's audit committee or senior management as required by the rules of professional conduct that apply to the auditing firm. The licensee shall report such material errors, irregularities or illegal acts to the commission in a timely manner following reporting to the licensee's audit committee or senior management.

b. The auditing firm shall inform the commission in writing of matters that come to the firm's attention that represent significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control structure.

c. The audit supervisor or an audit staff member conducting the audit must have experience or training in the gaming industry.

d. The auditing firm agrees to respond timely to all reasonable requests of successor auditors.

e. The auditing firm agrees, if requested by the commission, to provide licensee management and the commission with recommendations designed to help the licensee make improvements in its internal control structure and operation, and other matters that are discovered during the audit.

5.2(5) For a licensed subsidiary of a parent company, an audit of the parent company may be filed with the following conditions:

a. The consolidated financial statements shall include in the supplemental schedule, or elsewhere as determined by the licensee and auditing firm, for each licensee: balance sheets, statements of operations, statements of cash flows, schedules of operating expenses and schedules of adjusted gross revenue and taxes and fees paid to governmental agencies.

b. Any internal audit staff assisting with the audit shall report any material errors, irregularities or illegal acts that come to the staff's attention during the course of an audit to the licensee's audit committee or senior management as required by the rules of professional conduct. The licensee shall report such material errors, irregularities or illegal acts to the commission in a timely manner following reporting to the licensee's audit committee or senior management.

c. All other requirements in this rule are met and included for each entity licensed in Iowa unless an exception is granted in writing by the commission (or administrator).

5.2(6) The annual audit report required by Iowa Code section 99D.20 shall include a schedule detailing the following information: number of performances; attendance; regulatory fee; total mutual handle and taxes paid to the state, city, and county; unclaimed winnings; purses paid indicating sources; total breakage and disbursements; and the disbursements of 1 percent of exotic wagers on three or more racing animals.

5.2(7) The annual audit report required by Iowa Code section 99F.13 shall include:

a. A schedule detailing a weekly breakdown of adjusted gross revenue; taxes paid to the state, city, county, and county endowment fund; and regulatory fees.

b. A report on whether material weaknesses in internal accounting control exist.

5.2(8) Internal control records, compliance records, marketing expenses, and supplemental schedules included in the annual reports shall be kept confidential, as outlined in Iowa Code section 99F.12(4).

[ARC 1876C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 4378C, IAB 3/27/19, effective 5/1/19; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—5.3(99D,99F) Information. The licensee shall submit all information specifically requested by the commission or commission representative.

491—5.4(99D,99F) Uniform requirements.

5.4(1) *Maintenance of premises and facilities.* Each licensee shall at all times maintain its premises and facilities so as to be neat and clean, well landscaped, painted and in good repair, handicapped accessible, with special consideration for the comfort and safety of patrons, employees, and other persons whose business requires their attendance.

5.4(2) *Facilities for commission.* Each licensee shall provide reasonable, adequately furnished office space, including utilities, direct long-distance access for voice and data lines, custodial services, and necessary office equipment, and, if applicable, work space on the boat for the exclusive use of the commission employees and officials. The licensee shall also make available appropriate parking places for commission staff.

5.4(3) *Sanitary facilities for patrons.* Each licensee shall, on every day of operation, provide adequate and sanitary toilets and washrooms and furnish free drinking water for patrons and persons having business on the licensee's premises.

5.4(4) *First-aid room.*

a. During all hours of operation, each licensee shall equip and maintain adequate first-aid facilities and have, at a minimum, one employee trained in CPR, first aid, and the use of the automated external defibrillator (AED). During live racing at horse racetracks and while excursion gambling boats are cruising, the licensee shall have present either a physician, a physician assistant, a registered nurse, a licensed practical nurse, a paramedic, or an emergency medical technician.

b. All individuals specified under paragraph 5.4(4) "a" must be currently licensed or certified, including active status, in accordance with the requirements of the Iowa department of public health.

c. Each licensee is required to have a properly functioning and readily accessible AED at the licensee's facility.

5.4(5) Security force.

a. *Peace officer.* Each licensee shall ensure that a person who is a certified peace officer is present as outlined in the facility's security plan approved by the commission. A certified peace officer pursuant to this rule must be employed by a law enforcement agency and have police powers.

b. *Employ adequate security.* Each licensee shall employ sufficient security to remove from the licensed premises a person violating a provision of Iowa Code chapter 99D or 99F, commission rules, or orders; any person deemed to be undesirable by racing and gaming commission officials; or any person engaging in a fraudulent practice. Security shall also be provided in and about the premises to secure restricted areas including, but not limited to, the barn area, kennel area, paddock, and racing animal drug testing area.

c. *Incident reports.* The licensee shall be required to file a written report, within 72 hours, detailing any incident in which an employee or patron is detected violating a provision of Iowa Code chapter 99D or 99F, a commission rule or order, or internal controls; or is removed for reasons specified under paragraph 5.4(5) "b." In addition to the written report, the licensee shall provide immediate notification to the commission and DCI representatives on duty or, if representatives are not on duty, provide notification in a manner previously agreed upon by the representatives if the incident involved employee theft, criminal activity, Iowa Code chapter 99D or 99F violations, or gaming receipts.

d. *Ejection or exclusion.* A licensee may eject or exclude any person, licensed or unlicensed, from the premises or a part thereof of the licensee's facility, solely of the licensee's own volition and without any reason or excuse given, provided ejection or exclusion is not founded on constitutionally protected grounds such as race, creed, color, disability, or national origin.

Reports of all ejections or exclusions for any reason, other than voluntary exclusions, shall be made promptly to the commission representative and DCI and shall state the circumstances. The name of the person must be reported when the person is ejected or excluded for more than one gaming day.

The commission may exclude any person ejected by a licensee from any or all pari-mutuel facilities, gambling structures, or excursion gambling boats controlled by any licensee upon a finding that attendance of the person would be adverse to the public interest.

5.4(6) Firearms possession within licensed facility.

a. No patron or employee of the licensee, including the security department members, shall possess or be permitted to possess any pistol or firearm within a licensed facility without the express written approval of the administrator unless:

- (1) The person is a peace officer, on duty, acting in the peace officer's official capacity; or
- (2) The person is a peace officer possessing a valid peace officer permit to carry weapons who is employed by the licensee and who is authorized by the administrator to possess such pistol or firearm while acting on behalf of the licensee within that licensed facility.

b. Each licensee shall post in a conspicuous location at each entrance a sign that may be easily read stating, "Possession of any firearm within the licensed facility without the express written permission of the Iowa racing and gaming commission is prohibited".

5.4(7) Video recording. Licensees shall conduct continuous surveillance with the capability of video recording all on-site gambling activities under Iowa administrative rules 661—Chapter 141, promulgated by the department of public safety.

a. "Gambling activities" means participating in any form of wagering as defined by Iowa Code chapter 99F and approved by the commission; the movement, storage, and handling of uncounted gambling revenues; manual exchange of moneys for forms of wagering credit on the gaming floor; entrance of the public onto the gaming floor; and any other activity as determined by the commission administrator or administrator's designee.

b. Commission and DCI representatives shall have unrestricted access to and use of, including independent access capabilities, both live and recorded views and images of the surveillance system.

c. A commission representative may allow a gambling game to be placed in operation pending approval under 661—Chapter 141.

d. A facility may include capabilities within the surveillance system for video recording of other areas of a facility and grounds, provided that commission and DCI access is unrestricted.

5.4(8) Commission approval of contracts and business arrangements.

a. *Qualifying agreements.*

(1) All contracts and business arrangements entered into by a facility are subject to commission jurisdiction. Written and verbal contracts and business arrangements involving a related party or in which the term exceeds three years or the total value in a calendar year exceeds \$100,000 regardless of payment method are agreements that qualify for submission to and approval by the commission. Contracts and business arrangements with entities licensed pursuant to rule 491—11.13(99F) to obtain gambling games and implements of gambling, as defined by rule 491—11.1(99F), are exempt from submission to and approval by the commission. For the purpose of this subrule, a qualifying agreement shall be limited to:

1. Any obligation that expends, encumbers, or loans facility assets to anyone other than a not-for-profit entity, a unit of government for the payment of taxes, or an entity that provides water, sewer, gas or electric utility services to the facility.

2. Any disposal of facility assets or provision of goods and services at less than market value to anyone other than a not-for-profit entity or a unit of government.

3. A previously approved qualifying agreement, if consideration exceeds the approved amount in a calendar year by the greater of \$100,000 or 25 percent or if the commission approval date of an ongoing contract is more than five years old.

4. Any type of contract, regardless of value or term, where a third party provides electronic or mechanical access to cash or credit for a patron of the facility. The contract must contain a clause that provides for immediate notification and implementation when technology becomes available to allow a person to voluntarily bar the person's access to receive cash or credit from such devices located on the licensed premises.

(2) A debt transaction greater than \$3 million entered into by a licensee or licensee's parent company assigning an obligation to a licensee, except a debt transaction previously approved in subrule 5.4(20), is subject to commission jurisdiction. The request for approval shall include:

1. The names and addresses of all parties;
2. The amount and source of funds;
3. The nature and amount of security and collateral provided;
4. The specific nature and purpose of the transaction; and
5. The term sheet or executive summary of the transaction.

(3) A qualifying agreement must be submitted within 30 days of execution. Commission approval must be obtained prior to implementation, unless the qualifying agreement contains a written clause stating that the agreement is subject to commission approval. Qualifying agreements need only be submitted on initiation, unless there is a material change in terms or noncompliance with 5.4(8) "b"(4) or to comply with 5.4(8) "a"(1)"3."

b. *Purpose of review.* The commission conducts reviews to serve the public interest to ensure that:

- (1) Gaming is free from criminal and corruptive elements.
- (2) Gaming-related funds are directed to the lawful recipient.
- (3) Gaming profits are not improperly distributed.

(4) Iowa resources, goods and services are utilized. Resources, goods, and services shall be considered to be made in Iowa, be provided by Iowans, or emanate from Iowa if one or more of the following apply:

1. Goods are manufactured in Iowa.
2. Goods are distributed through a distributor located in Iowa.
3. Goods are sold by a retailer/wholesaler located in Iowa.
4. Resources are produced or processed in Iowa.
5. Services are provided by a vendor whose headquarters/home office is in Iowa.
6. Goods, resources or services are provided by a vendor whose headquarters/home office is located outside Iowa, but which has a tangible business location (not simply a post office box) and does business in Iowa.

7. Services beyond selling are provided by employees who are based in Iowa.

A facility shall be considered to have utilized a substantial amount of Iowa resources, goods, services and entertainment in compliance with Iowa Code sections 99D.9 and 99F.7(4) if the facility demonstrates to the satisfaction of the commission that preference was given to the extent allowed by law and other competitive factors.

c. *Related parties.* Other submittal requirements notwithstanding, agreements negotiated between the facility and a related party must be accompanied by an economic and qualitative justification. For the purpose of this subrule, related party shall mean any one of the following having any beneficial interest in any other party with whom the facility is seeking to negotiate an agreement:

- (1) Any corporate officer or member of a facility's board of directors.
- (2) Any owner with more than a 5 percent interest in a facility.

(3) A member of either the qualified sponsoring organization or the qualifying organization under Iowa Code section 99D.8 associated with a facility.

d. *Review criteria.* The commission shall approve all qualifying agreements that, in the commission's sole opinion, represent a normal business transaction and may impose conditions on an approval. The commission may deny approval of any agreement that, in the commission's sole opinion, represents a distribution of profits that differs from commission-approved ownership and beneficial interest. This subrule does not prohibit the commission from changing the approved ownership or beneficial interest.

5.4(9) Checks. All checks accepted must be deposited in a bank by the close of the banking day following acceptance.

5.4(10) Taxes and fees.

a. *Annual taxes and fees.* All taxes and fees, whose collection by the state is authorized under Iowa Code chapters 99D and 99F, shall be accounted for on a fiscal-year basis, each fiscal year beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30.

b. *Submission of gambling game taxes and fees.*

(1) All moneys collected for and owed to the commission or state of Iowa under Iowa Code chapter 99F shall be accounted for and itemized on a weekly basis in a format approved by the commission. Each day on the report shall be an accurate representation of the gaming activities. A week shall begin on Monday and end on Sunday.

(2) The reporting form must be received in the commission office by noon on Wednesday following the week's end. The moneys owed, according to the reporting form, must be received in the treasurer's office by 11 a.m. on the Thursday following the week's end.

(3) Pursuant to Iowa Code section 99F.1(1), taxes from promotional play receipts that are received within the same gaming week but after the date when the limit set forth in the definition of "adjusted gross receipts" is exceeded, as determined by the administrator, will be credited to each facility in the next available gaming week within the same fiscal year.

c. *Calculation of promotional play receipts.* For the purpose of calculating the amount of taxes received from promotional play receipts during a fiscal year, the commission will consider promotional play receipts as taxed in proportion to total adjusted gross receipts for each gaming day.

d. *Submission of sports wagering net receipts taxes.*

(1) A tax is imposed on the sports wagering net receipts received each fiscal year from sports wagering. "Sports wagering net receipts" means the gross receipts less winnings paid to wagerers on sports wagering. Voided and canceled transactions are not considered receipts for the purpose of this calculation. Any offering used to directly purchase a wager shall be considered receipts for the purpose of this calculation.

(2) All moneys collected for and owed to the state of Iowa under Iowa Code chapter 99F for the payment of sports wagering taxes shall be accounted for and itemized on a monthly basis, in a format approved by the commission, by noon on Wednesday following a gaming week's end in which the completed gaming week includes the last day of the month. All sports wagering taxes owed shall be received in the treasurer's office by 11 a.m. on the Thursday after accounting and itemization is due

in the commission office. If sports wagering net receipts for a month are negative, a credit for sports wagering taxes may be given in the subsequent month.

(3) Licensees under Iowa Code section 99F.7 or 99F.7A are responsible for the payment of all sports wagering taxes.

(4) Controls which easily allow for the designation and recording of sports wagering net receipts to an individual licensee and the redemption of winnings to the respective licensee shall be established by the licensee and approved by the administrator.

5.4(11) Rate of tax revenue. Each licensee shall prominently display at the licensee's gambling facility the annual percentage rate of state and local tax revenue collected by state and local government from the gambling facility annually.

5.4(12) Problem gambling.

a. The holder of a license to operate gambling games and the holder of a license to accept simulcast wagering shall adopt and implement policies and procedures designed to:

(1) Identify problem gamblers;

(2) Comply with the process established by the commission to allow a person to be voluntarily excluded from the gaming floor of an excursion gambling boat, from the wagering area as defined in Iowa Code section 99D.2, from the sports wagering area as defined in Iowa Code section 99F.1(24), and from the gaming floor of all other licensed facilities or gambling activities regulated under Iowa Code chapters 99D and 99F; and

(3) Allow persons to be voluntarily excluded for five years or life from all facilities on a form prescribed by the commission. Each facility will disseminate information regarding the exclusion to all other licensees and the commission.

b. The policies and procedures shall be developed in cooperation with the gambling treatment program and shall include without limitation the following:

- (1) Training of key employees to identify and report suspected problem gamblers;
- (2) Procedures for recording and tracking identified problem gamblers;
- (3) Policies designed to prevent serving alcohol to intoxicated casino patrons;
- (4) Steps for removing problem gamblers from the casino; and
- (5) Procedures for preventing reentry of problem gamblers.

c. A licensee shall include information on the availability of the gambling treatment program in a substantial number of its advertisements and printed materials.

d. Money forfeited by a voluntarily excluded person pursuant to Iowa Code sections 99D.7(23) and 99F.4(22) shall be withheld by the licensee and remitted to the general fund of the state by the licensee under Iowa Code chapters 99D and 99F.

5.4(13) Records regarding ownership.

a. In addition to other records and information required by these rules, each licensee shall maintain the following records regarding the equity structure and owners:

(1) If a corporation:

1. A certified copy of articles of incorporation and any amendments thereto.
2. A copy of bylaws and amendments thereto.
3. A current list of officers and directors.
4. Minutes of all meetings of stockholders and directors.
5. A current list of all stockholders and stockholders of affiliates, including their names and the names of beneficial shareholders.
6. A complete record of all transfers of stock.
7. A record of amounts paid to the corporation for issuance of stock and other capital contributions and dates thereof.
8. A record, by stockholder, of all dividends distributed by the corporation.
9. A record of all salaries, wages, and other remuneration (including perquisites), direct and indirect, paid by the corporation during the calendar or fiscal year to all officers, directors, and stockholders with an ownership interest at any time during the calendar or fiscal year, equal to or greater than 5 percent of the outstanding stock of any class of stock.

(2) If a partnership:

1. A schedule showing the amounts and dates of capital contributions, the names and addresses of the contributors, and percentage of interest in net assets, profits, and losses held by each.

2. A record of the withdrawals of partnership funds or assets.

3. A record of salaries, wages, and other remuneration (including perquisites), direct and indirect, paid to each partner during the calendar or fiscal year.

4. A copy of the partnership agreement and certificate of limited partnership, if applicable.

(3) If a sole proprietorship:

1. A schedule showing the name and address of the proprietor and the amount and date of the original investment.

2. A record of dates and amounts of subsequent additions to the original investment and withdrawals therefrom.

3. A record of salaries, wages, and other remuneration (including perquisites), direct or indirect, paid to the proprietor during the calendar or fiscal year.

b. All records regarding ownership shall be located in a place approved by the commission.

c. If the licensee is publicly held, upon the request of the administrator, the licensee shall submit to the commission one copy of any report required to be filed by such licensee or affiliates with the Securities and Exchange Commission or other domestic or foreign securities regulatory agency. If the licensee is privately held, upon the request of the administrator, the licensee shall submit financial, ownership, or other entity records for an affiliate.

5.4(14) Retention, storage, and destruction of books, records, and documents.

a. Except as otherwise provided, all original books, records, and documents pertaining to the licensee's operations shall be:

(1) Prepared and maintained in a complete and accurate form.

(2) Retained at a site approved by the administrator until audited.

(3) Held immediately available for inspection by the commission during business hours of operations.

(4) Organized and indexed in such a manner as to provide immediate accessibility to the commission.

b. For the purpose of this subrule, "books, records, and documents" shall be defined as any book, record, or document pertaining to or prepared or generated by the licensee including, but not limited to, all forms, reports, accounting records, ledgers, subsidiary records, computer-generated data, internal audit records, correspondence, contracts, and personnel records, including information concerning a refusal to submit to drug testing and test results conducted pursuant to Iowa Code section 730.5.

c. All original books, records, and documents may be copied and stored on microfilm, microfiche, or other suitable media system approved by the administrator.

d. No original book, record, document, or suitable media copy may be destroyed by a licensee, for three years, without the prior approval of the administrator.

5.4(15) Remodeling. For any construction that changes the specific function of a public space of the facility, the licensee must first submit plans to and receive the approval of the administrator.

5.4(16) Officers, agents, and employees. Licensees are accountable for the conduct of their officers, agents, and employees. The commission or commission representative reserves the right to impose penalties against the license holder or its officer, agent, employee, or both as the commission or commission representative determines appropriate. In addition, the licensee shall be responsible for the conduct of nonlicensed persons in nonpublic areas of the excursion gambling boat, gambling structure, or racetrack enclosure.

5.4(17) Designated gaming floor. The designated gaming floor is all areas occupied by or accessible from a gambling game, not otherwise obstructed by a wall, door, partition, barrier, or patron entrance. A patron entrance shall be identified by a sign visible to patrons approaching the gaming floor. The sign shall denote entrance to the gaming floor and specify that the gaming floor is not accessible to persons under the age of 21. A floor plan identifying the area shall be filed with the administrator for review and

approval. Modification to a previously approved plan must be submitted for approval at least ten days prior to implementation.

5.4(18) State fire and building codes.

a. Barges, as defined in 5.6(1)"c," and other land-based gaming facilities and such facilities that undergo major renovation shall comply with the state building code created by Iowa Code chapter 103A, if there is no local building code in force in the local jurisdiction in which the facility is located. A licensee shall submit construction documents and plans to the state building code commissioner and receive approval prior to construction, if a facility is subject to the state building code.

b. If there is no enforcement of fire safety requirements by a local fire department, a licensee shall also submit construction plans and documents to the state fire marshal and receive approval prior to construction. The fire marshal may cause a facility subject to this paragraph to be inspected for compliance with fire marshal rules prior to operation of the facility and shall notify the commission and the licensee of the results of any such inspection.

c. If a proposed new or renovated facility is subject to both paragraphs "a" and "b," a single submission of construction plans and documents to the building code commissioner, with a cover letter stating that review and approval are required with respect to both the state building code and rules of the fire marshal, is sufficient to meet both requirements. Facilities subject to both paragraphs "a" and "b" shall have received approval from both the fire marshal and the building code commissioner prior to construction.

5.4(19) Gambling setoff. Each licensee shall adopt and implement policies and procedures designed to set off winnings of patrons who have a valid lien established under Iowa Code chapters 99D and 99F.

5.4(20) Shelf application for debt.

a. The commission may grant approval of a shelf application for a period not to exceed three years.

b. Licensees whose parent company has issued publicly traded debt or publicly traded securities may apply to the commission for a shelf approval of debt transactions if the parent company has:

(1) A class of securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange or the National Association of Securities Dealers Automatic Quotation System (NASDAQ) or has stockholders' equity in the amount of \$15 million or more as reported in the parent company's most recent report on Form 10-K or Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) immediately preceding application; and

(2) Filed all reports required by the SEC.

c. The application shall be in writing and shall contain:

(1) Proof of qualification to make the application in accordance with the criteria of this subrule.

(2) A statement of the amount of debt sought to be approved and the intended use of potential proceeds.

(3) Duration sought for the shelf approval.

(4) Financing rate sought during shelf approval.

(5) Evidence of signature by authorized representative of the licensee under oath.

(6) Other supplemental documentation requested by the commission or commission representative following the initial submission.

d. Once an application is approved by the commission:

(1) The licensee shall notify the commission representative of all debt transactions within ten days of consummation, including subsequent amendments and modifications of debt transactions, and provide executed copies of the documents evidencing the transactions as may be required.

(2) The commission representative may rescind a shelf approval without prior written notice. The rescission shall be in writing and set forth the reasons for the rescission and shall remain in effect until lifted by the commission upon the satisfaction of any such terms and conditions as required by the commission.

5.4(21) Network security.

a. The licensee shall biennially submit the results of an independent network security risk assessment to the administrator for review, subject to the following requirements:

(1) The testing organization must be independent of the licensee and shall be qualified by the administrator.

(2) The network security risk assessment shall be conducted no later than 90 days after the start of the licensee's fiscal year in each year an assessment is required.

(3) Results from the network security risk assessment shall be submitted to the administrator no later than 90 days after the assessment is conducted.

b. At the discretion of the administrator, additional network security risk assessments may be required.

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491—5.5(99D) Pari-mutuel uniform requirements.

5.5(1) Insect and rodent control. The licensee shall provide systematic and effective insect and rodent control, including control of flies, mosquitoes, fleas, and mice, to all areas of licensee's premises at all times during a race meeting.

5.5(2) Results boards, totalizators required. Each licensee shall provide and maintain computerized totalizators and electronic boards showing odds, results, and other racing information located in plain view of patrons.

5.5(3) Photo finish camera. A licensee shall provide two electronic photo finish devices with mirror image to photograph the finish of each race and record the time of each racing animal in at least hundredths of a second. The location and operation of the photo finish device must be approved by the commission before its first use in a race. The licensee shall promptly post a photograph, on a monitor, of each photo finish for win, place or show, or for fourth place in superfecta races, in an area accessible to the public. The licensee shall ensure that the photo finish devices are calibrated before the first day of each race meeting and at other times as required by the commission. On request by the commission, the licensee shall provide, without cost, a print of a photo finish to the commission. A photo finish of each race shall be maintained by the licensee for not less than six months after the end of the race meeting, or such other period as may be requested by the commission.

5.5(4) Electric timing device. Any electric timing device used by the licensee shall be approved by the commission.

5.5(5) Official scale. The licensee shall provide and maintain in good working order official scales or other approved weighing devices. The licensee shall provide to the stewards certification of the accuracy of the scales at the beginning of each race meeting or more frequently if requested by the stewards.

5.5(6) Lighting. Each licensee shall provide and maintain adequate illumination in the barn/kennel area, parking area, and racetrack area.

5.5(7) Fencing. The stable and kennel areas should be properly fenced as defined by the commission and admission permitted only in accord with rules of the commission.

5.5(8) Guest passes. The licensee shall develop a policy to be approved by the stewards for the issuance of guest passes for entrance to the kennel or stable area. The guest pass is not an occupational license and does not permit the holder to work in any capacity or in any way confer the benefits of an occupational license to participate in racing. The license holder sponsoring or escorting the guest shall be responsible for the conduct of the guest pass holder.

5.5(9) Stewards. There shall be three stewards for each racing meet, two appointed by the commission and one nominated by the licensee for approval by the commission. The names of licensees' nominees for steward and biographical information describing the experience and qualifications of the nominees shall be submitted no later than 45 days before commencement of a race meeting. The commission may consider for appointment or approval a person who meets all of the following requirements. The person shall have:

a. Engaged in pari-mutuel racing in a capacity and for a period satisfactory to the commission.

b. Satisfactorily passed an optical examination within one year prior to approval as a steward evidencing corrected 20/20 vision and the ability to distinguish colors correctly.

c. Satisfied the commission that income, other than salary as a steward, is independent of and unrelated to patronage of or employment by any occupational licensee under the supervision of the steward, so as to avoid the appearance of any conflict of interest or suggestion of preferential treatment of an occupational licensee.

5.5(10) Purse information. Each licensee shall provide to the commission at the close of each racing meet the following purse information:

a. The identity of each person or entity to which purse money is paid by the licensee for purses won by racing animals at the facility. This report shall include the name, residential or business address and amount paid to that person or entity. The data should be assembled separately for Iowa and non-Iowa addressees, and aggregates should be presented in descending order of magnitude.

b. The identity of each person or entity to which purse money is paid by the licensee for purses won by Iowa-bred animals at the facility. This report shall include the name, residential or business address and amount paid to that person or entity in supplemental funds for ownership of Iowa-bred animals. The data should be assembled separately for Iowa and non-Iowa addressees, and aggregates should be presented in descending order of magnitude.

5.5(11) Designated wagering area. The designated wagering area is an area of a racetrack, designated by a licensee and approved by the commission, in which a licensee may receive from a person wagers of money on a horse or dog in a race selected by the person making the wagers as designated by the commission. Modification to a previously approved plan must be submitted for approval at least ten days prior to implementation. Exceptions to this rule must be approved in writing by the commission.

5.5(12) Mobile pari-mutuel wagering. Pari-mutuel wagering shall be allowed outside the designated wagering area using mobile pari-mutuel tellers with portable wagering devices and by any other method approved in writing by the commission.

[ARC 2927C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17; ARC 3608C, IAB 1/31/18, effective 3/7/18; ARC 4378C, IAB 3/27/19, effective 5/1/19]

491—5.6(99F) Excursion gambling boat uniform requirements.

5.6(1) Excursion gambling boat.

a. *Capacity.* The minimum passenger capacity necessary for an excursion gambling boat is 250.

b. *Excursion boat.* A self-propelled, floating “vessel” as defined by the U.S. Coast Guard may contain more than one vessel. In order to be utilized for gaming purposes, the vessel containing the casino must either contain a permanent means of propulsion or have its means of propulsion contained in an attached vessel. In the event that the vessel containing the casino is propelled by a second vessel, the boat will be considered self-propelled only when the vessels are designed, constructed, and operated as a single unit.

c. *Moored barge.* “Barge” means any stationary structure approved by the commission, where the entire gaming floor is located on or near a body of water as defined under Iowa Code section 99F.7, subsection 1, and which facility is subject to land-based building codes rather than maritime or Iowa department of natural resources inspection laws and regulations.

5.6(2) Excursions.

a. *Length.* The excursion season shall be from April 1 through October 31 of each calendar year. An excursion boat must operate at least one excursion during the excursion season to operate during the off-season, although a waiver may be granted by the commission in the first year of a boat’s operation if construction of the boat was not completed in time for the boat to qualify. Excursions shall consist of a minimum of one hour in transit during the excursion season. The number of excursions per day is not limited. During the excursion season and the off-season, while the excursion gambling boat is docked, passengers may embark or disembark at any time during business hours pursuant to Iowa Code section 99F.4(17).

b. *Dockside completion of excursions.* If, during the excursion season, the captain determines that it would be unsafe to complete any portion of an excursion, or if mechanical problems prevent

the completion of any portion of an excursion, the boat may be allowed to remain at the dock or, if the excursion is underway, return to the dock and conduct the gaming portion of the excursion while dockside, unless the captain determines that passenger safety is threatened.

c. *Notification.* If an excursion is not completed due to reasons specified in paragraph 5.6(2) "b," a commission representative shall be notified as soon as is practical.

5.6(3) Drug testing of boat operators. Captains, pilots, and physical operators of excursion gambling boats shall be drug tested, as permitted by Iowa Code section 730.5, on a continuous basis with no more than 60 days between tests. The testing shall be conducted by a laboratory certified by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or approved under the rules adopted by the Iowa department of public health. The facility shall report positive test results to a commission representative.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 99D and 99F.

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[◊] Two or more ARCs

¹ Effective date of 5.1(5) "c" delayed until the end of the 1999 Session of the General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held December 8, 1998.

CHAPTER 6
OCCUPATIONAL AND VENDOR LICENSING
[Prior to 11/19/86, Racing Commission[693]]
[Prior to 11/18/87, Racing and Gaming Division[195]]

491—6.1(99D,99E,99F) Definitions.

“*Applicant*” means an individual applying for an occupational license.

“*Beneficial interest*” means any and all direct and indirect forms of ownership or control, voting power, or investment power held through any contract, lien, lease, partnership, stockholding, syndication, joint venture, understanding, relationship (including family relationship), present or reversionary right, title or interest, or otherwise.

“*Board*” means either the board of stewards or the gaming board, as appointed by the administrator, whichever is appropriate. The administrator may serve as a board of one.

“*Commission*” means the Iowa racing and gaming commission.

“*Commission representative*” means a gaming representative, steward, or any person designated by the commission or commission administrator.

“*Conviction*” means the act or process of judicially finding someone guilty of a crime; the state of a person’s having been proved guilty; the judgment that a person is guilty of a crime or criminal offense, which includes a guilty plea entered in conjunction with a deferred judgment, and a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent. The date of conviction shall be the date the sentence and judgment is entered.

“*Deceptive practice*” means any deception or misrepresentation made by the person with the knowledge that the deception or misrepresentation could result in some benefit to the person or some other person.

“*Facility*” means an entity licensed by the commission to conduct pari-mutuel wagering, gaming or sports wagering operations in Iowa.

“*Internet fantasy sports contest service provider*” means a person, including a licensee under Iowa Code chapter 99D or 99F, who conducts an internet fantasy sports contest as authorized by Iowa Code chapter 99E.

“*Jockey*” means a person licensed to ride a horse in a race.

“*Kennel/stable name*” means any type of name other than the legal name or names used by an owner or lessee and registered with the commission.

“*Licensee*” means a person licensed by the commission to perform an occupation which the commission has identified as requiring a license for a person to work in the pari-mutuel, gambling structure, excursion gambling boat, sports wagering or internet fantasy sports contest industry in Iowa.

“*Occupation*” means a license category listed on the commission’s occupational license application form.

“*Owner*” means a person or entity that holds any title, right or interest, whole or partial, in a racing animal.

“*Rules*” means the rules promulgated by the commission to regulate the racing and gaming industries, sports wagering, and internet fantasy sports contests.

“*Sports wagering*” means the acceptance of wagers on an authorized sporting event by any system of wagering as authorized by the commission. “Sports wagering” does not include placing a wager on the performance or nonperformance of any individual athlete participating in a single game or match of a collegiate sporting event in which a collegiate team from this state is a participant, or placing a wager on the performance of athletes in an individual international sporting event governed by the international olympic committee in which any participant in the international sporting event is under 18 years of age.

“*Theft*” includes, but is not limited to:

1. The act of taking possession or control of either facility property or the property of another without the express authorization of the owner;
2. The use, disposition, or destruction of property in a manner which is inconsistent with or contrary to the owner’s rights in such property;
3. Misappropriation or misuse of property the person holds in trust for another; or

4. Any act which constitutes theft as defined by Iowa Code chapter 714. No specific intent requirement is imposed by rule 491—6.5(99D,99E,99F) nor is it required that there be any showing that the licensee received personal gain from any act of theft.

“Year” means a calendar year.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—6.2(99D,99E,99F,252J) Occupational licensing.

6.2(1) All licensees for internet fantasy sports contests and all persons participating in any capacity at a racing or gaming facility, with the exception of certified law enforcement officers while they are working for the facility as uniformed officers, are required to be properly licensed by the commission.

a. License applicants may be required to furnish to the commission a set of fingerprints and may be required to be refingerprinted or rephotographed periodically.

b. License applicants must supply current photo identification and proof of their social security number and date of birth.

c. License applicants must complete and sign the application form prescribed and published by the commission. An incomplete application shall not be processed. The application shall state the full name, social security number, residence, date of birth, and other personal identifying information of the applicant that the commission deems necessary. The application shall include, in part, whether the applicant has any of the following:

- (1) A record of conviction of a felony or misdemeanor, including a record involving the entry of a deferred judgment and adjudications of delinquency;
- (2) An addiction to alcohol or a controlled substance;
- (3) A history of mental illness or repeated acts of violence;
- (4) Military convictions;
- (5) Adjudication of delinquency; or
- (6) Overdue income taxes, fines, court-ordered legal obligations, or judgments.

d. License applicants for designated positions of higher responsibility may be required to complete a division of criminal investigation (DCI) background form.

e. A fee set by the commission shall be assessed to each license applicant. Once a license is issued, the fee cannot be refunded.

f. License applicants must pay an additional fee set by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and by the department of public safety (DCI and bureau of identification) to cover the cost associated with the search and classification of fingerprints.

g. All racing and gaming commission fees for applications or license renewals must be paid by applicants or licensees before a license will be issued or renewed or, if the applicant is an employee of a facility, the commission fees will be directly billed to the facility.

h. An applicant who knowingly makes a false statement on the application is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

i. Participation in racing and gaming, sports wagering, and internet fantasy sports contests in the state of Iowa is a privilege and not a right. The burden of proving qualifications to be issued any license is on the applicant at all times. An applicant must accept any risk of adverse public notice, embarrassment, criticism, or other action, as well as any financial loss that may result from action with respect to an application.

j. All licenses are conditional until completion of a necessary background investigation including, but not limited to, fingerprint processing through the DCI and the FBI and review of records on file with national organizations, courts, law enforcement agencies, and the commission.

k. Any licensee who allows another person use of the licensee’s license badge for the purpose of transferring any of the benefits conferred by the license may be fined, have the license suspended or revoked, or be subject to any combination of the above-mentioned sanctions. No license shall be transferable and no duplicate licenses shall be issued except upon submission of an application form and payment of the license fee.

l. It shall be the affirmative responsibility and continuing duty of each applicant to provide all information, documentation, and assurances pertaining to qualifications required or requested by the commission or commission representatives and to cooperate with commission representatives in the performance of their duties. A refusal by any person to comply with a request for information from a commission representative shall be a basis for fine, suspension, denial, revocation, or disqualification.

m. Non-U.S. citizens must supply documentation authorizing them to work in the United States or supply documentation demonstrating compliance with the North American Free Trade Agreement.

n. Portions of all completed applications accepted by the commission are confidential. The following persons have the explicit right to review all information contained on the application: the applicant, all commission officials and employees, the track steward, and DCI agents or other law enforcement officers serving in their official capacity.

o. A license may not be issued or held by an applicant who is unqualified, by experience or otherwise, to perform the duties required.

p. A license may not be issued to applicants who have not previously been licensed in the following occupations except upon recommendation by the commission representative: trainers, assistant trainers, jockeys, apprentice jockeys, exercise persons, and other occupations the commission may designate. The commission representative may, for the purpose of determining a recommendation under this subrule, consult a representative of the facility, horsemen, or jockeys.

6.2(2) All facility board members and internet fantasy sports contest service provider board members shall undergo a background investigation and be licensed immediately upon appointment. For the purposes of this chapter, the term "board members" shall also include managers of limited liability companies.

6.2(3) Multiple license restrictions.

a. A person may work outside the licensed occupation as long as the person is licensed in an equal or higher occupation.

b. In horse racing only, the following restrictions apply:

- (1) A person licensed as a jockey or veterinarian may not be licensed in another capacity.
- (2) A person may not be licensed as an owner and a jockey agent.

(3) No racing official may serve or act in another capacity at a race meeting at which that person is licensed as an official except if there is no conflict of interest or duties as determined by the commission representative.

6.2(4) Application endorsements. The responsibility of licensing an employee rests with the employer. Therefore, a license may not be issued to any employee unless the application includes prior endorsement of the facility's authorized representative. All facilities must submit a list of representatives authorized to sign applications. This list shall not exceed six names. This authorization list shall be sent to the commission licensing office associated with each facility.

6.2(5) An applicant who has not held a license for the previous calendar year shall be considered a first-time applicant.

6.2(6) Interim identification badge.

a. All interim identification badges issued by a facility must be recorded in a logbook, which is available for inspection by commission or DCI representatives. The logbook must reflect the following information: date issued; user's name and date of birth (verified by photo ID); occupation; badge number; issuer; time issued; and time returned. Badges shall only be issued on a daily basis and must be returned before the employee leaves facility premises. A badge shall be effective only until the commission licensing office's next day of business, and may not be used to avoid obtaining a duplicate license.

b. A badge shall only be issued if:

- (1) An employee is hired during a time that the commission licensing office is closed; or
- (2) An employee is not in possession of the employee's occupational license.

491—6.3(99D,99E,99F) Waiver of privilege. An applicant may claim a privilege afforded by the Constitution of the United States or of the state of Iowa in refusing to answer questions of the commission. However, a claim of privilege with respect to any testimony or evidence pertaining to an application may constitute sufficient grounds for denial.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—6.4(99D,99E,99F) License acceptance.

6.4(1) Occupational license (license). The license shall be displayed in a conspicuous manner on the licensee's clothing at all times while the licensee is on duty unless otherwise permitted by the commission representative. A licensee is prohibited from defacing, altering, or modifying a license.

6.4(2) Knowledge of rules. By acceptance of a license from the commission, the licensee agrees to follow and comply with the rules of the commission and Iowa statutes pertaining to racing and gaming, to report immediately to the commission representative any known irregularities or wrongdoing involving racing or gaming and to cooperate in subsequent investigations. Commission rules are available on the commission's website at irgc.iowa.gov.

6.4(3) Search and seizure. Acceptance of a license from the commission by any licensee is deemed consent to search and inspection by a commission or DCI representative and to the seizure of any prohibited medication, drugs, paraphernalia or devices.

6.4(4) Misuse of license. No person shall exercise or attempt to exercise any of the powers, privileges, or prerogatives of a license unless and until the appropriate licensing form has been executed and filed with the commission except under subrule 6.2(6). The commission shall exercise the power to regulate the conduct of all persons holding licenses or participating in racing or gaming.

[ARC 2927C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—6.5(99D,99E,99F) Grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of a license or issuance of a fine. The commission or commission representative shall deny an applicant a license or, if a license is already issued, a licensee shall be subject to probation, fine, suspension, revocation, or other disciplinary measures, if the applicant or licensee:

6.5(1) Does not qualify under the following screening policy:

a. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age to work in areas where gaming or wagering is conducted.

b. Applicants must be at least 16 years of age to be eligible to be licensed to work for a trainer of racing animals.

c. A license shall be denied if, within the last five years, an applicant has had:

- (1) A felony conviction;
- (2) A conviction for an offense involving theft or fraudulent practice in excess of \$500;
- (3) A conviction for an offense involving the use of an alias in connection with fraud; or
- (4) A conviction for an offense involving ownership, operation, or an interest in any bookmaking or other illegal enterprise or if the applicant is or has been connected with or associated with any illegal enterprise.

If the conviction occurred more than five years before application, a license shall not be issued unless the commission representative determines that sufficient evidence of rehabilitation exists.

d. Unless sufficient evidence of rehabilitation exists, a license shall be denied if any applicant has had:

- (1) A conviction of a serious or aggravated misdemeanor or the equivalent; or
- (2) Multiple convictions of simple misdemeanors.

e. A license shall be temporarily denied or suspended until the outcome of any pending charges is known if conviction would disqualify the applicant and the commission representative determines that the applicant poses an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare of the patrons, participants, or animals associated with a facility licensed under Iowa Code chapter 99D, 99E or 99F.

f. A license shall be denied if the applicant has an addiction to alcohol or a controlled substance without sufficient evidence of rehabilitation, has a history of mental illness without demonstrating

successful treatment by a licensed medical physician, or has a history of repeated acts of violence without sufficient evidence of rehabilitation.

g. A license may be temporarily denied or a probationary license may be issued until outstanding, overdue court-ordered obligations are satisfied. These obligations include, but are not limited to, criminal or civil fines, state or federal taxes, or conditions imposed upon the applicant by a court of law that the applicant has failed to meet in a timely manner.

h. A license may be denied if an applicant is ineligible to participate in gaming in another state and it would not be in the best interest of racing or gaming to license the applicant in Iowa. A license shall be denied if an applicant is ineligible to participate in racing in another state whose regulatory agency is recognized by and reciprocates in the actions of this state.

i. A license shall be denied and not reinstated if an applicant has been denied patron privileges by order of the commission.

j. A license shall be denied if the applicant falsifies the application form and would be ineligible for licensure under one or more of the provisions set forth in paragraphs “*a*” through “*i*” above. In other cases of falsification, a license may be issued and the applicant shall be subject to a suspension, fine, or both.

k. A license shall be denied if an applicant is not of good repute or moral character. Any evidence concerning a licensee’s current or past conduct, dealings, habits, or associations relevant to that individual’s character or reputation may be considered. The commission representative shall decide what weight and effect evidence shall have in the determination of whether there is substantial evidence that the individual is not of good reputation or character. Applicants who hold positions of higher responsibility may be held to a more stringent standard of conduct and reputation than others with a less significant interest or role.

l. A license shall be denied if the applicant is a board member of an internet fantasy sports contest service provider and is under the age of 21.

6.5(2) Has not demonstrated financial responsibility or has failed to meet any monetary obligation in the following circumstances connected with racing, gaming, sports wagering, or an internet fantasy sports contest:

a. *Issuance or passing of bad checks.* No person shall write, issue, make, or present any check in payment for any license fee, nomination fee, entry fee, starting fee, or purse payment when that person knows or should reasonably know that the check will be refused for payment by the bank upon which it is written, or that the account upon which it is written does not contain sufficient funds for payment of the check, or that the check is written on a closed or nonexistent account.

b. *Judgments.* Whenever any person licensed to engage in racing suffers a final judgment entered against that person in any court of competent jurisdiction within the United States, when that judgment is based wholly, or in part, upon an indebtedness incurred by that person for supplies, equipment, or services furnished in connection with racing, the commission representatives shall schedule a hearing at which the licensee shall be required to show cause as to why the license should not be suspended.

c. *Timely payment.* Should an owner fail to make timely payment of any jockey fee, nomination fee, entry fee, starting fee, or any other reasonable charge normally payable to the facility, the facility shall notify the commission representatives who shall in turn give notice to the owner that a hearing will be held where the owner will be required to show cause why the license should not be suspended for failure to make the required payments.

6.5(3) Has been involved in any fraudulent or corrupt practices, including, but not limited to:

a. Offering, promising, giving, accepting, or soliciting a bribe in any form, directly or indirectly, to or by a person licensed by the commission to violate these rules or the laws of the state related to racing, gaming, sports wagering or internet fantasy sports contests.

b. Failing to report any bribe or solicitation as in 6.5(3) “*a*” above.

c. Soliciting by any licensee, except the facility, licensed advance deposit sports wagering operator or licensed internet fantasy sports contest service provider of bets by the public.

d. Violation of any law of the state or rule of the commission, or aiding or abetting any person in the violation of any such law or rule.

- e. Theft or deceptive practice of any nature on the premises of a facility or in the performance of duties associated with advance deposit sports wagering or internet fantasy sports contests.
- f. Giving under oath any false statement or refusing to testify, after proper notice, to the commission representative about any matter regulated by the commission, except in the exercise of a lawful legal privilege.
- g. Failing to comply with any request for information or any order or ruling issued by the commission representative pertaining to a racing, gaming, sports wagering or internet fantasy sports contest matter.
- h. Disorderly or offensive conduct; use of profane, abusive, or insulting language to, or interference with, commission representatives or racing or gaming officials while they are discharging their duties.
- i. Conduct in Iowa or elsewhere that has been dishonest, undesirable, or detrimental to, or reflects negatively on, the integrity or best interests of racing, gaming, sports wagering or internet fantasy sports contests.
- j. Illegal sale, possession, receipt, or use of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia; intoxication; use of profanity; fighting; making threatening or intimidating statements; engaging in threatening or intimidating behavior; or any conduct of a disorderly nature on facility premises.
- k. Discontinuance of or ineligibility for activity for which the license was issued.
- l. Possessing a firearm on facility property without written permission from the commission representative.
- m. Improperly influencing or attempting to improperly influence the results of a race, a gambling game, a sporting event that is subject to sports wagering, or an internet fantasy sports contest, singularly or in combination with any person.
- n. Failing to report any attempt to improperly influence the result of a race, a gambling game, a sporting event that is subject to sports wagering, or an internet fantasy sports contest as in 6.5(3) "m" above.
- o. Having had two rulings related to attempts to affect a race result or odds (rulings for electrical devices, serious positives, for example) in a lifetime or one ruling within the last three years. A license may be issued if one ruling has occurred outside of three years if sufficient evidence of rehabilitation exists. A license may be denied if a lengthy record of rulings from other jurisdictions exists.
- p. Possessing any equipment for hypodermic injection, any substance for hypodermic administration, or any container designed to hold an injectable substance (narcotics, medications, drugs, or substances which could be used to alter the speed of racing animals) by anyone other than a veterinarian licensed by the commission. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subrule, any person may have possession of any chemical or biological substance for the person's own treatment within a restricted area, provided that, if the chemical substance is prohibited from being dispensed without a prescription by any federal law or law of this state, the person is in possession of documentary evidence that a valid prescription has been issued to the person. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subrule, any person may have in possession within any restricted area any hypodermic syringe or needle for the purpose of self-administering to the person a chemical or biological substance, provided that the person has notified the commission representatives of the possession of the device, the size of the device, and the chemical substance to be administered and has obtained written permission for possession and use from the commission representative. A restricted area is a designated area for sample collection, paddock, racetrack, or any other area where officials carry out the duties of their positions.
- q. Subjecting an animal to cruel and inhumane treatment by failing to supply it with adequate food, water, medical treatment, exercise, bedding, sanitation, and shelter; or by neglect or intentional act causing an animal to suffer unnecessary pain.
- r. Offering or receiving money or other benefit for withdrawing a racing animal from a race.
- s. Making a wager for a jockey by any person other than the owner or trainer of the horse ridden by the jockey.

t. Making a wager for a jockey on a horse by an owner or trainer other than that ridden by the jockey. This shall not be construed to include bets on another horse in combination with the horse ridden by the jockey in multiple wagering bets.

u. Offering or giving a jockey money or other benefit concerning a race, except by the owner or trainer of the horse to be ridden.

v. Entering or starting a racing animal known or believed to be ineligible or disqualified.

w. Possessing any device designed to increase or decrease the speed of a racing animal during a race other than an ordinary riding whip without written permission from the commission representative.

x. Communicating with or contacting a person who is voluntarily excluded pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 99D or 99F for gaming-, wagering-, or internet fantasy sports contest-related activities.

[ARC 8029B, IAB 8/12/09, effective 9/16/09; ARC 2927C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17; ARC 4378C, IAB 3/27/19, effective 5/1/19; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—6.6(99D,99E,99F) Applications for license after denial, revocation, or suspension.

6.6(1) Any person whose license was denied or revoked may reapply for a license in accordance with the commission's rules governing applications. However, the applicant must satisfy the following conditions:

a. The applicant shall bear the burden of proof of establishing satisfaction with all license criteria and shall provide proof of satisfaction of any terms or conditions imposed as a part of the commission's order denying or revoking the license;

b. The applicant shall allege facts and circumstances establishing, to the commission's satisfaction, sufficient evidence of rehabilitation and that the basis for the denial or revocation no longer exists;

c. The applicant shall establish that the public interest and the integrity of racing and gaming would not be adversely affected if a license is granted; and

d. If the license was revoked, a new application shall not be filed until five years have elapsed from the date of the order of revocation.

6.6(2) Any person whose license was suspended for 365 days or more may file a new application for a license upon the expiration of the period of suspension but must satisfy all of the conditions set forth in 6.6(1) "a," "b," and "c" above. If a person's license has not expired after the 365-day suspension, the person must have a hearing before a board to determine if the person has satisfied all of the conditions set forth in 6.6(1) "a," "b," and "c" above prior to that individual's participating in racing or gaming.

[ARC 4378C, IAB 3/27/19, effective 5/1/19; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—6.7(99D,99E,99F) Probationary period placed on a license. The commission representative or the board may place a probationary period on a license. The terms of the probationary period shall include the effective dates, conditions placed on the licensee and any penalty for failure to follow those conditions, including fine, suspension, denial, or revocation.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—6.8(99D,99E,99F) Duration of license. A license issued by the commission is valid for three calendar years. The license shall expire at the end of the third calendar year, unless an extension is granted by the administrator.

[ARC 2468C, IAB 3/30/16, effective 5/4/16; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—6.9(99D,99E,99F) Licensed employees moving from one location to another.

6.9(1) Once an applicant obtains an occupational license from the commission and is in good standing, the applicant is eligible to work at any of the facilities in the state of Iowa.

6.9(2) When a facility hires a person who is already in possession of a current occupational license, a list of the person(s) hired must be filed weekly with the local commission office before the person(s) begins working. The list should contain the license number, name, social security number, and birth date of each person hired.

[ARC 3608C, IAB 1/31/18, effective 3/7/18; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—6.10(99D,99E,99F) Required report of discharge of licensed employee. Upon discharge of any licensed employee by any licensed employer for violation of rules or laws within the jurisdiction of the commission, the employer must report that fact in writing, within 72 hours, to the local commission office, including the name and occupation of the discharged licensee. In the case of discharge of a board member of an internet fantasy sports contest service provider, the employer must report that fact in writing, within 72 hours, to the Des Moines commission office, including the name and occupation of the discharged licensee.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—6.11(99D,99F,252J) Receipt of certificate of noncompliance from the child support recovery unit.

6.11(1) Upon the commission's receipt of a certificate of noncompliance, a commission representative shall initiate procedures for the suspension, revocation, or denial of issuance or renewal of licensure to an individual. A notice of intended action shall be served by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service in accordance with Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.305.

6.11(2) The effective date of suspension or revocation, or denial of the issuance or renewal of a license, as specified in the notice, shall be no sooner than 30 days following service of the notice upon the licensee or applicant.

6.11(3) The filing of a district court action by a licensee or applicant challenging the issuance of a certificate of noncompliance shall automatically stay any administrative action. Upon the receipt of a court order lifting the stay, dismissing the action, or otherwise directing the commission, the intended action will proceed as described in the notice. For purposes of determining the effective date of suspension or revocation, or denial of the issuance or renewal of a license, only the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the action was disposed of by the court will be counted.

6.11(4) Upon receipt of a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance from the child support recovery unit, the commission representative shall immediately reinstate, renew, or issue a license if the individual is otherwise in compliance with licensing requirements.

6.11(5) All commission fees for applications or license renewals must be paid by licensees or applicants before a license will be issued or renewed.

491—6.12(99D,99F,261) Receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the college student aid commission.

6.12(1) Upon the commission's receipt of a certificate of noncompliance, a commission representative shall initiate procedures for the suspension, revocation, or denial of issuance or renewal of licensure to an individual. A notice of intended action shall be served by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service in accordance with Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.305.

6.12(2) The effective date of the suspension or revocation, or denial of the issuance or renewal of a license, shall be no sooner than 30 days following service of the notice upon the licensee or applicant.

6.12(3) The filing of a district court action by a licensee or applicant challenging the issuance of a certificate of noncompliance shall automatically stay any administrative action. Upon the receipt of a court order lifting the stay, dismissing the action, or otherwise directing the commission, the intended action will proceed as described in the notice. For purposes of determining the effective date of suspension or revocation, or denial of the issuance or renewal of a license, only the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the action was disposed of by the court will be counted.

6.12(4) Upon receipt of a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance from the college student aid commission, the commission representative shall immediately reinstate, renew, or issue a license if the individual is otherwise in compliance with licensing requirements.

6.12(5) All commission fees for applications or license renewals must be paid by licensees or applicants before a license will be issued or renewed.

491—6.13(99D,99F,272D) Receipt of certificate of noncompliance from the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue.

6.13(1) Upon the commission's receipt of a certificate of noncompliance, a commission representative shall initiate procedures for the suspension, revocation, or denial of issuance or renewal of licensure to an individual. A notice of intended action shall be served by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service in accordance with Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.305.

6.13(2) The effective date of suspension or revocation, or denial of the issuance or renewal of a license, as specified in the notice, shall be no sooner than 30 days following service of the notice upon the licensee or applicant.

6.13(3) The filing of a district court action by a licensee or applicant challenging the issuance of a certificate of noncompliance shall automatically stay any administrative action. Upon the receipt of a court order lifting the stay, dismissing the action, or otherwise directing the commission, the intended action will proceed as described in the notice. For purposes of determining the effective date of suspension or revocation, or denial of the issuance or renewal of a license, only the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the action was disposed of by the court will be counted.

6.13(4) Upon receipt of a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance from the centralized collection unit, the commission representative shall immediately reinstate, renew, or issue a license if the individual is otherwise in compliance with licensing requirements.

6.13(5) All commission fees for applications or license renewals must be paid by licensees or applicants before a license will be issued or renewed.

[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.14(99D,99F) Vendor's license.

6.14(1) A vendor's license is required of any entity not licensed as a manufacturer or distributor that conducts operations on site at a facility.

6.14(2) An applicant for a vendor's license must complete the appropriate commission form. An authorized representative from the facility for which the vendor wishes to do continuous business must sign the form. A letter from the facility authorizing the vendor to do business shall replace a signature on the application form.

6.14(3) Any employee who works for a licensed vendor and will be supplying the goods or services to the facility must have a vendor employee license. A vendor license must be issued before a vendor employee can be issued a license to represent that company. The authorized signature on the vendor employee's application must be the signature of the person authorized by the vendor application to sign vendor employee applications.

6.14(4) Rescinded IAB 9/29/04, effective 11/3/04.
[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.15(99D,99F) Applicability of rules—exceptions. Rules pertaining to and rulings against licensees shall apply in like force to the spouse and members of the immediate family or household of the licensee if the continuation of participation in racing or gaming by the affected person circumvents the intent of the rule or affects the ruling by permitting a person under the control or direction of the licensee to serve in essence as a substitute for a suspended licensee, or a person ineligible to participate in a particular activity.

[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.16(99D) Disclosure of ownership of racing animals. All entities of ownership (individual, lessee, lessor, general partnership, or corporation) and all trainers are responsible for making full and accurate disclosure of the ownership of all racing animals registered or entered for racing. Disclosure shall identify in writing all individuals or entities that, directly or indirectly, through a contract, lien, lease, partnership, stockholding, syndication, joint venture, understanding, relationship (including family relationship), present or reversionary right, title or interest, or otherwise hold any interest in a racing animal, and those individuals or entities who by virtue of any form of interest might exercise

control over the racing animal or may benefit from the racing of the animal. The degree and type of ownership held by each individual person shall be designated. The transfer of a racing animal to avoid application of a commission rule or ruling is prohibited and constitutes grounds for discipline.
[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.17(99D) Owners of racing animals.

6.17(1) Each greyhound owner must obtain an owner's license from the commission to enter an animal in an official schooling race or a purse race at an Iowa racetrack.

6.17(2) Each owner is subject to the laws of Iowa and the rules promulgated by the commission immediately upon acceptance and occupancy of accommodations from or approved by a facility or upon making entry to run on its track. Owners shall accept the decision of the commission representative on any and all questions, subject to the owner's right of appeal to the commission.

6.17(3) An owner who is under the age of 18 must have a parent or guardian cosign any contractual agreements.

6.17(4) No person or entity that is not the owner of record of a properly registered racing animal that is in the care of a licensed trainer may be licensed as an owner.

6.17(5) Temporary horse owner license. Rescinded IAB 11/5/08, effective 12/10/08.
[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.18(99D) Kennel/stable name.

6.18(1) Licensed owners and lessees wishing to race under a kennel/stable name may do so by applying for a license with the commission on forms furnished by the commission. All kennel/stable names must be licensed with the commission on forms furnished by the commission, and in accordance with the requirements of 491—6.17(99D).

6.18(2) A kennel/stable name license is only necessary if the kennel/stable name is a name other than the licensed owner's legal name (first and last name), the owner's full name followed by the word "kennel" or "stable," or a licensed partnership or corporation.

6.18(3) In applying to race under a kennel/stable name, the applicant must disclose the identities behind the name and, if applicable, comply with partnership and corporation rules. The application form must appoint one person to act as the agent for the kennel/stable name.

6.18(4) Changes in identities involved in a kennel/stable name must be reported immediately to and approved by the commission representative.

6.18(5) A licensed owner who has registered under a kennel/stable name may at any time cancel the kennel/stable name after giving written notice to the commission.

6.18(6) A kennel/stable name may be changed by registering a new name.

6.18(7) A licensed owner may not register a kennel/stable name that the commission determines to be either misleading to the public or unbecoming to the sport.

6.18(8) Neither sole owners nor partners, after adopting use of a kennel/stable name, may use their real names to reflect ownership that is reflected in the kennel/stable name.

6.18(9) A fee set by the commission shall be assessed for each application for a kennel/stable name license.

6.18(10) No person may register with any racing authority a stable name which has already been registered by another person, or which is the real name of another owner of race horses, or which is the real or stable name of any prominent person who does not own race horses, or which is not plainly distinguishable from that of another registered stable name.

6.18(11) Contract kennels must be licensed with the commission, on forms furnished by the commission, in the name of the kennel booking contract entered into between the contract kennel and the facility; this name shall be listed in the official program as "kennel."

6.18(12) A licensed kennel owner shall not be a party to more than one kennel name at the same facility.

[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.19(99D) Leases (horse racing only).

6.19(1) No licensee shall lease a racing animal for the purpose of racing at facilities in this state without prior approval of the commission representatives.

6.19(2) Both lessor and lessee must be licensed as owners.

6.19(3) Each licensee who leases a racing animal must submit a copy of that lease to the commission representatives. The lease must contain the conditions of the lease arrangement and the names of all parties and racing animals related to the lease. Failure to submit accurate and complete information under this rule is a violation of these rules.

6.19(4) Both seller and purchaser, or their agents or representatives, of a racing animal that is sold after being registered for racing with a racing association shall immediately notify the commission representatives of the sale and transfer. The commission representatives may require a declaration of the facts of the sale and transfer under oath and penalty of perjury.

[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.20(99D) Partnerships owning racing animals.

6.20(1) A partnership is defined as a formal or informal arrangement between two or more persons to own a racing animal. All partnerships, excluding spouses, must be licensed with the commission on forms furnished by the commission, and in accordance with the requirements of 491—6.17(99D).

6.20(2) The managing partner(s) listed on the application and all parties owning 5 percent or more must be licensed as individual owners.

a. The commission representative may request a partnership to have on file with the commission an agreement whereby the managing partner(s) is designated to be responsible for each racing animal. This agreement must be notarized and must be signed by all partners. A copy of this agreement must be attached to the registration certificate on file in the racing secretary's office.

b. It will be the responsibility of the managing partner(s) to make sure that all parties are eligible for licensure. The commission representative shall deny, suspend, or revoke the license of any partnership in which a member (either qualified or limited by rights or interests held, or controlled by any individual or entity) would be ineligible to be licensed as an owner or to participate in racing.

c. Any owner who is a member of a partnership may be required to list all racing animals that the owner intends to race in Iowa in which an interest is owned (either in whole or in part).

d. All parties to a partnership shall be jointly and severally liable for all stakes, forfeits, and other obligations.

e. An authorized agent may be appointed to represent the partnership in all matters and be responsible for all stakes, forfeits, entries, scratches, signing of claim slips, and other obligations in lieu of the managing partner(s).

6.20(3) A partnership name under which a racing animal races shall be considered a kennel/stable name for purposes of these rules. It will not be necessary for the partnership to obtain a kennel/stable name license.

6.20(4) Any partner's share or partial share of a partnership that owns a racing animal shall not be assigned without the written consent of the other partner(s), the commission representative's approval, and filing with the racing secretary. Any alteration in a partnership structure or percentages must be reported promptly in writing, notarized, signed by all members of the partnership, and filed with the commission.

6.20(5) The commission representative may review the ownership of each racing animal entered to race and shall ensure that each registration certificate or eligibility certificate is properly endorsed by the transferor to the present owner(s). The commission representative may determine the validity for racing purposes of all liens, transfers and agreements pertaining to ownership of a racing animal and may call for adequate evidence of ownership at any time. The commission representative may declare any animal ineligible to race if its ownership, or control of its ownership, is in question.

6.20(6) A fee set by the commission shall be assessed for each application for a partnership license.
[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09; ARC 2927C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17]

491—6.21(99D) Corporations owning racing animals.

6.21(1) All corporations must be duly licensed by the commission on forms furnished by the commission, and in accordance with the requirements of 491—6.17(99D). In addition, any stockholder owning a beneficial interest of 5 percent or more of the corporation must be licensed as an owner. The corporation must submit a complete list of stockholders owning a beneficial interest of 5 percent or more.

6.21(2) The corporation stockholders owning less than 5 percent of the stock of a corporation need not be licensed; however, the commission may request a list of these stockholders. The list shall include names, percentages owned, addresses, social security numbers, and dates of birth. These stockholders shall not have access to the backstretch, to the paddock area, or to the winner's circle other than as guests of a facility, commission representatives, or designated licensees and may be required to submit additional information as requested by the commission representative, which may include a release for confidential information and submission of fingerprint cards; and the commission may assess costs, as required, for criminal history checks. This information shall be supplied to the commission representative within 30 days of the date of the request.

6.21(3) Any and all changes in either the corporation structure or the respective interest of stockholders as described above must be notarized and promptly filed with the commission representatives.

6.21(4) The corporate name under which the corporation does business in Iowa shall be considered a kennel/stable name for purposes of these rules. It shall not be necessary for the corporation to obtain a kennel/stable name license.

6.21(5) A corporation, in lieu of an executive officer, may appoint a racing manager or an authorized agent for the purposes of entry, scratches and the signing of claim slips, among other obligations.

6.21(6) The commission representative may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of a corporation for which a beneficial interest includes or involves any person or entity that is ineligible (through character, moral fitness or any other criteria employed by the commission) to be licensed as an owner or to participate in racing, regardless of the percentage of ownership interest involved.

6.21(7) Any stockholder holding a beneficial interest of 5 percent or more of a corporation must, in addition to being licensed, list any interest owned in all racing animals in which any beneficial interest is owned.

6.21(8) The corporation must pay a prescribed fee to the commission.
[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.22(99D) Authorized agents for owner entities of racing animals.

6.22(1) Any persons represented by a kennel name, stable name, corporation, partnership, or single person entity may assign an agent for the kennel name, stable name, corporation, partnership, or single person entity. The assigned agent is then authorized to handle matters pertaining to racing, which may include authorization to collect all purses or other moneys.

6.22(2) The application for a license as an authorized agent must be signed by the principal and clearly set forth the powers of the agent, including whether the agent is empowered to collect money from the facility. The application must be notarized and a copy must be filed with the facility.

6.22(3) Changes in an agent's powers or revocation of an agent's authority must be in writing, notarized, and filed with the commission's licensing office and the facility.

6.22(4) The authorized agent must pay a prescribed fee to the commission.
[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.23(99D) Trainers and assistant trainers of racing animals.

6.23(1) All trainers and assistant trainers of racing animals and their employees are subject to the laws of Iowa and the rules promulgated by the commission immediately upon acceptance and occupancy of accommodations from or approved by the facility or upon making entry to run on its track. Trainers, assistant trainers, and their employees shall accept the decision of the commission representative on any and all questions, subject to their right of appeal to the commission.

6.23(2) Licensing of trainers and assistant trainers. Eligibility:

a. An applicant must be at least 18 years of age to be licensed by the commission as a trainer or assistant trainer.

b. An applicant must be qualified, as determined by the commission representative, by reason of experience, background, and knowledge of racing. A trainer's license from another jurisdiction may be accepted as evidence of experience and qualifications. Evidence of qualifications may require passing one or more of the following:

(1) A written examination.

(2) An interview or oral examination.

(3) A demonstration of practical skills in a "barn test" (horse racing only).

c. An applicant must have a racing animal eligible to race and registered to race at the current race meeting.

[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.24(99D) Jockeys and apprentice jockeys.

6.24(1) Eligibility.

a. An applicant for a jockey license must be at least 16 years of age, and if under 18 years of age, the applicant must have the written consent of a parent or guardian.

b. A jockey shall pass a physical examination given within the previous 12 months by a licensed physician affirming fitness to participate as a jockey. The commission representatives may require that any jockey be reexamined and may refuse to allow any jockey to ride pending completion of such examination.

c. An applicant shall show competence by prior licensing, demonstration of riding ability, or temporary participation in races. An applicant may participate in a race or races, with the commission representative's prior approval for each race, not to exceed five races.

d. A jockey shall not be an owner or trainer of any horse competing at the race meeting where the jockey is riding.

e. A person who has never ridden in a race at a recognized meeting shall not be granted a license as jockey or apprentice jockey.

6.24(2) Apprentice jockeys.

a. The conditions of an apprentice jockey license do not apply to quarter horse racing. A jockey's performance in quarter horse racing does not apply to the conditions of an apprentice jockey license.

b. An applicant with an approved apprentice certificate may be licensed as an apprentice jockey.

c. An applicant for an apprentice jockey license must be at least 16 years of age, and if under 18 years of age, the applicant must have written consent of parent or guardian. Before such license is granted, the gaming representative shall ascertain that the applicant has suitable qualifications and aptitude to hold an apprentice jockey's license and that the applicant has not been previously licensed as a jockey under any jurisdiction.

d. Rescinded IAB 1/30/08, effective 3/5/08.

6.24(3) Jockeys from foreign countries. Upon making application for a license in this jurisdiction, jockeys from a foreign country shall declare that they are holders of valid licenses in their countries, not under suspension, and bound by the rules and laws of this state. To facilitate this process, the jockey shall present a declaration sheet to the commission representative in a language recognized in this jurisdiction.
[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.25(99D) Jockey agent.

6.25(1) An applicant for a license as a jockey agent shall:

a. Provide written proof of agency with at least one jockey licensed by the commission; and

b. Be qualified, as determined by the commission representative, by reason of experience, background, and knowledge. A jockey agent's license from another jurisdiction may be accepted as evidence of experience and qualifications. Evidence of qualifications may require passing one or both of the following:

(1) A written examination.

(2) An interview or oral examination.

c. An applicant not previously licensed as a jockey agent shall be required to pass a written and oral examination.

6.25(2) A jockey agent may serve as agent for no more than two jockeys and one apprentice jockey.
[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.26(99D) Driver. In determining eligibility for a driver's license, the board shall consider:

1. Whether the applicant has obtained the required U.S.T.A. license.
2. Evidence of driving experience and ability to drive in a race.
3. The age of the applicant. No person under 18 years of age shall be licensed by the commission as a driver. However, a person under 18 years of age, but at least 16 years of age who has the written consent of a parent or guardian, may be licensed to drive in qualifying races only.
4. Evidence of physical and mental ability.
5. Results of a written examination to determine qualifications to drive and knowledge of commission rules.
6. Record of rule violations.

[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.27(99D) Practicing veterinarians. Every veterinarian practicing on facility premises must have an unrestricted and current license to practice veterinary science issued by the state of Iowa veterinary regulatory authority and shall be licensed by the commission in accordance with the commission rules governing occupational licensing.

6.27(1) Every veterinarian seeking to be licensed by the commission shall submit verification of a current and unrestricted license to practice veterinary science issued by the state of Iowa veterinary regulatory authority.

6.27(2) A veterinarian seeking to be licensed by the commission shall disclose in the veterinarian's application to the commission all disciplinary action taken against any licenses to practice veterinary science held by the applicant.
[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.28(99D,99F) Alcohol and drug testing.

6.28(1) *Alcohol prohibition/preliminary breath test.* Licensees whose duties require them to be in a restricted area of a racing facility shall not have present within their systems an amount of alcohol of 0.05 percent or more. A restricted area is a designated area for sample collection, paddock, racetrack, or other area where racing officials carry out the duties of their positions.

Acting with reasonable cause, a commission representative may direct the above licensees to submit to a preliminary breath test. A licensee shall, when so directed, submit to examination.

If the results show a reading of 0.05 percent alcohol content or more, the licensee shall not be permitted to continue duties for that day. For a second violation, the licensee shall not be permitted to continue duties for that day and then shall be subject to fine or suspension by the board or commission representative. For a subsequent violation, the licensee may be subject to procedures following positive chemical analysis (see 6.28(3)).

If the results show a reading of 0.10 percent alcohol content or more, the licensee is subject to fine or suspension by the board or commission representative. For a subsequent violation, the licensee may be subject to procedures following positive chemical analysis (see 6.28(3)).

6.28(2) *Drug prohibition/body fluid test.* Licensees whose duties require them to be in a restricted area, as defined in subrule 6.28(1), of a racing facility shall not have present within their systems any controlled substance as listed in Schedules I to V of U.S.C. Title 21 (Food and Drug Section 812), Iowa Code chapter 124 or any prescription drug unless it was obtained directly or pursuant to valid prescription or order from a duly licensed physician who is acting in the course of professional practice. Acting with reasonable cause, a commission representative may direct the above licensees to deliver a specimen of urine or subject themselves to the taking of a blood sample or other body fluids at a collection site approved by the commission. In these cases, the commission representative may prohibit the licensee from participating in racing until the licensee evidences a negative test result. Sufficient sample should

be collected to ensure a quantity for a split sample when possible. A licensee who refuses to provide the samples herein described shall be in violation of these rules and shall be immediately suspended and subject to disciplinary action by the board or commission representative. All confirmed positive test costs and any related expenses shall be paid for by the licensee. Negative tests shall be at the expense of the commission.

With reasonable cause noted, an on-duty commission representative may direct a licensee to deliver a test. The commission representative shall call the approved laboratory or hospital and provide information regarding the person who will be coming; that the licensee will have a photo ID; the name and number to call when the licensee arrives; to whom and where to mail the results; and who should be called with the results. The licensee will be directed to immediately leave the work area and proceed to an approved laboratory or hospital for testing with the following directions:

1. If under impairment, the licensee must have another person drive the licensee to the laboratory or hospital.
2. On arrival at the laboratory or hospital, the licensee must show the license to the admitting personnel for verification.
3. On arrival at the laboratory or hospital, the licensee shall be required to sign a consent for the release of information of the results to a commission representative.

6.28(3) Procedures following positive chemical analysis.

a. After professional evaluation, if the licensee's condition proves nonaddictive and not detrimental to the best interest of racing, and the licensee can produce a negative test result and agrees to further testing at the discretion of the commission representative to ensure unimpairment, the licensee may be allowed to participate in racing.

b. After professional evaluation, should the licensee's condition prove addictive or detrimental to the best interest of racing, the licensee shall not be allowed to participate in racing until the licensee can produce a negative test result and show documented proof of successful completion of a certified alcohol/drug rehabilitation program approved by the commission. The licensee must also agree to further testing at the discretion of the commission representative to ensure unimpairment.

c. For a second violation, a licensee shall be suspended and allowed to enroll in a certified alcohol/drug rehabilitation program approved by the administrator and to apply for reinstatement only at the discretion of the administrator.

[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09]

491—6.29(99D) Time by which owner, jockey and trainer must be licensed. The owner (includes stable names, partnerships, and corporations), the jockey and the trainer of a horse entered to race must be licensed by the first post time of the race card for the day in which the horse is entered.

[ARC 7658B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 3/23/09; ARC 2468C, IAB 3/30/16, effective 5/4/16]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 99D and 99F.

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CHAPTER 8

PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING, SIMULCASTING AND ADVANCE DEPOSIT WAGERING

[Prior to 11/19/86, Racing Commission[693]]

[Prior to 11/18/87, Racing and Gaming Division[195]]

491—8.1(99D) Definitions.

“*Account*” means an account approved by the commission for pari-mutuel advance deposit wagering with a complete record of credits, wagers and debits established by a licensee account holder and managed by a licensee or ADWO.

“*Administrator*” means the administrator of the Iowa racing and gaming commission or the administrator’s designee.

“*Advance deposit wagering*” means a method of pari-mutuel wagering in which an individual may establish an account, deposit money into the account, and use the account balance to pay for pari-mutuel wagering.

“*Advance deposit wagering center*” means an actual location, the equipment, and the staff of a licensee, ADWO, or both involved in the management, servicing and operation of the pari-mutuel advance deposit wagering for the licensee.

“*Advance deposit wagering operator*” or “*ADWO*” means an advance deposit wagering operator licensed by the commission who has entered into an agreement with the licensee of the horse racetrack in Polk County and the Iowa Horsemen’s Benevolent and Protective Association to provide pari-mutuel advance deposit wagering.

“*Authorized receiver*” means a receiver that conducts and operates a pari-mutuel wagering system on the results of contests being held or conducted and simulcast from the enclosures of one or more host facilities.

“*Betting interest*” means a number assigned to a single runner, an entry or a field for wagering purposes.

“*Board of stewards*” means a board established by the administrator to review conduct by pari-mutuel facilities and their employees that may constitute violations of the rules and statutes relating to pari-mutuel racing. The administrator may serve as a board of one.

“*Breakage*” means the odd cents by which the amount payable on each dollar wagered in a pari-mutuel pool exceeds a multiple of ten cents. “*Breakage*” is the net pool minus payoff.

“*Commission*” means the Iowa racing and gaming commission.

“*Commission representative*” means an employee of the commission designated to represent the commission in matters pertaining to the operation of the mutuel department. In the absence of a specifically appointed representative, a commission steward will perform the functions and duties of the commission representative.

“*Contest*” means a race on which wagers are placed.

“*Credits*” means all positive inflows of money to an account.

“*Dead heat*” means that two or more runners have tied at the finish line for the same position in the order of finish.

“*Debits*” means all negative outflow of money from an account.

“*Deposit*” means a payment of money into an account.

“*Double*” means a wager to select the winners of two consecutive races and is not a parlay and has no connection with or relation to any other pool conducted by the facility and shall not be construed as a “quinella double.”

“*Entry*” means two or more runners are coupled in a contest because of common ties and a wager on one of them shall be a wager on all of them.

“*Exacta*” (may also be known as “perfecta” or “correcta”) means a wager selecting the exact order of finish for first and second in that contest and is not a parlay and has no connection with or relation to any other pool conducted by the facility.

“*Facility*” means an entity licensed by the commission to conduct pari-mutuel wagering in Iowa.

“Field” means when the individual runners competing in a contest exceed the numbering capacity of the totalizator and all runners of the higher number shall be grouped together. A wager on one in the field shall be a wager on all. (No “fields” shall be allowed in greyhound racing.)

“Guest facility” means a facility which offers licensed pari-mutuel wagering on contests conducted by another facility (the host) in either the same state or another jurisdiction.

“Host facility” means the facility conducting a licensed pari-mutuel meeting from which authorized contests or entire performances are simulcast.

“Interstate simulcasting” means the telecast of live audio and visual signals of pari-mutuel racing sent to or received from a state outside the state of Iowa to an authorized racing or gaming facility for the purpose of wagering.

“Intrastate simulcasting” means the telecast of live audio and visual signals of pari-mutuel racing conducted on a licensed pari-mutuel track within Iowa sent to or received from an authorized pari-mutuel facility within Iowa for the purpose of pari-mutuel wagering.

“Licensee” means a horse racetrack located in Polk County operating under a license issued by the commission.

“Licensee account holder” means any individual at least 21 years of age who successfully completed an application and for whom the licensee or ADWO has opened an account. “Licensee account holder” does not include any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, trust, estate or other formal or nonformal entity.

“Minus pool” means when the total amount of money to be returned to the public exceeds what is in the pool because of the deduction of a commission and because of the rule stipulation that no mutuel tickets shall be paid at less than \$1.05 for each \$1.00 wagered.

“Mutuel department” means that area of a racetrack where wagers are made and winning tickets are cashed and where the totalizator is installed and any area used directly in the operation of pari-mutuel wagering.

“Mutuel manager” means an employee of the facility who manages the mutuel department.

“Net pool” means the amount remaining in each separate pari-mutuel pool after the takeout percentage, as provided for by Iowa Code section 99D.11, has been deducted.

“Odds” means the approximate payoffs per dollar based on win pool wagering only on each betting interest for finishing first without a dead heat with another betting interest.

“Official” means that the order of finish for the race is “official” and that payoff prices based upon the “official” order of finish shall be posted.

“Order of finish” means the finishing order of each runner from first place to last place in each race. For horse racing only, the order of finish may be changed by the stewards for a rule infraction prior to posting of the official order of finish.

“Pari-mutuel pool” means the total amount of money wagered on each separate pari-mutuel pool for payoff purposes.

“Payoff” means the amount distributed to holders of valid winning pari-mutuel tickets in each pool as determined by the official order of finish and includes the amount wagered and profit.

“Pick (n)” means a betting transaction in which a purchaser selects winner(s) of (x) number of contests designated by the facility during one racing card.

“Pick three” means a wager to select the winners of three consecutive races and is not a parlay and has no connection with or relation to any other pool conducted by the facility.

“Place” means a runner finishing second.

“Place pick (n) pools” means a wager to select the first- or second-place finisher in each of a designated number of contests.

“Place pool” means the total amount of money wagered on all betting interests in each race to finish first or second.

“Post time” means the scheduled starting time for a contest.

“Proper identification” means a form of identification accepted in the normal course of business to establish that the person making a transaction is a licensee account holder.

“Quinella” means a wager selecting two runners to finish first and second, regardless of the order of finish, and is not a parlay and has no connection with or relation to any other pool conducted by the facility.

“Quinella double” means a wager which consists of selecting the quinella in each of two designated contests and is an entirely separate pool from all other pools and has no connection with or relation to any other pool conducted by the facility.

“Runner” means each entrant in a contest, designated by a number as a betting interest.

“Sales transaction data” means the data between totalizator ticket-issuing machines and the totalizator central processing unit for the purpose of accepting wagers and generating, canceling and cashing pari-mutuel tickets and the financial information resulting from the processing of sales transaction data, such as handle.

“Secure personal identification code” means an alpha-numeric character code provided by a licensee account holder as a means by which the licensee or ADWO may verify a wager or account transaction as authorized by the licensee account holder.

“Show” means a runner finishing third.

“Show pool” means the total amount of money wagered on all betting interests in each contest to finish either first, second or third.

“Source market fee” or *“host fee”* means the part of a wager that is made on any race by a person who is a licensee account holder and that is returned to the licensee and the Iowa Horsemen’s Benevolent and Protective Association pursuant to the terms of a negotiated agreement as required by 491—8.6(99D).

“Steward” means a racing official appointed or approved by the commission to perform the supervisory and regulatory duties relating to pari-mutuel racing.

“Superfecta” means a wager selecting the exact order of finish for first, second, third, and fourth in that contest and is not a parlay and has no connection with or relation to any other pool conducted by the facility.

“Totalizator” means a machine for registering wagers and computing odds and payoffs based upon data supplied by each pari-mutuel ticket-issuing machine.

“Trifecta” means a wager selecting the exact order of finish for first, second, and third in that race and is not a parlay and has no connection with or relation to any other pool conducted by the facility.

“Tri-superfecta” means a wager selecting the exact order of finish for first, second and third in the first designated tri-super contest combined with selecting the exact order of finish for first, second, third and fourth in the second designated tri-super contest.

“Twin quinella” means a wager in which the bettor selects the first two finishers, regardless of order, in each of two designated contests. Each winning ticket for the twin quinella must be exchanged for a free ticket on the second twin quinella contest in order to remain eligible for the second-half twin quinella pool.

“Twin superfecta” means a wager in which the bettor selects the first four finishers, in their exact order, in each of two designated contests. Each winning ticket for the first twin superfecta contest must be exchanged for a free ticket on the second twin superfecta contest in order to remain eligible for the second-half twin superfecta pool.

“Twin trifecta” means a wager in which the bettor selects the three runners that will finish first, second, and third in the exact order as officially posted in each of the two designated twin trifecta races.

“Underpayment” means when the payoff to the public resulting from errors in calculating pools and errors occurring in the communication in payoffs results in less money returned to the public than is actually due.

“Win” means a runner finishing first.

“Win pool” means the total amount wagered on all betting interests in each contest to finish first.

“Withdrawal” means a payment of money from an account by the licensee or ADWO to the licensee account holder when properly requested by the licensee account holder.

[ARC 0734C, IAB 5/15/13, effective 6/19/13; ARC 4378C, IAB 3/27/19, effective 5/1/19; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—8.2(99D) General.

8.2(1) Wagering. Each facility shall conduct wagering in accordance with applicable laws and these rules. Such wagering shall employ a pari-mutuel system approved by the commission. The totalizator shall be tested prior to and during the meeting as required by the commission. Annually, the facility shall have an external audit, approved by the administrator, of the totalizator system. All systems of wagering other than pari-mutuel, such as bookmaking and auction-pool selling, are prohibited, and any person attempting to participate in prohibited wagering shall be ejected or excluded from facility grounds.

8.2(2) Records. The facility shall maintain records of all wagering so the commission may review such records for any contest including the opening line, subsequent odds fluctuation, the amount and at which window wagers were placed on any betting interest and such other information as may be required. Such wagering records shall be retained by each facility and safeguarded for a period of time specified by the commission. The commission may require that certain of these records be made available to the wagering public at the completion of each contest.

The facility shall provide the commission with a list of the licensed individuals afforded access to pari-mutuel records and equipment at the wagering facility.

8.2(3) Pari-mutuel tickets. A pari-mutuel ticket is evidence of a contribution to the pari-mutuel pool operated by the facility and is evidence of the obligation of the facility to pay to the holder thereof such portion of the distributable amount of the pari-mutuel pool as is represented by such valid pari-mutuel ticket. The facility shall cash all valid winning tickets when such are presented for payment during the course of the meeting where sold and for a specified period after the last day of the meeting as provided in paragraph 8.2(4) "g."

a. To be deemed a valid pari-mutuel ticket, such ticket shall have been issued by a pari-mutuel ticket machine operated by the facility and recorded as a ticket entitled to a share of the pari-mutuel pool and contain imprinted information as to:

- (1) The name of the facility operating the meeting.
- (2) A unique identifying number or code.
- (3) Identification of the terminal at which the ticket was issued.
- (4) A designation of the performance for which the wagering transaction was issued.
- (5) The contest number for which the pool is conducted.
- (6) The type(s) of wagers represented.
- (7) The number(s) representing the betting interests for which the wager is recorded.
- (8) The amount(s) of the contributions to the pari-mutuel pool or pools for which the ticket is evidence.

b. No pari-mutuel ticket recorded or reported as previously paid, canceled, or nonexistent shall be deemed a valid pari-mutuel ticket by the facility. The facility may withhold payment and refuse to cash any pari-mutuel ticket deemed not valid, except as provided in paragraph 8.2(4) "e."

8.2(4) Pari-mutuel ticket sales.

a. Pari-mutuel tickets shall not be sold by anyone other than a facility licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering.

b. No pari-mutuel ticket may be sold on a contest for which wagering has already been closed, and no facility shall be responsible for ticket sales entered into but not completed by issuance of a ticket before the totalizator is closed for wagering on such contest.

c. Claims pertaining to a mistake on an issued or unissued ticket must be made by the bettor prior to leaving the seller's window.

d. Payment on winning pari-mutuel wagers shall be made on the basis of the order of finish as purposely posted and declared "official." Any subsequent change in the order of finish or award of purse money(s) as may result from a subsequent ruling by the stewards or administrator shall in no way affect the pari-mutuel payoff. If an error in the posted order of finish or payoff figures is discovered, the official order of finish or payoff prices may be corrected and an announcement concerning the change shall be made to the public.

e. The facility shall not satisfy claims on lost, mutilated, or altered pari-mutuel tickets without authorization from the administrator.

f. The facility shall have no obligation to enter a wager into a betting pool if unable to do so due to equipment failure.

g. Payment on valid pari-mutuel tickets shall be made only upon presentation and surrender to the facility where the wager was made within 60 days following the close of the meeting during which the wager was made. Failure to present any such ticket within 60 days shall constitute a waiver of the right to receive payment.

8.2(5) Advance performance wagering. No facility shall permit wagering to begin more than one hour before scheduled post time of the first contest of a performance unless it has first obtained the authorization of the administrator.

8.2(6) Claims for payment from pari-mutuel pool. At a designated location, a written, verified claim for payment from a pari-mutuel pool shall be accepted by the facility in any case where the facility has withheld payment or has refused to cash a pari-mutuel wager. The claim shall be made on such form as approved by the administrator, and the claimant shall make such claim under penalty of perjury. The original of such claim shall be forwarded to the administrator within 48 hours.

a. In the case of a claim made for payment of a mutilated pari-mutuel ticket which does not contain the total imprinted elements required in paragraph 8.2(3) "a" of these general provisions, the facility shall make a recommendation to accompany the claim forwarded to the administrator as to whether or not the mutilated ticket has sufficient elements to be positively identified as a winning ticket.

b. In the case of a claim made for payment on a pari-mutuel wager, the administrator shall adjudicate the claim and may order payment thereon from the pari-mutuel pool or by the facility, may deny the claim, or may make such other order as the administrator may deem proper.

8.2(7) Payment for errors. If an error occurs in the payment amounts for pari-mutuel wagers which are cashed or entitled to be cashed, and as a result of such error the pari-mutuel pool involved in the error is not correctly distributed among winning ticket holders, the following shall apply:

a. Verification is required to show that the amount of the commission, the amount in breakage, and the amount in payoffs are equal to the total gross pool. If the amount of the pool is more than the amount used to calculate the payoff, the underpayment shall be added to the corresponding pool of the next contest. If an underpayment is discovered after the close of the meeting, the underpayment shall be held in an interest-bearing account approved by the administrator until being added, together with accrued interest, to the corresponding pool of the next meet.

b. Any claim not filed with the facility within 30 days, inclusive of the date on which the underpayment was publicly announced, shall be deemed waived, and the facility shall have no further liability therefor.

c. In the event the error results in an overpayment to winning wagers, the facility shall be responsible for such payment.

8.2(8) Betting explanation. A summary explanation of pari-mutuel wagering and each type of betting pool offered shall be published in the program for every wagering performance. The rules of racing relative to each type of pari-mutuel pool offered must be prominently displayed on facility grounds and available upon request through facility representatives.

8.2(9) Display of betting information.

a. Approximate odds for win pool betting shall be posted on display devices within view of the wagering public and updated at intervals of not more than 90 seconds.

b. The probable payoff or amounts wagered, in total and on each betting interest, for other pools may be displayed to the wagering public at intervals and in a manner approved by the administrator.

c. Official results and payoffs must be displayed upon each contest being declared official.

8.2(10) Canceled contests. If a contest is canceled or declared "no contest," refunds shall be granted on valid wagers in accordance with these rules.

8.2(11) Refunds.

a. Notwithstanding other provisions of these rules, refunds of the entire pool shall be made on:

(1) Win pools, exacta pools, and first-half double pools offered in contests in which the number of betting interests has been reduced to fewer than two.

(2) Place pools, quinella pools, trifecta pools, first-half quinella double pools, first-half twin quinella pools, first-half twin trifecta pools, and first-half tri-superfecta pools offered in contests in which the number of betting interests has been reduced to fewer than three.

(3) Show pools, superfecta pools, and first-half twin superfecta pools offered in contests in which the number of betting interests has been reduced to fewer than four.

b. Authorized refunds shall be paid upon presentation and surrender of the affected pari-mutuel ticket.

8.2(12) Coupled entries and mutuel fields.

a. Contestants coupled in wagering as a coupled entry or mutuel field shall be considered part of a single betting interest for the purpose of price calculations and distribution of pools. Should any contestant in a coupled entry or mutuel field be officially withdrawn or scratched, the remaining contestants in that coupled entry or mutuel field shall remain valid betting interests and no refunds will be granted. If all contestants within a coupled entry or mutuel field are scratched, then tickets on such betting interests shall be refunded, notwithstanding other provisions of these rules.

b. For the purpose of price calculations only, coupled entries and mutuel fields shall be calculated as a single finisher, using the finishing position of the leading contestant in that coupled entry or mutuel field to determine order of placing. This rule shall apply to all circumstances, including situations involving a dead heat, except as otherwise provided by these rules.

8.2(13) Pools dependent upon betting interests. Unless the administrator otherwise provides, at the time the pools are opened for wagering, the facility:

a. May offer win, place, and show wagering on all contests with six or more betting interests.

b. May prohibit show wagering on any contest with five or fewer betting interests scheduled to start.

c. May prohibit place wagering on any contest with four or fewer betting interests scheduled to start.

d. May prohibit quinella wagering on any contest with three or fewer betting interests scheduled to start.

e. May prohibit quinella double wagering on any contests with three or fewer betting interests scheduled to start.

f. May prohibit exacta wagering on any contest with three or fewer betting interests scheduled to start.

g. May prohibit trifecta wagering on any contest with five or fewer betting interests scheduled to start, or as provided in subparagraph 8.2(13) "g"(1) below:

(1) Cancel trifecta. The stewards have the authority to cancel trifecta wagering at any time they determine an irregular pattern of wagering or determine that the conduct of the race would not be in the interest of the regulation of the pari-mutuel wagering industry or in the public confidence in racing. The stewards may approve smaller fields for trifecta wagering if extraneous circumstances are shown by the facility.

(2) Reserved.

h. May prohibit superfecta wagering on any contest with seven or fewer betting interests scheduled to start.

i. May prohibit twin quinella wagering on any contests with three or fewer betting interests scheduled to start.

j. May prohibit twin trifecta wagering on any contests with seven or fewer betting interests scheduled to start, except as provided in subparagraph 8.2(13) "g"(1).

k. May prohibit tri-superfecta wagering on any contests with seven or fewer betting interests scheduled to start.

l. May prohibit twin superfecta wagering on any contests with seven or fewer betting interests scheduled to start.

8.2(14) Prior approval required for betting pools.

a. A facility that desires to offer new forms of wagering must apply in writing to the administrator and receive written approval prior to implementing the new betting pool.

b. The facility may suspend previously approved forms of wagering with the prior approval of the administrator. Any carryover shall be held until the suspended form of wagering is reinstated. A facility may request approval of a form of wagering or separate wagering pool for specific requirements.

8.2(15) *Closing of wagering in a contest.*

a. All wagering shall stop and all pari-mutuel machines shall be locked at post time or at the actual start of the races. Machines shall be automatically locked, unless unusual circumstances dictate that the stewards act differently.

b. The facility shall maintain, in good order, a system approved by the administrator for closing wagering.

8.2(16) *Complaints pertaining to pari-mutuel operations.*

a. When a patron makes a complaint to a facility regarding the mutuel department, the facility shall immediately issue a complaint report, setting out:

- (1) The name of the complainant;
- (2) The nature of the complaint;
- (3) The name of the persons, if any, against whom the complaint was made;
- (4) The date of the complaint;
- (5) The action taken or proposed to be taken, if any, by the facility.

b. The facility shall submit every complaint report to the commission within five days after the complaint was made.

8.2(17) *Facility/vendor employees.* All facility/vendor employees shall report immediately to the administrator any known irregularities or wrongdoings by any person involving pari-mutuel wagering and shall cooperate in subsequent investigations.

8.2(18) *Unrestricted access.* The facility shall permit the commission unrestricted access at all times to its facilities and equipment and to all books, ledgers, accounts, documents and records of the facility that relate to pari-mutuel wagering.

8.2(19) *Totalizator breakdown.* In the event of irreparable breakdown of the totalizator during the wagering on a race, the wagering on that race shall be declared closed and the payoff shall be computed on the sums wagered in each pool up to the time of the breakdown.

8.2(20) *Minimum wager and payoff.* The minimum wager to be accepted by any licensed facility for win, place and show wagering shall be \$2. The minimum payoff on a \$2 wager shall be \$2.10. For all other wagers, the minimum wager to be accepted by any licensed facility shall be \$1. The minimum payoff for a \$1 wager shall be \$1.05. Any deviation from these minimums must be approved by the administrator. In cases where a minus pool occurs, the facility is responsible for the payment of the minimum payoff and no breakage shall be incurred from that pari-mutuel pool.

8.2(21) *Minors prohibited from wagering.* No minor shall be permitted by any licensed facility to purchase or cash a pari-mutuel ticket.

8.2(22) *Emergency situations.* In the event of an emergency in connection with the mutuel department not covered in these rules, the pari-mutuel manager representing the facility shall report the problem to the stewards, and the stewards shall render a full report to the administrator or administrator's designee within 48 hours.

8.2(23) *Commission mutuel supervisor.* The commission may employ a mutuel supervisor with accounting experience to serve as the commission's designated representative at each race meeting as provided in Iowa Code section 99D.19. In the absence of a specifically appointed commission mutuel supervisor, the board of stewards or simulcast steward will perform the functions and duties of the commission.

[ARC 0734C, IAB 5/15/13, effective 6/19/13; ARC 1876C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 3608C, IAB 1/31/18, effective 3/7/18]

491—8.3(99D) Approval of pari-mutuel wagers.

8.3(1) *Pools permitted.* All pari-mutuel wagering pools approved by the commission shall be separately and independently calculated and distributed. Takeout shall be deducted from each gross

pool as stipulated by Iowa Code section 99D.11. The remainder of the moneys in the pool shall constitute the net pool for distribution as payoff on winning wagers.

8.3(2) *Pari-mutuel wagering submissions.* Prior to conducting a new pari-mutuel wager, a facility shall submit proposals for the wager including, but not limited to, the wager type, calculation of payoff, refunds and distribution of pools. The wager submission, or requests for modification to an approved wager, shall be in writing and approved by the administrator or an administrator's designee prior to implementation.

8.3(3) *Public notice.* The public shall have access to the wagering rules and the calculation of payoffs and distribution of pools which are approved by the commission. Signage shall be conspicuously posted in the wagering area to direct patrons to the wagering area where this information can be viewed. [ARC 0734C, IAB 5/15/13, effective 6/19/13]

491—8.4(99D) Simulcast wagering.

8.4(1) *General.*

a. *Rules.* All simulcasting must be transmitted live, and all wagering on simulcasting shall be made in accordance with the commission rules on pari-mutuel wagering. Commission rules in effect during live racing shall remain in effect during simulcasting where applicable.

b. *Transmission.* The method used to transmit sales transaction and data including, but not limited to, the odds, will pay, race results, and payoff prices must be approved by the commission, based upon the determination that provisions to secure the system and transmission are satisfactory. If the method relies on Internet service to transmit, a backup Internet service shall be used in the event of transmission failure until all transactions are completed for the day.

c. *Communication.* A communication system between the host track and the receiving facility must be provided which will allow the totalizator operator and the commission representatives at the host track to communicate with the facility receiving the signal. The facility is responsible during the racing program's operating hours for reporting any problems or delays to the public.

d. Approval.

(1) All simulcasting, both interstate and intrastate, must be preapproved by the commission or commission representative. Each facility conducting simulcasting shall submit an annual written simulcast proposal to the commission with the application for license renewal required by 491—Chapter 1.

(2) The commission representative, upon written request, may grant modifications to the annual simulcast proposal. The commission representative may approve or disapprove simulcast requests at the representative's discretion. Factors that may be considered include, but are not limited to, economic conditions of a facility, impact on other facilities, impact on the Iowa breeding industry, other gambling in the state, and any other considerations the commission representative deems appropriate.

(3) Once simulcast authority has been granted by the commission or commission representative, it shall be the affirmative responsibility of the facility granted simulcast authority to obtain all necessary permission from other states and tracks to simulcast the pari-mutuel races. In addition, the burden of adhering to state and federal laws concerning simulcasting rests on the facility at all times.

8.4(2) *Simulcast host.*

a. Every host facility, if requested, may contract with an authorized receiver for the purpose of providing authorized users its simulcast. All contracts governing participation in interstate or intrastate pools shall be submitted to the commission representative for prior approval. Contracts shall be of such content and in such format as required by the commission representative.

b. A host facility is responsible for the content of the simulcast and shall use all reasonable effort to present a simulcast which offers the viewers an exemplary depiction of each performance.

c. Unless otherwise permitted by the commission representative, every simulcast will contain in its video content a digital display of actual time of day, the name of the host facility from which the simulcast originates, the number of the contest being displayed, and any other relevant information available to patrons at the host facility.

d. The host facility shall maintain such security controls, including encryption over its uplink and communications systems, as directed or approved by the commission or commission representative.

e. Financial reports shall be submitted daily or as otherwise directed by the commission representative. Reports shall be of such content and in such format as required by the commission representative.

8.4(3) Authorized receiver.

a. An authorized receiver shall provide:

(1) Adequate transmitting and receiving equipment of acceptable broadcast quality which shall not interfere with the closed circuit TV system of the host facility for providing any host facility patron information.

(2) Pari-mutuel terminals, pari-mutuel odds displays, modems and switching units enabling pari-mutuel data transmissions, and data communications between the host and guest facilities.

(3) A voice communication system between each guest facility and the host facility providing timely voice contact among the commission representative, placing judges, and mutuel departments.

b. The guest facility and all authorized receivers shall conduct pari-mutuel wagering pursuant to the applicable commission rules.

c. Not less than 30 minutes prior to the commencement of transmission of the performance of pari-mutuel contests, the guest facility shall initiate a test program of its transmitter, encryption and decoding, and data communication to ensure proper operation of the system.

d. The guest facility shall, in conjunction with the host facility(ies) for which it operates pari-mutuel wagering, provide the commission representative with a certified report of its pari-mutuel operations as directed by the commission representative.

e. Every authorized receiver shall file with the commission an annual report of its simulcast operations and an audited financial statement.

f. The mutuel manager shall notify the commission representative when the transfer of pools, pool totals, or calculations are in question, or if partial or total cancellations occur, and shall suggest alternatives for continued operation. Should loss of video signal occur, wagering may continue with approval from the commission representative.

[ARC 0734C, IAB 5/15/13, effective 6/19/13; ARC 4954C, IAB 2/26/20, effective 4/1/20]

491—8.5(99D) Interstate common-pool wagering.

8.5(1) General.

a. All contracts governing participation in interstate common pools shall be submitted to the commission representative for prior approval. Financial reports shall be submitted daily or as otherwise directed by the commission representative. Contracts and reports shall be of such content and in such format as required by the commission representative.

b. Individual wagering transactions are made at the point of sale in the state where placed. Pari-mutuel pools are combined for computing odds and calculating payoffs but will be held separate for auditing and all other purposes.

c. Any surcharges or withholdings in addition to the takeout shall be applied only in the jurisdiction otherwise imposing such surcharges or withholdings.

d. In determining whether to approve an interstate common pool which does not include the host facility or which includes contests from more than one facility, the commission representative shall consider and may approve use of a bet type which is not utilized at the host facility, application of a takeout rate not in effect at the host facility, or other factors which are presented to the commission representative.

e. The content and format of the visual display of racing and wagering information at facilities in other jurisdictions where wagering is permitted in the interstate common pool need not be identical to the similar information permitted or required to be displayed under these rules.

8.5(2) Guest state participation in interstate common pools.

a. With the prior approval of the commission representative, pari-mutuel wagering pools may be combined with corresponding wagering pools in the host state or with corresponding pools established by one or more other jurisdictions.

b. The commission representative may permit adjustment of the takeout from the pari-mutuel pool so that the takeout rate in this jurisdiction is identical to that of the host facility or identical to that of other jurisdictions participating in a merged pool.

c. When takeout rates in the merged pools are not identical, the net-price calculation shall be the method by which the differing takeout rates are applied.

d. Rules established in the state of the host facility designated for a pari-mutuel pool shall apply.

e. The commission representative shall approve agreements made between the facility and other participants in interstate common pools governing the distribution of breakage between the jurisdictions.

f. If, for any reason, it becomes impossible to successfully merge the bets placed into the interstate common pool, the facility shall make payoffs in accordance with payoff prices that would have been in effect if prices for the pool of bets were calculated without regard to wagers placed elsewhere, except that, with the permission of the commission representative, the facility may alternatively determine either to pay winning tickets at the payoff prices at the host facility or to declare such accepted bets void and make refunds in accordance with the applicable rules.

8.5(3) Host state participation in merged pools.

a. With the prior approval of the commission representative, a facility licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering may determine that one or more of its contests be utilized for pari-mutuel wagering at guest facilities in other states and may also determine that pari-mutuel pools in guest states be combined with corresponding wagering pools established by it as the host facility or comparable wagering pools established by two or more states.

b. When takeout rates in the merged pool are identical, the net-price calculation shall be the method by which the differing takeout rates are applied.

c. Rules of racing established for races held in this state shall also apply to interstate common pools unless the commission representative specifically determines otherwise.

d. The commission representative shall approve agreements made between the facility and other participants in interstate common pools governing the distribution of breakage between the jurisdictions.

e. Any contract for interstate common pools entered into by the facility shall contain a provision to the effect that if, for any reason, it becomes impossible to successfully merge the bets placed in another state into the interstate common pool formed by the facility or if, for any reason, the commission representative or facility determines that attempting to effect transfer of pool data from the guest state may endanger the facility's wagering pool, the facility shall have no liability for any measure taken which may result in the guest's wagers not being accepted into the pool.

8.5(4) Takeout rates in interstate common pools.

a. With the prior approval of the commission representative, a facility wishing to participate in an interstate common pool may change its takeout rate so as to achieve a common takeout rate with all other participants in the interstate common pool.

b. A facility wishing to participate in an interstate common pool may request that the commission representative approve a methodology whereby host facility and guest facility states with different takeout rates for corresponding pari-mutuel pools may effectively and equitably combine wagers from the different states into an interstate common pool.

[ARC 0734C, IAB 5/15/13, effective 6/19/13]

491—8.6(99D) Advance deposit wagering.

8.6(1) Authorization to conduct advance deposit wagering.

a. A licensee may request authorization from the commission to conduct advance deposit wagering pursuant to Iowa Code section 99D.11(6) "c" and these rules. As part of the request, the licensee shall submit a detailed plan of how its advance deposit wagering system would operate. The commission may require changes in a proposed plan of operations as a condition of granting a request.

No subsequent changes in the system's operation may occur unless ordered by the commission or until approval is obtained from the commission after it receives a written request.

b. The commission may conduct investigations or inspections or request additional information from the licensee as the commission deems appropriate in determining whether to allow the licensee to conduct advance deposit wagering.

c. The licensee shall establish and manage an advance deposit wagering center.

d. The commission may issue an ADWO license to an entity that enters into an agreement with the commission, the licensee, and the Iowa Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association. The terms of any ADWO's license shall include but not be limited to:

(1) Any source market fees and host fees to be paid on any races subject to advance deposit wagering.

(2) An annual ADWO license fee in an amount to be determined by the commission.

(3) Completion of all necessary background investigations.

(4) Acceptance of wagers on live races conducted at the horse racetrack in Polk County from all of its licensee account holders.

(5) A bond or irrevocable letter of credit on behalf of the ADWO to be determined by the commission.

(6) A detailed description and certification of systems and procedures used by the ADWO to validate the identity and age of licensee account holders and to validate the legality of wagers accepted.

(7) Certification of prompt commission access to all records relating to licensee account holder identity and age in hard-copy or standard electronic format acceptable to the commission.

(8) Certification of secure retention of all records related to advance deposit wagering and accounts for a period of not less than three years or such longer period as specified by the commission.

(9) Utilization and communication of pari-mutuel wagers to a pari-mutuel system meeting all requirements for pari-mutuel systems employed by licensed racing facilities in Iowa.

e. Commission access to and use of information concerning advance deposit wager transactions and licensee account holders shall be considered proprietary, and such information shall not be disclosed publicly except as may be required pursuant to statute or court order or except as part of the official record of any proceeding before the commission. This requirement shall not prevent the sharing of this information with other pari-mutuel regulatory authorities or law enforcement agencies for investigative purposes.

f. For each advance deposit wager made for an account by telephone, the licensee or ADWO shall make a voice recording of the entire transaction and shall not accept any such wager if the voice-recording system is inoperable. Voice recordings shall be retained for not less than six months and shall be made available to the commission for investigative purposes.

8.6(2) Establishing an account.

a. A person must have an established account in order to place advance deposit wagers. An account may be established in person at the licensee's facility or with the ADWO by mail or electronic means. For establishing an account, the application must be signed or otherwise authorized in a manner acceptable to the commission and shall include the applicant's full legal name, principal residence address, telephone number, and date of birth and any other information required by the commission. The licensee and ADWO shall have a process to verify that the player is not on the statewide self-exclusion list set forth in Iowa Code section 99F.4(22) prior to establishing an account. The licensee and ADWO shall review and deactivate accounts of newly enrolled participants of the statewide self-exclusion program and comply with all other requirements set forth by the commission and in Iowa Code section 99F.4(22).

b. Each application submitted will be subject to electronic verification with respect to the applicant's name, principal residence address and date of birth by either a national, independent individual reference service company or by means of a technology which meets or exceeds the reliability, security, accuracy, privacy and timeliness provided by individual reference service companies. An applicant's social security number may be necessary for completion of the verification process and for tax-reporting purposes. If there is a discrepancy between the application submitted and the information

provided by the electronic verification or if no information on the applicant is available from such electronic verification, another individual reference service may be accessed or another technology meeting the requirements described above may be used to verify the information provided. If these measures prove unsatisfactory, then the applicant will be contacted and given instructions as to how to resolve the matter.

c. The identity of a licensee account holder must be verified via electronic means or copies of other documents before the licensee account holder may place an advance deposit wager.

d. Each account shall have a unique identifying account number. The identifying account number may be changed at any time by the licensee or ADWO provided that the licensee or ADWO informs the licensee account holder in writing prior to the change.

e. The applicant shall provide the licensee or ADWO with an alpha-numeric code to be used as a secure personal identification code when the licensee account holder is placing an advance deposit wager. The licensee account holder has the right to change this code at any time.

f. The licensee account holder shall receive at the time the account is approved a unique account identification number; a copy of the advance deposit wagering rules and such other information and material pertinent to the operation of the account; and such other information as the licensee, ADWO or commission may deem appropriate.

g. The account is nontransferable.

h. The licensee or ADWO may close or refuse to open an account for what it deems good and sufficient reason and shall order an account closed if it is determined that information used to open an account was false or that the account has been used in violation of these rules or the licensee's or ADWO's terms and conditions.

8.6(3) Operation of an account. The ADWO shall submit operating procedures with respect to licensee account holder accounts for commission approval.

[ARC 9897B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 11/15/11; ARC 9987B, IAB 2/8/12, effective 3/14/12; ARC 0734C, IAB 5/15/13, effective 6/19/13; ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

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IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 13 SPORTS WAGERING

491—13.1(99F) Definitions. As used in these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply:

“Administrator” means the administrator of the racing and gaming commission or the administrator’s designee.

“Advance deposit sports wagering” means a method of sports wagering in which an eligible individual may, in an account established with a licensee under Iowa Code section 99F.7A, deposit moneys into the account and use the account balance to pay for sports wagering. Prior to January 1, 2021, an account must be established by an eligible individual in person with a licensee.

“Advance deposit sports wagering operator” means an advance deposit sports wagering operator licensed by the commission who has entered into an agreement with a licensee under Iowa Code section 99F.7A to provide advance deposit sports wagering.

“Authorized sporting event” means a professional sporting event, collegiate sporting event, international sporting event, or professional motor race event. “Authorized sporting event” does not include a race as defined in Iowa Code section 99D.2, a fantasy sports contest as defined in Iowa Code section 99E.1, minor league sporting event, or any athletic event or competition of an interscholastic sport as defined in Iowa Code section 9A.102.

“Collegiate sporting event” means an athletic event or competition of an intercollegiate sport as defined in Iowa Code section 9A.102.

“Commission” means the racing and gaming commission created under Iowa Code section 99D.5.

“Designated sports wagering area” means an area, as designated by a licensee and approved by the commission, in which sports wagering is conducted.

“Eligible individual” means an individual who is at least 21 years of age or older who is located within this state.

“Facility” means an entity licensed by the commission to conduct pari-mutuel wagering, gaming or sports wagering operations in Iowa.

“International sporting event” means an international team or individual sporting event governed by an international sports federation or sports governing body, including but not limited to sporting events governed by the international olympic committee and the international federation of association football.

“Licensee” means any person licensed under Iowa Code section 99F.7 or 99F.7A.

“Minor league sporting event” means a sporting event conducted by a sports league which is not regarded as the premier league in the sport as determined by the commission.

“Professional sporting event” means an event, excluding a minor league sporting event, at which two or more persons participate in sports or athletic events and receive compensation in excess of actual expenses for their participation in such event.

“Sports wagering” means the acceptance of wagers on an authorized sporting event by any system of wagering as authorized by the commission. “Sports wagering” does not include placing a wager on the performance or nonperformance of any individual athlete participating in a single game or match of a collegiate sporting event in which a collegiate team from this state is a participant, or placing a wager on the performance of athletes in an individual international sporting event governed by the international olympic committee in which any participant in the international sporting event is under 18 years of age.

“Sports wagering net receipts” means the gross receipts less winnings paid to wagerers on sports wagering.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—13.2(99F) Conduct of all sports wagering.

13.2(1) Commission policy. It is the policy of the commission to require that all industry participants conduct sports wagering in a manner suitable to protect the public health, safety, morals, good order, and general welfare of the state. Responsibility for selecting, implementing, and maintaining suitable methods of operation rests with the facility, vendor, and advance deposit sports wagering operator.

Willful or persistent use or toleration of methods of operation deemed unsuitable in the sole discretion of the commission will constitute grounds for disciplinary action, up to and including revocation.

13.2(2) Activities prohibited. A facility, vendor, or advance deposit sports wagering operator is expressly prohibited from the following activities:

- a. Failing to conduct advertising and public relations activities in accordance with decency, dignity, good taste, and honesty.
- b. Failing to comply with or make provision for compliance with all federal, state, and local laws and rules pertaining to the operation of a facility or advance deposit sports wagering operation including, but not limited to, payment of license fees, withholding payroll taxes, and violations of alcoholic beverage laws or regulations.
- c. Permitting cheating, failing to discover cheating that should have been discovered with reasonable inquiry, or failing to take action to prevent cheating.
- d. Failing to conduct sports wagering operations in accordance with proper standards of custom, decorum, and decency; or permitting any type of conduct that reflects negatively on the state or commission or acts as a detriment to the sports wagering industry.
- e. Performing any type of sports wagering activity, at any time, that is contrary to the representation made to the commission, commission representatives, or the public.
- f. Denying a commissioner or commission representative, upon proper and lawful demand, information, documents, or access to inspect any portion of the sports wagering operation.

13.2(3) Wagers. Wagers may only be made by persons 21 years of age or older and on activities authorized pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 99F which are approved by the commission.

13.2(4) Public notice. The public shall have access to the sports wagering rules, available wagers, odds or payouts, the payout period, and the source of the information used to determine the outcome of a sports wager. All licensees and advance deposit sports wagering operators shall require participants to follow the rules of play. The sports wagering rules shall be:

- a. Displayed in the licensee's sports wagering area.
- b. Posted on the internet site or mobile application used to conduct advance deposit sports wagering.
- c. Included in any terms and conditions disclosure statements of the advance deposit sports wagering system.

13.2(5) Bond. A licensee shall post a bond or irrevocable letter of credit, at an amount determined by the commission, to the state of Iowa to guarantee that the licensee and any vendor or advance deposit sports wagering operator licensed in conjunction with the licensee faithfully makes the payments, keeps its books and records and makes reports, and conducts its gambling games and sports wagering in conformity with Iowa Code chapter 99F and the rules adopted by the commission.

13.2(6) Reserve. A reserve in the form of cash or cash equivalents segregated from operational funds, an irrevocable letter of credit, payment processor reserves and receivables, a bond, or a combination thereof, shall be maintained in the amount necessary to cover the outstanding sports wagering liability. An accounting of this reserve shall be made available for inspection to the commission upon request. The method of reserve shall be submitted to and approved by the administrator prior to implementation.

13.2(7) Internal controls. Licensees and advance deposit sports wagering operators shall submit a description of internal controls to the administrator. The submission shall be made at least 30 days before sports operations are to commence unless otherwise approved by the administrator. All internal controls must be approved by the administrator prior to commencement of sports operations. The operator shall submit to the administrator any changes to the internal controls previously approved at least 15 days before the changes are to become effective unless otherwise directed by the administrator. It shall be the affirmative responsibility and continuing duty of each licensee and advance deposit sports wagering operator and their employees to follow and comply with all internal controls. The submission shall include controls and reasonable methods that provide for the following:

- a. To prohibit wagering by coaches, athletic trainers, officials, players, or other individuals who participate in an authorized sporting event in which wagers may be accepted.

b. To prohibit wagering by persons who are employed in a position with direct involvement with coaches, players, athletic trainers, officials, athletes or participants in an authorized sporting event in which wagers may be accepted.

c. To promptly report to the commission any criminal or disciplinary proceedings commenced against the licensee or its employees.

d. To promptly report to the commission any abnormal wagering activity or patterns that may indicate a concern about the integrity of an authorized sporting event or events, and any other conduct with the potential to corrupt a wagering outcome of an authorized sporting event for purposes of financial gain, including but not limited to match fixing, and suspicious or illegal wagering activities, including the use of funds derived from illegal activity, wagers to conceal or launder funds derived from illegal activity, use of agents to place wagers, or use of false identification. Integrity-monitoring procedures shall also provide for the sharing of information with other licensees, other governing authorities, and accredited sports governing entities by participating in an integrity-monitoring association or group or by another method as approved by the administrator.

e. To report within 72 hours any incident where an employee or customer is detected violating a provision of Iowa Code chapter 99F, a commission rule or order, or internal controls. In addition to the written report, the licensee or advance deposit sports wagering operator shall provide immediate notification to the commission if an incident involves employee theft, criminal activity, Iowa Code chapter 99F violations or sports wagering receipts.

f. The segregation of incompatible functions so that no employee is in a position to perpetrate and conceal errors or irregularities in the normal course of the employee's duties.

g. User access controls for all sensitive and secure, physical and virtual, areas and systems within a sports wagering operation.

h. Treatment of problem gambling by:

(1) Identifying problem gamblers.

(2) Complying with the process established by the commission pursuant to Iowa Code section 99F.4(22) and 491—subrule 5.4(12).

(3) Cooperating with the Iowa gambling treatment program in creating and establishing controls.

(4) Making available to customers, patrons, and bettors a substantial number of the Iowa gambling treatment program advertisements and printed materials.

i. Setoff winnings of customers who have a valid lien established under Iowa Code chapter 99F.

13.2(8) Revenue reporting. Reports generated from the sports wagering system shall be made available as determined by the commission. The reporting system shall be capable of issuing reports by wagering day, wagering month, and wagering year. Wagering data shall not be purged unless approved by the commission. The reporting system shall provide for a mechanism to export the data for the purposes of data analysis and auditing or verification. The reporting system shall be able to provide, at a minimum, the following sports wagering information:

a. The date and time each event started and ended.

b. Total amount of wagers collected.

c. Total amount of winnings paid to players.

d. Total amount of wagers canceled, voided, and expired.

e. Commission or fees collected.

f. Total value of promotional play or free play used to purchase or execute a sports wager.

g. Event status.

h. Total amount held by the operator for the player accounts.

i. Total amount of wagers placed on future events.

j. Total amount of winnings owed but unpaid by the operator on winning wagers.

13.2(9) Unclaimed winnings and abandoned accounts. Unclaimed winnings and abandoned accounts are subject to the following requirements:

a. Unclaimed winnings of over 90 days at the close of a licensee's fiscal year shall be disallowed as a deduction from gross receipts for the calculation of sports wagering net receipts for the sports wagering tax.

- b. Abandoned player accounts under this rule are subject to Iowa Code chapter 556.
 - c. Player accounts are considered abandoned if no activity by the account holder has occurred for three years. Player activity includes making a wager, making an account deposit, or withdrawing funds.
 - d. No licensee or advance deposit sports wagering operator shall charge an administration fee or maintenance fee for any inactive player account derived from state of Iowa residents at any time for any reason.
- [ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; see Suspension note at end of chapter; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—13.3(99F) Approval of sports wagers.

13.3(1) Approval. Prior to offering a sports wager, a facility or advance deposit sports wagering operator shall request that the administrator investigate and approve the sports wager for compliance with commission rules and any other standards as required by the commission. The administrator may require the facility or advance deposit sports wagering operator, at the facility's or operator's own expense, to provide additional information as deemed necessary to make a determination. Prior to approval, the administrator may require a trial period of any sports wager offering. Once a sports wager is approved by the administrator, unless it is subsequently disapproved for any reason deemed appropriate by the administrator, the sports wager is available for all operators under the conditions approved and subject to subrule 13.3(2).

13.3(2) Sports wager submissions. Prior to conducting a sports wager approved pursuant to subrule 13.3(1), a licensee or advance deposit sports wagering operator shall submit proposals for the wager, including but not limited to wagering rules, payout information, source of the information used to determine the outcome of the sports wager, and any restrictive features of the wager. The sports wager submission, or requests for modification to an approved wager, shall be submitted in writing and approved by the administrator prior to implementation.

13.3(3) Sports promotional contests, tournaments, or promotional activities. Sports promotional contests, tournaments, or promotional activities may be permitted by the licensee, vendor, or advance deposit sports wagering operator providing the following:

- a. Rules shall be made available to participants for review prior to registering. Rules shall include, at a minimum: all conditions registered players must meet to qualify to enter or advance through the event, available prizes or awards, fees, and distribution of prizes or awards based on specific outcomes.

- b. Rules are followed. Changes to rules shall not be made after participants have registered.

- c. Results shall be made available for the registered players to review at the same location at which or in the same manner in which players registered. Results shall include, at a minimum: name of the event, date of the event, total number of entries, amount of entry fees, total prize pool, and amount paid for each winning category.

- d. Fees collected, less cash prizes paid, are subject to the wagering taxes pursuant to Iowa Code section 99F.11(4). In determining sports wagering net receipts, to the extent that cash prizes paid out exceed fees collected, the licensee or advance deposit sports wagering operator shall be deemed to have paid the fees for the participants.

- e. There is compliance with all other federal, state, and local laws and rules outside of the commission's jurisdiction.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—13.4(99F) Designated sports wagering area. A floor plan identifying the designated sports wagering area, including the location of any wagering kiosks, shall be filed with the administrator for review and approval. Modification to a previously approved plan must be submitted for approval at least ten days prior to implementation. A sign shall denote that the area is not accessible to persons under the age of 21. Exceptions to this rule must be approved in writing by the administrator. The sports wagering area is subject to compliance with 491—subrule 5.4(7).

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—13.5(99F) Advance deposit sports wagering.

13.5(1) Authorization to conduct advance deposit sports wagering. A licensee or advance deposit sports wagering operator shall receive specific authorization from the commission to conduct advance deposit sports wagering prior to conducting advance deposit sports wagering. The granting of an advance deposit sports wagering license or approval of any agreements between a licensee and an advance deposit sports wagering operator to conduct advance deposit sports wagering does not constitute authorization. Any entity authorized to conduct advance deposit sports wagering is expected to comply with all requirements of this chapter, except for rule 491—13.4(99F), and all other applicable federal, state, local, and commission requirements.

13.5(2) Account registration. A person must have an established account in order to place advance deposit sports wagers. Prior to January 1, 2021, an account shall be established at the facility as required by Iowa Code section 99F.9(3A) with a process approved by the administrator. To establish an account, an application for an account shall be signed or otherwise authorized in a manner approved by the administrator and shall include the applicant's full legal name, principal residential address, date of birth, and any other information required by the administrator. The account registration process shall also include:

a. Age verification to prevent persons under the legal age for sports wagering from establishing an account.

b. Player verification of legal name, physical address, and age to correctly identify account holders.

c. Verification that the player is not on the statewide self-exclusion list set forth in Iowa Code section 99F.4(22) prior to establishing an account.

d. Availability and acceptance of a set of terms and conditions that is also readily accessible to the player before and after registration and noticed when updated. Notices shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Explanation of rules in which any unrecoverable malfunctions of hardware/software are addressed including, but not limited to, if the unrecoverable malfunction, wagering event cancellation, or other catastrophic malfunction results in the voiding of any wagers.

(2) Procedures to deal with interruptions caused by the suspension of data flow from the network server during an event.

(3) Specifications advising players to keep their account credentials secure.

(4) Statement that no underage individuals are permitted to participate in wagering.

(5) Explanation of conditions under which an account is declared inactive and actions undertaken on the account once this declaration is made.

e. Availability and acceptance of a privacy policy that is also readily accessible to the player before and after registration and noticed when updated and that includes, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Statement of information that is collected, the purpose for information collection, and the conditions under which information may be disclosed.

(2) Statement that any information obtained in respect to player registration or account establishment must be done in compliance with the privacy policy.

(3) Requirement that any information about player accounts which is not subject to disclosure pursuant to the privacy policy must be kept confidential, except where the release of that information is required by law.

(4) Requirement that all player information must be securely erased from hard disks, magnetic tapes, solid state memory, and other devices before the device is properly disposed of by the licensee. If erasure is not possible, the storage device must be destroyed.

13.5(3) Operation of an account. The advance deposit sports wagering operator or a licensee shall submit controls, approved by the commission, that include the following for operating an account:

a. Specific procedures and technology partners to fulfill the requirements set forth in subrule 13.5(2).

b. Location detection procedures to reasonably detect and dynamically monitor the location of a player attempting to place any wager. A player outside the permitted boundary shall be rejected, and the player shall be notified. The confidence radius shall be entirely located within the permitted boundary.

- c. Specific controls set forth in subrule 13.2(7).
- d. Limitation of one active account, per individually branded website, at a time unless otherwise authorized by the commission.
 - e. Authentication for log in through a username and password or other secure alternative means as authorized by the commission. Processes for retrieving lost usernames and passwords shall be available, secure, and clearly disclosed to the player. Players shall be allowed to change their passwords.
 - f. Immediate notification to the player when changes are made to any account used for financial transactions or to registration information or when financial transactions are made unless other notification preferences are established by the player.
 - g. Process to immediately notify a player and lock an account in the event that suspicious activity is detected. A multifactor authentication process must be employed for the account to be unlocked.
 - h. Process to easily and prominently impose limitations or notifications for wagering parameters including, but not limited to, deposits and wagers. Upon receipt, any self-imposed limitations must be employed correctly and immediately as indicated to the player. No changes can be made reducing the severity of the self-imposed limitations for at least 24 hours.
 - i. Process to easily and prominently self-exclude from wagering for a specified period of time or indefinitely and easily and obviously direct participants, via a link, to exclude themselves pursuant to Iowa Code section 99F.4(22). Upon receipt, any self-exclusion limitations must be employed correctly and immediately as indicated to the player. No changes can be made to reduce the severity of the self-exclusion limitations for at least 24 hours. In the event of indefinite self-exclusion, the advance deposit sports wagering operator or licensee must ensure that the players are paid in full for their account balance within a reasonable time provided that the advance deposit sports wagering operator or licensee acknowledges that the funds have cleared. This control does not supersede the requirements set forth in Iowa Code section 99F.4(22).
 - j. Process to review and deactivate accounts of newly enrolled participants of the statewide self-exclusion program set forth in Iowa Code section 99F.4(22). The operator must ensure that players are paid in full for their account balance within a reasonable time provided that the operator acknowledges that the funds have cleared.
 - k. Provide for an easy and obvious method for a player to make a complaint and to enable the player to notify the commission if such complaint has not been or cannot be addressed by the advance deposit sports wagering operator or licensee.

13.5(4) Account funds. The following requirements apply to the maintenance of funds associated with a player account:

- a. Positive player identification, including any personal identification number (PIN) entry or other approved secure methods, must be completed before the withdrawal of any moneys held by the advance deposit sports wagering operator or licensee can be made.
- b. Payments from an account are to be paid directly to an account with a financial institution in the name of the player or made payable to the player and forwarded to the player's address or through another method that is not prohibited by state or federal law.
- c. An advance deposit sports wagering operator or licensee must have in place security or authorization procedures to ensure that only authorized adjustments can be made to player accounts and that changes are auditable.
- d. It shall not be possible to transfer funds between two player accounts.
- e. An advance deposit sports wagering operator or licensee shall provide a transaction log or account statement history at no cost to players upon request. Information provided shall include sufficient information to allow players to reconcile the statement or log against their own financial records.
- f. Requests for withdrawals shall not be unreasonably withheld and shall be completed in a timely manner.
- g. An advance deposit sports wagering operator or licensee shall provide a fee-free method for players to deposit or withdraw funds from player accounts.

13.5(5) Annual audit. An audit of the advance deposit sports wagering operations for the advance deposit sports wagering operator or licensee or parent company of the advance deposit sports wagering

operator or licensee shall be conducted by certified public accountants authorized to practice in the state of Iowa and provided to the commission within 90 days of the licensee's fiscal year and meet the following conditions:

- a. Inclusion of an internal control letter, audited balance sheet, and audited profit-and-loss statement including a breakdown of expenditures and subsidiaries of advance deposit sports wagering activities.
- b. Inclusion of a supplement schedule indicating financial activities on a calendar-year basis if the advance deposit sports wagering operator's or licensee's fiscal year does not correspond to the calendar year.
- c. Report of any material errors, irregularities that may be discovered during the audit, or notice of any audit adjustments.
- d. Availability, upon request, of an engagement letter for the audit between the advance deposit sports wagering operator or licensee or parent company of the advance deposit sports wagering operator or licensee and the auditing firm.

13.5(6) Wagers. An advance deposit sports wagering operator shall display a player's wagers in a readily accessible manner.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—13.6(99F) Testing.

13.6(1) Initial testing. All equipment and systems integral to the conduct of sports wagering and advance deposit sports wagering shall be tested and certified for compliance with commission rules and the standards required by a commission-designated independent testing laboratory. Certification and commission approval must be received prior to the use of any equipment or system to conduct sports wagering. The commission may designate more than one independent testing laboratory.

13.6(2) Change control. The licensees and advance deposit sports wagering operators shall submit change control processes that detail evaluation procedures for all updates and changes to equipment and systems to the administrator for approval. These processes shall include details for identifying criticality of updates and determining of submission of updates to an independent testing laboratory for review and certification.

13.6(3) Annual testing.

a. A system integrity and security risk assessment shall be performed annually on the advance deposit sports wagering system.

(1) The testing organization must be independent of the licensee and shall be qualified by the administrator.

(2) The system integrity and security risk assessment shall be conducted no later than 90 days after the start of the licensee's fiscal year.

(3) Results from the risk assessment shall be submitted to the administrator no later than 30 days after the assessment is conducted.

b. At the discretion of the administrator, additional assessments or specific testing criteria may be required.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—13.7(99F) Licensing.

13.7(1) Application and payment of fee. The commission shall, upon payment of an initial license fee of \$45,000 and submission of an application consistent with the requirements of Iowa Code section 99F.6, issue a license to conduct sports wagering to a facility.

13.7(2) Application procedure for a facility. Application for a license for a facility to conduct sports wagering shall be made to the commission. In addition to the application, the following must be completed and presented when the application is filed:

a. Name of the entity to be licensed by the commission to conduct sports wagering operations in Iowa.

b. Disclosure of agreements with entities to manage or operate sports wagering with or on behalf of the facility.

c. Disclosure of operating agreements for up to two individually branded internet sites to conduct advance deposit wagering for the facility.

d. Compliance with Iowa Code section 99F.6(4) "a"(2) and (3) requirements for qualified sponsoring organizations or horse racing purses.

e. A bond or irrevocable letter of credit on behalf of the facility in an amount to be determined by the commission.

f. A bank check, cashier's check, or wire transfer made payable to Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission for \$45,000 for an initial license or \$10,000 for a renewal license.

13.7(3) *Application procedure for an advance deposit sports wagering operator.* Application for a license for an advance deposit sports wagering operator with an agreement with a facility shall be made to the commission for approval by the administrator. In addition to the application, the following must be completed and presented when the application is filed:

a. Disclosure of ownership interest, directors, or officers of applicant.

(1) An applicant or licensee shall notify the administrator of the identity of each director, corporate officer, owner, partner, joint venture participant, trustee, or any other person who has any beneficial interest of 5 percent or more, direct or indirect, in the business entity. For any of the above, as required by the administrator, the applicant or licensee shall submit background information on forms supplied by the division of criminal investigation and any other information the administrator may require.

For purposes of this rule, the term "beneficial interest" includes all direct and indirect forms of ownership or control, voting power, or investment power held through any contract, lien, lease, partnership, stockholding, syndication, joint venture, understanding, relationship (including family relationship), present or reversionary right, title or interest, or otherwise.

(2) For ownership interests of less than 5 percent, the administrator may request a list of these interests. The list shall include names, percentages owned, addresses, social security numbers, and dates of birth. The administrator may request the same information required of those individuals in subparagraph 13.7(3) "a"(1) above.

b. Investigative fees.

(1) Advance payment. The department of public safety may request payment of the investigative fee in advance as a condition to beginning investigation.

(2) Payment required. The administrator may withhold final action with respect to any application until all investigative fees have been paid in full.

c. A copy of each of the following:

(1) List of employees of the aforementioned who may have contact with persons within the state of Iowa.

(2) Agreement with facility to operate or manage the advance deposit sports wagering operation.

d. Any and all changes in the applicant's legal structure, directors, officers, or the respective ownership interests must be promptly filed with the administrator.

e. The administrator may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of an applicant or licensee in which a director, corporate officer, or holder of a beneficial interest includes or involves any person or entity which would be, or is, ineligible in any respect, such as through want of character, moral fitness, financial responsibility, or professional qualifications, or due to failure to meet other criteria employed by the administrator, to participate in gaming regardless of the percentage of ownership interest involved. The administrator may order the ineligible person or entity to terminate all relationships with the licensee or applicant, including divestiture of any ownership interest or beneficial interest at acquisition cost.

f. Disclosure of the full nature and extent of all beneficial interests may be requested by the administrator and shall include the names of individuals and entities, the nature of their relationships, and the exact nature of their beneficial interest.

g. Public disclosure is made for the benefit of the public, and documents pertaining to the ownership filed with the administrator shall be available for public inspection in accordance with 491—Chapter 3.

13.7(4) *Supplementary information.* Each applicant shall promptly furnish the administrator with all additional information pertaining to the application or the applicant which the administrator may require.

Failure to supply the requested information within five days after the request has been received by the applicant shall constitute grounds for delaying consideration of the application.

13.7(5) Temporary license certificates.

- a. A temporary license certificate may be issued at the discretion of the administrator.
- b. Any temporary license certificate issued at the discretion of the administrator shall be valid for a maximum of 120 calendar days from the date of issue. Failure to obtain a permanent license within the designated time may result in revocation of license eligibility, fine, or suspension.

13.7(6) Withdrawal of application. A written notice of withdrawal of application may be filed by an applicant at any time prior to final action. No application shall be permitted to be withdrawn unless the administrator determines the withdrawal to be in the public interest. No fee or other payment relating to any application shall become refundable by reason of withdrawal of the application.

13.7(7) Record keeping.

a. Record storage required. Licensees and advance deposit sports wagering operators shall maintain adequate records of business operations, which shall be made available to the administrator upon request. These records shall include:

- (1) All correspondence with the administrator and other governmental agencies on the local, state, and federal level.
- (2) All correspondence between the licensee and advance deposit sports wagering operators and any of their customers who are applicants or licensees under Iowa Code chapter 99F.
- (3) A personnel file on each employee of the licensee and advance deposit sports wagering operator, including sales representatives.
- (4) Financial records of all transactions with facilities and all other licensees and advance deposit sports wagering operators under these rules.

b. Record retention. Records other than those listed in subrule 13.2(8) shall be retained as required by 491—subrule 5.4(14).

13.7(8) Violation of laws or regulations. Violation of any provision of any laws of the state or of the United States of America or of any rules of the commission may constitute an unsuitable method of operation, subjecting the licensee to limiting, conditioning, restricting, revoking or suspending the license, or fining the licensee or advance deposit sports wagering operator, or any combination of the above. The commission has the discretion to suspend mobile gaming operations of its licensees by written order if necessary.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 99D and 99F.

[Filed Emergency ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19]¹

[Filed ARC 5016C (Amended Notice ARC 4807C, IAB 12/18/19; Notice ARC 4617C, IAB 8/28/19),
IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

¹ Applicability of paragraph 13.2(7)“i” suspended until the adjournment of the 2020 session of the General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held August 12, 2019. Suspension superseded by adoption of paragraph 13.2(7)“i” in ARC 5016C, effective 5/13/20.

CHAPTER 14 FANTASY SPORTS CONTESTS

491—14.1(99E) Definitions. As used in these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply:

“Administrator” means the administrator of the racing and gaming commission or the administrator’s designee.

“Applicant” means an internet fantasy sports contest service provider applying for a license to conduct internet fantasy sports contests under this chapter.

“Commission” means the state racing and gaming commission created under Iowa Code section 99D.5.

“Entry fee” means cash or cash equivalent that is required to be paid by an internet fantasy sports contest player to an internet fantasy sports contest service provider in order to participate in a fantasy sports contest.

“Fantasy sports contest” or “contest” means a fantasy or simulated game or contest in which:

1. The fantasy sports contest operator is not a participant in the game or contest;
2. The value of all prizes and awards offered to winning participants are established and made known to the participants in advance of the contest;
3. All winning outcomes reflect the relative knowledge and skill of the participants;
4. The outcome shall be determined by accumulated statistical results of the performance of individuals, including athletes in the case of sporting events; and
5. No winning outcome is solely based on the score, point spread, or any performance or performances of any single actual team or solely on any single performance of an individual athlete or player in any single actual event. However, until May 1, 2020, “fantasy sports contest” does not include any fantasy or simulated game or contest in which any winning outcomes are based on statistical results from a collegiate sporting event as defined in Iowa Code section 99F.1.

“Fantasy sports contest service provider” means a person, including a licensee under Iowa Code chapter 99D, 99E or 99F, who conducts an internet fantasy sports contest as authorized by this chapter.

“Highly experienced player” means a person who has entered more than 1,000 contests conducted by a single fantasy sports contest service provider or has won more than three fantasy sports contest prizes of \$1,000 or more from a single fantasy sports contest service provider. A fantasy sports contest provider may declare other players a “highly experienced player” so long as the provider’s criteria for declaration would include players previously declared a “highly experienced player” by the provider.

“Internal controls” means the fantasy sports contest service provider’s system of internal controls.

“Licensee” means any person licensed under Iowa Code section 99E.5 to conduct internet fantasy sports contests.

“Location percentage” means, for each internet fantasy sports contest, the percentage, rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent, equal to the total charges and fees collected from all internet fantasy sports contest players located in this state divided by the total charges and fees collected from all participants in the internet fantasy sports contest.

“Net revenue” means an amount equal to the total entry and administrative fees collected from all participants entering fantasy sports contests less winnings paid to participants in the contest, multiplied by the location percentage.

“Player” or “customer” means a person who is at least 21 years of age and participates in an internet fantasy sports contest operated by an internet fantasy sports contest service provider.

“Prize” means anything of value, including cash or a cash equivalent, contest credits, merchandise or entry to another contest in which a prize may be awarded.

“Script” means a list of commands that a fantasy sports-related computer program can execute and is created by fantasy sports players, or by third parties for the use of all players, to automate processes on a fantasy sports contest internet platform.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.2(99E) Application for fantasy sports contest service provider license and licensing. A fantasy sports contest service provider must be licensed by the commission to offer an internet fantasy sports contest under Iowa Code chapter 99E. Any individuals who are required to be occupationally licensed by the commission shall comply with the license requirements of Iowa Code section 99E.5 and rules 491—6.2(99D,99E,99F,252J) to 491—6.13(99D,99F,272D). Occupational licensees are also subject to 491—Chapter 4.

14.2(1) Licensing standards. Standards which shall be considered when determining the qualifications of an applicant shall include, but are not limited to, financial stability; business ability and experience; good character and reputation of the applicant as well as all directors, officers, partners, and employees and integrity of financial backers. For the purposes of this rule, the term “applicant” includes each member of the board of directors or other governing body of an applicant.

a. The commission shall not grant a license to an applicant if there is substantial evidence that any of the following apply:

(1) A license issued to the applicant to conduct internet fantasy sports contests in another jurisdiction has been revoked, or a request for a license to conduct internet fantasy sports contests in another jurisdiction has been denied, by an entity licensing persons to conduct such contests in that jurisdiction.

(2) The applicant has not demonstrated financial responsibility sufficient to adequately meet the requirements of the enterprise proposed.

(3) The applicant does not adequately disclose the true owners of the enterprise proposed.

(4) The applicant has knowingly made a false statement of a material fact to the commission.

(5) The applicant has failed to meet a monetary obligation in connection with conducting an internet fantasy sports contest.

(6) The applicant is not of good repute and moral character or the applicant has pled guilty to, or has been convicted of, a felony.

(7) Any member of the board of directors or governing body of the applicant is not 21 years of age or older.

b. A person who knowingly makes a false statement on the application is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

14.2(2) Application procedure. Application for an internet fantasy sports contest service provider license shall be made to the commission on the form prescribed and published by the commission. In addition to the application, the following must be completed and presented when the application is filed:

a. Disclosure of ownership interest, directors, or officers of applicant.

b. The identity and date of birth of each member of the board of directors or other governing body of the applicant.

c. The identity of each director, corporate officer, owner, partner, joint venture participant, trustee, or any other person who has any beneficial interest of 5 percent or more, direct or indirect, in the business entity. For any of the above, as required by the administrator, the applicant or licensee shall submit background information on forms supplied by the division of criminal investigation and any other information the administrator may require. For purposes of this rule, the term “beneficial interest” includes all direct and indirect forms of ownership or control, voting power, or investment power held through any contract, lien, lease, partnership, stockholding, syndication, joint venture, understanding, relationship (including family relationship), present or reversionary right, title or interest, or otherwise.

d. For ownership interests of less than 5 percent, the administrator may request a list of these interests. At a minimum, the list shall include names, percentages owned, addresses, social security numbers, and dates of birth. The administrator may request the same information required of those individuals in subrule 14.2(1).

e. A list of employees of the aforementioned who may be conducting business directly or indirectly on behalf of the applicant in the state of Iowa.

f. A bond or irrevocable letter of credit on behalf of the applicant or other satisfactory evidence, as determined by the commission, of a safe and reliable means of fulfilling the applicant’s obligations to customers and the state of Iowa in an amount determined by the commission.

14.2(3) Investigative fee.

a. Advance payment. The department of public safety may request payment of the investigative fee in advance as a condition to beginning the investigation.

b. Payment required. The administrator may withhold final action with respect to any application until all investigative fees have been paid in full.

14.2(4) Application fee. A bank or cashier's check shall be made payable to Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission for \$5,000.

14.2(5) Reporting of changes. Any and all changes in the applicant's legal structure, directors, officers, or the respective ownership interests must be promptly filed with the administrator.

14.2(6) Ineligibility. The administrator may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of an applicant or licensee in which a director, corporate officer, or holder of a beneficial interest includes or involves any person or entity which would be, or is, ineligible in any respect, such as through want of character, moral fitness, financial responsibility, or professional qualifications, or due to failure to meet other criteria employed by the administrator, to participate in gaming regardless of the percentage of ownership interest involved. The administrator may order the ineligible person or entity to terminate all relationships with the licensee or applicant, including divestiture of any ownership interest or beneficial interest at acquisition cost.

14.2(7) Disclosure. Disclosure of the full nature and extent of all beneficial interests may be requested by the administrator and shall include the names of individuals and entities, the nature of their relationships, and the exact nature of their beneficial interest.

14.2(8) Public disclosure. Disclosure is made for the benefit of the public, and all documents pertaining to the ownership filed with the administrator shall be available for public inspection.

14.2(9) Supplementary information. Each applicant shall promptly furnish the administrator with all additional information pertaining to the application or the applicant which the administrator may require. Failure to supply the requested information within five days after the request has been received by the applicant shall constitute grounds for delaying consideration of the application.

14.2(10) Requirements placed upon applicants and licensees. For purposes of this chapter, the requirements placed upon an applicant shall become a requirement to the licensee once a license has been granted. Every license is granted upon the condition that the license holder shall accept, observe, and enforce the rules and regulations of the commission. It is the affirmative responsibility and continuing duty of each officer, director, and employee of said license holder to comply with the requirements of the application and conditions of license and to observe and enforce the rules. The holding of a license is a privilege. The burden of proving qualifications for the privilege to receive any license is on the licensee at all times. A licensee must accept all risks of adverse public notice or public opinion, embarrassment, criticism, or financial loss that may result from action with respect to a license. Licensees further covenant and agree to hold harmless and indemnify the Iowa racing and gaming commission from any claim arising from any action of the commission in connection with that license.
[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.3(99E) Temporary license certificates.

14.3(1) A temporary license certificate may be issued at the discretion of the administrator.

14.3(2) Any temporary license certificate issued at the discretion of the administrator shall be valid for a maximum of 120 calendar days from the date of issue. Failure to obtain a permanent license within the designated time may result in revocation of license eligibility, fine, or suspension.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.4(99E) Withdrawal of application. A written notice of withdrawal of application may be filed by an applicant at any time prior to final action. No application shall be permitted to be withdrawn unless the administrator determines the withdrawal to be in the public interest. No fee or other payment relating to any application shall become refundable by reason of withdrawal of the application.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.5(99E) Fees.

14.5(1) Initial license. Once the commission is satisfied that the requirements of this chapter have been met, an applicant will be granted an initial license for up to three years.

14.5(2) Annual license fee. After the initial licensing period, a licensee shall pay an annual fee of \$1,000 for licensees with a yearly adjusted gross revenue under \$150,000 or \$5,000 for licensees with a yearly adjusted gross revenue of \$150,000 or greater. The administrator shall set the time period for determining a licensee's adjusted gross revenue. Licenses must be renewed annually in a manner established by the commission.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.6(99E) Taxes.

14.6(1) The licensee shall pay a tax rate pursuant to Iowa Code section 99E.6 on adjusted revenue from fantasy sports contests. "Adjusted revenue" means the amount equal to the total charges and fees collected from all participants entering the fantasy sports contest less winnings paid to participants in the contest, multiplied by the location percentage defined in Iowa Code section 99E.1. Charges and fees returned to participants due to a participant withdrawing the participant's entry from a fantasy sports contest shall not be considered when calculating the adjusted revenue.

14.6(2) Voided and canceled transactions are not considered receipts for the purpose of this calculation.

14.6(3) Any offering used to directly participate in a contest shall be considered receipts for the purpose of this calculation.

14.6(4) Any other fee collected to participate in a fantasy sports contest shall be subject to the wagering tax pursuant to Iowa Code section 99E.6.

14.6(5) All moneys collected for and owed to the state of Iowa under Iowa Code chapter 99E for the payment of fantasy sports contests shall be accounted for and itemized on a monthly basis, in a format approved by the commission, by noon on Wednesday following a gaming week's end as defined by 491—subparagraph 5.4(10) "b"(1) in which the completed gaming week includes the last day of the month. All fantasy sports contest fees owed shall be received in the treasurer's office by 11 a.m. on the Thursday after accounting and itemization is due in the commission office.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.7(99E) Account registration. A person must have an established account in order to participate in fantasy sports contests. To establish an account, an application for an account shall be authorized in a manner approved by the administrator and shall include the applicant's full legal name, principal residential address, date of birth and any other information required by the commission. The account registration process shall also include:

14.7(1) Age verification to prevent persons under the legal age from participating in fantasy sports contests and establishing an account.

14.7(2) Customer verification of legal name, physical address and age to correctly identify account holders.

14.7(3) Verification that the customer is not on the statewide self-exclusion list set forth in Iowa Code section 99F.4(22) prior to establishing an account.

14.7(4) Availability and acceptance of a set of terms and conditions that are also readily accessible to the customer before and after registration and noticed when updated. Notices shall include, at a minimum, the following:

a. Explanation of rules in which any unrecoverable malfunctions of hardware/software are addressed including, but not limited to, if the unrecoverable malfunction, fantasy sports event cancellation, or any other catastrophic malfunction results in the voiding of any contests.

b. Procedures to deal with interruptions caused by the suspension of data flow from the network server during a contest.

c. Specifications advising customers to keep their account credentials secure.

d. Statement that no underage individuals are permitted to participate in contests.

14.7(5) Availability and acceptance of a privacy policy that is also readily accessible to the customer before and after registration and noticed when updated that includes, at a minimum, the following:

- a. Statement of information that is collected, the purpose for information collection and the conditions under which information may be disclosed.
 - b. Statement that any information obtained in respect to customer registration or account establishment must be done in compliance with the privacy policy.
 - c. Requirement that any information about customer accounts which is not subject to disclosure pursuant to the privacy policy must be kept confidential, except where the release of that information is required by law.
 - d. Requirement that all customer information must be securely erased from hard disks, magnetic tapes, solid state memory and other devices before the device is properly disposed of by the licensee. If erasure is not possible, the storage device must be destroyed.
- [ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.8(99E) Fantasy sports contest service provider requirements.

14.8(1) Internal controls. Licensees shall submit a description of internal controls to the administrator. The submission shall be made at least 30 days before fantasy sports contest operations are to commence unless otherwise approved by the administrator. All internal controls must be approved by the administrator prior to commencement of contest operations. The service provider shall submit to the administrator any changes to the internal controls previously approved at least 15 days before the changes are to become effective unless otherwise directed by the administrator. It shall be the affirmative responsibility and continuing duty of each licensee and its employees to follow and comply with all internal controls. The submission shall include controls and reasonable methods that comply with and provide for:

- a. Prevention of employees of the internet fantasy sports contest service provider and relatives living in the same household of such employees from competing in any internet fantasy sports contest on the service provider's digital platform in which the service provider offers a prize to the public.
- b. Verification that any fantasy sports contest player is 21 years of age or older.
- c. Restriction of entries from coaches, officials, athletes, contestants, or other individuals who participate in a game or contest that is the subject of an internet fantasy sports contest in which the outcome is determined, in whole or in part, by the accumulated statistical results of a team of individuals in the game or contest in which they participate.
- d. An easy and obvious method for a player to make a complaint and to enable the player to notify the commission if such complaint has not been or cannot be resolved by the licensee.
- e. Measures used to determine the true identity, date of birth, and address of each player seeking to open an account.
- f. Standards and procedures used to monitor fantasy sports contests to detect the use of unauthorized scripts and restrict players found to have used such scripts from further fantasy sports contests.
- g. Prevention of unauthorized withdrawals from a registered player's account by the service provider or others.
- h. How the service provider will accept wagers within the permitted boundary.
- i. How the service provider will segregate fantasy sports contest player funds from operational funds.
- j. Protection of a fantasy sports contestant's personal and private information.

14.8(2) Records. Licensees shall provide all information requested by the commission. Access to this information shall be immediate, and copies of the information shall be delivered within seven days or less as ordered by the commission. The licensees shall ensure all books and records and their retention comply with 491—subrule 5.4(14). All records pertaining to contests shall be available to allow for player complaint resolution.

14.8(3) Reporting. The licensee shall provide immediate notification of any facts which the licensee has reasonable grounds to believe indicate a violation of law or commission rule committed by licensees, their key persons, or their employees, including without limitation the performance of licensed activities

different from those permitted under their license. The licensee is also required to provide a detailed written report within 72 hours from the discovery for any of the following:

- a. Criminal or disciplinary proceedings commenced against the service provider in connection with its operations;
- b. Abnormal contest activity or patterns that may indicate a concern about the integrity of an internet fantasy sports contest;
- c. Any other conduct with the potential to corrupt an outcome of an internet fantasy sports contest for purposes of financial gain, including but not limited to match fixing;
- d. Suspicious or illegal internet fantasy sports contest activities, including the use of funds derived from illegal activity, deposits of money to enter an internet fantasy sports contest to conceal or launder funds derived from illegal activity;
- e. The use of agents to enter an internet fantasy sports contest or use of false identification.

14.8(4) Technical and testing requirements.

a. *Initial testing.* All equipment and systems integral to the conduct of fantasy sports contests shall be tested and certified for compliance with commission rules and the standards required by a commission-designated independent testing laboratory. Certification and commission approval must be received prior to the use of any equipment or system to conduct a fantasy sports contest. The commission may designate more than one independent testing laboratory.

b. *Change control.* The fantasy sports contest service providers shall submit change control processes that detail evaluation procedures for all updates and changes to equipment and systems to the administrator for approval. These processes shall include details for identifying criticality of updates and determining of submission of updates to an independent testing laboratory for review and certification.

c. *Annual testing.*

(1) A system integrity and security risk assessment shall be performed annually on the fantasy sports contest system.

1. The testing organization must be independent of the licensee and shall be qualified by the administrator.

2. The system integrity and security risk assessment shall be conducted no later than 90 days after the start of the licensee's fiscal year.

3. Results from the risk assessment shall be submitted to the administrator no later than 30 days after the assessment is conducted.

(2) At the discretion of the administrator, additional assessments or specific testing criteria may be required.

d. *Limit on number of websites and platforms.* A fantasy sports contest service provider is authorized to conduct no more than two websites or platforms maintained and operated by the service provider.

14.8(5) Operating requirements. A fantasy sports contest service provider shall ensure the following:

a. Players winning fantasy sports contests shall have winning funds deposited into their player account or be paid by other means approved by the administrator within 48 hours from the end of the contest. Players shall have a fee-free method to deposit or withdraw funds from their player account. If funds are unable to be placed in a player's account, the fantasy sports contest service provider shall mail the funds to the player's address on file within ten days.

b. Player withdrawal of funds maintained in the player account shall be completed within five business days of the request unless the licensed fantasy sports contest service provider believes, in good faith, that the player engaged in fraud or other illegal activity pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 99D, 99E or 99F.

c. Procedures allow for a player to close an account and to access the player's history, including all fantasy sports contests in which the player participated.

d. Employees of the licensee are prohibited from participation in any fantasy sports contest offered by the licensee in which a cash prize is offered to the public. This includes prohibiting relatives living

in the same household as such employees from competing in any fantasy sports contests offered by any licensee.

e. Prohibition of the sharing of confidential information that could affect fantasy sports contest play with third parties until the information is made publicly available.

f. Players are allowed to voluntarily self-exclude in compliance with Iowa Code section 99F.4(22), and a fantasy sports contest service provider shall follow all resolutions associated with the process. [ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.9(99E) Contest rules.

14.9(1) Prior to conducting a new type of fantasy sports contest, a fantasy sports contest service provider shall submit proposed contest rules to the administrator. The contest submission shall be in writing and approved by the administrator prior to implementation. The administrator shall approve, deny, or request further information within three business days of submission. If the administrator takes no action within that period, the fantasy sports contest service provider may offer the requested contest unless the administrator issues a subsequent disapproval. Once a contest is approved, the contest is available for all fantasy sports contest service providers unless the contest format is subsequently disapproved by the administrator for any reason the commission deems appropriate. Fantasy sports contest service providers may offer minor variations of an approved contest type without seeking administrator approval. Minor variations include:

a. Offering the contest format for any sport, league, association or organization previously approved by the administrator for any fantasy sports contest type;

b. The size of the contest and number of entries permitted;

c. Nonmaterial changes to entry fee and prize structure;

d. The number of athletes that a contestant selects to fill a roster when completing an entry;

e. The positions that must be filled when completing an entry;

f. Adjustments to the scoring system; and

g. Adjustments to a salary cap.

14.9(2) Licensees are required to comply with and ensure the following:

a. Advertisements for contests and prizes offered by a licensee shall not target prohibited participants, underage persons, or self-excluded persons.

b. The values of all prizes and awards offered to winning players must be established and made known to the players in advance of the contest.

c. Introductory procedures for players are prominently displayed on the main page of the licensee's platform to explain contest play and how to identify a highly experienced player.

d. Identification of all highly experienced players in every fantasy sports contest by a symbol attached to the players' usernames, or by other easily visible means, on all platforms supported by the licensee.

e. Contests are not offered based on the performance of participants in high school or youth sports events. However, until May 1, 2020, "fantasy sports contest" does not include any fantasy or simulated game or contest in which any winning outcomes are based on statistical results from a collegiate sporting event as defined in Iowa Code section 99E.1.

f. Representations or implications about average winnings from contests shall not be unfair or misleading.

g. Prohibition of the use of unauthorized third-party scripts or unauthorized scripting programs for any contest and ensure that measures are in place to deter, detect, and prevent cheating to the extent reasonably possible. "Cheating" includes collusion and the use of cheating devices, including the use of software programs that submit entry fees or adjust the athletes selected by a player.

h. Prominent display of information about the maximum number of entries that may be submitted for that contest for all advertised fantasy sports contests.

i. Disclosure of the number of entries that a player may submit to each fantasy sports contest and provide reasonable steps to prevent players from submitting more than the allowable number.

j. Opportunity for players to file a patron dispute.

k. Conspicuously disclose the source of the data utilized in any results.
[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.10(99E) Segregation account requirements and financial reserves.

14.10(1) Segregation. Fantasy sports contest service providers shall segregate all fantasy sports contest player funds from operational funds.

14.10(2) Financial reserves. For the protection of the funds of contest participants held in paid fantasy sports accounts, the fantasy sports contest service provider shall maintain a reserve in the form of cash, cash equivalents, an irrevocable letter of credit, payment processor reserves and receivables, a bond, or a combination thereof in the amount of the deposits in internet fantasy sports contest player accounts.

a. The method of reserve shall be submitted and approved by the commission prior to implementation.

b. The amount of the reserve shall be equal to, at a minimum, the sum of all registered players' funds held in player accounts originating in Iowa.

c. If, at any time, the licensee's total available cash and cash equivalent reserve is less than the amount required, the licensee shall notify the commission of this deficiency within 48 hours.

d. Each licensee shall continuously monitor and maintain a record of all player deposits and the licensee's cash reserves to ensure compliance with the cash reserves requirement.

e. The licensee shall provide the commission with documentation including the amount of deposits in players' accounts and the amount in cash reserves as of the last day of each month. The information is due by the fifteenth day of the month for the preceding month.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.11(99E) Annual audit. An audit of the fantasy sports contest operations for the licensee or parent company of the licensee shall be conducted by certified public accountants authorized to practice in the state of Iowa and provided to the commission within 180 days of the licensee's fiscal year and meet the following conditions:

14.11(1) Inclusion of an internal control letter, audited balance sheet, and audited profit-and-loss statement including a breakdown of expenditures and subsidiaries of fantasy sports contest activities.

14.11(2) Inclusion of a supplement schedule indicating financial activities on a calendar-year basis if the licensee's fiscal year does not correspond to the calendar year.

14.11(3) Report of any material errors, irregularities that may be discovered during the audit, or notice of any audit adjustments.

14.11(4) Availability, upon request, of an engagement letter for the audit between the licensee or parent company of the licensee and the auditing firm.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.12(99E) Abandoned accounts.

14.12(1) Abandoned player accounts under this rule are subject to Iowa Code chapter 556. Player accounts are considered abandoned if no activity by the account holder has occurred for three years. Player activity includes entering a contest, making an account deposit, or withdrawing funds.

14.12(2) No internet fantasy sports contest service provider shall charge an administration fee or maintenance fee for any inactive player account derived from state of Iowa residents at any time for any reason.

[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.13(99E) Problem gambling.

14.13(1) The licensee shall adopt and implement the following:

a. Policies and procedures designed to identify compulsive play.

b. Policies and procedures designed to comply with the process established by the commission pursuant to Iowa Code section 99F.4(22).

c. Policies and procedures designed to cooperate with the Iowa gambling treatment program in creating and establishing controls.

d. Policies and procedures designed to make information available to customers concerning assistance for compulsive play in Iowa, including websites or toll-free numbers directing customers to reputable resources containing further information, which shall be free of charge.

e. A process to easily and prominently impose limitations or notifications for deposits and monetary participation in a contest. Upon receipt, any self-imposed limits must be employed correctly and immediately as indicated to the player. No changes can be made reducing the severity of the self-imposed limitations for at least 24 hours.

f. A process to easily and prominently self-exclude for a specified period of time or indefinitely and easily and obviously direct participants, via a link, to exclude themselves pursuant to Iowa Code section 99F.4(22). Upon receipt, any self-exclusion limits must be employed correctly and immediately as indicated to the player. No changes can be made to reduce the severity of the self-exclusion limitations for at least 24 hours. In the event of indefinite self-exclusion, the licensee must ensure that the player is paid in full for the player's account balance within a reasonable time provided that the licensee acknowledges that the funds have cleared. This control does not supersede the requirements set forth in Iowa Code section 99F.4(22).

g. A process to review and deactivate accounts of newly enrolled participants of the statewide self-exclusion program set forth in Iowa Code section 99F.4(22). The licensee must ensure that the player is paid in full for the player's account balance provided that the licensee acknowledges that the funds have cleared.

14.13(2) The licensee shall also include on the internet site or mobile application the statewide telephone number of the Iowa department of public health to provide problem gambling information and extensive responsible gaming features in addition to those described in Iowa Code section 99F.4(22).

14.13(3) Money forfeited by a voluntarily excluded person pursuant to Iowa Code section 99F.4(22) shall be withheld by the licensee and remitted to the general fund of the state by the licensee.
[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

491—14.14(99E) Licensing of internet fantasy sports contest service providers.

14.14(1) Operation. The internet fantasy sports contest service provider shall submit the following for commission approval:

a. Internal controls for the operation of the account.

b. A detailed description and certification of systems and procedures used by the internet fantasy sports contest service provider to validate the identity, age and location of licensee account holders and to validate the legality of wagers accepted.

c. Certification of secure retention of all records related to internet fantasy sports contests and accounts for a period of not less than three years or such longer period as specified by the commission.

d. Certification of prompt commission access to all records relating to account holder identity, age and location in hard-copy or standard electronic format acceptable to the commission.

e. Verification that the player is not on the statewide voluntary self-exclusion list set forth in Iowa Code section 99F.4(22) prior to establishing an account.

14.14(2) Record keeping.

a. Record storage required. Internet fantasy sports contest service providers shall maintain adequate records of business operations, which shall be made available to the administrator upon request. These records shall include:

(1) All correspondence with the administrator and other governmental agencies on the local, state, and federal level.

(2) All correspondence between the licensee and any of its customers who are applicants or licensees under Iowa Code chapter 99E.

(3) Financial records of all transactions with players and all other licensees under these regulations.

b. Record retention. The records listed in paragraph 14.14(2) "a" shall be retained as required by 491—subrule 5.4(14).

14.14(3) Violation of laws or regulations. Violation of any provision of any laws of the state or of the United States of America or of any rules of the commission may constitute an unsuitable method of operation, subjecting the licensee to limiting, conditioning, restricting, revoking or suspending the license, or fining the licensee, or any combination of the above. The commission has the discretion to suspend fantasy sports contest operations of its licensees by written order if necessary.
[ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19; ARC 5016C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 99D, 99E and 99F.

[Filed Emergency ARC 4618C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 7/31/19]

[Filed ARC 5016C (Amended Notice ARC 4807C, IAB 12/18/19; Notice ARC 4617C, IAB 8/28/19),
IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

IOWA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM[495]

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CHAPTER 4
EMPLOYERS
[Prior to 6/9/04, see 581—Ch 21]

495—4.1(97B) Covered employers.

4.1(1) Definition. All public employers in the state of Iowa, its cities, counties, townships, agencies, political subdivisions, instrumentalities and public schools are required to participate in IPERS. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions also apply:

a. “*Political subdivision*” means a geographic area or territorial division of the state which has responsibility for certain governmental functions. Political subdivisions are characterized by public election of officers and taxing powers. The following examples are representative: cities, municipalities, counties, townships, schools and school districts, drainage and levee districts, and utilities.

b. “*Instrumentality of the state or a political subdivision*” means an independent entity that is organized to carry on some specific function of government. Public instrumentalities are created by some form of governmental body, including federal and state statutes and regulations, and are characterized by being under the control of a governmental body. Such control may include final budgetary authorization, general policy development, appointment of a board by a governmental body, and allocation of funds.

c. “*Public agency*” means state agencies and agencies of political subdivisions. Representative examples include an executive board, commission, bureau, division, office, or department of the state or a political subdivision.

d. Effective July 1, 1994, the definition of employer includes an area agency on aging that does not offer an alternative plan to all of its employees that is qualified under the federal Internal Revenue Code.

Covered employers include, but are not limited to: the state of Iowa and its administrative agencies; counties, including their hospitals and county homes; cities, including their hospitals, park boards and commissions; recreation commissions; townships; public libraries; cemetery associations; municipal utilities including waterworks, gasworks, electric light and power; school districts including their lunch and activity programs; state colleges and universities; and state hospitals and institutions.

An entity not already reporting to IPERS which meets the conditions for becoming an IPERS-covered employer shall immediately contact IPERS to provide notice which includes the name and address of the entity and other information required by IPERS. If, after review of this information, IPERS determines that the entity should be enrolled as a covered employer, IPERS will notify the entity and provide an IPERS account number for the entity to use when submitting information. IPERS shall not be required to provide benefits otherwise available under Iowa Code chapter 97B for periods of service prior to the effective date for which IPERS actually approves the entity for coverage, unless the employer agrees to pay the full actuarial cost of providing such benefits.

An employer may request a revised beginning date for its status as a covered employer. The employer must submit acceptable proof to IPERS that its status as a covered employer began earlier than the date previously provided. In such case, the employer shall provide IPERS coverage retroactively to all employees providing services to that employer on or after the revised beginning date and shall pay all actuarial costs.

4.1(2) Name change. Any employer which has a change of name, address, title of the employer, its reporting official or any other identifying information shall immediately give notice in writing to IPERS. The notice shall provide IPERS with the following information:

- a. Former name;
- b. Former address;
- c. IPERS account number;
- d. New name, address, and telephone number of the employer;
- e. Reason for the change if other than a change of reporting official; and
- f. Effective date of the change.

4.1(3) Termination. Any employer which terminates or is dissolved for any reason shall provide IPERS with the following:

- a. Complete name and address of the dissolved entity;
- b. Assigned IPERS account number;
- c. Last date on which wages were paid;
- d. Date on which the entity dissolved;
- e. Reason for the dissolution;
- f. Whether or not the entity expects to pay wages in the future;
- g. Whether the entity is being absorbed by another covered employer;
- h. Name and address of absorbing employer if applicable; and
- i. Name and address of employer that will retain the records of the dissolved entity.

4.1(4) Reports of dissolved or absorbed employers. An employer that has been dissolved or entirely absorbed by another employer is required to file a monthly report with IPERS through the effective date on which it was dissolved or absorbed. Any wages paid after this date are reported under the account number assigned to the new or successor employer, if any.

4.1(5) IPERS account number. Each employer is assigned an IPERS account number. This number should be used on all correspondence and reporting forms directed to IPERS.

4.1(6) Patient advocates. For patient advocates employed under Iowa Code section 229.19, the county or counties for which services are performed shall be treated as the covered employer(s) of such individuals, and each such employer is responsible for forwarding reports and for withholding and forwarding the applicable IPERS contributions on wages paid by each employer.

[ARC 3684C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18]

495—4.2(97B) Records to be kept by the employer.

4.2(1) General. Each employer shall maintain records to show the information hereinafter indicated. Records shall be kept in the form and manner prescribed by IPERS. Records shall be open to inspection and may be copied by IPERS and its authorized representatives at any reasonable time.

4.2(2) Required information. Records shall show with respect to each employee:

- a. Employee's name, address, gender, and social security account number, and other demographic information that may be required;
- b. Each date the employee was paid wages or other wage equivalent (e.g., room, board);
- c. Total amount of wages paid on each date including noncash wage equivalents;
- d. Total amount of wages including wage equivalents on which IPERS contributions are payable;
- e. Amount withheld from wages or wage equivalents for the employee's share of IPERS contributions; and
- f. Effective January 1, 1995, records will show, with respect to each employee, member contributions picked up by the employer.

4.2(3) Reports.

a. Each employer shall make reports as IPERS may require and shall comply with the instructions provided by IPERS for the reports.

b. Effective July 1, 1991, employers must report all terminating employees to IPERS within seven working days following the employee's termination date. This report shall contain the employee's last-known mailing address and such other information as IPERS might require.

c. The Iowa department of administrative services and the Iowa department of corrections shall notify IPERS prior to adding additional job classifications to the protection occupation class. The notification shall include the effective date, names and social security numbers of the employees involved.

4.2(4) Fees. IPERS may assess to the employer a fee for administrative costs as described in subrule 4.3(6).

[ARC 8601B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 2981C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17]

495—4.3(97B) Wage reporting and payment of contributions by employers.

4.3(1) Payment of contributions. For wages paid on or after July 1, 2008, all covered employers are required to pay contributions on a monthly basis. Upon enrollment as an IPERS-covered employer,

the employer shall receive the appropriate forms and instructions from IPERS to submit contributions. IPERS will provide monthly statements to each employer.

IPERS accepts the payment of contributions through electronic funds transfer. Payments utilizing the electronic funds transfer system shall be made according to the procedure described in subrule 4.3(3).

IPERS accepts the payment of contributions using checks and remittance advice forms. Employers filing monthly employer remittance advice forms on paper for two or more employers shall attach the checks to each remittance form. Checks shall be made payable to the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System and mailed with the employer remittance advice form to IPERS, P.O. Box 9117, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-9117. Effective August 1, 2008, such payments and reports shall be subject to a fee as described in subrule 4.3(6).

4.3(2) Wage reports. For wages paid on or after July 1, 2008, all IPERS-covered employers are required to file wage reports on a monthly basis. IPERS will provide the forms and instructions for wage reporting to employers. Each wage report must include the required information for all employees who earned reportable wages or wage equivalents under IPERS. The reports must be received by IPERS on or before the fifteenth day of the month following the month in which the wages were paid. If the fifteenth day falls on a weekend or state-observed holiday, the wage report is due on the next regularly scheduled business day.

Effective August 1, 2008, IPERS shall accept wage reports electronically via IPERS' employer self-service Internet application or as a paper report. However, for those employers submitting reports other than via IPERS' employer self-service Internet application, IPERS shall charge a fee as described in subrule 4.3(6).

4.3(3) Deadlines for payment of contributions.

a. Contributions must be paid monthly and must be received by IPERS on or before the fifteenth day of the month following the month in which wages were paid. If the fifteenth day falls on a weekend or state-observed holiday, the contribution is due on the next regularly scheduled business day.

b. For employers paying contributions by electronic funds transfer, wage reports and contributions may be submitted at the same time.

4.3(4) Request for time extension. A request for an extension of time to file a wage report or pay a contribution may be granted by IPERS for good cause if a request is made before the due date, but no extension shall exceed 15 days beyond the due date. If an employer that has been granted an extension fails to submit the wage report or pay the contribution on or before the end of the extension period, the applicable interest and fees shall be charged and paid from the original due date as if no extension had been granted. If the fifteenth day falls on a weekend or state-observed holiday, the contribution or wage report is due on the next regularly scheduled business day.

To establish good cause for an extension of time to file a wage report or pay contributions, the employer must show that the delinquency was not due to mere negligence, carelessness or inattention. The employer must affirmatively show that it did not file the wage report or timely pay a contribution because of some occurrence beyond the control of the employer.

4.3(5) No reportable wages. When an employer has no reportable wages during the applicable reporting period, the wage reporting document shall be filed according to subrule 4.3(2). Even if there are no reportable wages, the employer's account is considered delinquent for the reporting period and is subject to a fee until the report is filed. However, if the employer has notified IPERS on or before the due date that there are no wages to report, IPERS will adjust the due date, and no fee will be charged.

4.3(6) Fees for noncompliance. IPERS is authorized to impose reasonable fees on employers that do not file wage reports through the IPERS' employer self-service Internet application as described in subrule 4.3(2), that fail to timely file accurate wage reports, or that fail to pay contributions when due pursuant to subrule 4.3(3).

For submissions filed on or after August 1, 2008, IPERS shall charge employers a processing fee of \$20 plus 25 cents per employee for late submissions and manual processing of wage reports by IPERS. Employers that are late or that do not use IPERS' employer self-service Internet application may be charged both fees. In addition, if a fee for noncompliance is not paid by the fifteenth day of the month after the fee is assessed, the fee will accrue interest daily at the interest rate provided in Iowa Code

sections 97B.9 and 97B.70. No fee will be charged on late contributions received as a result of a wage adjustment, but interest on the amount due will be charged until paid in full.

If the due date for a fee falls on a weekend or state-observed holiday, the due date shall be the next regularly scheduled business day.

4.3(7) Erroneously reported wages for employees not covered under IPERS. Employers that erroneously report wages for employees who are not eligible for coverage under IPERS may file an IPERS wage reporting adjustment form. IPERS shall return a warrant or issue a credit for both the employer and employee contributions made in error. The employer is responsible for returning the employees' share and for filing corrected federal and state wage reporting forms. Adjustments in such cases will be reported on the employer's monthly statement. Under no circumstance shall the employer adjust these wages by underreporting wages on a future periodic wage reporting document. Wages shall never be reported as a negative amount. An employer that completes the employer portion of an employee's request for a refund on an IPERS refund application form will not be permitted to file a periodic wage reporting adjustment form for that employee for the same time period. No fee will be assessed to employers that correct information as provided under this subrule.

4.3(8) Contributions paid on wages in excess of the annual covered wage maximum. For wages paid on or after July 1, 2008, whenever IPERS determines that an employee's wages will exceed the annual maximum established under Section 401(a)(17)(A) and the cost-of-living adjustments to that maximum permitted under Section 401(a)(17)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code during a given month, IPERS shall notify the applicable employer and shall return the related excess contributions. IPERS will detail on the monthly report those employees for whom wages were reported in excess of the covered wage ceiling. The employer is responsible for returning the employee's share of excess contributions and making the applicable tax corrections.

4.3(9) Termination within less than six months of the date of employment. If an employee hired for permanent employment terminates within six months of the date of employment, the employer may file an IPERS form for reporting adjustments to receive a warrant or a credit, as elected by the employer, for both the employer's and employee's portions of the contributions. It is the responsibility of the employer to return the employee's share. "Termination within less than six months of the date of employment" means employment is terminated prior to the day before the employee's six-month anniversary date. For example, an employee hired on February 10 whose last day is August 8 would be treated as having resigned within less than six months. An employee hired on February 10 whose last day is August 9 (the day before the six-month anniversary date, August 10) would be treated as having worked six months and would be eligible for a refund.

4.3(10) Reinstatement following an employment dispute. Employees who are reinstated following an employment dispute may restore membership service credit as described in 495—9.5(97B).

[ARC 9397B, IAB 2/23/11, effective 3/30/11; ARC 2981C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 3684C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18]

495—4.4(97B) Accrual of interest and application of employer payments. Interest or charges as provided under Iowa Code section 97B.9 shall accrue on all employer payments not received by IPERS by the due date, except that interest or charges may be waived by IPERS if the employer requests an extension of time under subrule 4.3(4) prior to the due date. Effective August 1, 2008, employers that remit late contributions shall be charged a minimum of \$20 or interest at the rate provided in Iowa Code section 97B.70, whichever is greater. No fee will be charged on late contributions received as a result of a wage adjustment, but interest on the amount due will be charged until paid in full. Payments received from employers having unpaid account balances shall first be applied to the oldest outstanding balance.

495—4.5(97B) Credit memos voided. Rescinded IAB 3/26/08, effective 4/30/08.

495—4.6(97B) Contribution rates. The following contribution rate schedule, payable on the covered wage of the member, is determined by the position or classification and the occupation class code of the member.

4.6(1) Contribution rates for regular class members.

a. The following contribution rates were established by the Iowa legislature for all regular class members for the indicated periods:

	Effective July 1, 2007	Effective July 1, 2008	Effective July 1, 2009	Effective July 1, 2010	Effective July 1, 2011
Combined rate	9.95%	10.45%	10.95%	11.45%	13.45%
Employer	6.05%	6.35%	6.65%	6.95%	8.07%
Employee	3.90%	4.10%	4.30%	4.50%	5.38%

b. Effective July 1, 2012, and every year thereafter, the contribution rates for regular members shall be publicly declared by IPERS staff no later than the preceding December as determined by the annual valuation of the preceding fiscal year. The public declaration of contribution rates will be followed by rule making that will include a notice and comment period and that will become effective July 1 of the next fiscal year. Contribution rates for regular members are as follows.

	Effective July 1, 2016	Effective July 1, 2017	Effective July 1, 2018	Effective July 1, 2019	Effective July 1, 2020
Combined rate	14.88%	14.88%	15.73%	15.73%	15.73%
Employer	8.93%	8.93%	9.44%	9.44%	9.44%
Employee	5.95%	5.95%	6.29%	6.29%	6.29%

4.6(2) Contribution rates for sheriffs and deputy sheriffs are as follows.

	Effective July 1, 2016	Effective July 1, 2017	Effective July 1, 2018	Effective July 1, 2019	Effective July 1, 2020
Combined rate	19.26%	18.76%	19.52%	19.02%	18.52%
Employer	9.63%	9.38%	9.76%	9.51%	9.26%
Employee	9.63%	9.38%	9.76%	9.51%	9.26%

4.6(3) Contribution rates for protection occupations are as follows.

	Effective July 1, 2016	Effective July 1, 2017	Effective July 1, 2018	Effective July 1, 2019	Effective July 1, 2020
Combined rate	16.40%	16.40%	17.02%	16.52%	16.02%
Employer	9.84%	9.84%	10.21%	9.91%	9.61%
Employee	6.56%	6.56%	6.81%	6.61%	6.41%

4.6(4) Members employed in a “protection occupation” shall include:

a. Conservation peace officers. Effective July 1, 2002, all conservation peace officers, state and county, as described in Iowa Code sections 350.5 and 456A.13.

b. Effective July 1, 1994, a marshal in a city not covered under Iowa Code chapter 400 or a firefighter or police officer of a city not participating under Iowa Code chapter 410 or 411. (See employee classifications in rule 495—5.1(97B).) Effective January 1, 1995, part-time police officers shall be included.

c. Correctional officers as provided for in Iowa Code section 97B.49B. Employees who, prior to December 22, 1989, were in a “correctional officer” position but whose position is found to no longer meet this definition on or after that date shall retain coverage, but only for as long as the employee is in that position or another “correctional officer” position that meets this definition. Movement to a position that does not meet this definition shall cancel “protection occupation” coverage.

d. Airport firefighters employed by the military division of the department of public defense (airport firefighters). Effective July 1, 2004, airport firefighters become part of and shall make the same contributions as the other members covered under Iowa Code section 97B.49B. From July 1, 1994, through June 30, 2004, airport firefighters were grouped with and made the same contributions

as sheriffs and deputy sheriffs. From July 1, 1988, through June 30, 1994, airport firefighters were grouped with and made the same contributions as the other members covered under Iowa Code section 97B.49B. From July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1988, airport firefighters were a separate protection occupation group and made contributions at a rate calculated for members of that group. Prior to July 1, 1986, airport firefighters were grouped with regular members and made the same contributions as regular members.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, all airport firefighter service prior to July 1, 2004, shall be coded by IPERS as sheriff/deputy sheriff/airport firefighter service, and all airport firefighter service after June 30, 2004, shall be coded by IPERS as protection occupation service. This coding, however, shall not supersede provisions of this title that require members to make contributions at higher rates in order to receive certain benefits, such as in the hybrid formula pursuant to 495—12.4(97B).

e. Airport safety officers employed under Iowa Code chapter 400 by an airport commission in a city with a population of 100,000 or more, and employees covered by the Iowa Code chapter 8A merit system whose primary duties are providing airport security and who carry or are licensed to carry firearms while performing those duties.

f. Effective July 1, 1990, an employee of the state department of transportation who is designated as a “peace officer” by resolution under Iowa Code section 321.477.

g. Effective July 1, 1992, a fire prevention inspector peace officer employed by the department of public safety. Effective July 1, 1994, a fire prevention inspector peace officer employed before that date who does not elect coverage under Iowa Code chapter 97A in lieu of IPERS.

h. Effective July 1, 1994, through June 30, 1998, a parole officer III with a judicial district department of correctional services.

i. Effective July 1, 1994, through June 30, 1998, a probation officer III with a judicial district department of correctional services.

j. Effective July 1, 2008, county jailers and detention officers working as jailers.

k. Effective July 1, 2008, National Guard installation security officers.

l. Effective July 1, 2008, emergency medical care providers.

m. Effective July 1, 2008, special investigators who are employed by county attorneys.

n. Effective July 1, 2014, an employee of the insurance division of the department of commerce who as a condition of employment is required to be certified by the Iowa law enforcement academy and who is required to perform the duties of a peace officer as provided in Iowa Code section 507E.8.

o. Effective July 1, 2014, an employee of a judicial district department of correctional services whose condition of employment requires the employee to be certified by the Iowa law enforcement academy and who is required to perform the duties of a parole officer as provided in Iowa Code section 906.2.

p. Effective July 1, 2016, a peace officer employed by an institution under the control of the state board of regents whose position requires law enforcement certification pursuant to Iowa Code section 262.13.

q. Effective July 1, 2016, a person employed by the department of human services as a psychiatric security specialist at a civil commitment unit for sexually violent offenders facility.

4.6(5) Service reclassification.

a. Prior to July 1, 2006, except as otherwise indicated in the implementing legislation or these rules, for a member whose prior regular service position is reclassified by the legislature as a special service position, all prior service by the member in such regular service position shall be coded by IPERS staff as special service if certified by the employer as constituting special service under current law. No additional contributions shall be required by regular service reclassified as special service under this paragraph.

b. Effective July 1, 2006, for a member whose prior regular service position is reclassified by the legislature as a special service position, all prior service by the member in such regular service position shall continue to be coded by IPERS staff as regular service unless the legislature specifically provides in its legislation for payment of the related actuarial costs of such reclassified service as required under Iowa Code section 97B.65.

4.6(6) Effective July 1, 2006, in the determination of a sheriff's or deputy sheriff's eligibility for benefits and the amount of such benefits under Iowa Code section 97B.49C, all protection occupation service credits for that member shall count toward the total years of eligible service as a sheriff or deputy sheriff. However, this subrule shall not be construed to alter the statutory requirement that a sheriff or deputy sheriff must be employed as a sheriff or deputy sheriff at termination of covered employment in order to qualify for benefits under Iowa Code section 97B.49C.

4.6(7) Pretax.

a. Effective January 1, 1995, employers must pay member contributions on a pretax basis for federal income tax purposes only. Such contributions are considered employer contributions for federal income tax purposes and employee contributions for all other purposes. Employers must reduce the member's salary reportable for federal income tax purposes by the amount of the member's contribution.

b. Salaries reportable for purposes other than federal income tax will not be reduced, including for IPERS, FICA, and, through December 31, 1998, state income tax purposes.

c. Effective January 1, 1999, employers must pay member contributions on a pretax basis for both federal and state income tax purposes.

[ARC 7591B, IAB 2/25/09, effective 7/1/09; ARC 7759B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 4/17/09; ARC 7916B, IAB 7/1/09, effective 8/5/09; ARC 8601B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9397B, IAB 2/23/11, effective 3/30/11; ARC 0017C, IAB 2/22/12, effective 3/28/12; ARC 0662C, IAB 4/3/13, effective 5/8/13; ARC 1348C, IAB 2/19/14, effective 3/26/14; ARC 1887C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 2402C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16; ARC 2981C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 3684C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 4337C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—4.7(97B) Employee information to be provided by covered employers. Covered employers are required to enroll new employees prior to reporting wages for the new employees using IPERS' employer self-service Internet application. Enrollment information shall include, but is not limited to, the following: member's name, social security number, date of birth, date of hire, occupation code, gender, mailing address, and employer identification number. When an employee terminates employment with a covered employer, the employer shall provide the termination date and the date of the employee's final paycheck.

[ARC 2981C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17]

495—4.8(97B) Additional employer contributions from employer-mandated reduction in hours or by the exercise of bumping rights to avoid a layoff. Rescinded ARC 2981C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 97B.4, 97B.9, 97B.14, 97B.14A, 97B.38, 97B.49A to 97B.49I, 97B.65 and 97B.70 and 2009 Iowa Acts, chapter 170, section 51, as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, House File 2518, sections 36 and 41.

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[Filed ARC 0662C (Notice ARC 0598C, IAB 2/6/13), IAB 4/3/13, effective 5/8/13]

[Filed ARC 1348C (Notice ARC 1256C, IAB 12/25/13), IAB 2/19/14, effective 3/26/14]

[Filed ARC 1887C (Notice ARC 1800C, IAB 12/24/14), IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15]

[Filed ARC 2402C (Notice ARC 2331C, IAB 12/23/15), IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16]

[Filed ARC 2981C (Notice ARC 2892C, IAB 1/18/17), IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17]

[Filed ARC 3684C (Notice ARC 3537C, IAB 1/3/18), IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18]

[Filed ARC 4337C (Notice ARC 4238C, IAB 1/16/19), IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19]

[Filed ARC 5027C (Notice ARC 4925C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 11
APPLICATION FOR, MODIFICATION OF, AND TERMINATION OF BENEFITS
[Prior to 11/24/04, see 581—Ch 21]

495—11.1(97B) Application for benefits.

11.1(1) Form used. It is the responsibility of the member to notify IPERS of the intention to retire. This should be done 60 days before the expected retirement date. The application for monthly retirement benefits is obtainable from IPERS, 7401 Register Drive, P.O. Box 9117, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-9117. The printed application form shall be completed by each member applying for benefits and shall be mailed, sent by fax or brought in person to IPERS. An application that is incomplete or incorrectly completed will be returned to the member. To be considered complete, an application must include the following:

- a. Proof of date of birth for the member.
- b. Option selected, and
 - (1) If Option 1 is selected, the death benefit amount.
 - (2) If Option 4 or 6 is selected, the contingent annuitant's name, social security number, proof of date of birth, and relationship to member. The member must designate the survivor benefit percentage, which shall be limited to one of the following:
 - 1. One hundred percent of the member's benefit amount.
 - 2. Seventy-five percent of the member's benefit amount.
 - 3. Fifty percent of the member's benefit amount.
 - 4. Twenty-five percent of the member's benefit amount.
 - (3) If Option 1, 2, or 5 is selected, a list of beneficiaries.
- c. If the member has been terminated less than one year, or is applying for disability benefits, the employer certification page must be completed by the employer unless the employer has provided the termination date and date of the last paycheck on the monthly wage reports.
- d. Signature of member and spouse, both properly notarized unless witnessed by an authorized employee of the system.
- e. If the member has no spouse, "NONE" must be designated.
- f. If the member is applying for regular disability benefits, a copy of the award letter from the Social Security Administration or railroad retirement.
- g. An indication whether the member is a U.S. citizen, resident alien, or non-U.S. citizen.

A retirement application is deemed to be valid and binding on the date the first payment is paid. Members shall not cancel their applications, change their option choice, or change an IPERS option containing contingent annuitant benefits after that date.

11.1(2) Proof required in connection with application. Proof of date of birth to be submitted with an application for benefits shall be in the form of a birth certificate, a U.S. passport, an infant baptismal certificate, an identification card or driver's license issued by the state of Iowa, a state identification card that is issued in compliance with the REAL ID Act of 2005, or a driver's license that is issued in compliance with the REAL ID Act of 2005. If these records do not exist, the applicant shall submit two other documents or records which will verify the day, month and year of birth. A photographic identification record may be accepted even if now expired unless the passage of time has made it impossible to determine if the photographic identification record is that of the applicant. The following records or documents are among those deemed acceptable to IPERS as proof of date of birth:

- a. United States census record;
- b. Military record or identification card;
- c. Naturalization record;
- d. A marriage license showing age of applicant in years, months and days on date of issuance;
- e. A life insurance policy;
- f. Records in a school's administrative office;
- g. An official document from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, such as a "green card," containing such information;

- h. Driver's license or Iowa nondriver identification card;
- i. Adoption papers;
- j. A family Bible record. A photocopy will be accepted with a notarized certification that the record appears to be genuine; or
- k. Any other document or record ten or more years old, or certification from the custodian of such records which verifies the day, month, and year of birth.

If the member, the member's representative, or the member's beneficiary is unable or unwilling to provide proof of birth, or in the case of death, proof of death, IPERS may rely on such resources as it has available, including but not limited to records from the Social Security Administration, Iowa division of records and statistics, IPERS' own internal records, or reports derived from other public records, and other departmental or governmental records to which IPERS may have access.

IPERS is required to begin making payments to a member or beneficiary who has reached the required beginning date specified by Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(9). In order to begin making such payments and to protect IPERS' status as a plan qualified under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a), IPERS may rely on its internal records with regard to date of birth, if the member or beneficiary is unable or unwilling to provide the proofs required by this subrule within 30 days after written notification of IPERS' intent to begin mandatory payments.

11.1(3) Benefits estimates. Prior to submitting an application for benefits, a member may request IPERS to prepare estimates of projected benefits under the various options as described under Iowa Code section 97B.51. A benefit estimate shall not bind IPERS to payment of the projected benefits under the various options specified in Iowa Code chapter 97B. A member cannot rely on the benefit estimate in making any retirement-related decision or taking any action with respect to the member's account, nor shall IPERS assume any liability for such actions. An estimate will not include deductions for a QDRO or any other legal assignments or orders on a member's account, unless specifically requested by the member. A member's actual benefit can only be known and officially calculated when an eligible member applies for benefits.

11.1(4) Revocation of application. If IPERS determines an application for benefits is invalid for any reason, IPERS shall revoke, in whole or in pertinent part, the application for benefits and the recipient shall repay all payments made under the revoked application or all payments made pursuant to the revoked part of the application. The terms of repayment shall be subject to the provisions of 495—11.7(97B).

[ARC 8601B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 1348C, IAB 2/19/14, effective 3/26/14; ARC 1887C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 2402C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16; ARC 2981C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—11.2(97B) Retirement benefits and the age reduction factor.

11.2(1) Normal retirement.

a. A member shall be eligible for monthly retirement benefits with no age reduction effective with the first of the month in which the member attains the age of 65, if otherwise eligible.

b. Effective July 1, 1998, a member shall be eligible for full monthly retirement benefits with no age reduction effective with the first of the month in which the member attains the age of 62, if the member has 20 full years of service and is otherwise eligible.

c. Effective July 1, 1997, a member shall be eligible to receive monthly retirement benefits with no age reduction effective the first of the month in which the member's age on the last birthday and the member's years of service equal or exceed 88, provided that the member is at least the age of 55 and is otherwise eligible.

11.2(2) Early retirement. A member shall be eligible to receive benefits for early retirement effective with the first of the month in which the member attains the age of 55 or the first of any month after attaining the age of 55 before the member's normal retirement date, provided the date is after the last day of service and the member is otherwise eligible.

11.2(3) Aged 70 and older retirees. A member shall be eligible to receive monthly retirement benefits with no age reduction effective with the first day of the month in which the member attains the age of 70, even if the member continues to be employed.

11.2(4) Required beginning date.

a. Notwithstanding the foregoing, IPERS shall commence payment of a member's retirement benefit under Iowa Code sections 97B.49A to 97B.49I (under Option 2) no later than the "required beginning date" specified under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(9), even if the member has not submitted the application for benefits. If the lump sum actuarial equivalent could have been elected by the member, payments shall be made in such a lump sum rather than as a monthly allowance. The "required beginning date" is defined as the later of: (1) April 1 of the year following the year that the member attains the age of 72, or (2) April 1 of the year following the year that the member actually terminates all employment with employers covered under Iowa Code chapter 97B.

b. If IPERS distributes a member's benefits without the member's consent in order to begin benefits on or before the required beginning date, the member may elect to receive benefits under an option other than the default option described above, or as a refund, if the member contacts IPERS in writing within 60 days of the first mandatory distribution. IPERS shall inform the member which adjustments or repayments are required in order to make the change.

c. If a member cannot be located to commence payment on or before the required beginning date described above, the member's benefit shall be forfeited. However, if a member later contacts IPERS and wishes to file an application for retirement benefits, the member's benefits shall be reinstated.

d. For purposes of determining benefits, the life expectancy of a member, a member's spouse, or a member's beneficiary shall not be recalculated after benefits commence.

e. If an IPERS member has a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO) on file when a mandatory distribution is required, and the QDRO requires the member to choose a specific retirement option, IPERS shall pay benefits under the option required by the order.

11.2(5) Mandatory distribution of small inactive accounts. As soon as practicable after July 1, 2004, IPERS shall distribute small inactive accounts to members and beneficiaries as authorized in Iowa Code section 97B.48(5).

11.2(6) Federal tax code limitation for selection of survivor percentages for same gender spouses. Rescinded IAB 2/19/14, effective 3/26/14.

[ARC 8601B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 1348C, IAB 2/19/14, effective 3/26/14; ARC 1887C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—11.3(97B) First month of entitlement (FME).

11.3(1) General. A member shall submit a written application to IPERS setting forth the retirement date, provided the member has attained at least age 55 by the retirement date and the retirement date is after the member's last day of service. A member's first month of entitlement shall be no earlier than the first day of the first month after the member's date of termination from employment or, if later, the month provided for under subrule 11.3(2). No payment shall be made for any month prior to the month the completed application for benefits is received by IPERS.

If a member files a retirement application but fails to select a valid first month of entitlement, IPERS will select by default the earliest month possible. A member may appeal this default selection by sending written notice of the appeal postmarked on or before 30 days after a notice of the default selection was mailed to the member. Notice of the default selection is deemed sufficient if sent to the member at the member's address.

11.3(2) Additional FME provisions. Effective January 1, 2001, employees of a school corporation who are permitted by the terms of their employment contracts to receive their annual salaries in monthly installments over periods ranging from 9 to 12 months may retire at the end of a school year and receive trailing wages through the end of the contract year if they have completely fulfilled their contract obligations at the time of retirement. For purposes of this paragraph, "school corporation" means body politic described in Iowa Code sections 260C.16 (community colleges), 273.2 (area education agencies) and 273.1 (K-12 public schools). For purposes of this paragraph, "trailing wages" means previously earned wage payments made to such employees of a school corporation after the first month of entitlement. This exception does not apply to hourly employees, including those who make arrangements with their employers to hold back hourly wages for payment at a later date, to employees

who are placed on sick or disability leave or leave of absence, or to employees who receive lump sum leave, vacation leave, early retirement incentive pay or any other lump sum payments in installments.

For all employees of all IPERS-covered employers who terminate employment in January 2003, or later, if the final paycheck is paid within the same quarter or within one quarter after termination and wages are reported under the normal pay schedule, the first month of entitlement shall be the month following termination. However, if the last paycheck is paid more than one quarter after the termination, the first month of entitlement shall be the first month after the employee is paid the last paycheck. Under no circumstances shall such trailing wages result in more than one quarter of service credit being added to retiring members' earning records.

11.3(3) Survival into designated FME. To be eligible for a monthly retirement benefit, the member must survive into the designated first month of entitlement. If the member dies prior to the first month of entitlement, the member's application for monthly benefits is canceled and the distribution of the member's account is made pursuant to Iowa Code section 97B.52. Cancellation of the application shall not invalidate a beneficiary designation. If the application is dated later in time than any other designations, IPERS will accept the designation in a canceled application as binding until a subsequent designation is filed.

11.3(4) Members retiring under the rule of 88. The first month of entitlement of a member qualifying under the rule of 88 shall be the first of the month when the member's age as of the last birthday and years of service equal 88. The fact that a member's birthday allowing a member to qualify for the rule of 88 is the same month as the first month of entitlement does not affect the retirement date.

[ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—11.4(97B) Termination of monthly retirement allowance. A member's retirement benefit shall terminate after payment is made to the member for the entire month during which the member's death occurs. Death benefits shall begin with the month following the month in which the member's death occurs.

Upon the death of the retired member, IPERS will reconcile the decedent's account to determine if an overpayment was made to the retired member and if further payment(s) is due to the retired member's named beneficiary, contingent annuitant, heirs at law or estate. If an overpayment has been made to the retired member, IPERS will determine if steps should be taken to seek collection of the overpayment from the named beneficiary, contingent annuitant, estate, heirs at law, or other interested parties.

495—11.5(97B) Bona fide retirement and bona fide refund.

11.5(1) Bona fide retirement—general. To receive retirement benefits, a member under the age of 70 must officially leave employment with all IPERS-covered employers, give up all rights as an employee, and complete a period of bona fide retirement. A period of bona fide retirement means four or more consecutive calendar months for which the member qualifies for monthly retirement benefit payments. The qualification period begins with the member's first month of entitlement for retirement benefits as approved by IPERS. A member may not return to covered employment before filing a completed application for benefits. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the continuation of group insurance coverage at employee rates for the remainder of the school year for a school employee who retires following completion of services by that individual shall not cause that person to be in violation of IPERS' bona fide retirement requirements.

A member will not be considered to have a bona fide retirement if the member is a school or university employee and returns to work with the employer after the normal summer vacation. In other positions, temporary or seasonal interruption of service which does not terminate the period of employment does not constitute a bona fide retirement. A member also will not be considered to have a bona fide retirement if the member has, prior to or during the member's first month of entitlement, entered into verbal or written arrangements with the member's former employer(s) to return to employment after the expiration of the four-month bona fide retirement period.

Effective July 1, 1990, a school employee will not be considered terminated if, while performing the normal duties, the employee performs for the same employer additional duties which take the employee

beyond the expected termination date for the normal duties. Only when all the employee's compensated duties cease for that employer will that employee be considered terminated.

The bona fide retirement period shall be waived for an elected official covered under Iowa Code section 97B.1A(8) "a"(1), and for a member of the general assembly covered under Iowa Code section 97B.1A(8) "a"(2), when the elected official or legislator notifies IPERS of the intent to terminate IPERS coverage for the elective office and, at the same time, terminates all other IPERS-covered employment prior to the issuance of the retirement benefit. Such an elected official or legislator may remain in the elective office and receive an IPERS retirement without violating IPERS' bona fide retirement rules. If such elected official or legislator terminates coverage for the elective office and also terminates all other IPERS-covered employment but is then reemployed in covered employment, and has not received a retirement as of the date of hire, the retirement shall not be made. Furthermore, if such elected official or legislator is reemployed in covered employment, the election to revoke IPERS coverage for the elective position shall remain in effect, and the elected official or legislator shall not be eligible for new IPERS coverage for such elected position. The prior election to revoke IPERS coverage for the elected position shall also remain in effect if such elected official or legislator is reelected to the same position without an intervening term out of office.

The bona fide retirement period will be waived if the member has been elected to public office which term begins during the normal four-month bona fide retirement period. This includes elected officials who shall be covered under this chapter as defined in Iowa Code section 97B.1A. This waiver does not apply if the member was an elected official who was reelected to the same position for another term.

Effective July 1, 2000, a member does not have a bona fide retirement until all employment with covered employers, including employment which is not covered under this chapter, is terminated for at least one month, and the member does not return to covered employment for an additional three months. In order to receive retirement benefits, the member must file a completed application for benefits before returning to any employment with a covered employer.

Effective July 1, 2018, a member will not have a bona fide retirement if the member enters into a verbal or written arrangement to perform duties for the member's former employer(s) as an independent contractor prior to or during the member's first month of entitlement or performs any duties for the member's former employer(s) as an independent contractor prior to receiving four months of retirement benefits.

11.5(2) *Bona fide refund.* For a member to be eligible for a lump sum refund, the member must terminate the member's covered employment and incur a bona fide separation from service and remain out of employment for at least 30 days with all covered employers. The 30-day bona fide refund period shall be waived for an elected official covered under Iowa Code section 97B.1A(8) "a"(1), and for a member of the general assembly covered under Iowa Code section 97B.1A(8) "a"(2), when the elected official or legislator notifies IPERS of the intent to terminate IPERS coverage for the elective office and, at the same time, terminates all other IPERS-covered employment prior to the issuance of the refund. Such an official may remain in the elective office and receive an IPERS refund without violating IPERS' bona fide refund rules. If such elected official terminates coverage for the elective office and also terminates all other IPERS-covered employment but is then reemployed in covered employment, and has not received a refund as of the date of hire, the refund shall not be made. Furthermore, if such elected official is reemployed in covered employment, the election to revoke IPERS coverage for the elective position shall remain in effect, and the public official shall not be eligible for new IPERS coverage for such elected position.

The prior election to revoke IPERS coverage for the elected position shall also remain in effect if such elected official is reelected to the same position without an intervening term out of office. The waiver granted in this subrule shall be applicable to such elected officials who were in violation of the prior bona fide refund rules on and after November 1, 2002, when such individuals have not repaid the previously invalid refund.

If a member takes a refund in violation of the bona fide refund requirements of Iowa Code section 97B.53(4), the member may return the refund during the bona fide retirement period and restore the member's account. If the repayment is not made, the member shall receive no credit for the period

covered by the refund. At retirement, the member may purchase, at actuarial cost, the service credit covered by the refund.

11.5(3) Part-time appointed members of boards or commissions receiving minimal noncovered wages. Solely for purposes of determining whether a member has severed all employment with all covered employers and has remained out of employment as required under Iowa Code section 97B.52A, persons who have been appointed as part-time members of boards or commissions prior to or during their first month of entitlement and who receive only per diem and reimbursements for reasonable business expenses for such positions will be deemed not to be in employment prohibited under Iowa Code section 97B.52A.

For purposes of this subrule, per diem shall not exceed the amount authorized under Iowa Code section 7E.6(1) "a" for members of boards, committees, commissions, and councils within the executive branch of state government. This limit shall apply regardless of whether or not the position in question is within the executive branch of state government.

Members of boards and commissions not exempted under this subrule include: (a) those who are entitled to the payment of per diem regardless of attendance at board or commission meetings, and (b) those who would have received per diem in excess of the amount authorized under Iowa Code section 7E.6(1) "a" were it not for an agreement by the member to waive such compensation.

Persons appointed as part-time board or commission members who receive only per diem as set forth above and reimbursements of reasonable business expenses may continue in or accept appointments to such positions without violating the bona fide retirement rules under Iowa Code section 97B.52A.

11.5(4) Members of the national guard who are called into state active duty. Effective May 25, 2008, members of the national guard who are called into state active duty as defined in Iowa Code section 29A.1 in noncovered positions during the required period of complete severance will not be in violation of the bona fide retirement requirements of Iowa Code section 97B.52A as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, House File 2518, section 33.

[ARC 8929B, IAB 7/14/10, effective 6/21/10; ARC 9068B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 0662C, IAB 4/3/13, effective 5/8/13; ARC 3684C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 4100C, IAB 10/24/18, effective 11/28/18; ARC 4337C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—11.6(97B) Payment processing and administration.

11.6(1) Monthly paper warrants processing fee. Effective July 1, 2005, IPERS shall charge a per-warrant processing fee to members who choose to receive paper warrants in lieu of electronic deposits of their monthly retirement allowance. The fee may be waived if the person establishes that it would be an undue hardship for the person to do what is necessary to receive payment of the person's IPERS monthly retirement allowance by electronic deposit. The processing fee will be deducted from the member's retirement allowance on a posttax basis.

For purposes of this subrule, a member claiming undue hardship must establish that the cost normally assessed for the processing of paper warrants would be unduly burdensome because of the member's limited income, or is otherwise financially burdensome or physically impracticable.

11.6(2) Repeated requests for replacement warrants. Effective July 1, 2002, for a member or beneficiary who, due to the member's or beneficiary's own actions or inactions, has benefits warrants replaced twice in a six-month period, except when the need for a replacement warrant is caused by IPERS' failure to mail to the address specified by the recipient, payment shall be suspended until such time as the recipient establishes a direct deposit account in a bank, credit union or similar financial institution and provides IPERS with the information necessary to make electronic transfer of said monthly payments. Persons subject to said cases may be required to provide a face-to-face interview and additional documentation to prove that such a suspension would result in an undue hardship.

11.6(3) Forgery claims. When a forgery of a warrant issued in payment of an IPERS refund or benefit is alleged, the claimant must complete and sign an affidavit before a notary public that the endorsement is a forgery. A supplementary statement must be attached to the affidavit setting forth the details and circumstances of the alleged forgery.

11.6(4) Rollover fees. Effective January 1, 2007, if the recipient of a lump-sum distribution which qualifies to be rolled over requests that a rollover be made to more than one IRA or other qualified plan,

IPERS may assess a \$5 administrative fee for each additional rollover beyond the first one. The fee will be deducted from the gross amount of each distribution, less federal and state income tax.

11.6(5) Offsets against amounts payable. IPERS may, with or without consent and upon reasonable proof thereof, offset amounts currently payable to a member or the member's designated beneficiaries, heirs, assigns or other successors in interest by the amount of IPERS benefits paid in error to or on behalf of such member or the member's designated beneficiaries, heirs, assigns or other successors in interest.

11.6(6) Lump sum paper warrants processing fee. Effective April 1, 2012, and thereafter, IPERS shall charge \$1 for paper warrants issued in payment of all nonrecurring lump sum distributions. If a nonrecurring lump sum distribution is followed by a supplemental lump sum distribution due to the reporting of additional covered wages, the \$1 processing fee shall also be charged. This \$1 processing fee shall not apply to a direct rollover described under Iowa Code section 97B.53B (however, processing fees may be charged for multiple rollover requests), lump sum mandatory account distributions required under Iowa Code section 97B.48(5), mandatory lump sum distributions required under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(9), or warrants reissued in forged endorsement or other fraudulent payment situations. [ARC 0017C, IAB 2/22/12, effective 3/28/12]

495—11.7(97B) Overpayment of IPERS benefits.

11.7(1) Overpayments—general.

a. An "overpayment" means a payment of money by IPERS that results in a recipient receiving a higher payment than the recipient is entitled to under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 97B.

b. A "recipient" is a person or beneficiary, heir, assign, or other successor in interest who receives an overpayment from an IPERS benefit and is liable to repay the amount(s) upon receipt of a written explanation and request for the amounts to be repaid.

c. If IPERS determines that the cost of recovering the amount of an overpayment is estimated to exceed the overpayment, the repayment may be deemed to be unrecoverable.

d. If the overpayment is equal to or less than \$50 and cannot be recovered from other IPERS payments, IPERS may limit its recovery efforts to written requests for repayment and other nonjudicial remedies.

11.7(2) Overpayment made to a retired member. A retired member shall receive written notice of overpayment, including the reason for the overpayment, the amount of the overpayment, and a limited opportunity to repay the overpayment in full without interest. If a retired member repays an overpayment in full within 30 days after the date of the notice, there will be no interest charge. A retired member may repay an overpayment out of pocket or direct IPERS to recover the overpayment from future retirement benefit payments, or a combination of both. If the retired member cannot repay an overpayment in full, either out of pocket or from the next monthly installment of retirement benefits, or both, interest shall be charged. A retired member who cannot repay the full amount of the overpayment within 30 days after the date of the notice must enter into an agreement with IPERS to make monthly installment payments, or to have the overpayment offset against future monthly benefit payments or death benefits, if any, and authorize any unpaid balance as a first priority claim in the recipient's estate.

11.7(3) Overpayment made to a person other than a retired member. A recipient other than a retired member, except a recipient listed in subrule 11.5(2), shall receive written notice of overpayment, including the reason for the overpayment, the amount of the overpayment, and the opportunity to repay the overpayment in full without interest. If such a recipient repays an overpayment in full within 30 days after the date of the notice, there will be no interest charge. If such a recipient cannot repay an overpayment in full within 30 days after the date of the notice, interest shall be charged. If repayment in full cannot be made within 30 days, such a recipient shall make repayment arrangements subject to IPERS' approval within 30 days of the written notice and request for repayment.

If the overpayment recipient cannot be located to receive notice of the overpayment at the recipient's last-known address, IPERS shall, after trying to locate the person, consider the recipient to have waived entitlement to the quarters covered by the refund.

11.7(4) Interest charges.

a. *Overpayment not fraudulent.* If the overpayment of benefits, other than an overpayment that results from a violation described in subrule 11.5(2), was not the result of wrongdoing, negligence, misrepresentation, or omission of the recipient, the recipient is liable to pay interest charges at the rate of 5 percent, or the rate IPERS determines, on the outstanding balance, beginning 30 days after the date of notice of the overpayment(s) is provided by IPERS.

b. *Overpayments in violation of Iowa Code section 97B.40 or 715A.8.* If the overpayment of benefits, other than an overpayment that results from a violation described in subrule 11.5(2), was the result of wrongdoing, negligence, misrepresentation, or omission of the recipient, the recipient is liable to pay interest charges at the rate of 7 percent on the outstanding balance, beginning on the date of the overpayment(s).

c. *Overpayments that result in a judgment.* In addition to other remedies, IPERS may file a civil action to recover overpayments, and the interest rate may be set by the court.

11.7(5) Recovery of overpayment from a deceased recipient. If a recipient dies prior to the full repayment of an erroneous overpayment of benefits, IPERS shall be entitled to apply to the estate of the deceased to recover the remaining balance.

11.7(6) Offsets against amounts payable. IPERS may, in addition to other remedies and after notice to the recipient, request an offset against amounts owing to the recipient by the state according to the offset procedures pursuant to Iowa Code sections 8A.504 and 421.17.

11.7(7) Rights of appeal. A recipient who is notified of an overpayment and required to make repayments under this rule may appeal IPERS' determination in writing to the CEO or CEO's designee. The written request must explain the basis of the appeal and must be received by IPERS' office within 30 days of overpayment notice pursuant to 495—Chapter 26.

11.7(8) Release of overpayment. IPERS may release a recipient from liability to repay an overpayment, in whole or in part, if IPERS determines that the receipt of overpayment is not the fault of the recipient, and that it would be contrary to equity and good conscience to collect the overpayment. No release of an individual recipient's obligation to repay an overpayment shall stand as precedent for release of another recipient's obligation to repay an overpayment.

[ARC 8601B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 1887C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 2981C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 3684C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 97B.4, 97B.9A, 97B.15, 97B.25, 97B.38, 97B.40, 97B.45, 97B.47, 97B.48, 97B.48A, 97B.49A to 97B.49I, 97B.50, 97B.51, 97B.52, 97B.52A, 97B.53, and 97B.53B.

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CHAPTER 12
CALCULATION OF MONTHLY RETIREMENT BENEFITS
[Prior to 11/24/04, see 581—Ch 21]

495—12.1(97B) General.

12.1(1) Formula benefit versus money purchase benefit. If a member is vested by years of service credit in IPERS, a monthly payment allowance will be paid in accordance with the formulas set forth in Iowa Code sections 97B.49A through 97B.49I, the applicable paragraphs of this chapter, and the option the member elects pursuant to Iowa Code section 97B.51(1). IPERS shall determine on the applicable forms which designated fractions of a member's monthly retirement allowance payable to contingent annuitants shall be provided as options under Iowa Code section 97B.51(1). Any option elected by a member under Iowa Code section 97B.51(1) must comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code that apply to governmental pension plans, including but not limited to Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(9). If a member is not vested by years of service credit in IPERS, the benefit receivable will be computed on a money purchase basis, with reference to annuity tables used by IPERS in accordance with the member's age and option choice.

12.1(2) Reduction for early retirement for regular class members.

a. Effective July 1, 1988, through December 31, 2000, a member's benefit formula will be reduced by .25 percent for each month the member's retirement precedes the normal retirement date, as defined in Iowa Code section 97B.45 excluding section 97B.45(4). The following are situations in which a member is considered to be taking early retirement:

(1) If a member has not attained the age of 65 in the member's first month of entitlement and has less than 20 years of service; or

(2) If a member has not attained the age of 62 in the month of the member's retirement and has 20 years of service.

b. Effective July 1, 1997, a member shall be eligible to receive monthly retirement benefits with no age reduction effective the first of the month in which the member's age on the last birthday and the member's years of service equal or exceed 88, provided that the member is at least the age of 55.

c. Effective July 1, 1991, a member qualifying for early retirement due to disability under Iowa Code section 97B.50 shall not be subject to a reduction in benefits due to age.

d. If a member retires with at least 20 years of service but has not attained the age of 62, the age reduction shall be calculated by deducting .25 percent per month for each month that the first month of entitlement precedes the month in which the member attains the age of 62. If a member retires with less than 20 years of service, the age reduction shall be calculated by deducting .25 percent per month for each month that the first month of entitlement precedes the month in which the member attains the age of 65.

e. Effective January 1, 2001, the age reduction shall be calculated by deducting .25 percent per month for each month that the first month of entitlement precedes the earliest possible normal retirement date for that member based on the age and years of service at the member's actual retirement.

f. For the portion of the member's retirement allowance based on service through June 30, 2012, the early retirement reduction shall be calculated as provided in paragraphs 12.1(2) "a" through "e." For the portion of the retirement allowance based on years of service beginning July 1, 2012, and later, the member's early retirement reduction shall be one-half of one percent for each month that the early retirement precedes the date the member attains age 65.

12.1(3) Early retirement date for regular class members. A member's early retirement date shall be the first day of the month of the fifty-fifth birthday or any following month before the normal retirement date, provided that date is after the member's termination date.

12.1(4) Benefit formulas for members retiring on or after July 1, 2012.

a. For each member retiring on or after July 1, 2012, who is vested by service, the monthly benefit will be equal to one-twelfth of an amount equal to 60 percent of the final average covered wage multiplied by a fraction of years of service.

b. For all active and inactive vested members, the monthly retirement allowance shall be determined on the basis of the formula in effect on the date of the member's retirement. If the member takes early retirement, the benefit shall be adjusted as provided in subrule 12.1(2).

c. In addition to the 60 percent multiplier identified above, regular class members who retire with years of service in excess of 30 years shall have the percentage multiplier increased by .25 percent for each quarter of a year in excess of 30, not to exceed an increase of 5 percent.

d. In addition to the 60 percent multiplier identified above, protection occupation members, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs who retire with years of service in excess of 22 years shall have the percentage multiplier increased by .375 percent for each quarter of a year in excess of 22, not to exceed an increase of 12 percent.

e. Regular service does not count as "eligible service" in determining a special service member's applicable percentage.

12.1(5) Average covered wages for special service members and for wages of regular class members prior to July 2012.

a. "Three-year average covered wage" means a member's covered calendar year wages averaged for the highest three years of the member's service. However, for the member's final year of wages, IPERS may determine the wages for the third year by computing the final quarter or quarters of wages to complete the year. The computed year will be created when the final quarter or quarters reported are combined with a computed average quarter to complete the last year. The value of this average quarter will be computed by selecting the highest covered wage year not used in the computation of the three high years and dividing the covered salary by four quarters. This value will be combined with the final quarter or quarters to complete a full calendar year. If the member's final quarter of wages will reduce the three-year average covered wage, it can be dropped from the computation. However, if the covered wages for that quarter are dropped, the service credit for that quarter will be forfeited as well. If the final quarter is the first quarter of a calendar year, those wages must be used in order to give the member a computed year. The computed year wages shall not exceed the Internal Revenue Service maximum covered wage in effect for that calendar year. Furthermore, the computed year shall not exceed the member's highest actual calendar year of covered wages by more than 3 percent. Effective July 1, 2007, a member's high three-year average wage shall be the greater of (1) the member's high three-year average covered wage based on covered wages reported through June 30, 2007; or (2) the member's high three-year average covered wage after application of the antispiking control as described in paragraph 12.1(5) "b" below.

b. Antispiking limit on the growth of a member's high three-year average.

(1) Selection of the control year shall give highest priority to calendar years of wages in which there are four quarters of service credit for wages on file not used in the high three-year average wage calculation. For example, if the member receives \$20,000 of wages for a calendar year with four quarters of service credit for wages, and the member also has received \$30,000 of wages for a calendar year with three quarters of service credit for wages, the control year selection process shall give preference to the calendar year with \$20,000 of reported wages.

(2) If there is a calendar year of covered wages outside the high three-year average wage calculation that has four quarters, but the covered wages for that year are less than the covered wages for the fourth highest calendar year of covered wages, and that fourth highest calendar year of covered wages does not have four quarters of service credit for wages, the control year will be the lowest of the high three calendar years of wages with service credits for wages in all four quarters being used in the high three-year average wage calculation.

(3) "Service credit for wages" means service credit recorded for:

1. Quarters in which the member receives covered wages from covered employment.
2. Quarters in which the member is credited with covered wages due to a military leave.
3. Quarters in which the member would have had covered wages but for the application of the IRS covered wage limitations.
4. Quarters in which an employee of a nine-month institution receives service credit for a qualifying leave of absence under 495—subrule 7.1(2).

5. Quarters in which a legislator, legislative employee, or elected official receives service credit for employment.

(4) If none of the calendar years of wages that fall outside of the high three-year average wage calculation have service credit for wages reported in all four quarters, the control year will then be the lowest of the high three calendar years of wages with service credit for wages in all four quarters being used in the high three-year average wage calculation.

(5) If none of the wage years used in the high three-year average wage calculation have service credits for wages reported in all four quarters, the control year will then revert to the highest calendar year of wages not included in the high three-year average wage calculation, regardless of whether there are fewer than four quarters with service credits for wages on file.

(6) For high three-year average wage calculations that utilize the computed year, the control year may be the calendar year from which the “average quarters” used in the computed year are drawn. However, the control year cannot be the computed year, as the computed year will never be a calendar year with service credit for wages in all four quarters.

c. Effective July 1, 2012, a nonvested regular class member’s average covered wage shall be the member’s five-year average covered wage calculated as provided in Iowa Code section 97B.1A(10A) “a.”

d. Effective July 1, 2012, for regular class members vested as of June 30, 2012, the member’s average covered wage shall be the greater of the member’s three-year average covered wage calculated as provided under paragraphs 12.1(5) “a” and “b,” or the member’s five-year average covered wage calculated as provided in Iowa Code section 97B.1A(10A) “a.” The “five-year average covered wage” means a member’s covered calendar year wages averaged for the highest five years of the member’s service. However, in the member’s final year of wages, IPERS may determine the wages for the fifth year by computing the final quarter or quarters of wages to complete the year. The computed year wages shall not exceed the Internal Revenue Service maximum covered wage in effect for that calendar year. Furthermore, the computed year shall not exceed the member’s highest actual calendar year of covered wages by more than 3 percent. A full fifth year will be created when the final quarter or quarters reported are combined with a computed average quarter to complete the last year. The value of this average quarter will be computed by selecting the highest covered wage year not used in the computation of the five high years and dividing the covered salary by four quarters. This value will be combined with the final quarter or quarters of wages to complete a full calendar year. If the member’s final quarter of wages will reduce the five-year average covered wage, it can be dropped from the computation. However, if the covered wages for that quarter are dropped, the service credit for that quarter will be forfeited as well. If the final quarter is the first quarter of a calendar year, those wages must be used in order to give the member a computed year. The five-year average covered wage cannot exceed the highest Internal Revenue Service maximum covered wages in effect during the member’s service. In addition, the average five-year salary is restricted to an antispiking limit of 134 percent of the highest sixth year of wages.

[ARC 8601B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 0017C, IAB 2/22/12, effective 3/28/12; ARC 1348C, IAB 2/19/14, effective 3/26/14; ARC 1887C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—12.2(97B) Initial benefit determination.

12.2(1) The initial monthly benefit for the retired member will be calculated utilizing the wages that have been reported as of the member’s retirement and subject to the requirements of subrule 12.1(5). When the final quarter(s) of wages is reported for the retired member, a recalculation of benefits will be performed by IPERS to redetermine the member’s benefit amount. In cases where the recalculation determines that the benefit will be changed, the adjustment in benefits will be made retroactive to the first month of entitlement. The wages for the “computed year” shall not exceed the highest covered wage ceiling in effect during the member’s period of employment.

12.2(2) In cases where the member’s final quarter’s wages have been reported to IPERS prior to retirement, the original benefit will be calculated utilizing all available wages.

12.2(3) The Option 1 death benefit amount cannot exceed the member’s investment and cannot lower the member’s benefit below the minimum distribution required by federal law.

[ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—12.3(97B) Hybrid formula for members with more than one type of service credit.

12.3(1) Eligibility. Effective July 1, 1996, members having both regular and special service (as defined in Iowa Code section 97B.1A(22)) shall receive the greater of the benefit amount calculated under this subrule or the benefit amount calculated under the applicable nonhybrid benefit formula.

a. Members who are vested by service as defined in Iowa Code section 97B.1A(25) "d" may utilize the hybrid formula.

b. The following classes of members are not eligible for the hybrid formula:

- (1) Members who have only regular service credit.
- (2) Members who have 22 years of special service credit.
- (3) Members who have 30 years of regular service.
- (4) Members who are not vested by service as defined in Iowa Code section 97B.1A(25) "d."

12.3(2) Assumptions. IPERS shall utilize the following assumptions in calculating benefits under this rule.

a. The member's average covered wage shall be determined in the same manner as it is determined for the nonhybrid formula.

b. Increases in the benefit formula under this rule shall be determined as provided under Iowa Code section 97B.49D. The percentage multiplier shall only be increased for total years of service over 30.

c. Years of service shall be utilized as follows:

(1) Quarters which have two or more occupation class codes shall be credited as the class that has the highest reported wage for said quarter. A member shall not receive more than one quarter of credit for any calendar quarter, even though more than one type of service credit is recorded for that quarter.

(2) Quarters shall not be treated as special service quarters unless the applicable employer and employee contributions have been made.

12.3(3) Years of service fraction not to exceed one.

a. In no event shall a member's years of service fraction under the hybrid formula exceed, in the aggregate, one.

b. If the years of service fraction does, in the aggregate, exceed one, the member's quarters of service credit shall be reduced until the member's years of service fraction equals, in the aggregate, one.

c. Service credit shall first be subtracted from the member's regular service credit and, if necessary, shall next be subtracted from the member's special service credit.

12.3(4) Age reduction. The portion of the member's benefit calculated under this rule that is based on the member's regular service shall be subject to a reduction for early retirement. In calculating the age reduction to be applied to the portion of the member's benefit based on the member's regular service, the system shall use all quarters of service credit, including both regular and special service quarters.

12.3(5) Calculations. A member's benefit under the hybrid formula shall be the sum of the following:

a. The applicable percentage multiplier divided by 22 times the years of special service credit times the member's high three-year average covered wage, plus

b. The applicable percentage multiplier divided by 30 times the years of regular service credit (if any) times the member's high three-year average prior to July 1, 2012, or the member's high five-year average after June 30, 2012, covered wage minus the applicable wage reduction (if any).

c. If the sum of the percentages obtained exceeds the applicable percentage multiplier for that member, the percentage obtained above for each class of service shall be subject to reduction so that the total shall not exceed the member's applicable percentage multiplier in the order specified in paragraph 12.3(3) "c."

[ARC 0017C, IAB 2/22/12, effective 3/28/12; ARC 4337C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—12.4(97B) Money purchase benefits.

12.4(1) For each member not vested by service as defined in Iowa Code section 97B.1A(25) "d," a monthly annuity shall be determined by applying the total member and employer's accumulated

contributions as of the effective retirement date to the annuity tables in use by the system according to the member's age (or member's and contingent annuitant's ages, if applicable).

12.4(2) For each vested member for whom the present value of future benefits under Option 2 is less than the member reserve as of the effective retirement date, a monthly annuity shall be determined by applying the member reserve to the annuity tables in use by the system according to the member's age (or member's and contingent annuitant's ages, if applicable).

12.4(3) For calculations under subrule 12.4(1), Options 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 shall be calculated by dividing the member's total reserve by the applicable Option 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 annuity factor taken from the system's tables to determine the monthly amount. For calculations under subrule 12.4(2), Options 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 shall be calculated by dividing the member reserve by the applicable Option 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 annuity factor taken from the system's tables to determine the monthly amount.

12.4(4) For Option 1, the cost per \$1,000 of death benefit shall be determined according to the system's tables. That cost shall be subtracted from the Option 3 monthly amount to determine the Option 1 monthly benefit amount. The Option 1 death benefit amount shall be reduced as necessary so that the Option 1 monthly benefit amount is not less than one-half of the Option 2 monthly benefit amount.

12.4(5) For members retiring after June 30, 2012, the money purchase benefit calculated pursuant to this rule shall be provided to members who are not vested by service as defined in Iowa Code section 97B.1A(25) "d."

[ARC 0017C, IAB 2/22/12, effective 3/28/12; ARC 0662C, IAB 4/3/13, effective 5/8/13; ARC 4337C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—12.5(97B) Recalculation for a member aged 70. A member remaining in covered employment after attaining the age of 70 years may receive a retirement allowance without terminating the covered employment. A member who is in covered employment, attains the age of 70 and begins receiving a retirement allowance must terminate all covered employment before the member's retirement allowance can be recalculated to take into account service after the member's original FME. The termination of employment must be a true severance lasting at least 30 days. The formula to be used in recalculating such a member's retirement allowance depends on the date of the member's FME and the member's termination date, as follows:

If the member is receiving a retirement allowance with an FME prior to July 1, 2000, and terminates covered employment on or after January 1, 2000, the member's retirement formula for recalculation purposes shall be the formula in effect at the time of the member's termination from covered employment or, if later, the date the member applies for a recalculation.

In all other cases, the recalculation for a member aged 70 who retires while actively employed shall use the retirement formula in effect at the time of the member's FME.

Payments under this rule shall begin no earlier than the month following the month of termination, upon IPERS' receipt of a member's application for recalculation. It is the member's responsibility to apply for the recalculation by completing and submitting the form specified by IPERS.

A member receiving a recalculation under this rule after June 30, 2012, will have the member's average covered wage calculated as follows. IPERS will calculate the average high three covered wage as of June 30, 2012. IPERS will next calculate the average high five covered wage at the time of the member's termination from covered employment or, if later, the date the member applies for a recalculation. IPERS will determine the benefit amount based on the calculation that produces the greatest benefit to the member.

[ARC 0662C, IAB 4/3/13, effective 5/8/13; ARC 2981C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—12.6(97B) Level payment choice for special service members. A level payment choice is created effective July 1, 2002. IPERS shall implement the level payment choice by preparing factors to convert nonhybrid IPERS Options 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 to the level payment choice. The new benefit feature applies solely to special service members, and any reference to members in this rule shall only apply to special service members.

12.6(1) Member's social security retirement amount. Calculations of a member's level payment choice shall be based on the member's social security retirement amount at age 62 as verified by

Social Security Administration statements provided by the member. No adjustments shall be made if subsequent social security statements indicate an increase in the age 62 social security retirement amount. Verification of the social security benefits shall not precede the member's first month of entitlement by more than 12 months.

12.6(2) Death benefit assumptions. In preparing level payment choice factors, IPERS shall assume:

a. For IPERS Options 1 and 2, death benefits under those options shall not be reduced as a result of a member's attaining the age of 62 and having the member's monthly allowance reduced under this rule.

b. For IPERS Options 4 and 5, IPERS shall assume that the contingent annuitant's or beneficiary's monthly payments and death benefits, if any, prior to the date the member attains, or would have attained, age 62 shall be based on the amount that was payable to the member for periods before the member attains, or would have attained, age 62. Beginning with the month after the month that the member attains, or would have attained, age 62, a contingent annuitant's or beneficiary's monthly payments and death benefits, except death benefits under IPERS Options 1 and 2, shall be based on the reduced amount that would have been payable to the member in the month after the month that the member attained age 62.

12.6(3) Favorable experience dividends. An eligible member's or beneficiary's favorable experience dividend, if any, shall be based on the member's or beneficiary's level payment choice monthly amount as of the preceding December 31.

12.6(4) Prohibitions. The following special service members shall be prohibited from receiving benefits under this rule:

- a. Those who retire under Iowa Code section 97B.49D, 97B.50(2), or 97B.50A.
- b. Those who retire under Option 6.
- c. Those who request a level payment amount that reflects less than a full offset for the social security retirement amount at age 62.
- d. Those reemployed in covered employment and subsequently retiring, for the period of reemployment. A member who has elected the level payment choice shall have retirement benefits calculated solely for the period of reemployment, except for vesting credit.

12.6(5) Limit on reductions. The level payment choice factors shall not reduce the monthly amount payable to a member at age 62 to less than 50 percent of the monthly amount that would have been payable under IPERS Option 2. Accordingly, payments before age 62 to such members shall be reduced in the same manner, with the corresponding adjustments made to death benefits.

12.6(6) Commencement of level payment option reduction. The monthly benefit of a member who selects the level payment option shall be reduced beginning with the month after the member reaches age 62.

[ARC 0017C, IAB 2/22/12, effective 3/28/12; ARC 1887C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—12.7(97B) Reemployment of retired members.

12.7(1) Effective July 1, 1998, the monthly benefit payments for a member under the age of 65 who has a bona fide retirement and is then reemployed in covered employment shall be reduced by 50 cents for each dollar the member earns in excess of the annual limit. Effective July 1, 2002, this reduction is not required until the member earns the amount of remuneration permitted for a calendar year for a person under the age of 65 before a reduction in federal social security retirement benefits is required, or earns \$30,000, whichever is greater. The foregoing reduction shall apply only to IPERS benefits payable for the applicable year that the member has reemployment earnings and after the earnings limit has been reached. Said reductions shall be applied as provided in subrule 12.7(2).

Effective January 1, 1991, this earnings limitation does not apply to covered employment as an elected official. A member aged 65 or older who has completed at least four full calendar months of bona fide retirement and is later reemployed in covered employment shall not be subject to any wage-earning disqualification.

12.7(2) Beginning on or after July 1, 1996, the retirement allowance of a member subject to reduction pursuant to subrule 12.7(1) shall be reduced as follows:

a. A member's monthly retirement allowance in the following calendar year shall be reduced by the excess benefit paid in the preceding year after the excess benefit payment amount has been determined.

b. Employers shall be required to complete IPERS wage reporting forms for reemployed individuals which shall reflect the prior year's wage payments on a month-to-month basis. These reports shall be used by IPERS to determine the amount which must be recovered to offset overpayments in the prior calendar year due to reemployment wages.

c. The member's overpayment shall be collected as follows:

(1) IPERS will reduce the member's gross monthly benefit by 30 percent until the overpayment is repaid. If the 30 percent reduction will not recover the overpayment by the end of the current calendar year, IPERS will calculate the monthly reduction amount so that the overpayment will be recovered within the current calendar year. Other monthly reduction amounts may be made by an agreement in writing between the member and IPERS; or

(2) A member may elect to make repayments of the overpayment amounts out of pocket in lieu of having the member's monthly benefit reduced. An out-of-pocket repayment may be made in one check or in installments. However, an election to make repayment in installments must be agreed to in writing between the member and IPERS.

(3) If a member dies and the full amount of overpayment determined under this subrule has not been repaid, the remaining amounts shall be deducted from the payments to be made, if any, to the member's designated beneficiary or contingent annuitant. If the member has selected an option under which there are no remaining amounts to be paid, or the remaining amounts are insufficient, the unrecovered amounts shall be a charge on the member's estate.

(4) A member may elect in writing to have the member's monthly retirement allowance suspended in the month in which the member's remuneration exceeds the amount of remuneration permitted under this subrule in lieu of receiving a reduced retirement allowance under subparagraph (1). In order to become effective, the member's written election must be delivered to IPERS in person, by regular mail, email, facsimile or by private carrier. Oral elections shall not be accepted. The member's election to suspend benefit payments in the month when the member's remuneration exceeds the amount of reimbursement permitted under this subrule shall remain in effect for all subsequent calendar years until revoked by the member in writing. If the member's written election is not received in time to avoid overpayment, the overpayment must be recovered, to the extent possible, from monthly amounts beginning in January of the next calendar year or under one of the alternate arrangements permitted under this rule. Effective July 1, 2007, remuneration shall include those amounts as described in 495—subrule 6.3(13).

12.7(3) A member who is reemployed in covered employment after retirement may, after again retiring from employment, request a recomputation of benefits. The member's retirement benefit shall be increased if possible by the addition of a second annuity, which is based on years of reemployment service, reemployment covered wages and the benefit formula in place at the time of the recomputation. A maximum of 30 years of service is creditable to an individual retired member. If a member's combined years of service exceed 30, a member's initial annuity may be reduced by a fraction of the years in excess of 30 divided by 30. The second retirement benefit will be treated as a separate annuity by IPERS.

Effective July 1, 1998, a member who is reemployed in covered employment after retirement may, after again terminating employment for at least one full calendar month, elect to receive a refund of the employee and employer contributions made during the period of reemployment in lieu of a second annuity. If a member requests a refund in lieu of a second annuity, the related service credit shall be forfeited.

Effective July 1, 2007, employer contributions described in 495—subrule 6.3(13) shall constitute "remuneration" for purposes of applying the reemployment earnings limit and determining reductions in the member's monthly benefits but shall not be considered covered wages for IPERS benefits calculations.

It is the member's responsibility to apply for the recomputation or lump sum by completing and submitting the form specified by IPERS.

12.7(4) In recomputing a retired member's monthly benefit, IPERS shall use the following assumptions.

a. The member cannot change the option or beneficiary with respect to the reemployment period.

b. If the member would only qualify for a money purchase benefit under rule 495—12.4(97B) based solely on the period of reemployment, then the money purchase formula shall be used to compute the additional benefit amount due to the reemployment.

c. If the member would qualify for a non-money purchase retirement allowance based solely on the period of reemployment, the benefit formula in effect as of the first month of entitlement (FME) for the reemployment period shall be used. If the FME is July 1998 or later, and the member has more than 30 years of service, including both original and reemployment service, the percentage multiplier for the reemployment period only will be at the applicable percentage (up to 65 percent) for the total years of service.

d. If a period of reemployment would increase the monthly benefit a member is entitled to receive, the member may elect between the increase and a refund of the employee and employer contributions without regard to reemployment FME.

e. If a member previously elected IPERS Option 1, is eligible for an increase in the Option 1 monthly benefits, and elects to receive the increase in the member's monthly benefits, the member's Option 1 death benefit shall also be increased if the investment is at least \$1,000. The amount of the increase shall be at least the same percentage of the maximum death benefit permitted with respect to the reemployment as the percentage of the maximum death benefit elected at the member's original retirement. In determining the increase in Option 1 death benefits, IPERS shall round up to the nearest \$1,000. For example, if a member's investment for a period of reemployment is \$1,900 and the member elected at the member's original retirement to receive 50 percent of the Option 1 maximum death benefit, the death benefit attributable to the reemployment shall be \$1,000 (50 percent times \$1,900, rounded up to the nearest \$1,000). Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the member's investment for the period of reemployment is less than \$1,000, the benefit formula for a member who originally elected new IPERS Option 1 shall be calculated under IPERS Option 3.

f. A retired reemployed member who requests a return of the employee and employer contributions made during a period of reemployment cannot repay the distribution and have the service credit for the period of reemployment restored.

g. If a retired reemployed member selected IPERS Option 5 at retirement, and after the period of reemployment requests an increase in the member's monthly allowance, at death all remaining guaranteed payments with respect to both periods of employment shall be paid in a commuted lump sum.

h. If a retired reemployed member selected IPERS Option 2 at retirement, and after the period of reemployment requests an increase in the member's monthly allowance, at death the member's monthly payments following the increase shall be prorated between the member's two annuities to determine the amount of the member's remaining accumulated contributions that may be paid as a death benefit.

i. A retired reemployed member who has attained the age of 70 may take an actuarial equivalent (AE) payment. However, such a member must terminate covered employment for at least 30 days before taking an additional AE payment.

12.7(5) Mandatory distribution of active wages. If a retired reemployed member whose annual benefit would be increased by less than \$600 does not request a second annuity or a lump sum payment of reemployment accruals by the end of the fourth quarter after the last quarter in which the member had covered wages, IPERS shall proceed to pay the member the applicable lump sum amount. The member shall have 60 days after the postmark date of the mandatory payment to return the payment and request a benefit increase.

[ARC 8601B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 0017C, IAB 2/22/12, effective 3/28/12; ARC 1887C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 2981C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—12.8(97B) Actuarial equivalent (AE) payments.

12.8(1) If a member aged 55 or older requests an estimate of benefits which results in a monthly benefit amount under Option 2 of less than \$50, the member shall receive, under Iowa Code section 97B.48(1), a lump sum actuarial equivalent (AE) payment in lieu of a monthly benefit. Once the AE payment has been paid to the member, the member shall not be entitled to any further benefits based on the contributions included in the AE payment and the employment period represented thereby. If the member later returns to covered employment, any future benefits the member accrues shall be based solely on the new employment period. If an estimate of benefits based on the new employment period again results in any one of the options having a monthly benefit amount of less than \$50, the member may again elect to receive an AE payment.

12.8(2) If a member, upon attaining the age of 70 or later, requests a retirement allowance without terminating employment and the member's monthly benefit amount under Option 2 is less than \$50, the member shall receive an AE payment based on the member's employment up to, but not including, the quarter in which the application is filed. When the member subsequently terminates covered employment, any benefits due to the member will be based only on the period of employment not used in computing the AE paid when the member first applied for a retirement allowance. If an estimate of benefits based on the later period of employment again results in a monthly benefit amount under Option 2 of less than \$50, the member shall receive another AE payment. However, a member who elects to receive an AE payment upon or after attaining age 70 without terminating employment may not elect to receive additional AE payments unless the member terminates all covered employment for at least one full calendar month.

12.8(3) An AE payment under this rule shall be equal to the sum of the member's and employer's accumulated contributions.

[ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—12.9(97B) Conforming rules for lump sum payments. Effective January 1, 2007, IPERS may, notwithstanding certain provisions of Iowa Code section 97B.53B enacted in order to comply with prior rollover provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, utilize forms and procedures affording payees of lump sum distributions with broader rollover rights as permitted under the applicable rollover provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as amended subsequent to the enactment of Iowa Code section 97B.53B.
[ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 97B.1A, 97B.1A(24), 97B.15, 97B.25, 97B.45, 97B.47 to 97B.48A, 97B.49A to 97B.49I, 97B.51, and 97B.53B.

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CHAPTER 13
DISABILITY FOR REGULAR AND SPECIAL SERVICE MEMBERS
[Prior to 11/24/04, see 581—Ch 21]

495—13.1(97B) Disability for persons retiring under Iowa Code section 97B.50(2).

13.1(1) For IPERS members retiring because of a disability:

a. The member must be awarded federal social security benefits due to a disability which existed on or before the member's first month of entitlement.

b. Effective July 1, 1990, the member may also qualify for the IPERS disability provision by being awarded, and commencing to receive, disability benefits through the federal Railroad Retirement Act, 45 U.S.C. Section 231 et seq., due to a disability which existed at the time of retirement.

c. The period for which up to 36 months of retroactive payments under Iowa Code section 97B.50(2) shall be paid is for up to 36 months preceding the month in which such completed application for IPERS disability is received by IPERS. In no event shall retroactive disability benefits payments under Iowa Code section 97B.50(2) precede the month the member actually receives the member's first social security or railroad retirement disability payment. The member shall provide IPERS with a copy of the Social Security Administration or railroad retirement award letter showing dates of eligibility.

d. Continued qualification monitoring.

(1) For a member retiring due to a disability under Iowa Code section 97B.50(2), on or after July 1, 2009, the member shall provide IPERS with proof of continuing eligibility for federal social security disability benefits or railroad retirement disability benefits by June 30 of each calendar year, in order to continue qualification for IPERS disability benefits.

IPERS shall suspend the disability benefits of any member if the records required are not timely provided.

(2) The annual certification of continued eligibility for federal social security disability benefits or railroad retirement disability benefits is not required as of the calendar year the member reaches normal retirement age as defined by Iowa Code section 97B.45, or for special service members aged 55, or sheriffs and deputies aged 50 with 22 years of service.

13.1(2) If a member returns to covered employment after achieving a bona fide retirement, and is no longer eligible for social security or railroad disability benefits, the benefits being provided to the member under Iowa Code section 97B.50(2) "a" or "b" shall be suspended or reduced as follows. If the member has not attained the age of 55 upon reemployment, benefit payments shall be suspended in their entirety until the member subsequently terminates employment, applies for, and is approved to receive benefits under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 97B. If the member has attained the age of 55 or older upon reemployment, the member shall continue to receive monthly benefits adjusted as follows. Monthly benefits shall be calculated under the same benefit option that was first selected, based on the member's age, years of service, and the applicable reductions for early retirement as of the month that the member returns to covered employment. The suspension or reduction of benefits for returning to covered employment no longer applies as of the calendar year the member reaches normal retirement age, as defined by Iowa Code section 97B.45, or for special service members aged 55, or sheriffs and deputies aged 50 with 22 years of service. The member's benefit shall also be subject to the applicable provisions of Iowa Code section 97B.48A pertaining to reemployed retired members.

13.1(3) Upon terminating a reemployment that resulted in the suspension of all or a portion of the member's disability retirement allowance, the member's benefits shall be recomputed under Iowa Code section 97B.48A and rule 495—12.8(97B). To requalify for a monthly retirement allowance under Iowa Code section 97B.50(2), the member must furnish a new or updated Social Security Administration disability award letter, or other acceptable documentation from the Social Security Administration, indicating that the member is currently eligible for social security disability benefits.

13.1(4) If a member whose IPERS disability benefits were suspended because of the member's return to covered employment provides proof acceptable to IPERS that the member remains eligible for federal

social security disability benefits or railroad retirement disability benefits, IPERS shall reinstate the member's disability benefits, subject to the member's continued compliance with paragraph 13.1(1) "d." [ARC 1348C, IAB 2/19/14, effective 3/26/14; ARC 1887C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—13.2(97B) Disability claim process for special service members. Except as otherwise indicated, this rule shall apply only to disability claims initiated under Iowa Code section 97B.50A. Except as otherwise indicated, disability claims under Iowa Code section 97B.50(2) shall be administered under rule 495—13.1(97B).

13.2(1) Initiation of disability claim. The disability claim process shall originate as an application to the system by the member. The application shall be forwarded to the system's designated retirement benefits officer. An application shall be sent upon request to members who qualify pursuant to Iowa Code section 97B.50A(13). The application consists of the following sections which must be completed and returned to the system's designated retirement benefits officer:

1. General applicant information.
2. Applicant's statement.
3. Employer's statement.
4. Member's assigned duties.
5. Disability/injury reports.
6. Medical information release.

13.2(2) Preliminary processing. Completed forms shall be returned to the disability retirement benefits officer. If the forms are not complete, they will be returned for completion. The application package shall contain copies of all relevant medical records and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all relevant physicians. If medical records are not included, the designated retirement benefits officer shall have the authority to contact the listed physicians for copies of the files on the individual and shall request that any applicable files be sent to the medical board. In addition, IPERS may request workers' compensation records, social security records and such other official records as are deemed necessary. The application, including copies of the medical information, shall be forwarded to the medical board for review. All medical records that will be part of a member's permanent file shall be kept in locked locations separate from the member's other retirement records.

13.2(3) Scheduling of appointments. Upon receipt and forwarding of the application and sufficient medical records to the medical board, the disability retirement benefits officer shall establish an appointment for the applicant to be seen by the medical board in Iowa City. The member shall be notified in writing of the appointment and shall be given general instructions about where to go for the examinations. The appointment for the examinations shall be no later than 60 days after the completed application, including sufficient medical records, is provided. The member shall also be notified about the procedures to follow for reimbursement of travel expenses and lodging. Fees for physical examinations and medical records costs shall be paid directly by IPERS pursuant to its contractual arrangements with the medical providers required to implement Iowa Code section 97B.50A.

13.2(4) Medical board examinations. The medical board, consisting of three physicians from the University of Iowa occupational medicine clinic and other departments as required, shall examine the member and perform the relevant tests and examinations.

The medical board shall submit a letter of recommendation to the system, based on its findings and the job duties supplied in the member's application, whether or not the member is mentally or physically incapacitated from the further performance of the member's duties and whether or not the incapacity is likely to be permanent. "Permanent" means that the mental or physical incapacity is reasonably expected to last more than one year. The medical board's letter of recommendation shall include a recommended schedule for reexaminations to determine the continued existence of the disability in question.

IPERS shall not be liable for any diagnostic testing procedures performed in accordance with Iowa Code section 97B.50A and this rule which are alleged to have resulted in injury to the members being examined.

The medical board shall furnish its determination, test results, and supporting notes to the system no later than ten working days after the date of the examination. The medical board may use electronic signatures in fulfilling its reporting obligations under this rule.

The medical board shall not be required to have regular meetings, but shall be required to meet with IPERS' representatives at reasonable intervals to discuss the implementation of the program and performance review.

13.2(5) Member and employer comments. Upon receipt by the system, the medical board's determination regarding the existence or nonexistence of a permanent disability shall be distributed to the member and to the employer for review. The member and the employer may forward to the system written statements pertaining to the medical board's findings within ten days of transmittal. If relevant medical information not considered in materials previously forwarded to the medical board is contained within such written statements, the system shall submit such information to the medical board for review and comment.

13.2(6) Fast-track review. IPERS' disability retirement benefits officer may refer any case to IPERS' chief benefits officer (CBO) for fast-track review. The CBO or the CBO's designee may, based upon a review of the member's application and medical records, determine that the medical board be permitted to make its recommendations based solely upon a review of the application and medical records, without requiring the member to submit to additional medical examinations by, or coordinated through, the medical board.

13.2(7) Initial administrative determination. The medical board's letter of recommendation, test results, and supporting notes, and the member's file shall be forwarded to IPERS. Except as otherwise requested by IPERS, the medical board shall forward hospital discharge summary reports rather than the entire set of hospital records. The complete file shall be reviewed by the system's disability retirement benefits officer, who shall, in consultation with the system's legal counsel, make the initial disability determination. Written notification of the initial disability determination shall be sent to the member and the member's employer within 14 business days after a complete file has been returned to IPERS for the initial disability determination.

13.2(8) General benefits provisions. Effective July 1, 2000, if an initial disability determination is favorable, benefits shall begin as of the date of the initial disability determination or, if earlier, the member's last day on the payroll, but no more than six months of retroactive benefits are payable, subject to Iowa Code section 97B.50A(13). "Last day on the payroll" shall include any form of authorized leave time, whether paid or unpaid. If a member receives short-term disability benefits from the employer while awaiting a disability determination hereunder, disability benefits will accrue from the date the member's short-term disability payments are discontinued. If an initial favorable determination is appealed, the member shall continue to receive payments pending the outcome of the appeal.

Any member who is awarded disability benefits under Iowa Code section 97B.50A and this rule shall be eligible to elect any of the benefit options available under Iowa Code section 97B.51. All such options shall be the actuarial equivalent of the lifetime monthly benefit provided in Iowa Code section 97B.50A(2) and (3).

The disability benefits established under this subrule shall be eligible for the favorable experience dividends payable under Iowa Code section 97B.49F(2).

If the award of disability benefits is overturned upon appeal, the member may be required to repay the amount already received or, upon retirement, have payments suspended or reduced until the appropriate amount is recovered.

13.2(9) In-service disability determinations. Subject to the presumptions contained in Iowa Code section 97B.50A in determining whether a member's mental or physical incapacity arises in the actual performance of duty, "duty" shall mean:

a. For special service members other than firefighters, any action that the member, in the member's capacity as a law enforcement officer:

(1) Is obligated or authorized by rule, regulation, condition of employment or service, or law to perform; or

(2) Performs in the course of controlling or reducing crime or enforcing the criminal law; or

b. For firefighters, any action that the member, in the member's capacity as a firefighter:

(1) Is obligated or authorized by rule, regulation, condition of employment or service, or law to perform; or

(2) Performs while on the scene of an emergency run (including false alarms) or on the way to or from the scene.

c. A presumption shall exist that a special service member contracted a disease while on active duty only if the disease is defined by Iowa Code section 97B.50A(2) "c" as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, House File 2518, section 31. If a presumption exists, IPERS may, in making its determination as to whether a disability was incurred while the member was on active duty, go forward with evidence to rebut the presumption. IPERS can rebut the presumption when credible evidence exists to the contrary or when the requirements are met in Iowa Code section 97B.50A(2) "c" as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, House File 2518, section 31. Under no circumstances shall the burden of proof shift from the special service member to IPERS.

13.2(10) Appeal rights. The member or the employer, or both, may appeal IPERS' initial disability determination. Within 30 days after the notification of IPERS' initial disability determination was mailed, the member shall submit to IPERS' CEO or CEO's designee a notice of appeal in writing setting forth:

a. The name, address, and social security number of the member or employee number of the employer;

b. A reference to the decision from which the appeal is being made;

c. The fact that an appeal from the decision is being made;

d. The grounds upon which the appeal is based;

e. Additional medical or other evidence to support the appeal; and

f. The request that a different decision be made by IPERS.

The system shall conduct an internal review of the initial disability determination, and the CEO or CEO's designee shall notify in writing the party who filed the appeal of IPERS' final disability determination with respect to the appeal. The CEO or CEO's designee may appoint a review committee to make nonbinding recommendations on such appeals. The disability retirement benefits officer, if named to the review committee, shall not vote on any such recommendations, nor shall any members of IPERS' legal staff participate in any capacity other than a nonvoting capacity. Further appeals shall follow the procedures set forth in 495—Chapter 26.

13.2(11) Notice of abuse of disability benefits. The system has the obligation and full authority to investigate allegations of abuse of disability benefits. The scope of the investigation to be conducted shall be determined by the system, and may include the ordering of a sub rosa investigation of a disability recipient to verify the facts relating to an alleged abuse. A sub rosa investigation shall only be considered upon receipt and evaluation of an acceptable notice of abuse. The notification must be in writing and include:

a. The informant's name, address, telephone number, and relationship to the disability recipient; and

b. A statement pertaining to the circumstances that prompted the notification, such as activities which the informant believes are inconsistent with the alleged disability.

c. Anonymous calls shall not constitute acceptable notification.

IPERS may employ such investigators and other personnel, in IPERS' sole discretion, as may be deemed necessary. IPERS may also, in its sole discretion, decline to carry out such investigations if more than five years have elapsed since the date of the disability determination.

13.2(12) Qualification for social security or railroad retirement disability benefits. Upon qualifying for social security or railroad retirement disability benefits, a special service member may contact the system to have the member's disability benefits calculated under Iowa Code section 97B.50(2). The member and spouse must complete the designated application to stop having benefits calculated under Iowa Code section 97B.50A and to start having benefits calculated under Iowa Code section 97B.50(2). The decision is irrevocable, and must be made within 60 days after the member receives

written notification of eligibility for disability benefits from social security or railroad retirement and has commenced receiving such payments.

13.2(13) Reemployment/income monitoring. A member who retires under Iowa Code section 97B.50A and this rule shall be required to supply a copy of a complete set of the member's state and federal income tax returns, including all supporting schedules, by June 30 of each calendar year, in order to continue qualification for IPERS special service disability benefits. IPERS may suspend the benefits of any such member if such records are not timely provided. This subrule does not apply to a member who is at least 55 years of age and would have completed 22 years of service if the member had remained in active special service employment.

Only wages and self-employment income shall be counted in determining a member's reemployment comparison amount, as adjusted for health care coverage for the member and member's dependents.

13.2(14) Offset to allowance. A member who retires under Iowa Code section 97B.50A shall have benefits reduced by other disability-related payments the member receives for the same disability, including, but not limited to benefits from:

- a. Social security.
- b. Long-term disability insurance.
- c. Workers' compensation.
- d. Unemployment insurance.
- e. Employer-paid disability plans, programs, or policies.
- f. Other laws.

For purposes of calculating the income offsets required under Iowa Code section 97B.50A, IPERS shall convert any lump sum workers' compensation award, disability insurance payments, or similar lump sum awards for the same illnesses or injuries to an actuarial equivalent, as determined by IPERS. IPERS shall convert any monthly, weekly, or other stated period workers' compensation award, disability insurance payments, or other awards for the same illnesses or injuries, dollar-for-dollar, to the same monthly, weekly, or other stated period, as determined by IPERS.

[ARC 8929B, IAB 7/14/10, effective 6/21/10; ARC 9068B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 0662C, IAB 4/3/13, effective 5/8/13; ARC 2402C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 97B.50 and 97B.50A.

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CHAPTER 14
DEATH BENEFITS AND BENEFICIARIES
[Prior to 11/24/04, see 581—Ch 21]

495—14.1(97B) Internal Revenue Code limitations. The death benefits payable under Iowa Code sections 97B.51 and 97B.52 shall not exceed the maximum amount possible under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(9).

To ensure that the limit is not exceeded, a member's combined lump sum death benefit under Iowa Code sections 97B.52(1) and 97B.52(2) shall not exceed 100 times the Option 2 amount that would have been payable to the member at the member's earliest normal retirement age. If a beneficiary of a special service member is eligible for an in-the-line-of-duty death benefit, any reduction required under this rule shall be taken first from a death benefit payable under Iowa Code section 97B.52(1). The "100 times" limit shall apply to active and inactive members. The death benefits payable under this chapter for a period of reemployment for a retired reemployed member who dies during the period of reemployment shall also be subject to the limits described in this rule.

The maximum claims period for IPERS lump sum death benefits shall not exceed the period required under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(9), which may be less than five years for a member who dies after the member's required beginning date, unless the beneficiary is a spouse. The claims period for all cases in which the member's death occurs during the same calendar year in which a claim must be filed under this rule shall end April 1 of the year following the year of the member's death.

A member's beneficiary or heir may file a claim for previously forfeited death benefits. Interest, if any, for periods prior to the date of the claim will only be credited through the quarter that the death benefit was required to be forfeited by law. Interest for periods following the quarter of forfeiture will accrue beginning with the quarter that the claim for reinstatement is received by IPERS. For death benefits required to be forfeited in order to satisfy Section 401(a)(9) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, in no event will the forfeiture date precede January 1, 1988. IPERS shall not be liable for any excise taxes imposed by the Internal Revenue Service on reinstated death benefits.

Effective January 14, 2004, all claims for a previously forfeited death benefit shall be processed under the procedure set forth at rule 495—14.6(97B).

The system recognizes the validity of same gender marriages executed in Iowa on or after April 27, 2009, if the domestic relations order or other assignment otherwise meets the system's minimum requirements for such orders; the system shall modify the tax treatment of distributions under such orders as required by the federal laws governing such distributions. IPERS shall adopt such rules and procedures as are deemed necessary to fully implement the provisions of this rule. The Iowa Supreme Court decision recognizing same gender marriages in Iowa specifically states that this recognition does not extend to same gender marriages of other states. The system recognizes the validity of same gender marriages based on the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *United States v. Windsor*, 133 S.Ct. 2675 (2013) and the direction of Rev. Rul. 2013-17 and IRS Notice 2014-19. IPERS shall recognize the federal tax treatment of distributions as required by the sources listed in this paragraph.

[ARC 8601B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 1348C, IAB 2/19/14, effective 3/26/14; ARC 1887C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—14.2(97B) Survival into first month of entitlement. When a member who has filed an application for retirement benefits and has survived into the first month of entitlement dies prior to the issuance of the first benefit check, IPERS will pay the death benefit allowed under the retirement option elected by the member in the application for retirement benefits.

495—14.3(97B) Designation of beneficiaries.

14.3(1) Designation of beneficiaries. To designate a beneficiary, the member must complete an IPERS designation of beneficiary form, which must be filed with IPERS. Members may also designate their beneficiary through the IPERS website. The designation of a beneficiary by a retiring member on the application for monthly benefits revokes all prior designation of beneficiary forms. IPERS may consider as valid a designation of beneficiary form filed with the member's employer prior to

the death of the member, even if that form was not forwarded to IPERS prior to the member's death. If a retired member is reemployed in covered employment, the most recently filed beneficiary form shall govern the payment of all death benefits for all periods of employment. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, a reemployed IPERS Option 4 or 6 retired member may name someone other than the member's contingent annuitant as beneficiary, but only for lump sum death benefits accrued during the period of reemployment and only if the contingent annuitant has died or has been divorced from the member before or during the period of reemployment unless a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO) directs otherwise. If a reemployed IPERS Option 4 or 6 retired member dies without filing a new beneficiary form, the death benefits accrued for the period of reemployment shall be paid to the member's contingent annuitant, unless the contingent annuitant has died or been divorced from the member. If the contingent annuitant has been divorced from the member, any portion of the lump sum death benefits awarded in a QDRO shall be paid to the contingent annuitant as alternate payee, and the remainder of the lump sum death benefits shall be paid to the member's estate or, if applicable, to the member's heirs if no estate is probated.

14.3(2) Deceased beneficiary. If a named beneficiary predeceased the member, that beneficiary's share shall be paid to the surviving named beneficiaries in equal shares.

14.3(3) Change of beneficiary. The beneficiary may be changed by the member by filing a new designation of beneficiary form with IPERS. Members may also change their beneficiary through the IPERS website. The latest dated designation of beneficiary form on file shall determine the identity of the beneficiary. Payment of a refund to a terminated member cancels the designation of beneficiary on file with IPERS.

14.3(4) Spousal signature. If the member designates someone other than a spouse as the sole primary beneficiary, the beneficiary designation form must contain a spousal signature, pursuant to Iowa Code section 97B.44. If a member's spouse cannot be located, the spousal signature requirement may be waived upon receipt of the notarized form specified by IPERS.

[ARC 1887C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 2981C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 4337C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—14.4(97B) Applications for death benefits. Before death benefit payments can be made, application in writing must be submitted to IPERS with a copy of the member's death certificate, or if a death certificate cannot be obtained, IPERS may rely on such resources as it has available, including but not limited to records from the Social Security Administration, bureau of health statistics, IPERS' own internal records, or reports derived from other public records, and other departmental or governmental records to which IPERS may have access together with information establishing the claimant's right to payment. A named beneficiary must complete an IPERS application for death benefits based on the deceased member's account. If the claimant's claim is based on dissolution of marriage that revoked the IPERS beneficiary designation, the claim must be processed pursuant to rule 495—14.16(97B).
[ARC 1887C, IAB 2/18/15, effective 3/25/15; ARC 2402C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—14.5(97B) Commuted lump sums.

14.5(1) Designated beneficiary is an estate, trust, church, charity, or similar organization. Where the designated beneficiary is an estate, trust, church, charity or similar organization, or is a person, such as a trustee, executor, or administrator who has been appointed to receive funds on behalf of such entities, payment of benefits shall be made in a lump sum only.

14.5(2) Multiple beneficiaries. Where multiple beneficiaries have been designated by the member, payment, including the payment of the remainder of a series of guaranteed annuity payments, shall be made in a lump sum only. The lump sum payment shall be paid to the multiple beneficiaries in equal shares.

14.5(3) Guaranteed payments. Where a member has selected Option 5 and dies before receiving all guaranteed payments, and the member's designated beneficiary also dies before all guaranteed payments are made, any remaining guaranteed payments shall be paid in a commuted lump sum.
[ARC 8929B, IAB 7/14/10, effective 6/21/10; ARC 9068B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10]

495—14.6(97B) Payment of the death benefit when no designation of beneficiary or an invalid designation of beneficiary form is on file. When no designation of beneficiary or an invalid designation of beneficiary form is on file with IPERS, payment shall be made in one of the following ways.

14.6(1) Where the estate is open, payment shall be made to the administrator or executor where said executor or administrator shall be duly appointed and serving under Iowa Code chapter 633 or 635.

14.6(2) Where no estate is probated or the estate is closed prior to the filing with IPERS of an application for death benefits, payment will be made in accordance with the intestacy laws of the state of Iowa. If someone other than those identified pursuant to the intestacy laws of the state of Iowa claims entitlement to a death benefit, an estate must be opened and the death benefit shall be payable to the administrator or executor of the estate.

[ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—14.7(97B) Waiver of beneficiary rights. A named beneficiary of a deceased member may waive current and future rights to payments to which the beneficiary would have been entitled. The waiver of the rights shall occur prior to the receipt of a payment from IPERS to the beneficiary. The waiver of rights shall be binding and will be executed on a form provided by IPERS. The waiver of rights may be general, in which case payment shall be divided equally among all remaining designated beneficiaries or, if there are none, to the member's estate. The waiver of rights may also expressly be made in favor of one or more of the member's designated beneficiaries or the member's estate. If the waiver of rights operates in favor of the member's estate and no estate is probated or claim made, or if the executor or administrator expressly waives payment to the estate, payment shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse unless there is no surviving spouse or the surviving spouse has waived the surviving spouse's rights. In that case, payment shall be made to the member's heirs excluding any person who waived the right to payment. Any waiver filed by an executor, administrator, or other fiduciary must be accompanied by a release acceptable to IPERS indemnifying IPERS from all liability to beneficiaries, heirs, or other claimants for any waiver executed by an executor, administrator, or other fiduciary.

495—14.8(97B) Beneficiaries under the age of 18. Payment may be made to a conservator if the beneficiary is under the age of 18 and the total dollar amount to be paid by IPERS to a single beneficiary is \$25,000 or more. Payment may be made to a custodian if the total dollar amount to be paid by IPERS to a single beneficiary is less than \$25,000.

495—14.9(97B) Simultaneous deaths. IPERS will apply the provisions of the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act, Iowa Code sections 633.523 et seq., in determining the proper beneficiaries of death benefits in applicable cases.

495—14.10(97B) Felonious deaths. IPERS will apply the provisions of the Felonious Death Act, Iowa Code sections 633.535 et seq., in determining the proper beneficiaries of death benefits in applicable cases.

495—14.11(97B) No interest on postretirement death benefits. Interest is only accrued on a member's death benefit if the member dies before the member's first month of entitlement (FME) or, for a retired reemployed member, before the member's reemployment FME, and is only accrued with respect to the retired or retired reemployed member's accumulated contributions account.

495—14.12(97B) Preretirement death benefits.

14.12(1) Death prior to first month of entitlement. Where an active member, or an inactive member vested by service, dies prior to the first month of entitlement, the lump sum death benefit shall be the greater of the amount provided in subrule 14.12(3) or 14.12(4). Sole beneficiaries may elect, in lieu of the lump sum amount, to receive a single life annuity that is the actuarial equivalent of such lump sum amount. Where an inactive member, not vested by service, dies prior to the first month of entitlement, the lump sum death benefit shall be as provided in subrule 14.12(7).

14.12(2) Death benefits under Iowa Code section 97B.52(1).

a. *Definitions.*

“Accrued benefit” means the monthly amount that would have been payable to the deceased member under IPERS Option 2 at the member’s earliest normal retirement age, based on the member’s covered wages and service credits at the date of death. If a deceased member’s wage record consists of a combination of regular and special service credits, the monthly amount that would have been payable to the deceased member under Option 2 at the member’s earliest normal retirement age shall be determined separately for regular and special service credits, and then combined.

“Nearest age” means a member’s or beneficiary’s age expressed in whole years, after rounding for partial years of age. Ages shall be rounded down to the nearest whole year if less than six complete months have passed following the month of the member’s or beneficiary’s last birthday, and shall be rounded up if six complete months or more have passed following the month of the member’s or beneficiary’s last birthday.

b. *Process for applying.*

(1) A claim for a single life annuity under this subrule must be filed as follows:

1. A nonspouse beneficiary must file a claim for a single life annuity within 12 months of the member’s death.

2. A beneficiary who is a surviving spouse must file a claim for a single life annuity within 12 months of the member’s death, or by the date that the member would have attained the age of 72, whichever period is later.

(2) Elections to receive the lump sum amount or single life annuity shall be irrevocable once the first payment is made.

(3) No further benefits will be payable following the death of any beneficiary who qualifies and elects to receive the single life annuity provided under this subrule.

(4) The provisions of this subrule shall not apply to members who died before January 1, 2001.

14.12(3) Accumulated contributions lump sum benefit. An accumulated contribution lump sum death benefit is equal to the accumulated contributions of the member plus the product of an amount equal to the highest year of covered wages of the deceased member and the number of years of membership service divided by the “applicable denominator,” as provided in Iowa Code section 97B.52(1) “a.” The calculation of the highest year of covered wages shall use the highest calendar year of covered wages reported to IPERS.

14.12(4) Present value lump sum. A lump sum death benefit equal to the present value of the member’s accrued benefit is calculated as follows:

a. IPERS shall calculate a member’s retirement benefit at earliest normal retirement age under IPERS Option 2, based on the member’s covered wages and service credits at the date of death and the retirement benefit formula in effect in the month following the date of death.

b. For purposes of determining the “member date of death annuity factor” under the conversion tables supplied by IPERS’ actuary, IPERS shall assume that “age” means the member’s nearest age at the member’s date of death.

c. For purposes of determining the “member unreduced retirement annuity factor” under the conversion tables supplied by IPERS’ actuary, IPERS shall assume that “age” means the member’s nearest age at the member’s earliest normal retirement date. If a member had already attained the member’s earliest normal retirement date, IPERS shall assume that “age” means the member’s nearest age at the date of death.

14.12(5) Single life annuity benefit. Procedures and assumptions for converting the actuarial equivalent of a lump sum death benefit to a single life annuity are as follows:

a. For purposes of determining the “age of beneficiary annuity factor” under the conversion tables supplied by IPERS’ actuary, IPERS shall assume that “age” means the beneficiary’s nearest age as of the beneficiary’s first month of entitlement.

b. A beneficiary’s first month of entitlement is the month after the date of the member’s death.

c. Effective for claims filed after June 30, 2004, no retroactive payments of the single life annuity shall be made under this subrule.

d. Effective for claims filed after June 30, 2004, the beneficiary whose single life annuity is less than \$600 per year shall be able to receive only the lump sum payment under this rule.

e. Any sole beneficiary who is eligible for and elects to receive a single life annuity under this subrule shall also qualify for the favorable experience dividend (FED) payments authorized under rule 495—15.2(97B), subject to the requirements of that rule.

14.12(6) Retired reemployed members and aged 70 members who retire without terminating employment. Preretirement death benefits for retired reemployed members and aged 70 members who retire without terminating employment shall be calculated as follows:

a. For beneficiaries of such members who elect IPERS Option 4 or 6 at retirement, IPERS shall recompute (for retired reemployed members) or recalculate/recompute (for aged 70 members who retired without terminating employment) the member's monthly benefits as though the member had elected to terminate employment as of the date of death, to have the member's benefits adjusted for postretirement wages, and then lived into the recomputation or recalculation/recomputation (as applicable) first month of entitlement.

b. The recomputation provided under paragraph 14.12(6) "a" shall apply only to beneficiaries of members who elected IPERS Option 4 or 6, where the member's monthly benefit would have been increased by the period of reemployment, and is subject to the limitations of Iowa Code sections 97B.48A, 97B.49A, 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, and 97B.49G. The recalculation/recomputations provided under paragraph 14.12(6) "a" shall apply only to beneficiaries of members who elected IPERS Option 4 or 6, where the member's monthly benefit would have been increased by the period of employment after the initial retirement, and is subject to the limitations of Iowa Code sections 97B.49A, 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, and 97B.49G. In all other cases, including cases where members previously received a lump sum payment under Iowa Code section 97B.48(1) in lieu of a monthly retirement allowance, preretirement death benefits under this paragraph shall be the lump sum amount equal to the accumulated employee and accumulated employer contributions.

c. Beneficiaries of members who had elected IPERS Option 4 or 6 may also elect to receive the accumulated employer and accumulated employee contributions described in paragraph 14.12(6) "b" in lieu of the increased monthly annuity amount. Notwithstanding paragraph 14.12(6) "b" above, if the member elected IPERS Option 5 at retirement, the lump sum amount payable under this paragraph shall be the greater of the applicable commuted lump sum or the accumulated employee and accumulated employer contributions.

14.12(7) Inactive member; not vested by service death benefit.

a. For deaths occurring after June 30, 2004, and before July 1, 2012, for inactive members who have less than 16 quarters of service credit, preretirement death benefits shall be provided solely under Iowa Code section 97B.52(1) "a," and shall only be payable in lump sum amounts. For purposes of this paragraph, an inactive member is a member as defined under Iowa Code section 97B.1A(12).

b. For deaths occurring after June 30, 2012, preretirement death benefits shall be provided solely under Iowa Code section 97B.52(1) "a" and shall only be payable in lump sum amounts for inactive members who are not vested by service. For purposes of this paragraph, an inactive member is a member as defined under Iowa Code section 97B.1A(12).

[ARC 0017C, IAB 2/22/12, effective 3/28/12; ARC 2402C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—14.13(97B) Procedures for deaths of certain voluntary emergency services personnel occurring in the line of duty. Effective July 1, 2006, for a member who dies while performing the functions of a voluntary emergency services provider as described under Iowa Code section 85.61 or 147A.1, benefits for deaths occurring in the line of duty shall be paid pursuant to Iowa Code section 100B.31.

[ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—14.14(97B) Rollovers by nonspouse beneficiaries. Effective January 1, 2007, nonspouse beneficiaries shall be permitted to request a direct rollover of such beneficiaries' death benefit payments to traditional IRA accounts established in accordance with Section 829 of the Pension Protection Act

of 2006 and IRS Notice 2007-7. IPERS shall determine the amount eligible for direct rollover under IRC Section 401(a)(9), if any, and the procedural requirements for requesting such rollovers. It shall be the beneficiaries' responsibility to determine that the recipient IRAs meet the structural and operational requirements of Section 829 and Notice 2007-7. IPERS shall bear no responsibility for rollovers to IRA accounts that fail to meet such requirements.

Effective January 1, 2008, IPERS will also allow rollovers under this rule to Roth IRA accounts established in accordance with the structural and operational requirements of Section 829 and Notice 2007-7.

[ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—14.15(97B) Required minimum distribution (RMD) basic calculation.

14.15(1) The RMD for a member who retired under an option with a lump sum death benefit and died after the member's required beginning date (RBD) is calculated as follows:

a. Step 1. Determine the number of payments remaining for the calendar year in which the member died. The current month's payment is not used in this calculation.

b. Step 2. Multiply the number of remaining payments determined in Step 1 by the gross amount of the member's last monthly payment to get the RMD amount. If the lump sum death benefit is less than the RMD, then the RMD is the lump sum death benefit amount.

c. Step 3. Determine the total non-RMD amount by subtracting the RMD as determined in Step 2 from the lump sum death benefit.

d. The eligible rollover amount is the total non-RMD amount as determined in Step 3.

14.15(2) In order to allocate nontaxable amounts between RMD and non-RMD, the calculation is performed as follows:

a. Nontaxable amounts are allocated first to the RMD portion of the lump sum death benefit.

b. If the nontaxable amounts are greater than the RMD amount, the remaining nontaxable amounts are allocated to the non-RMD portion of the lump sum amount.

c. If the nontaxable amounts are less than the RMD amount, the remaining portion of the RMD amount is composed of taxable amounts.

[ARC 8929B, IAB 7/14/10, effective 6/21/10; ARC 9068B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—14.16(97B) Beneficiary revocation pursuant to Iowa Code section 598.20B, dissolution of marriage. IPERS is not liable for the payment of death benefits to a beneficiary pursuant to a beneficiary designation that has been revoked or reinstated by a divorce, annulment, or remarriage before IPERS receives the written notice set forth in subrule 14.16(1). Furthermore, IPERS shall only be liable for payments made after receipt of such written notice if the written notice is received at least ten calendar days prior to the payment.

14.16(1) Form of notice. The written notice shall include the following information:

- a. The name of the deceased member,
- b. The name of the person(s) whose entitlement to IPERS death benefits is being challenged,
- c. The name, address, and telephone number of the person(s) asserting an interest,
- d. A statement that the decedent's divorce, annulment, or remarriage revoked the entitlement of the person(s) whose status is being challenged to the IPERS death benefits in question, and
- e. A copy of the divorce decree upon which the claim is based.

In addition to the above information, if the person whose entitlement is being challenged is not the former spouse, the written notice must indicate that the person was related to the former spouse, but not the member, by blood, adoption or affinity, and state the nature of the relationship.

14.16(2) Delivery of notice. Written notice under this rule must be addressed to IPERS General Counsel and mailed to IPERS by registered mail or served upon IPERS in the same manner as a summons in a civil action.

14.16(3) Administration. Upon receipt of written notice that meets the requirements of subrules 14.16(1) and 14.16(2):

a. IPERS shall review the deceased member's account and determine if there are moneys left to be distributed from the account.

b. IPERS shall pay the amounts owed, if any, to the probate court having jurisdiction over the decedent's estate, if the deceased member has an open estate.

c. IPERS shall pay the amounts owed, if any, to the probate court that had or would have had jurisdiction over the decedent's estate, if the deceased member's estate is closed or an estate was not opened.

d. As IPERS makes applicable payments, a copy of the written notice received by IPERS shall be filed with the probate court.

If the probate court charges a filing fee for the deposit of amounts payable hereunder, IPERS shall deduct such filing fees and other court costs from the amounts payable prior to transfer. The probate court shall hold the funds and, upon its determination, shall order disbursement or transfer in accordance with the determination. Additional filing fees and court costs, if any, shall be charged upon disbursement either to the recipient or against the funds on deposit with the probate court, in the discretion of the court.

14.16(4) Release of claims. Payments made to a probate court under this rule shall discharge IPERS from all claims by all persons for the value of amounts paid the court.

[ARC 8601B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 8929B, IAB 7/14/10, effective 6/21/10; ARC 9068B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 97B.1A(8), 97B.1A(18), 97B.1A(19), 97B.34, 97B.34A, 97B.44, 97B.52 and 97B.53B and 2000 Iowa Acts, chapter 1077, section 75.

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[Filed ARC 5027C (Notice ARC 4925C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 20
RECOGNITION OF AGENTS
[Prior to 11/24/04, see 581—Ch 21]

495—20.1(97B) Recognition of agents.

20.1(1) *Recognition of agents in general.* When a member or beneficiary desires to be represented by an agent before the system, the member or beneficiary shall designate in writing, using a power of attorney form or other acceptable legal form, the name of a representative and the nature of the business the representative is authorized to transact. Other acceptable legal form can be a guardianship, conservatorship, other similar court order that appoints an agent to act upon behalf of a member or beneficiary, or social security representative payee documents for the individual so designated. An agent can be an institution or facility acting upon the member's or beneficiary's behalf. Such designation on the part of the member or beneficiary shall constitute for IPERS sufficient proof of the acceptability of the individual to serve as the member's or beneficiary's agent.

20.1(2) *Payment to members or beneficiaries with a recognized agent.* When it appears that the interest of a member or beneficiary would be served, IPERS may recognize an agent to represent the member or beneficiary in the transaction of the affairs with IPERS. Such agents have all the rights and obligations of the member or beneficiary unless the document creating the agency relationship limits this authority as it pertains to the system. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no agent shall have the right to name the agent as the member's or beneficiary's beneficiary unless approved to do so by a court having jurisdiction of the matter, or unless expressly authorized to do so in a power of attorney executed by the member or beneficiary.

20.1(3) *Revocation or suspension of power of attorney.* Any person serving as an agent by power of attorney under this rule can have the agency relationship rescinded by the member or beneficiary by notifying IPERS in writing. A power of attorney shall be suspended and given no effect when the system receives written proof of the appointment of a guardian, conservator, or court order that appoints an agent to act upon behalf of the member or beneficiary. The power of attorney shall be reinstated when the system receives written proof that a guardianship, conservatorship, or court order appointing an agent no longer exists, has expired, or is invalid.

20.1(4) *Revocation of other representative agents.* Any person, institution, or facility serving as an agent under a guardianship or conservatorship may not have its agency relationship revoked unless by court order.

20.1(5) *Social security representative payees.* The system shall accept the federal social security administration's appointment of a person, facility, or institution to act upon a member's or beneficiary's behalf only with regard to the deposit of system benefits. The appointment of a person, facility, or institution by the federal social security administration shall be suspended and given no effect when the system receives written proof of the appointment of a guardian, conservator, or court order that appoints an agent to act upon behalf of the member or beneficiary. A power of attorney or court order will take precedence over the federal social security administration's appointment of a person, facility, or institution to act upon a member's or beneficiary's behalf.

20.1(6) *Agent standards.* A person, facility, or institution serving in the capacity of an agent shall act in the best interests of the member or beneficiary. Payments made to the agent on behalf of the member or beneficiary will be used for the direct benefit of the member or beneficiary. The failure to serve in the best interests of the member or beneficiary will cause discontinuance of the agency relationship and may serve as the basis for legal action by IPERS, the member, or the beneficiary.

[ARC 2981C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

495—20.2(97B) Agreements by agents. Rescinded ARC 5027C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 97B.34 and 97B.37.

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[Filed ARC 5027C (Notice ARC 4925C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 87
HEALTHY FAMILIES IOWA (HFI)

641—87.1(135) Purpose. These rules are intended to establish standards for the healthy families Iowa (HFI) program, a family support program that provides services to families and children during the prenatal period through three years of age through home visitation. This program shall be identified as healthy opportunities for parents to experience success—healthy families Iowa (HOPES-HFI). The HOPES-HFI program is intended to promote optimal child health and development; improve family coping skills and functioning; promote positive parenting skills and parent-child interaction; and prevent child abuse and neglect and infant mortality and morbidity. These rules outline the process by which the department manages HOPES-HFI funds.

[ARC 5014C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

641—87.2(135) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated in this rule:

“*Accreditation*” means national recognition of compliance with Healthy Families America standards through a peer review process.

“*Applicant*” means a governmental or nonprofit agency that is fully accredited by Healthy Families America (HFA) or in the process of HFA accreditation, and applies to the department during a competitive year. In any year in which expansion funds are available for the HOPES-HFI program, the department shall award new grants, subject to annual renewal, to selected applicants in a competitive process.

“*At-risk community*” means a county or group of counties that are identified as at risk in the most recently available needs assessment conducted by the department.

“*Competitive grant*” means the competitive grant application process to determine the grant awards for a project period.

“*Contractor*” means a governmental or nonprofit agency that holds a contract with the department to provide HOPES-HFI services.

“*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

“*Family support program*” means group-based parent education or home visiting programs that are designed to strengthen protective factors, including parenting skills, increasing parental knowledge of child development, and increasing family functioning and problem-solving skills. A family support program may be used as an early intervention strategy to improve birth outcomes, parental knowledge, family economic success, the home learning environment, family and child involvement with others, and coordination with other community resources. A family support program may have a specific focus on preventing child maltreatment or ensuring children are safe, healthy, and ready to succeed in school.

“*Healthy Families America*” or “*HFA*” means an evidence-based national program model designed to help at-risk families. HFA is a family support program that provides services to families and children during the prenatal period through three years of age through home visitation.

“*Healthy families Iowa*” or “*HFI*” means the state family support program that provides services to families and children during the prenatal period through three years of age through home visitation utilizing the Healthy Families America model.

“*Home visitation*” means a face-to-face visit with a family in their home, or other alternate location, to facilitate meeting the family’s goals. Home visitation is a strategy to deliver family support or parent education services. Temporary use of an alternate location may happen when meeting in the family home presents safety concerns for the worker or the family or on rare occasions to facilitate meeting the program’s outcomes such as medical appointments or school staffing. Home visitation typically lasts one hour and is provided in person. The use of telephonic or other media to communicate with the family does not substitute for home visitation.

“*HOPES-HFI*” means the healthy opportunities for parents to experience success—healthy families Iowa program. The HOPES-HFI program is intended to promote optimal child health and development; improve family coping skills and functioning; promote positive parenting skills and parent-child interaction; and prevent child abuse and neglect and infant mortality and morbidity.

“Nonprofit” means an entity that meets the requirement for tax-exempt status under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4).

“Participant” means a family voluntarily enrolled in and receiving services from the program.

“Project period” means the period of time the department intends to support the project without requiring competition for funds.

[ARC 5014C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

641—87.3(135) Applicant eligibility. Governmental or nonprofit agencies that are fully accredited by HFA or in the process of accreditation by HFA are eligible to apply to the department during a competitive year and are eligible applicants for funding. The purpose of the applications is to administer HOPES-HFI services for a specified project period in an at-risk community, as defined in the request for proposals, with an annual continuation application.

[ARC 5014C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

641—87.4(135) Participant eligibility. Families must meet the following requirements to be eligible to participate in the HOPES-HFI program: (1) A family member is pregnant or the family has a child aged birth through three years; (2) The family is determined to be eligible for enrollment according to a universal risk assessment as defined by HFA standards; and (3) The family resides within the at-risk community.

[ARC 5014C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

641—87.5(135) Program requirements. Contractors shall meet the following minimum program requirements:

87.5(1) Accreditation. Contractors shall comply with Healthy Families America (HFA) standards and maintain HFA accreditation status. HOPES-HFI contractors will be required to submit evidence of reaccreditation reports to the department within 30 days of receipt. Applicants that are not fully accredited with HFA at the time of application must become accredited within three years of the initial contract execution.

87.5(2) Participant identification. Contractors shall collaborate with health care, human services, education, and other partners serving pregnant women and women of childbearing age to identify families who are at risk in order to promote positive birth and parenting outcomes.

87.5(3) Standardized tools. Contractors shall utilize standardized tools approved by the department to assess and reassess a participant’s risk status and achievements and the appropriate level of service.

87.5(4) Quality assessment and improvement. Contractors shall develop a process for annual program evaluation. The process shall include the following:

a. The outcome of the program evaluation shall be reviewed by the program’s governing or advisory board with recommendations made for program improvement.

b. The evaluation shall demonstrate the effectiveness of the program through program outcomes, including acceptance and retention rates.

[ARC 5014C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

641—87.6(135) Contractor assurance. In order to receive funding, the contractor shall provide to the department assurance that all applicable federal, state, and local requirements are met. The contractor shall ensure compliance with Title IV of the Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act, and all affirmative action requirements. In addition, the contractor shall ensure the following:

87.6(1) Program policies and procedures. Policies and procedures shall be in accordance with HFA standards.

87.6(2) Personnel policies and procedures. The personnel policies and procedures shall, at a minimum, include:

a. Conditions of employment, including recruitment, selection, termination, promotion, and compensation.

b. A leave of absence policy.

- c. A grievance procedure.
 - d. Annual employee performance evaluations.
 - e. A nondiscrimination policy.
 - f. Fringe benefits.
 - g. Employment application forms that comply with civil rights regulations.
 - h. Current job descriptions that delineate qualifications, responsibilities, and essential functions, that reflect current responsibilities, and that are dated.
 - i. A current salary schedule.
- 87.6(3) *Fiscal management.*** Fiscal management shall, at a minimum, include the following:
- a. An annual budget.
 - b. Fiscal policies and procedures that follow generally accepted accounting practices.
 - c. Utilization of other funds such as private and third-party funds when available.

641—87.7(135) Applicant appeal process.

87.7(1) *Right of appeal.* The right to appeal shall be granted when an applicant's application to participate is denied. The right to appeal shall also be granted when, during the course of the contract or agreement period, a contractor is disqualified or any other action that affects participation is taken. For participating contractors, a minimum of 60 days' advance notice shall be given before the effective date of the action.

87.7(2) *Request for hearing.* An appeal is brought by filing a written request for a hearing with the Division Director, Division of Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention, Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075, within ten days of receipt of notification of the adverse action. The written request for hearing shall state the adverse action being appealed.

87.7(3) *Contested cases.* Upon receipt of an appeal that meets contested case status, the appeal shall be forwarded within five working days to the department of inspections and appeals pursuant to the rules adopted by that agency regarding the transmission of contested cases. The information upon which the adverse action is based and any additional information that may be provided by the aggrieved party shall also be provided to the department of inspections and appeals.

87.7(4) *Notice of hearing.* The administrative law judge (ALJ) shall schedule the time, place and date of the hearing as expeditiously as possible. Hearings shall be conducted by telephone or in person in Des Moines at the Lucas State Office Building or another suitable location. If necessary, parties will be provided at least two opportunities to have the hearing rescheduled.

87.7(5) *Conduct of hearing.* The hearing shall be conducted according to the procedural rules of the department of inspections and appeals found in 481—Chapter 10, Iowa Administrative Code.

87.7(6) *Decision.* A written decision of the ALJ shall be issued, when possible, within 60 days from the date of the request for a hearing unless the parties agree to a longer period of time. The decision of the ALJ shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered by personal service. That proposed decision and order then becomes the department's final agency action, without further proceedings, ten days after it is received by the aggrieved party unless an appeal to the director is filed as provided in subrule 87.7(7).

87.7(7) *Appeal to director.* Any appeal to the director for review of the proposed decision of the ALJ shall be filed in writing and mailed to the Director, Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered by personal service within ten days after the receipt of the ALJ's proposed decision by the aggrieved party. A copy of the appeal shall also be mailed to the ALJ. Any request for an appeal shall state the reason for appeal.

87.7(8) *Record of hearing.* Upon receipt of an appeal request, the ALJ shall prepare the record of the hearing for submission to the director of the department. The record shall include the following:

- a. All pleadings, motions, and rules.
- b. All evidence received or considered and all other submissions by recording or transcript.
- c. A statement of all matters officially noticed.

- d. All questions and offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon.
- e. All proposed findings and exceptions.
- f. The proposed decision and order of the hearing officer.

87.7(9) Decision of director. The decision and order of the director becomes the department's final agency action upon receipt by the aggrieved party and shall be delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service.

87.7(10) Exhausting administrative remedies. It is not necessary to file an application for a rehearing to exhaust administrative remedies when appealing to the director or the district court as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.19. The aggrieved party to the final decision of the department who has exhausted all administrative remedies may petition for judicial review pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A.

87.7(11) Petition for judicial review. Any petition for judicial review of a decision and order shall be filed in the district court within 30 days after the decision and order becomes final. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be sent to the department by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service. The address is: Division Director, Division of Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention, Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075.

641—87.8(135) Participant right to appeal.

87.8(1) Denial, reduction or termination of services.

a. When a contractor denies, reduces or terminates services funded by the HOPES-HFI grant against the wishes of a participant, the contractor shall notify the participant of the following:

- (1) The action taken;
- (2) The reason for the action; and
- (3) The participant's right to appeal.

b. If a participant files an appeal, the contractor shall provide services to the participant throughout the appeals process, unless the contractor receives a waiver from the department pending the outcome of the appeal.

87.8(2) Local appeals process.

a. All contractors shall have a written local procedure to hear appeals. The local procedure shall, at a minimum, include:

- (1) The method of notification of the right to appeal;
- (2) The procedure for conducting the appeal;
- (3) Time limits for each step; and

(4) The method of notification of the outcome of the local appeal and notification of the participant's right to appeal to the state. Notifications of the outcome of the local appeal shall include the facts used to reach the decision and the conclusions drawn from the facts to support the contractor's decision.

b. The written appeals procedure and the record of appeals filed (including the record and disposition of each) shall be available for inspection by authorized representatives of the Iowa department of public health.

87.8(3) Appeal to department.

a. *Procedure for appeal.* If a participant is dissatisfied with the decision of the local appeal, the participant may appeal to the state. The appeal shall be made in writing by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the Division Director, Division of Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention, Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075, within 15 days of receipt of the local contractor's appeal decision.

b. *Department review.* The department shall evaluate the appeal based upon the merits of the local appeal documentation. A department decision affirming, reserving, or modifying the local appeal decision shall be issued within 30 days of the receipt of all local appeal documentation. The department decision shall be in writing and shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the participant and the contractor.

87.8(4) Further appeal. The participant may appeal the department's decision by submitting an appeal, within 10 days of receipt of the department's decision, to the Division Director, Division of Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention, Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State

Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075. Upon receipt of an appeal that meets contested case status, the department shall forward the appeal within 5 working days to the department of inspections and appeals pursuant to the rules adopted by the department of inspections and appeals regarding the transmission of contested cases. The continued process for appeals shall be governed by 641—Chapter 173, Iowa Administrative Code.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.106.

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CHAPTER 88
VOLUNTEER HEALTH CARE PROVIDER PROGRAM

641—88.1(135) Purpose. The volunteer health care provider program (VHCPP) is established to defend and indemnify eligible individual volunteer health care providers and protected clinics providing free health care services as provided in Iowa Code section 135.24 and these rules.
[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10]

641—88.2(135) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“*Charitable organization*” means a charitable organization within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

“*Defend*” means that the office of the attorney general shall provide the individual volunteer health care provider and protected clinic with legal representation at no cost to the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic.

“*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

“*Field dental clinic*” means a dental clinic temporarily or periodically erected at a location where mobile dental equipment, instruments, or supplies, as necessary, are utilized to provide dental services.

“*Free clinic*” means a facility, other than a hospital or health care provider’s office, which is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and which has as its sole purpose the provision of health care services without charge to individuals who are otherwise unable to pay for the services.

“*Health care facility*” means a residential care facility, a nursing facility, an intermediate care facility for persons with mental illness, or an intermediate care facility for persons with an intellectual disability.

“*Health care provider*” means an emergency medical care provider certified pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 147A; a physician licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148; a physical therapist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148A; an occupational therapist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148B; a physician assistant licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148C and practicing under the supervision of a physician; a podiatrist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 149; a chiropractor licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 151; a respiratory therapist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152B; an advanced registered nurse practitioner, a licensed practical nurse or a registered nurse licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152 or 152E; a dentist, dental assistant, or dental hygienist licensed or registered pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 153; an optometrist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 154; a psychologist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 154B; a bachelor social worker, a master social worker, or an independent social worker licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 154C; a marital and family therapist or mental health counselor licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 154D; a speech pathologist or audiologist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 154F; or a pharmacist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 155A.

“*Health care services*” means services received from a health care provider at a protected clinic or sponsor entity, as provided in Iowa Code section 135.24 and these rules, and approved in a protection agreement or sponsor entity agreement. The agreement covers “health care services” that are volunteer, uncompensated services. For those services to qualify as volunteer, uncompensated services under this chapter, the individual volunteer health care provider, health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity must receive no compensation for any services provided under the agreement and must not bill or accept compensation from the person, or any public or private third-party payor, for the specific services provided.

“*Indemnify*” means that the state of Iowa shall pay all sums that the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic holding a protection agreement with the VHCPP is legally obligated to pay as damages because of any claim made against the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic which arises out of the provision of free health care services rendered or which should have been rendered by the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic.

“*Individual volunteer health care provider*” means any one of the following health care providers who has a fully executed protection agreement with the VHCPP: an emergency medical care provider

certified pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 147A; a physician licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148; a physical therapist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148A; an occupational therapist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148B; a physician assistant licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148C and practicing under the supervision of a physician; a podiatrist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 149; a chiropractor licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 151; a respiratory therapist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152B; an advanced registered nurse practitioner, a licensed practical nurse or a registered nurse licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 152 or 152E; a dentist, dental assistant, or dental hygienist licensed or registered pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 153; an optometrist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 154; a psychologist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 154B; a bachelor social worker, a master social worker, or an independent social worker licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 154C; a marital and family therapist or mental health counselor licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 154D; a speech pathologist or audiologist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 154F; or a pharmacist licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 155A.

“License” means a license, certification or registration issued to a person by a licensing authority which evidences the granting of authority to engage in a profession or occupation.

“Major surgical procedure” means a surgical procedure not ordinarily performed in a private provider’s office, free clinic, or specialty health care provider office and includes the surgery performed in a hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 135B.1(3) or an outpatient surgical facility.

“Minor surgical procedure” means a surgical procedure ordinarily performed in a private provider’s office, free clinic, or specialty health care provider office.

“Outpatient surgical facility” means a facility defined in Iowa Code section 135.61(21).

“Permanent site” means a site at which free health care services will be provided on a continuous basis.

“Protected clinic” means field dental clinic, free clinic, or specialty health care provider office providing free care to the uninsured and underinsured. Each protected clinic has a signed protection agreement, which provides for defense and indemnification of the protected clinic. The protection agreement shall allow the protected clinic to deliver health care services to uninsured and underinsured persons as an agent of the state.

“Protection agreement” means a signed contract providing for defense and indemnification between an individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic and the volunteer health care provider program (VHCPP). This agreement shall allow the individual health care provider or protected clinic to deliver health care services to uninsured and underinsured persons as an agent of the state. The agreement covers “health care services” that are volunteer, uncompensated services. For those services to qualify as volunteer, uncompensated services under this chapter, the individual volunteer health care provider, health care provider, and protected clinic must receive no compensation for any services provided under the agreement and must not bill or accept compensation from the person, or any public or private third-party payor, for the specific services provided by the individual volunteer health care provider covered by the agreement.

“Specialty health care provider office” means the private office or clinic of an individual specialty health care provider or a group of specialty health care providers but does not include a field dental clinic, a free clinic, or a hospital.

“Sponsor entity” or *“sponsor entity clinic”* means a hospital, clinic, free clinic, health care facility, health care referral program, charitable organization, specialty health care provider office, outpatient surgical facility, or field dental clinic. Each sponsor entity has a fully executed sponsor entity agreement. The sponsor entity agreement shall allow an individual volunteer health care provider to deliver health care services to uninsured and underinsured persons as an agent of the state.

“Sponsor entity agreement” means a signed contract between the VHCPP and a hospital, clinic, free clinic, health care facility, health care referral program, charitable organization, specialty health care provider office, outpatient surgical facility, or field dental clinic allowing an individual volunteer health care provider to deliver free health care services through the VHCPP at the sponsor entity location.

“Temporary site” means a site at which free health care services will be provided for a short period of time not to exceed three days. “Temporary site” includes but is not limited to temporary health fairs, flu shot clinics, and temporary sites that provide back-to-school physicals.

“Underinsured” means that a person does not have adequate insurance, which is determined on cost-exposure to family income with at least one of three indicators: (1) out-of-pocket medical expenses equal to or greater than 10 percent of income; (2) out-of-pocket medical expenses equal to or greater than 5 percent of income if income is less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level; and (3) health plan deductibles equal to or greater than 5 percent of income.

“Volunteer health care provider program” or “VHCPP” means the volunteer health care provider program of the department.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10; ARC 9535B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 5/11/11; ARC 9536B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 5/11/11; ARC 9645B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 9/14/11; ARC 4703C, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19; ARC 5015C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

641—88.3(135) Eligibility for the volunteer health care provider program.

88.3(1) Individual volunteer health care provider eligibility. To be eligible for protection as an employee of the state under Iowa Code chapter 669 for a claim arising from covered health care services, an individual volunteer health care provider shall satisfy each of the following conditions at the time of the act or omission allegedly resulting in injury:

a. The individual volunteer health care provider shall hold an active unrestricted license, registration, or certification to practice in Iowa under Iowa Code chapter 147A, 148, 148A, 148B, 148C, 149, 151, 152, 152B, 152E, 153, 154, 154B, 154C, 154D, 154F, or 155A. The individual volunteer health care provider shall provide a sworn statement attesting that the license, registration, or certification to practice is free of restrictions. The statement shall describe any disciplinary action that has ever been taken against the individual volunteer health care provider by any professional licensing, registering, or certifying authority or health care facility, including any voluntary surrender of license, registration, or certification or other agreement involving the individual volunteer health care provider’s license, registration, or certification to practice or any restrictions on practice, suspension of privileges, or other sanctions. The statement shall also describe any malpractice suits that have been filed against the individual volunteer health care provider. The statement provided by a pharmacist shall also describe any disciplinary action that has ever been taken against any pharmacy in which the pharmacist has ever been owner, partner, or officer.

b. Application. The applicant shall submit the following information on forms provided by the VHCPP:

- (1) The individual volunteer health care provider current licensure identification number and expiration date;
- (2) The health care services to be voluntarily provided that meet all of the following requirements:
 1. The services fall under the individual volunteer health care provider’s licensed scope of practice;
 2. The services are covered health care services listed in paragraph 88.5(1) “d”; and
 3. The individual volunteer health care provider applicant is willing to voluntarily provide the health care services to those persons who are uninsured and underinsured for the public health purpose of improved health, prevention of illness/injury, and disease management.

c. Agreement. The individual volunteer health care provider shall have a signed and current protection agreement with the VHCPP which identifies the covered health care services within the respective scope of practice and conditions of defense and indemnification as provided in rules 641—88.5(135) and 641—88.6(135).

(1) The protection agreement is only valid during the time that the individual volunteer health care provider maintains a current unrestricted license and only for voluntary services provided in conjunction with a sponsor entity or protected clinic which has its own valid VHCPP protection agreement in effect at the time of service provision.

(2) The protection agreement with the VHCPP shall provide that the individual volunteer health care provider shall:

1. Perform only those health care services identified and approved by the VHCPP;
2. Promptly notify the VHCPP of any changes in licensure status;
3. Maintain proper records of the health care services;
4. Make no representations concerning eligibility for the VHCPP or eligibility of services for indemnification by the state except as authorized by the department;
5. Cooperate fully with the state in the defense of any claim or suit relating to participation in the VHCPP, including attending hearings, depositions and trials and assisting in securing and giving evidence, responding to discovery and obtaining the attendance of witnesses;
6. Accept financial responsibility for personal expenses and costs incurred in the defense of any claim or suit related to participation in the VHCPP, including travel, meals, compensation for time and lost practice, and copying costs, and agree that the state will not compensate the individual volunteer health care provider for the individual volunteer health care provider's expenses or time needed for the defense of the claim or suit;
7. Receive no direct monetary compensation of any kind for services provided in the VHCPP;
8. Comply with the protection agreement with the VHCPP concerning approved health care services.

88.3(2) Protected clinic eligibility. To be eligible for protection as a state agency under Iowa Code chapter 669 for a claim arising from the provision of covered health care services at a protected clinic, the protected clinic shall satisfy each of the following conditions at the time of the act or omission allegedly resulting in injury:

- a. The protected clinic shall comply with subrules 88.4(1) through 88.4(5).
- b. The protected clinic shall, upon request from the department, provide to the department a list of all health care providers who provided health care services at the protected clinic at the time of a claim made against the individual health care provider or protected clinic which arises out of the provision of free health care service rendered or which should have been rendered by the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic.
- c. The protected clinic shall only be covered under the VHCPP for the provision of covered health care services by a health care provider providing health care services at the protected clinic who either:
 - (1) Holds a current individual volunteer health care provider protection agreement with the VHCPP, or
 - (2) Holds current professional liability insurance coverage and an active unrestricted license, registration, or certification to practice in Iowa under Iowa Code chapter 147A, 148, 148A, 148B, 148C, 149, 151, 152, 152B, 152E, 153, 154, 154B, 154C, 154D, 154F, or 155A.
- d. The protected clinic shall submit a list of the clinic board of directors and contact information for the board of directors, if applicable.
- e. If the protected clinic is a charitable organization within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the protected clinic shall provide proof of Section 501(c)(3) status to the VHCPP.
- f. A protected clinic may allow health care profession students to volunteer at the protected clinic provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (1) The college, university, or other health care profession educational institution provides professional liability insurance which covers the students; and
 - (2) The protected clinic or the health care profession institution provides general liability and professional liability insurance which covers the students; and
 - (3) The students provide only those services or activities as are authorized by the education agreement, and such services and activities are provided under the on-site supervision of a health care provider.

88.3(3) Sponsor entity or sponsor entity clinic. As a condition of sponsoring individual volunteer health care providers in the VHCPP, a hospital, clinic, free clinic, health care facility, health care referral

program, charitable organization, specialty health care provider office, outpatient surgical facility, or field dental clinic shall comply with subrules 88.4(1) through 88.4(5).

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10; ARC 9535B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 5/11/11; ARC 9536B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 5/11/11; ARC 9645B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 9/14/11; ARC 5015C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

641—88.4(135) Sponsor entity and protected clinic.

88.4(1) Licensure. The sponsor entity or protected clinic shall be licensed to the extent required by law for the facility in question.

88.4(2) If the sponsor entity or protected clinic is a charitable organization within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the sponsor entity or protected clinic shall provide proof of Section 501(c)(3) status to the VHCPP.

88.4(3) Application. The sponsor entity or protected clinic shall submit the following information on forms provided by the VHCPP:

- a. By category, the patient groups to be served;
- b. The health care services to be provided;
- c. The site where free health care services are to be provided;
- d. Classification of each site as a permanent site or temporary site;
- e. The services that will be provided to those persons who are uninsured and underinsured for the public health purpose of improved health, prevention of illness/injury, and disease management.

88.4(4) Agreement. A signed and current sponsor entity agreement or protected clinic agreement shall exist with the VHCPP which shall:

- a. Provide that the individual volunteer health care provider or health care provider within a protected clinic and the individual volunteer health care provider within a sponsor entity shall perform only those health care services identified and approved by the VHCPP;
- b. Identify by category the patient groups to be served;
- c. Identify the sites at which the free health care services will be provided;
- d. Identify as a permanent site or temporary site for the provision of free health care services through the VHCPP;
- e. Provide that the sponsor entity or protected clinic shall maintain proper records of health care services for a period of seven years from the date of service or, in the case of a minor, for a period of one year after the minor has reached the age of majority; and
- f. Provide that the sponsor entity agrees that only the individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic covered under a current VHCPP protection agreement at the time of the service provision in a claim is afforded protection under Iowa Code section 135.24 and that the state assumes no obligation to the sponsor entity, its employees, officers, or agents. The sponsor entity or protected clinic shall submit a statement, which shall be submitted on forms provided by the VHCPP, attesting that the sponsor entity or protected clinic and its staff, employees and volunteers agree to:

(1) Cooperate fully with the state in the defense of any claim or suit relating to participation in the VHCPP, including attending hearings, depositions and trials and assisting in securing and giving evidence, responding to discovery and obtaining the attendance of witnesses;

(2) Accept financial responsibility for the sponsor entity's or protected clinic's expenses and costs incurred in the defense of any claim or suit related to participation in the VHCPP, including travel, meals, compensation for time and lost practice, and copying costs, and agree that the state will not compensate the sponsor entity or protected clinic for expenses or time needed for the defense of the claim or suit;

(3) Receive no direct monetary compensation of any kind for health care services provided in the sponsor entity or protected clinic;

(4) Comply with the sponsor entity agreement or protected clinic agreement with the VHCPP concerning approved health care services.

88.4(5) General liability insurance. The sponsor entity or protected clinic shall submit proof of general liability insurance for the clinic site.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10; ARC 9535B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 5/11/11; ARC 9645B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 9/14/11; ARC 5015C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

641—88.5(135) Covered health care services. An individual volunteer health care provider holding a current protection agreement with the VHCPP shall be afforded the protection of an employee of the state under Iowa Code chapter 669, and a protected clinic holding a current protection agreement with the VHCPP shall be afforded protection as an agency of the state under Iowa Code chapter 669, only for claims for injury alleged to have been proximately caused by an individual volunteer health care provider's provision of covered health care services or solely on the basis of the individual volunteer health care provider's participation in the sponsor entity or protected clinic.

88.5(1) Covered health care services are only those that are:

- a. Identified in the protection agreement with the VHCPP;
- b. In compliance with these rules;
- c. Provided by or under the direct supervision of the individual volunteer health care provider;
- d. Health care services of:

(1) Advanced registered nurse practitioners for: well-child examinations; annual adult examinations; diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic conditions; health education; health maintenance; immunizations; and minor surgical procedures. Certified registered nurse anesthetists may provide anesthesia services for major surgical procedures only if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. The surgery is performed in a hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 135B.1(3) or an outpatient surgical facility;

2. The hospital or outpatient surgical facility at which the surgery is performed has executed a sponsor entity agreement;

3. The physician performing the surgery provides or assures the provision of adequate presurgical and postsurgical care, including any follow-up necessary to address postoperative complications; and

4. The physician performing the surgery is an individual specialty health care provider or part of a group of specialty health care providers which has registered with the department as a specialty health care provider office.

(2) Audiologists for: testing, measurement and evaluation related to hearing and hearing disorders and associated communication disorders for the purpose of nonmedically identifying, preventing, modifying or remediating such disorders and conditions including the determination and use of appropriate amplification; patient instruction/counseling; patient habilitation/rehabilitation; and referrals.

(3) Bachelor social workers for: psychosocial assessment and intervention through direct contact with clients; referral to other qualified resources for assistance; performance of social histories; problem identification; establishment of goals and monitoring of progress; interviewing techniques; counseling; social work administration; supervision; evaluation; interdisciplinary consultation and collaboration.

(4) Chiropractors for: examinations; diagnosis and treatment; health education; and health maintenance.

(5) Dental assistants for: intraoral services; extraoral services; infection control; radiography; and removal of plaque or stain by toothbrush, floss, or rubber cup coronal polish.

(6) Dental hygienists for: assessments and screenings; health education; health maintenance; and preventive services (cleaning, X-rays, sealants, fluoride treatments, fluoride varnish).

(7) Dentists for: dental examinations; diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic conditions; health education; health maintenance; and minor surgical procedures.

(8) Emergency medical care providers for: airway/ventilation/oxygenation; assisted medications - patient's; cardiovascular/circulation; immobilization; IV initiation/maintenance/fluids; and medication administration - routes.

(9) Independent social workers for: psychosocial assessment, diagnosis, and treatment; performance of psychosocial histories; problem identification; evaluation of symptoms and behavior; assessment of psychosocial and behavioral strengths and weaknesses and effects of the environment on behavior; psychosocial therapy; differential treatment planning; and interdisciplinary consultation.

(10) Licensed practical nurses for: supportive or restorative care.

(11) Marital and family therapists for: marital and family therapy; and application of counseling techniques in the assessment and resolution of emotional conditions.

(12) Master social workers for: psychosocial assessment, diagnosis, and treatment; performance of psychosocial histories; problem identification; evaluation of symptoms and behavior; assessment of psychosocial and behavioral strengths and weaknesses and effects of the environment on behavior; psychosocial therapy; differential treatment planning; and interdisciplinary consultation.

(13) Mental health counselors for: mental health counseling; and counseling services involving assessment, referral and consultation.

(14) Occupational therapists for: evaluation and treatment of problems interfering with functional performance in persons impaired by physical illness or injury, emotional disorder, congenital or developmental disability or the aging process.

(15) Optometrists for: examinations; diagnosis and treatment of the human eye and adnexa; health education; and health maintenance.

(16) Pharmacists for: drug dispensing; patient counseling; health screenings and education; and immunizations.

(17) Physical therapists for: interpretation of performance, tests, and measurements; evaluation and treatment of human capabilities and impairments; use of physical agents, therapeutic exercises, and rehabilitative procedures to prevent, correct, minimize, or alleviate a physical impairment; establishment and modification of physical therapy program; treatment planning; and patient instruction/education.

(18) Physicians and physician assistants for: well-child examinations; annual adult examinations; diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic conditions; health education; health maintenance; immunizations; and minor surgical procedures. Physicians may perform major surgical procedures only if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. The surgery is performed in a hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 135B.1(3) or an outpatient surgical facility;

2. The hospital or outpatient surgical facility at which the surgery is performed has executed a sponsor entity agreement;

3. The physician provides or assures the provision of adequate presurgical and postsurgical care, including any follow-up necessary to address postoperative complications; and

4. The physician performing the surgery is an individual specialty health care provider or part of a group of specialty health care providers which has registered with the department as a specialty health care provider office.

(19) Podiatrists for: examinations; diagnosis and treatment; health education; health maintenance; and minor surgical procedures.

(20) Psychologists for: counseling and the use of psychological remedial measures with persons with adjustment or emotional problems.

(21) Registered nurses for: well-child examinations; annual adult examinations; treatment of acute and chronic conditions; health education; health maintenance; and immunizations.

(22) Respiratory therapists for: diagnostic and therapeutic use of administration of medical gases, aerosols, and humidification, not including general anesthesia; pharmacologic agents relating to respiratory care procedures; bronchopulmonary hygiene; specific diagnostic and testing techniques employed in the medical management of patients to assist in diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, and research of cardiopulmonary abnormalities; and pulmonary function testing.

(23) Speech pathologists for: testing, measurement and evaluation related to the development and disorders of speech, fluency, voice or language for the purpose of nonmedically preventing, ameliorating, modifying or remediating such disorders and conditions; patient instruction/counseling; patient habilitation/rehabilitation; and referrals.

88.5(2) Experimental procedures or procedures and treatments which lack sufficient evidence of clinical effectiveness are excluded from the VHCPP.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10; ARC 9535B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 5/11/11; ARC 4703C, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19]

641—88.6(135) Defense and indemnification. The state shall defend and indemnify an individual volunteer health care provider or a protected clinic for a claim arising from the VHCPP only to the extent provided by Iowa Code chapter 669 and Iowa Code section 135.24. Persons or entities other

than the participating individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic are not considered state employees or state agencies under Iowa Code chapter 669. Defense and indemnification of the individual volunteer health care provider or a protected clinic under Iowa Code chapter 669 and Iowa Code section 135.24 shall occur only if all of the following requirements are met:

88.6(1) The claim involves medical injury alleged to have been proximately caused by health care services which were identified and approved in the protection or sponsor agreement with the VHCPP and then only to the extent the health care services were provided by or under the direct supervision of the individual volunteer health care provider, including claims based on negligent delegation of health care, or the individual volunteer health care provider is named as a defendant solely because of the individual volunteer health care provider's participation in the protected clinic or sponsor entity clinic.

88.6(2) The claim arises from covered health care services that were performed at a site identified and approved in the protection agreement with the VHCPP.

88.6(3) The claim arises from covered health care services provided through a protected clinic or sponsor entity clinic identified and approved in the individual volunteer health care provider's protection agreement with the VHCPP and which meets the requirements of rule 641—88.3(135).

88.6(4) The individual volunteer health care provider, health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity clinic that provided the health care services receives no direct monetary compensation of any kind and no promise to pay compensation for the health care services which allegedly resulted in medical injury.

88.6(5) The health care services are provided to a patient who is a member of a patient group identified in the sponsor entity or protected clinic protection agreement with the VHCPP.

88.6(6) The individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity clinic is eligible and registered as provided in rule 641—88.3(135) or the care is provided by a health care provider who holds current professional liability insurance coverage and an active unrestricted license to practice in Iowa under Iowa Code chapter 147A, 148, 148A, 148B, 148C, 149, 151, 152, 152B, 152E, 153, 154, 154B, 154C, 154D, 154F, or 155A and has been approved by the VHCPP.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10; ARC 9535B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 5/11/11; ARC 9536B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 5/11/11; ARC 9645B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 9/14/11; ARC 5015C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

641—88.7(135) Term of agreement.

88.7(1) *Individual volunteer health care provider.* The protection agreement with the VHCPP shall expire five years from the date of execution. Individual volunteer health care providers may apply for renewal by filing an application at least 30 days prior to expiration of the protection agreement.

88.7(2) *Protected clinic.* The protection agreement with the VHCPP shall expire five years from the date of execution. The protected clinic may apply for renewal by filing an application at least 30 days prior to expiration of the protection agreement. It is anticipated that temporary sites may change over the five-year period. An updated list of temporary site location or service provision changes shall be provided to the department for review and acceptance at least one week prior to service provision at the temporary site. Location or service provision changes to permanent sites shall require a protection agreement amendment.

88.7(3) *Sponsor entity.* The sponsor entity agreement with the VHCPP shall expire five years from the date of execution. Sponsor entities may apply for renewal by filing an application at least 30 days prior to expiration of the sponsor entity agreement. It is anticipated that temporary sites may change over the five-year period. An updated list of temporary site location or service provision changes shall be provided to the department for review and acceptance at least one week prior to service provision at the temporary site. Location or service provision changes to permanent sites shall require a protection agreement amendment.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10; ARC 5015C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

641—88.8(135) Reporting requirements and duties.

88.8(1) Upon obtaining knowledge or becoming aware of any injury allegedly arising out of the negligent rendering of, or the negligent failure to render, covered health care services under the VHCPP, a participating individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity shall provide to

the VHCPP, as soon as practicable, written notice containing, to the extent obtainable, the circumstance of the alleged injury, the names and addresses of the injured, and any other relevant information.

88.8(2) Upon obtaining knowledge or becoming aware of an injury as defined in subrule 88.8(1), the participating protected clinic or sponsor entity shall promptly take all reasonable steps to prevent further or other injury from arising out of the same or similar incidents, situations or conditions.

88.8(3) A participating individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity shall immediately notify the Iowa Department of Justice, Special Litigation Division, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, of service or receipt of an original notice, petition, suit or claim seeking damages from the individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic or sponsor entity related to participation in the VHCPP.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10]

641—88.9(135) Revocation of agreement. The VHCPP may deny, suspend, revoke, or condition the agreement of an individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic or sponsor entity for cause, including but not limited to:

1. Failure to comply with the protection agreement or sponsor entity agreement with the VHCPP.
2. Violation of state law governing the respective scope of practice or other law governing the health care services provided under the VHCPP.
3. Making false, misleading, or fraudulent statements in connection with the VHCPP, including determination of eligibility of the individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic, or sponsor entity or handling of a claim against the individual volunteer health care provider, protected clinic, sponsor entity or the state.
4. Evidence of substance abuse or intoxication affecting the provision of health care services under the VHCPP.
5. Reasonable grounds to believe that the individual volunteer health care provider or health care provider may have provided incompetent or inadequate care to a patient under the VHCPP or is likely to do so.
6. Reasonable grounds to believe that the individual volunteer health care provider's, protected clinic's, or sponsor entity's participation in the VHCPP may expose the state to undue risk.
7. Failure to immediately notify the VHCPP of any disciplinary action brought against the individual volunteer health care provider by the applicable state licensing board.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10; ARC 9536B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 5/11/11; ARC 9645B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 9/14/11]

641—88.10(135) Procedure for revocation of agreement. A proceeding for revocation of an individual volunteer health care provider's protection agreement or a protected clinic's protection agreement or a sponsor entity's agreement for participation shall be conducted as a contested case proceeding pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A and 641—Chapter 173. Iowa Code section 17A.18 does not preclude emergency summary suspension of a protection agreement or a sponsor entity agreement. The VHCPP shall immediately notify the appropriate licensing board and the appropriate protected clinic or sponsor entity of revocation of an individual volunteer health care provider's protection agreement.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10]

641—88.11(135) Effect of suspension or revocation. If the VHCPP suspends or revokes an individual volunteer health care provider's protection agreement, sponsor entity protection agreement, or protected clinic's protection agreement, the action shall suspend or revoke future protection but shall not negate defense and indemnification coverage for covered acts or omissions which occurred during the effective dates of the protection agreement.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10; ARC 5015C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

641—88.12(135) Protection denied.

88.12(1) Protection denied—appeal procedure. An applicant who has been denied protection by the VHCPP may appeal the denial and request a hearing on the issues related to the denial by serving a notice

of the appeal and request for hearing to the Director, Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, 321 E. 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075, in writing, not more than 30 days following the date of the mailing of the notification of protection denial to the applicant or not more than 30 days following the date upon which the applicant was served notice if notification was made in the manner of service of an original notice. The request for hearing shall specifically delineate the facts to be contested and determined at the hearing.

88.12(2) Protection denied—hearing. If an applicant who has been denied protection by the VHCPP appeals the protection denial and requests a hearing pursuant to subrule 88.12(1), the hearing and subsequent procedures shall be conducted pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A and 641—Chapter 173.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10]

641—88.13(135) Board notice of disciplinary action. The applicable state licensing board shall notify the VHCPP of the initiation of a contested case against a protected individual volunteer health care provider or the imposition of disciplinary action, including providing copies of any contested case decision or settlement agreement with the protected individual volunteer health care provider upon request of the VHCPP.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10]

641—88.14(135) Effect of eligibility protection. A fully executed protection agreement of an individual volunteer health care provider or protected clinic as eligible for participation in the VHCPP by the applicable state licensing board and the department is solely a determination that the state will defend and indemnify the individual volunteer health care provider or the protected clinic to the extent provided by Iowa Code section 135.24 and these rules. The protection is not an approval or indication of ability or competence and may not be represented as such. The protected clinic or sponsor entity through which the individual volunteer health care provider provides free health care services shall retain responsibility for determining that health care personnel are competent and capable of adequately performing the health care services to be provided.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10]

641—88.15(135) Reporting by a protected clinic or sponsor entity. A reporting form will be provided by the VHCPP to the participating protected clinic or sponsor entity at the time the protected clinic or sponsor entity agreement is approved by the VHCPP. Within 60 days following each calendar quarter, the protected clinic or sponsor entity shall provide a report to the VHCPP. At a minimum, the report shall include the number of clinic patients receiving free health care services and patient demographics by age, ethnicity, and insurance status.

[ARC 8791B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/7/10]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.24.

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PHYSICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS

CHAPTER 200	LICENSURE OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS AND PHYSICAL THERAPIST ASSISTANTS
CHAPTER 201	PRACTICE OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS AND PHYSICAL THERAPIST ASSISTANTS
CHAPTER 202	DISCIPLINE FOR PHYSICAL THERAPISTS AND PHYSICAL THERAPIST ASSISTANTS
CHAPTER 203	CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR PHYSICAL THERAPISTS AND PHYSICAL THERAPIST ASSISTANTS
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CHAPTER 205	RESERVED
CHAPTER 206	LICENSURE OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS
CHAPTER 207	CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS
CHAPTER 208	PRACTICE OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS
CHAPTER 209	DISCIPLINE FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS

CHAPTER 200**LICENSURE OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS AND PHYSICAL THERAPIST ASSISTANTS**

[Prior to 3/6/02, see 645—200.3(147) to 645—200.8(147), 645—200.11(272C), and 645—202.3(147) to 645—202.7(147)]

[Prior to 12/24/03, see 645—ch 201]

645—200.1(147) Definitions. For purposes of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:“*Active license*” means a license that is current and has not expired.“*Assistive personnel*” means any person who carries out physical therapy and is not licensed as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant. This definition does not include students as defined in Iowa Code section 148A.3(2).“*Board*” means the board of physical and occupational therapy.“*Department*” means the department of public health.“*Grace period*” means the 30-day period following expiration of a license when the license is still considered to be active. In order to renew a license during the grace period, a licensee is required to pay a late fee.“*Impairment*” means a mechanical, physiological or developmental loss or abnormality, a functional limitation, or a disability or other health- or movement-related condition.“*Inactive license*” means a license that has expired because it was not renewed by the end of the grace period. The category of “inactive license” may include licenses formerly known as lapsed, inactive, delinquent, closed, or retired.“*Licensee*” means any person licensed to practice as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant in the state of Iowa.“*License expiration date*” means the fifteenth day of the birth month every two years after initial licensure.“*Licensure by endorsement*” means the issuance of an Iowa license to practice physical therapy to an applicant who is or has been licensed in another state.“*Mandatory training*” means training on identifying and reporting child abuse or dependent adult abuse required of physical therapists or physical therapist assistants who are mandatory reporters. The full requirements on mandatory reporting of child abuse and the training requirements are found in Iowa Code section 232.69. The full requirements on mandatory reporting of dependent adult abuse and the training requirements are found in Iowa Code section 235B.16.“*On site*” means:

1. To be continuously on site and present in the department or facility where assistive personnel are performing services;

2. To be immediately available to assist the person being supervised in the services being performed; and

3. To provide continued direction of appropriate aspects of each treatment session in which a component of treatment is delegated to assistive personnel.

"Physical therapist" means a person licensed under this chapter to practice physical therapy.

"Physical therapist assistant" means a person licensed under this chapter to assist in the practice of physical therapy.

"Physical therapy" means that branch of science that deals with the evaluation and treatment of human capabilities and impairments, including:

1. Evaluation of individuals with impairments in order to determine a diagnosis, prognosis, and plan of therapeutic treatment and intervention, and to assess the ongoing effects of intervention;

2. Use of the effective properties of physical agents and modalities, including but not limited to mechanical and electrotherapeutic devices, heat, cold, air, light, water, electricity, and sound, to prevent, correct, minimize, or alleviate an impairment;

3. Use of therapeutic exercises to prevent, correct, minimize, or alleviate an impairment;

4. Use of rehabilitative procedures to prevent, correct, minimize, or alleviate an impairment, including but not limited to the following procedures:

- Manual therapy, including soft-tissue and joint mobilization and manipulation;

- Therapeutic massage;

- Prescription, application, and fabrication of assistive, adaptive, orthotic, prosthetic, and supportive devices and equipment;

- Airway clearance techniques;

- Integumentary protection and repair techniques; and

- Debridement and wound care;

5. Interpretation of performances, tests, and measurements;

6. The establishment and modification of physical therapy programs;

7. The establishment and modification of treatment planning;

8. The establishment and modification of consultive services;

9. The establishment and modification of instructions to the patient, including but not limited to functional training relating to movement and mobility;

10. Participation, administration and supervision attendant to physical therapy and educational programs and facilities.

"PT" means physical therapist.

"PTA" means physical therapist assistant.

"Reactivate" or *"reactivation"* means the process as outlined in rule 645—200.15(17A,147,272C) by which an inactive license is restored to active status.

"Reciprocal license" means the issuance of an Iowa license to practice physical therapy to an applicant who is currently licensed in another state which has a mutual agreement with the Iowa board of physical and occupational therapy to license persons who have the same or similar qualifications to those required in Iowa.

"Reinstatement" means the process as outlined in 645—11.31(272C) by which a licensee who has had a license suspended or revoked or who has voluntarily surrendered a license may apply to have the license reinstated, with or without conditions. Once the license is reinstated, the licensee may apply for active status.

645—200.2(147) Requirements for licensure. The following criteria shall apply to licensure:

200.2(1) The applicant shall complete a board-approved application. Application forms may be obtained from the board's website (www.idph.iowa.gov/licensure) or directly from the board office, or the applicant may complete the application online at iblicense.iowa.gov. All paper applications shall be sent to the Board of Physical and Occupational Therapy, Professional Licensure Division, Fifth Floor, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075.

200.2(2) The applicant shall complete the application form according to the instructions contained in the application. If the application is not completed according to the instructions, the application will not be reviewed by the board.

200.2(3) Each application shall be accompanied by the appropriate fees payable by check or money order to the Board of Physical and Occupational Therapy. The fees are nonrefundable.

200.2(4) No application will be considered by the board until official copies of academic transcripts sent directly from the school to the board of physical and occupational therapy have been received by the board. An applicant shall have successfully completed a physical therapy education program accredited by a national accreditation agency approved by the board.

200.2(5) The applicant shall submit two completed fingerprint cards and a signed waiver form to facilitate a national criminal history background check by the Iowa division of criminal investigation (DCI) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The cost of the criminal history background check by the DCI and the FBI shall be assessed to the applicant.

200.2(6) The candidate shall have the examination score sent directly from the testing service to the board.

200.2(7) Licensees who were issued their initial licenses within six months prior to the renewal date shall not be required to renew their licenses until the renewal date two years later.

200.2(8) Submitting complete application materials. An application for a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant license will be considered active for two years from the date the application is received. If the applicant does not submit all materials within this time period or if the applicant does not meet the requirements for the license, the application shall be considered incomplete. An applicant whose application is filed incomplete must submit a new application, supporting materials, and the application fee. The board shall destroy incomplete applications after two years.

[ARC 3445C, IAB 11/8/17, effective 12/13/17; ARC 4102C, IAB 10/24/18, effective 1/1/19; ARC 4702C, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19]

645—200.3(147) Physical therapy compact. The rules of the physical therapy compact commission are incorporated by reference. A physical therapist or physical therapist assistant may engage in the practice of physical therapy in Iowa without a license issued by the board if the individual has a current compact privilege to practice in Iowa issued by the physical therapy compact commission. The state fee for issuance of a compact privilege to practice in Iowa shall be \$60, which will be collected by the physical therapy compact commission. The state fee for issuance of a compact privilege to practice in Iowa shall be waived for an active duty military member or spouse of an individual who is an active duty military member. A physical therapist or physical therapist assistant who practices physical therapy in Iowa using a compact privilege is subject to the rules governing licensees in rule 645—200.6(147) and in 645—Chapters 201 and 202. Complaints, investigations, and disciplinary proceedings involving a compact privilege shall be handled in accordance with Iowa Code chapters 17A and 272C; 2018 Iowa Acts, House File 2425; and the rules in 645—Chapters 9, 11, 12, and 13.

[ARC 4102C, IAB 10/24/18, effective 1/1/19]

645—200.4(147) Examination requirements for physical therapists and physical therapist assistants. The following criteria shall apply to the written examination(s):

200.4(1) The applicant shall take and pass the National Physical Therapy Examination (NPTE) or other nationally recognized equivalent examination as defined by the board.

200.4(2) The applicant shall abide by the following criteria:

a. For examinations taken prior to July 1, 1994, satisfactory completion shall be defined as receiving an overall examination score exceeding 1.5 standard deviations below the national average.

b. For examinations completed after July 1, 1994, satisfactory completion shall be defined as receiving an overall examination score equal to or greater than the criterion-referenced passing point recommended by the Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy.

200.4(3) The Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy (FSBPT) determines the total number of times an applicant may take the examination in a lifetime. The board will not approve an applicant for

testing when the applicant has exhausted the applicant's lifetime opportunities for taking the examination, as determined by FSBPT.

200.4(4) Special accommodations. To eliminate discrimination and guarantee fairness under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), an individual who has a qualifying disability may request an examination accommodation. The applicant must submit appropriate documentation to FSBPT.
[ARC 0094C, IAB 4/18/12, effective 5/23/12; ARC 1659C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 2481C, IAB 4/13/16, effective 5/18/16; ARC 4702C, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19]

645—200.5(147) Educational qualifications.

200.5(1) The applicant must present proof of meeting the following requirements for licensure as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant:

a. Educational requirements—physical therapists. Physical therapists shall graduate from a physical therapy program accredited by a national accreditation agency approved by the board.

b. Educational requirements—physical therapist assistants. Physical therapist assistants shall graduate from a PTA program accredited by a national accreditation agency approved by the board.

200.5(2) Foreign-trained applicants.

a. Foreign-trained applicants who do not hold a license in another state or U.S. territory shall:

(1) Submit an English translation and an equivalency evaluation of their educational credentials through the following organization: Foreign Credentialing Commission on Physical Therapy, Inc., 124 West Street South, Third Floor, Alexandria, VA 22314; telephone (703)684-8406; website www.fccpt.org. The credentials of a foreign-educated physical therapist or foreign-educated physical therapist assistant licensure applicant who does not hold a license in another state or territory of the United States and is applying for licensure by taking the examination should be evaluated using the most current version of the Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy (FSBPT) Coursework Tool (CWT). The professional curriculum must be equivalent to the Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education standards. An applicant shall bear the expense of the curriculum evaluation.

(2) Submit certified proof of proficiency in the English language by achieving on the Test of English as a Foreign Language Internet-based test (TOEFL iBT test) a total score of at least 89 on the TOEFL iBT test as well as accompanying minimum scores in the four test components as follows: 24 in writing; 26 in speaking; 21 in reading; and 18 in listening. This test is administered by Educational Testing Services, Inc., P.O. Box 6157, Princeton, NJ 08541-6157. An applicant shall bear the expense of the TOEFL iBT test. Applicants may be exempt from the TOEFL iBT test when physical therapy education was completed in a school where the language of instruction in physical therapy was English, the language of the textbooks was English, and the applicant's transcript was in English.

b. Foreign-trained applicants who hold a license in another state or U.S. territory may apply for licensure by endorsement.

[ARC 9328B, IAB 1/12/11, effective 2/16/11; ARC 0094C, IAB 4/18/12, effective 5/23/12; ARC 3445C, IAB 11/8/17, effective 12/13/17; ARC 4702C, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19]

645—200.6(147) Delegation by a supervising physical therapist. A supervising physical therapist may delegate the performance of physical therapy services to a physical therapist assistant only if done in accordance with the statutes and rules governing the practice of physical therapy. A physical therapist assistant may assist in the practice of physical therapy only to the extent allowed by the supervising physical therapist. The supervisory requirements stated in this rule are minimal. It is the professional responsibility and duty of the supervising physical therapist to provide the physical therapist assistant with more supervision if deemed necessary in the supervising physical therapist's professional judgment.

200.6(1) Supervision requirements. A supervising physical therapist who delegates the performance of physical therapy services to a physical therapist assistant shall provide supervision to the physical therapist assistant at all times when the physical therapist assistant is providing delegated physical therapy services. Supervision means that the physical therapist shall be readily available on site or telephonically anytime the physical therapist assistant is providing physical therapy services so that the physical therapist assistant may contact the physical therapist for advice, assistance, or instruction.

200.6(2) Functions that cannot be delegated. The following are functions that only a physical therapist may provide and that cannot be delegated to a physical therapist assistant:

- a. Interpretation of referrals;
- b. Initial physical therapy evaluation and reevaluations;
- c. Identification, determination, or modification of patient problems, goals, and plans of care;
- d. Final discharge evaluation and establishment of a discharge plan;
- e. Delegation of and instruction in the physical therapy services to be rendered by a physical therapist assistant or unlicensed assistive personnel including, but not limited to, specific tasks or procedures, precautions, special problems, and contraindicated procedures; and
- f. Timely review of documentation, reexamination of the patient, and revision of the plan of care when indicated.

200.6(3) Physical therapist responsibilities. At all times, the supervising physical therapist shall be responsible for the physical therapy plan of care and for all physical therapy services provided, including all physical therapy services delegated to a physical therapist assistant. In addition, the supervising physical therapist shall:

- a. Be responsible for the evaluation and development of a plan of care for use by the physical therapist assistant; and
- b. Not delegate a physical therapy service that exceeds the competency or skill set of the physical therapist assistant; and
- c. Ensure that a physical therapist assistant holds an active physical therapist assistant license issued by the board; and
- d. Ensure that a physical therapist assistant is aware of how the supervising physical therapist can be contacted telephonically when the physical therapist is not providing on-site supervision; and
- e. Arrange for an alternate physical therapist to provide supervision when the physical therapist has scheduled or unscheduled absences during time periods in which a physical therapist assistant will be providing delegated physical therapy services; and
- f. Ensure that a physical therapist assistant is informed when a patient's plan of care is transferred to a different supervising physical therapist; and
- g. Directly participate in physical therapy services upon the physical therapist assistant's request for a reexamination, when a change in the plan of care is needed, prior to any planned discharge, and in response to a change in the patient's medical status; and
- h. Hold regularly scheduled meetings with the physical therapist assistant to evaluate the physical therapist assistant's performance, assess the progress of a patient, and make changes to the plan of care as needed. The frequency of meetings should be determined by the supervising physical therapist based on the needs of the patient, the supervisory needs of the physical therapist assistant, and any planned discharge. The supervising physical therapist shall provide direction and instruction to the physical therapist assistant that are adequate to ensure the safety and welfare of the patient.

200.6(4) Physical therapist assistant responsibilities. A physical therapist assistant shall only provide physical therapy services under the supervision of a physical therapist. In addition, the physical therapist assistant shall:

- a. Only provide physical therapy services that have been delegated by the supervising physical therapist; and
- b. Only provide physical therapy services that are within the competency and skill set of the physical therapist assistant; and
- c. Consult the supervising physical therapist if the physical therapist assistant believes that any procedure is not in the best interest of the patient; and
- d. Contact the supervising physical therapist regarding any change or lack of change in a patient's condition that may require assessment by the supervising physical therapist; and
- e. Refer inquiries that require interpretation to the supervising physical therapist; and
- f. Ensure that the identification of the supervising physical therapist is included in the documentation for any visit when physical therapy services were provided by the physical therapist assistant; and

g. Only sign a treatment record if the provision of physical therapy services was done in accordance with the statutes and rules governing the practice of a physical therapist assistant.

200.6(5) Ratio. A physical therapist shall determine the number of physical therapist assistants who can be supervised safely and competently and shall not exceed that number; but in no case shall a physical therapist supervise more than four physical therapist assistants per calendar day. A physical therapist assistant who performs any delegated physical therapy services on behalf of the supervising physical therapist on a particular day shall be counted in determining the maximum ratio, regardless of the location of the physical therapist assistant or the number of patients treated.

200.6(6) Minimum frequency of direct participation by a supervising physical therapist. A supervising physical therapist shall use professional judgment to determine how frequently the physical therapist needs to directly participate in physical therapy services when delegating to a physical therapist assistant, the frequency of which shall be based on the needs of the patient. Direct participation can occur through an in-person or telehealth visit. The supervising physical therapist shall ensure that the patient record clearly indicates which visits included direct participation by the supervising physical therapist. The following are the minimum standards, which are expected to be exceeded when dictated by the supervising physical therapist's professional judgment, for the required frequency of direct participation by the supervising physical therapist when physical therapy services involve delegation to a physical therapist assistant:

a. *Hospital inpatient and skilled nursing.* For hospital inpatients and skilled nursing patients, a supervising physical therapist must directly participate in physical therapy services a minimum of once per calendar week. A calendar week is defined as Sunday through Saturday.

b. *All other settings.* In all other settings, a supervising physical therapist must directly participate in the provision of physical therapy services at least every eighth visit or every 30 calendar days, whichever comes first.

200.6(7) Unlicensed assistive personnel. A physical therapist is responsible for patient care provided by unlicensed assistive personnel under the physical therapist's supervision. A physical therapist is responsible for ensuring the qualifications of any unlicensed assistive personnel and shall maintain written documentation of their education or training. Unlicensed assistive personnel may assist a physical therapist assistant in the delivery of physical therapy services only if the physical therapist assistant maintains in-sight supervision of the unlicensed assistive personnel and the physical therapist assistant is primarily and significantly involved in the patient's care. Unlicensed assistive personnel shall not provide independent patient care unless each of the following standards is satisfied:

a. The physical therapist has direct participation in the patient's treatment or evaluation, or both, each treatment day;

b. Unlicensed assistive personnel may provide independent patient care only while under the on-site supervision of the physical therapist;

c. Documentation made in a physical therapy record by unlicensed assistive personnel shall be cosigned by the physical therapist; and

d. The physical therapist provides periodic reevaluation of any unlicensed assistive personnel's performance in relation to the patient.

[ARC 3876C, IAB 7/4/18, effective 8/8/18]

645—200.7(147) Licensure by endorsement.

200.7(1) An applicant who has been a licensed PT or PTA under the laws of another state or U.S. territory shall file an application for licensure by endorsement with the board office by completing the following steps:

- a. Submit to the board a completed application;
- b. Pay the licensure fee;
- c. Show evidence of licensure requirements that are similar to those required in Iowa;
- d. Submit a copy of the scores from the appropriate professional examination to be sent directly from the examination service to the board;

e. Submit two completed fingerprint cards and a signed waiver form to facilitate a national criminal history background check by the Iowa division of criminal investigation (DCI) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The cost of the criminal history background check by the DCI and the FBI shall be assessed to the applicant;

f. Provide official copies of the academic transcripts sent directly from the school to the board; and

g. Provide verification of license(s) from every jurisdiction in which the applicant has been licensed, sent directly from the jurisdiction(s) to the board office. Web-based verification may be substituted for verification direct from the jurisdiction's board office if the verification provides:

- (1) Licensee's name;
- (2) Date of initial licensure;
- (3) Current licensure status; and
- (4) Any disciplinary action taken against the license.

200.7(2) In addition to the requirements of 200.7(1), a physical therapist applicant shall:

a. Have completed 40 hours of board-approved continuing education during the immediately preceding two-year period; or

b. Have practiced as a licensed physical therapist for a minimum of 2,080 hours during the immediately preceding two-year period; or

c. Have served the equivalent of one year as a full-time faculty member teaching physical therapy in an accredited school of physical therapy for at least one of the immediately preceding two years; or

d. Have successfully passed the examination within a period of two years from the date of examination to the time application is completed for licensure.

200.7(3) In addition to the requirements of 200.7(1), a physical therapist assistant applicant shall:

a. Have completed 20 hours of board-approved continuing education during the immediately preceding two-year period; or

b. Have practiced as a licensed physical therapist assistant for a minimum of 2,080 hours during the immediately preceding two-year period; or

c. Have successfully passed the examination for physical therapist assistants within a period of one year from the date of examination to the time application for licensure is completed.

200.7(4) Individuals who were issued their licenses by endorsement within six months of the license renewal date will not be required to renew their licenses until the next renewal two years later.

200.7(5) An applicant for licensure under subrule 200.7(1) must include with this application a sworn statement of previous physical therapy practice from an employer or professional associate, detailing places and dates of employment and verifying that the applicant has practiced physical therapy at least 2,080 hours or taught as the equivalent of a full-time faculty member for at least one of the immediately preceding years during the last two-year time period.

[ARC 3445C, IAB 11/8/17, effective 12/13/17; ARC 4102C, IAB 10/24/18, effective 1/1/19; ARC 4702C, IAB 10/9/19, effective 11/13/19]

645—200.8(147) Licensure by reciprocal agreement. Rescinded IAB 12/17/08, effective 1/21/09.

645—200.9(147) License renewal.

200.9(1) The biennial license renewal period for a license to practice as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant shall begin on the sixteenth day of the birth month and end on the fifteenth day of the birth month two years later. The licensee is responsible for renewing the license prior to its expiration. Failure of the licensee to receive notice from the board does not relieve the licensee of the responsibility for renewing the license.

200.9(2) An individual who was issued a license within six months of the license renewal date will not be required to renew the license until the subsequent renewal two years later.

200.9(3) A licensee seeking renewal shall:

a. Meet the continuing education requirements of rule 645—203.2(148A) and the mandatory reporting requirements of subrule 200.9(4). A licensee whose license was reactivated during the current

renewal compliance period may use continuing education credit earned during the compliance period for the first renewal following reactivation; and

b. Submit the completed renewal application and renewal fee before the license expiration date.

200.9(4) Mandatory reporter training requirements.

a. A licensee who is required by Iowa Code section 232.69 to report child abuse shall indicate on the renewal application completion of training in child abuse identification and reporting as required by Iowa Code section 232.69(3) "b" in the previous three years or condition(s) for waiver of this requirement as identified in paragraph "e."

b. A licensee who is required by Iowa Code section 235B.3 or 235E.2 to report dependent adult abuse shall indicate on the renewal application completion of training in dependent adult abuse identification and reporting as required by Iowa Code section 235B.16(5) "b" in the previous three years or condition(s) for waiver of this requirement as identified in paragraph "e."

c. The course(s) shall be the curriculum provided by the Iowa department of human services.

d. The licensee shall maintain written documentation for three years after mandatory training as identified in paragraphs "a" to "c," including program date(s), content, duration, and proof of participation.

e. The requirement for mandatory training for identifying and reporting child and dependent adult abuse shall be suspended if the board determines that suspension is in the public interest or that a person at the time of license renewal:

(1) Is engaged in active duty in the military service of this state or the United States.

(2) Holds a current waiver by the board based on evidence of significant hardship in complying with training requirements, including an exemption of continuing education requirements or extension of time in which to fulfill requirements due to a physical or mental disability or illness as identified in 645—Chapter 4.

f. The board may select licensees for audit of compliance with the requirements in paragraphs "a" to "e."

200.9(5) Upon receiving the information required by this rule and the required fee, board staff shall administratively issue a two-year license and shall send the licensee a wallet card by regular mail. In the event the board receives adverse information on the renewal application, the board shall issue the renewal license but may refer the adverse information for further consideration or disciplinary investigation.

200.9(6) Persons licensed to practice as physical therapists or physical therapist assistants shall keep their renewal licenses displayed in a conspicuous public place at the primary site of practice.

200.9(7) Late renewal. The license shall become a late license when the license has not been renewed by the expiration date on the wallet card. The licensee shall be assessed a late fee as specified in 645—subrule 5.13(4). To renew a late license, the licensee shall complete the renewal requirements and submit the late fee within the grace period.

200.9(8) Inactive license. A licensee who fails to renew the license by the end of the grace period has an inactive license. A licensee whose license is inactive continues to hold the privilege of licensure in Iowa, but may not practice as a physical therapist or a physical therapist assistant in Iowa until the license is reactivated. A licensee who practices as a physical therapist or a physical therapist assistant in the state of Iowa with an inactive license may be subject to disciplinary action by the board, injunctive action pursuant to Iowa Code section 147.83, criminal sanctions pursuant to Iowa Code section 147.86, and other available legal remedies.

[ARC 0094C, IAB 4/18/12, effective 5/23/12; ARC 5021C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 6/1/20]

645—200.10(272C) Exemptions for inactive practitioners. Rescinded IAB 9/14/05, effective 10/19/05.

645—200.11(272C) Lapsed licenses. Rescinded IAB 9/14/05, effective 10/19/05.

645—200.12(147) Duplicate certificate or wallet card. Rescinded IAB 12/17/08, effective 1/21/09.

645—200.13(147) Reissued certificate or wallet card. Rescinded IAB 12/17/08, effective 1/21/09.

645—200.14(17A,147,272C) License denial. Rescinded IAB 12/17/08, effective 1/21/09.

645—200.15(17A,147,272C) License reactivation. To apply for reactivation of an inactive license, a licensee shall:

200.15(1) Submit a reactivation application on a form provided by the board.

200.15(2) Pay the reactivation fee that is due as specified in 645—subrule 5.13(5).

200.15(3) Provide verification of current competence to practice physical therapy by satisfying one of the following criteria:

a. If the license has been on inactive status for five years or less, an applicant must provide the following:

(1) Verification of the license(s) from every jurisdiction in which the applicant is or has been licensed and is or has been practicing during the time period the Iowa license was inactive, sent directly from the jurisdiction(s) to the board office. Web-based verification may be substituted for verification from a jurisdiction's board office if the verification includes:

1. Licensee's name;
2. Date of initial licensure;
3. Current licensure status; and
4. Any disciplinary action taken against the license; and

(2) Verification of completion of 20 hours of continuing education for a physical therapy assistant and 40 hours of continuing education for a physical therapist within two years of application for reactivation.

b. If the license has been on inactive status for more than five years, an applicant must provide the following:

(1) Verification of the license(s) from every jurisdiction in which the applicant is or has been licensed and is or has been practicing during the time period the Iowa license was inactive, sent directly from the jurisdiction(s) to the board office. Web-based verification may be substituted for verification from a jurisdiction's board office if the verification includes:

1. Licensee's name;
2. Date of initial licensure;
3. Current licensure status; and
4. Any disciplinary action taken against the license; and

(2) Verification of completion of 40 hours of continuing education for a physical therapy assistant and 80 hours of continuing education for a physical therapist within two years of application for reactivation; or evidence of successful completion of the professional examination required for initial licensure completed within one year prior to the submission of an application for reactivation.

645—200.16(17A,147,272C) License reinstatement. A licensee whose license has been revoked, suspended, or voluntarily surrendered must apply for and receive reinstatement of the license in accordance with 645—11.31(272C) and must apply for and be granted reactivation of the license in accordance with 200.15(17A,147,272C) prior to practicing physical therapy in this state.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 147, 148A and 272C.

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[Filed ARC 5021C (Notice ARC 4785C, IAB 12/4/19), IAB 4/8/20, effective 6/1/20]

◊ Two or more ARCs

CHAPTER 206
LICENSURE OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS
AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS
[Prior to 3/6/02, see 645—201.3(147,148B,272C) to 645—201.7(147) and 645—201.9(272C)]

645—206.1(147) Definitions. For purposes of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

“*Active license*” means a license that is current and has not expired.

“*Board*” means the board of physical and occupational therapy.

“*Department*” means the department of public health.

“*Grace period*” means the 30-day period following expiration of a license when the license is still considered to be active. In order to renew a license during the grace period, a licensee is required to pay a late fee.

“*Inactive license*” means a license that has expired because it was not renewed by the end of the grace period. The category of “inactive license” may include licenses formerly known as lapsed, inactive, delinquent, closed, or retired.

“*Licensee*” means any person licensed to practice as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant in the state of Iowa.

“*License expiration date*” means the fifteenth day of the birth month every two years after initial licensure.

“*Licensure by endorsement*” means the issuance of an Iowa license to practice occupational therapy to an applicant who is or has been licensed in another state.

“*Licensure examination*” means the examination administered by the National Board for Certification in Occupational Therapy.

“*Mandatory training*” means training on identifying and reporting child abuse or dependent adult abuse required of occupational therapists or occupational therapy assistants who are mandatory reporters. The full requirements on mandatory reporting of child abuse and the training requirements are found in Iowa Code section 232.69. The full requirements on mandatory reporting of dependent adult abuse and the training requirements are found in Iowa Code section 235B.16.

“*NBCOT*” means the National Board for Certification in Occupational Therapy.

“*Occupational therapist*” means a person licensed under this chapter to practice occupational therapy.

“*Occupational therapy assistant*” means a person licensed under this chapter to assist in the practice of occupational therapy.

“*Occupational therapy practice*” means the therapeutic use of occupations, including everyday life activities with individuals, groups, populations, or organizations, to support participation, performance, and function in roles and situations in home, school, workplace, community, and other settings. Occupational therapy services are provided for habilitation, rehabilitation, and the promotion of health and wellness to those who have or are at risk for developing an illness, injury, disease, disorder, condition, impairment, disability, activity limitation, or participation restriction. Occupational therapy addresses the physical, cognitive, psychosocial, sensory-perceptual, and other aspects of performance in a variety of contexts and environments to support engagement in occupations that affect physical and mental health, well-being, and quality of life. The practice of occupational therapy includes:

1. Evaluation of factors affecting activities of daily living (ADL), instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), rest and sleep, education, work, play, leisure, and social participation, including:

- Client factors, including body functions (such as neuromusculoskeletal, sensory-perceptual, visual, mental, cognitive, and pain factors) and body structures (such as cardiovascular, digestive, nervous, integumentary, genitourinary systems, and structures related to movement) and values, beliefs, and spirituality.

- Habits, routines, roles, rituals, and behavior patterns.

- Physical and social environments; cultural, personal, temporal and virtual contexts; and activity demands that affect performance.

- Performance skills, including motor and praxis, sensory-perceptual, emotional regulation, cognitive, communication and social skills.
- 2. Methods or approaches selected to direct the process of interventions, including:
 - Establishment of a skill or ability that has not yet developed or remediation or restoration of a skill or ability that is impaired or is in decline.
 - Compensation, modification, or adaptation of activity or environment to enhance performance or to prevent injuries, disorders, or other conditions.
 - Retention and enhancement of skills or abilities without which performance in everyday life activities would decline.
 - Promotion of health and wellness, including the use of self-management strategies, to enable or enhance performance in everyday life activities.
 - Prevention of barriers to performance and participation, including injury and disability prevention.
 - 3. Interventions and procedures to promote or enhance safety and performance in activities of daily living (ADL), instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), rest and sleep, education, work, play, leisure, and social participation, including:
 - Therapeutic use of occupations, exercises, and activities.
 - Training in self-care, self-management, health management and maintenance, home management, community/work reintegration, and school activities and work performance.
 - Development, remediation, or compensation of neuromusculoskeletal, sensory-perceptual, visual, mental, and cognitive functions, pain tolerance and management, and behavioral skills.
 - Therapeutic use of self, including one's personality, insights, perceptions, and judgments, as part of the therapeutic process.
 - Education and training of individuals, including family members, caregivers, groups, populations, and others.
 - Care coordination, case management, and transition services.
 - Consultative services to groups, programs, organizations, or communities.
 - Modification of environments (home, work, school, or community) and adaptation of processes, including the application of ergonomic principles.
 - Assessment, design, fabrication, application, fitting, and training in seating and positioning, assistive technology, adaptive devices, and orthotic devices, and training in the use of prosthetic devices.
 - Assessment, recommendation, and training in techniques to enhance functional mobility, including management of wheelchairs and other mobility devices.
 - Low vision rehabilitation.
 - Driver rehabilitation and community mobility.
 - Management of feeding, eating, and swallowing to enable eating and feeding performance.
 - Application of physical agent modalities and use of a range of specific therapeutic procedures (such as wound care management, interventions to enhance sensory-perceptual and cognitive processing, and manual therapy) to enhance performance skills.
 - Facilitating the occupational performance of groups, populations, or organizations through the modification of environments and the adaptation of processes.

“Occupational therapy screening” means a brief process which is directed by an occupational therapist in order for the occupational therapist to render a decision as to whether the individual warrants further, in-depth evaluation and which includes:

1. Assessment of the medical and social history of an individual;
2. Observations related by that individual's caregivers; or
3. Observations or nonstandardized tests, or both, administered to an individual by the occupational therapist or an occupational therapy assistant under the direction of the occupational therapist.

Nothing in this definition shall be construed to prohibit licensed occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants who work in preschools or school settings from providing short-term

interventions to children prior to an evaluation, not to exceed 16 sessions per concern per school year, in accordance with state and federal educational policy.

"On site" means:

1. To be continuously on site and present in the department or facility where the assistive personnel are performing services;
2. To be immediately available to assist the person being supervised in the services being performed; and
3. To provide continued direction of appropriate aspects of each treatment session in which a component of treatment is delegated to assistive personnel.

"OT" means occupational therapist.

"OTA" means occupational therapy assistant.

"Reactivate" or *"reactivation"* means the process as outlined in rule 206.18(17A,147,272C) by which an inactive license is restored to active status.

"Reciprocal license" means the issuance of an Iowa license to practice occupational therapy to an applicant who is currently licensed in another state which has a mutual agreement with the Iowa board of physical and occupational therapy to license persons who have the same or similar qualifications to those required in Iowa.

"Reinstatement" means the process as outlined in 645—11.31(272C) by which a licensee who has had a license suspended or revoked or who has voluntarily surrendered a license may apply to have the license reinstated, with or without conditions. Once the license is reinstated, the licensee may apply for active status.

[ARC 7644B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 4/29/09; ARC 0223C, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

645—206.2(147) Requirements for licensure. The following criteria shall apply to licensure:

206.2(1) The applicant shall complete a board-approved application. Application forms may be obtained from the board's website (www.idph.iowa.gov/licensure) or directly from the board office, or the applicant may complete the application online at ibplicense.iowa.gov. All paper applications shall be sent to the Board of Physical and Occupational Therapy, Professional Licensure Division, Fifth Floor, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075.

206.2(2) The applicant shall complete the application form according to the instructions contained in the application. If the application is not completed according to the instructions, the application will not be reviewed by the board.

206.2(3) Each application shall be accompanied by the appropriate fees payable by check or money order to the Board of Physical and Occupational Therapy. The fees are nonrefundable.

206.2(4) No application will be considered by the board until official copies of academic transcripts sent directly from the school to the board have been received by the board.

206.2(5) The licensure examination score shall be sent directly from the examination service to the board to confirm a passing score on the examination.

206.2(6) Licensees who were issued their initial licenses within six months prior to the renewal date shall not be required to renew their licenses until the renewal date two years later.

206.2(7) Submitting complete application materials. An application for an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant license will be considered active for two years from the date the application is received. If the applicant does not submit all materials within this time period or if the applicant does not meet the requirements for the license, the application shall be considered incomplete. An applicant whose application is filed incomplete must submit a new application, supporting materials, and the application fee. The board shall destroy incomplete applications after two years.

[ARC 3445C, IAB 11/8/17, effective 12/13/17]

645—206.3(147) Limited permit to practice pending licensure. A limited permit holder who is applying for licensure in Iowa by taking the licensure examination for the first time and has never been licensed as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant in any state, the District of Columbia, or another country must have completed the educational and experience requirements for licensure as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant. The limited permit holder shall:

1. Make arrangements to take the examination and have the official results of the examination sent directly from the examination service to the board;
2. Apply for licensure on forms provided by the board. The applicant must include on the application form the name of the Iowa-licensed occupational therapist(s) who will provide supervision of the limited permit holder until the limited permit holder is licensed;
3. Practice only under the supervision of an Iowa-licensed OT for a period not to exceed six months from the date the application was received in the board office;
4. Submit to the board the name of the OT providing supervision within seven days after a change in supervision occurs; and
5. If the applicant fails the national examination, the limited permit holder must cease practicing immediately.

645—206.4(147) Applicant occupational therapist and occupational therapy assistant. Rescinded
ARC 3445C, IAB 11/8/17, effective 12/13/17.

645—206.5(147) Practice of occupational therapy limited permit holders.

206.5(1) Occupational therapist limited permit holders may:

- a. Evaluate clients, plan treatment programs, and provide periodic reevaluations only under supervision of a licensed OT who shall bear full responsibility for care provided under the OT's supervision; and
- b. Perform the duties of the occupational therapist under the supervision of an Iowa-licensed occupational therapist, except for providing supervision to an occupational therapy assistant.

206.5(2) Occupational therapy assistants and limited permit holders shall:

- a. Follow the treatment plan written by the supervising OT outlining the elements that have been delegated; and
- b. Perform occupational therapy procedures delegated by the supervising OT as required in subrule 206.8(4).

[ARC 3445C, IAB 11/8/17, effective 12/13/17]

645—206.6(147) Examination requirements. The following criteria shall apply to the written examination(s):

206.6(1) The applicant for licensure as an occupational therapist shall have received a passing score on the licensure examination for occupational therapists. It is the responsibility of the applicant to make arrangements to take the examination and have the official results submitted directly from the examination service to the board of physical and occupational therapy.

206.6(2) The applicant for licensure as an occupational therapy assistant shall have received a passing score on the licensure examination for occupational therapy assistants. It is the responsibility of the applicant to make arrangements to take the examination and have the official results submitted directly from the examination service to the board of physical and occupational therapy.

645—206.7(147) Educational qualifications.

206.7(1) The applicant must present proof of meeting the following requirements for licensure as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant:

a. Occupational therapist. The applicant for licensure as an occupational therapist shall have completed the requirements for a degree in occupational therapy in an occupational therapy program accredited by the Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education of the American Occupational Therapy Association. The transcript shall show completion of a supervised fieldwork experience.

b. Occupational therapy assistant. The applicant for licensure as an occupational therapy assistant shall be a graduate of an educational program approved by the Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education of the American Occupational Therapy Association. The transcript shall show completion of a supervised fieldwork experience.

206.7(2) Foreign-trained occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants. To become eligible to take the licensure examination, internationally educated occupational therapists must meet NBCOT eligibility requirements and undergo prescreening based on the status of their occupational therapy educational programs.

645—206.8(148B) Supervision requirements.

206.8(1) Care rendered by unlicensed assistive personnel shall not be documented or charged as occupational therapy unless direct on-site supervision is provided by an OT or in-sight supervision is provided by an OTA.

206.8(2) Occupational therapist supervisor responsibilities. The supervisor shall:

a. Provide supervision to a licensed OTA, OT limited permit holder and OTA limited permit holder anytime occupational therapy services are rendered. Supervision may be provided on site or through the use of telecommunication or other technology.

b. Ensure that every licensed OTA, OT limited permit holder and OTA limited permit holder being supervised is aware of who the supervisor is and how the supervisor can be contacted anytime occupational therapy services are rendered.

c. Assume responsibility for all delegated tasks and shall not delegate a service which exceeds the expertise of the OTA or OTA limited permit holder.

d. Provide evaluation and development of a treatment plan for use by the OTA.

e. Ensure that the OTA, OT limited permit holder and OTA limited permit holder under the OT's supervision have current licenses to practice.

f. Ensure that the signature of an OTA on an occupational therapy treatment record indicates that the occupational therapy services were provided in accordance with the rules and regulations for practicing as an OTA.

206.8(3) The following are functions that only an occupational therapist may provide and that shall not be delegated to an OTA:

a. Interpretation of referrals;

b. Initial occupational therapy evaluation and reevaluations;

c. Identification, determination or modification of patient problems, goals, and care plans;

d. Final discharge evaluation and establishment of the discharge plan;

e. Assurance of the qualifications of all assistive personnel to perform assigned tasks through written documentation of their education or training that is maintained and available at all times;

f. Delegation of and instruction in the services to be rendered by the OTA including, but not limited to, specific tasks or procedures, precautions, special problems, and contraindicated procedures; and

g. Timely review of documentation, reexamination of the patient and revision of the plan when indicated.

206.8(4) Supervision of unlicensed assistive personnel. OTs are responsible for patient care provided by unlicensed assistive personnel under the OT's supervision. Unlicensed assistive personnel shall not provide independent patient care unless each of the following standards is satisfied:

a. The supervising OT shall physically participate in the patient's treatment or evaluation, or both, each treatment day;

b. The unlicensed assistive personnel shall provide independent patient care only while under the on-site supervision of the supervising OT;

c. Documentation made in occupational therapy records by unlicensed assistive personnel shall be cosigned by the supervising OT; and

d. The supervising OT shall provide periodic reevaluation of the performance of unlicensed assistive personnel in relation to the patient.

206.8(5) Minimum frequency of OT interaction. At a minimum, an OT must directly participate in treatment, either in person or through a telehealth visit, every twelfth visit for all patients and must document each visit. The occupational therapist shall participate at a higher frequency when the standard of care dictates.

206.8(6) Occupational therapy assistant responsibilities.

a. The occupational therapy assistant:

(1) Shall provide only those services for which the OTA has the necessary skills and shall consult the supervising occupational therapist if the procedures are believed not to be in the best interest of the patient;

(2) Shall gather data relating to the patient's disability during screening, but shall not interpret the patient information as it pertains to the plan of care;

(3) Shall communicate any change, or lack of change, which occurs in the patient's condition and which may need the assessment of the OT;

(4) Shall provide occupational therapy services only under the supervision of the occupational therapist;

(5) Shall provide treatment only after evaluation and development of a treatment plan by the occupational therapist;

(6) Shall refer inquiries that require interpretation of patient information to the occupational therapist;

(7) Shall be supervised by an occupational therapist, either on site or through the use of telecommunication or other technology, at all times when occupational therapy services are being rendered;

(8) May receive supervision from any number of occupational therapists; and

(9) Shall record on every patient chart the name of the OTA's supervisor for each treatment session.

b. The signature of an OTA on the occupational therapy treatment record indicates that occupational therapy services were provided in accordance with the rules and regulations for practicing as an OTA.

206.8(7) Unlicensed assistive personnel. Unlicensed assistive personnel may assist an OTA in providing patient care in the absence of an OT only if the OTA maintains in-sight supervision of the unlicensed assistive personnel and the OTA is primarily and significantly involved in that patient's care.

206.8(8) The occupational therapy limited permit holder may evaluate clients, plan treatment programs, and provide periodic reevaluations under supervision of a licensed occupational therapist who shall bear full responsibility for care provided under the occupational therapist's supervision.

[ARC 0223C, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12; ARC 3876C, IAB 7/4/18, effective 8/8/18]

645—206.9(147) Licensure by endorsement. An applicant who has been a licensed occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant under the laws of another jurisdiction shall file an application for licensure by endorsement with the board office. The board may receive by endorsement any applicant from the District of Columbia, another state, territory, province or foreign country who:

1. Submits to the board a completed application;
2. Pays the licensure fee;
3. Shows evidence of licensure requirements in the jurisdiction in which the applicant has been licensed that are similar to those required in Iowa;
4. Submits official results from the appropriate professional examination sent directly from the examination service to the board;
5. Provides official copies of the academic transcripts sent directly from the school to the board;
6. Provides verification of license(s) from every jurisdiction in which the applicant has been licensed, sent directly from the jurisdiction(s) to the board office. Web-based verification may be substituted for verification direct from the jurisdiction's board office if it provides:
 - Licensee's name;
 - Date of initial licensure;
 - Current licensure status; and
 - Any disciplinary action taken against the license; and
7. Shows evidence of one of the following:
 - Completion of 30 hours for an occupational therapist and 15 hours for an occupational therapy assistant of board-approved continuing education during the immediately preceding two-year period;

- The practice of occupational therapy for a minimum of 2,080 hours during the immediately preceding two-year period as a licensed occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant;
- Serving as a full-time equivalent faculty member teaching occupational therapy in an accredited school of occupational therapy for at least one of the immediately preceding two years; or
- Successfully passing the examination within a period of two years from the date of examination to the time application is completed for licensure.

Individuals who were issued their licenses by endorsement within six months of the license renewal date will not be required to renew their licenses until the next renewal two years later.

[ARC 0223C, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12; ARC 3445C, IAB 11/8/17, effective 12/13/17]

645—206.10(147) License renewal.

206.10(1) The biennial license renewal period for a license to practice as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant shall begin on the sixteenth day of the birth month and end on the fifteenth day of the birth month two years later. The licensee is responsible for renewing the license prior to its expiration. Failure of the licensee to receive notice from the board does not relieve the licensee of the responsibility for renewing the license.

206.10(2) An individual who was issued a license within six months of the license renewal date will not be required to renew the license until the subsequent renewal two years later.

206.10(3) A licensee seeking renewal shall:

a. Meet the continuing education requirements of rule 645—207.2(272C) and the mandatory reporting requirements of subrule 206.12(4). A licensee whose license was reactivated during the current renewal compliance period may use continuing education earned during the compliance period for the first renewal following reactivation; and

b. Submit the completed renewal application and renewal fee before the license expiration date.

206.10(4) Mandatory reporter training requirements.

a. A licensee who is required by Iowa Code section 232.69 to report child abuse shall indicate on the renewal application completion of training in child abuse identification and reporting as required by Iowa Code section 232.69(3) “b” in the previous three years or condition(s) for waiver of this requirement as identified in paragraph “e.”

b. A licensee who is required by Iowa Code section 235B.3 or 235E.2 to report dependent adult abuse shall indicate on the renewal application completion of training in dependent adult abuse identification and reporting as required by Iowa Code section 235B.16(5) “b” in the previous three years or condition(s) for waiver of this requirement as identified in paragraph “e.”

c. The course(s) shall be the curriculum provided by the Iowa department of human services.

d. The licensee shall maintain written documentation for three years after mandatory training as identified in paragraphs “a” to “c,” including program date(s), content, duration, and proof of participation.

e. The requirement for mandatory training for identifying and reporting child and dependent adult abuse shall be suspended if the board determines that suspension is in the public interest or that a person at the time of license renewal:

(1) Is engaged in active duty in the military service of this state or the United States.

(2) Holds a current waiver by the board based on evidence of significant hardship in complying with training requirements, including an exemption of continuing education requirements or extension of time in which to fulfill requirements due to a physical or mental disability or illness as identified in 645—Chapter 4.

f. The board may select licensees for audit of compliance with the requirements in paragraphs “a” to “e.”

206.10(5) Upon receiving the information required by this rule and the required fee, board staff shall administratively issue a two-year license and shall send the licensee a wallet card by regular mail. In the event the board receives adverse information on the renewal application, the board shall issue the renewal license but may refer the adverse information for further consideration or disciplinary investigation.

206.10(6) Persons licensed to practice as occupational therapists or occupational therapy assistants shall keep their renewal licenses displayed in a conspicuous public place at the primary site of practice.

206.10(7) Late renewal. The license shall become a late license when the license has not been renewed by the expiration date on the wallet card. The licensee shall be assessed a late fee as specified in 645—subrule 5.11(4). To renew a late license, the licensee shall complete the renewal requirements and submit the late fee within the grace period.

206.10(8) Inactive license. A licensee who fails to renew the license by the end of the grace period has an inactive license. A licensee whose license is inactive continues to hold the privilege of licensure in Iowa, but may not practice as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant in Iowa until the license is reactivated. A licensee who practices as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant in the state of Iowa with an inactive license may be subject to disciplinary action by the board, injunctive action pursuant to Iowa Code section 147.83, criminal sanctions pursuant to Iowa Code section 147.86, and other available legal remedies.

[ARC 0223C, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12; ARC 5021C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 6/1/20]

645—206.11(17A,147,272C) License reactivation. To apply for reactivation of an inactive license, a licensee shall:

206.11(1) Submit a reactivation application on a form provided by the board.

206.11(2) Pay the reactivation fee that is due as specified in 645—subrule 5.11(5).

206.11(3) Provide verification of current competence to practice occupational therapy by satisfying one of the following criteria:

a. If the license has been on inactive status for five years or less, an applicant must provide the following:

(1) Verification of the license(s) from every jurisdiction in which the applicant is or has been licensed and is or has been practicing during the time period the Iowa license was inactive, sent directly from the jurisdiction(s) to the board office. Web-based verification may be substituted for verification from a jurisdiction's board office if the verification includes:

1. Licensee's name;
2. Date of initial licensure;
3. Current licensure status; and
4. Any disciplinary action taken against the license; and

(2) Verification of completion of 15 hours of continuing education for an occupational therapy assistant and 30 hours of continuing education for an occupational therapist within two years of application for reactivation.

b. If the license has been on inactive status for more than five years, an applicant must provide the following:

(1) Verification of the license(s) from every jurisdiction in which the applicant is or has been licensed and is or has been practicing during the time period the Iowa license was inactive, sent directly from the jurisdiction(s) to the board office. Web-based verification may be substituted for verification from a jurisdiction's board office if the verification includes:

1. Licensee's name;
2. Date of initial licensure;
3. Current licensure status; and
4. Any disciplinary action taken against the license; and

(2) Verification of completion of 30 hours of continuing education for an occupational therapy assistant and 60 hours of continuing education for an occupational therapist within two years of application for reactivation; or evidence of successful completion of the professional examination required for initial licensure completed within one year prior to the submission of an application for reactivation.

[ARC 0223C, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

645—206.12(17A,147,272C) License reinstatement. A licensee whose license has been revoked, suspended, or voluntarily surrendered must apply for and receive reinstatement of the license in

accordance with 645—11.31(272C) and must apply for and be granted reactivation of the license in accordance with 206.18(17A,147,272C) prior to practicing occupational therapy in this state.
[ARC 0223C, IAB 7/25/12, effective 8/29/12]

645—206.13(272C) Exemptions for inactive practitioners. Rescinded IAB 9/14/05, effective 10/19/05.

645—206.14(272C) Lapsed licenses. Rescinded IAB 9/14/05, effective 10/19/05.

645—206.15(147) Duplicate certificate or wallet card. Rescinded IAB 12/17/08, effective 1/21/09.

645—206.16(147) Reissued certificate or wallet card. Rescinded IAB 12/17/08, effective 1/21/09.

645—206.17(17A,147,272C) License denial. Rescinded IAB 12/17/08, effective 1/21/09.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 147, 148B and 272C.

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[Filed ARC 5021C (Notice ARC 4785C, IAB 12/4/19), IAB 4/8/20, effective 6/1/20]

◊ Two or more ARCs

CHAPTER 520
REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO CARRIERS
[Prior to 6/3/87, Transportation Department[820]—(07,F) Ch 8]

761—520.1(321) Safety and hazardous materials regulations.

520.1(1) Regulations.

- a. *Motor carrier safety regulations.* The Iowa department of transportation adopts the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, 49 CFR Parts 385 and 390-399 (October 1, 2019).
- b. *Hazardous materials regulations.* The Iowa department of transportation adopts the Federal Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Parts 107, 171-173, 177, 178, and 180 (October 1, 2019).
- c. *Copies of regulations.* Copies of the federal regulations may be reviewed at the state law library or through the Internet at www.fmcsa.dot.gov.

520.1(2) Carriers subject to regulations.

- a. Operators of commercial vehicles, as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1, are subject to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations adopted in this rule unless exempted under Iowa Code section 321.449.
- b. Operators of vehicles transporting hazardous materials in commerce are subject to the Federal Hazardous Materials Regulations adopted in this rule unless exempted under Iowa Code section 321.450.
- c. Operators of vehicles for hire, designed to transport 7 or more persons, but fewer than 16, including the driver, must comply with 49 CFR Part 395 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. In addition, operators of vehicles for hire designed to transport 7 or more persons, but fewer than 16, including the driver, are not exempt from logbook requirements afforded the 100-air-mile radius driver under 49 CFR 395.1(e). However, the provisions of 49 CFR Part 395 shall not apply to vehicles offered to the public for hire that are used principally in intracity operation and are regulated by local authorities.

520.1(3) Declaration of knowledge of regulations. Operators of commercial vehicles who are subject to the regulations adopted in this rule shall at the time of application for authority to operate in Iowa or upon receipt of their Iowa registration declare knowledge of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations and Federal Hazardous Materials Regulations adopted in this rule.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1, 321.449 and 321.450.

[ARC 7750B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09; ARC 8720B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10; ARC 9493B, IAB 5/4/11, effective 6/8/11; ARC 0034C, IAB 3/7/12, effective 4/11/12; ARC 0660C, IAB 4/3/13, effective 5/8/13; ARC 2019C, IAB 6/10/15, effective 7/15/15; ARC 2525C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 2986C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 3840C, IAB 6/6/18, effective 7/11/18; ARC 4401C, IAB 4/10/19, effective 5/15/19; ARC 5018C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

761—520.2(321) Definitions. The following definitions apply to the regulations adopted in rule 761—520.1(321):

“*Any requirements which impose any restrictions upon a person*” as used in Iowa Code section 321.449(6) means the requirements in 49 CFR Parts 391 and 395.

“*Driver age qualifications*” as used in Iowa Code section 321.449(3) means the age qualifications in 49 CFR 391.11(b)(1).

“*Driver qualifications*” as used in Iowa Code section 321.449(2) means the driver qualifications in 49 CFR Part 391.

“*Farm customer*” as used in Iowa Code section 321.450(3) means a retail consumer residing on a farm or in a rural area or city with a population of 3000 or less.

“*Hours of service*” as used in Iowa Code section 321.449(2) means the hours of service requirements in 49 CFR Part 395.

“*Record-keeping requirements*” as used in Iowa Code section 321.449(2) means the record-keeping requirements in 49 CFR Part 395.

“*Rules adopted under this section concerning physical and medical qualifications*” as used in Iowa Code sections 321.449(5) and 321.450(2) means the regulations in 49 CFR 391.11(b)(4) and 49 CFR Part 391, Subpart E.

“Rules adopted under this section for a driver of a commercial vehicle” as used in Iowa Code section 321.449(4) means the regulations in 49 CFR Parts 391 and 395.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.449 and 321.450.
[ARC 2019C, IAB 6/10/15, effective 7/15/15]

761—520.3(321) Motor carrier safety regulations exemptions.

520.3(1) The following intrastate vehicle operations are exempt from the motor carrier safety regulations concerning inspection in 49 CFR Part 396.17 as adopted in rule 761—520.1(321):

- a. Implements of husbandry including nurse tanks as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1.
- b. Special mobile equipment (SME) as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1.
- c. Unregistered farm trailers as defined in rule 761—400.1(321), pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.123.

d. Motor vehicles registered for a gross weight of five tons or less when used by retail dealers or their employees to deliver hazardous materials, fertilizers, petroleum products and pesticides to farm customers.

520.3(2) Reserved.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1, 321.123, 321.449 and 321.450.
[ARC 2019C, IAB 6/10/15, effective 7/15/15]

761—520.4(321) Hazardous materials exemptions. These exemptions apply to the regulations adopted in rule 761—520.1(321):

520.4(1) Pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.450(3), “retail dealers of fertilizers, petroleum products, and pesticides and their employees while delivering fertilizers, petroleum products, and pesticides to farm customers within a one-hundred-mile radius of their retail place of business” are exempt from 49 CFR 177.804; and, pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.449(4), they are exempt from 49 CFR Parts 391 and 395. However, pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.449, the retail dealers and their employees under the specified conditions are subject to the regulations in 49 CFR Parts 390, 392, 393, 396 and 397.

520.4(2) Rescinded IAB 3/10/99, effective 4/14/99.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.450.
[ARC 2019C, IAB 6/10/15, effective 7/15/15]

761—520.5(321) Safety fitness.

520.5(1) New motor carrier safety audits. Peace officers in motor vehicle enforcement of the Iowa department of transportation shall perform safety audits of new motor carriers and shall have the authority to enter a motor carrier’s place of business for the purpose of performing these audits. These audits shall be performed in compliance with 49 CFR Part 385 and shall be completed within 18 months from the day the motor carrier commences business.

520.5(2) Motor carrier compliance reviews. Peace officers in motor vehicle enforcement of the Iowa department of transportation shall perform compliance reviews of motor carriers and shall have the authority to enter a motor carrier’s place of business for the purpose of performing these compliance reviews. These compliance reviews shall be performed in compliance with 49 CFR Part 385.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.449 and 321.450.
[ARC 5018C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

761—520.6(321) Out-of-service order. A person shall not operate a commercial vehicle or transport hazardous material in violation of an out-of-service order issued by an Iowa peace officer. An out-of-service order for noncompliance shall be issued when either the vehicle operator is not qualified to operate the vehicle or the vehicle is unsafe to be operated until required repairs are made. The out-of-service order shall be consistent with the North American Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.3, 321.208A, 321.449, and 321.450.

761—520.7(321) Driver’s statement. A “driver” as used in Iowa Code sections 321.449(5) and 321.450(2) shall carry at all times a notarized statement of employment. The statement shall include the following:

1. The driver's name, address and social security number;
2. The name, address and telephone number of the driver's pre-July 29, 1996, employer;
3. A statement, signed by the pre-July 29, 1996, employer or the employer's authorized representative, that the driver was employed to operate a commercial vehicle only in Iowa; and
4. A statement showing the driver's physical or medical condition existed prior to July 29, 1996.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.449 and 321.450.

[ARC 2019C, IAB 6/10/15, effective 7/15/15]

761—520.8(321) Planting and harvesting period. In accordance with the provisions of 49 CFR 395.1(k), the planting and harvesting period pertaining to agricultural operations is January 1 through December 31.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.449 and 321.450.

[ARC 2019C, IAB 6/10/15, effective 7/15/15; ARC 3483C, IAB 12/6/17, effective 12/18/17; ARC 3609C, IAB 1/31/18, effective 3/7/18]

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[Filed ARC 5018C (Notice ARC 4895C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

¹ Effective date of 520.1(1) "a" and "b"; rescission of 520.1(2) "b"; and 520.3 delayed until adjournment of the 1993 Regular Session of the General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held October 14, 1992; delay lifted by the Committee November 10, 1992.

CHAPTER 529
FOR-HIRE INTERSTATE MOTOR CARRIER AUTHORITY
[Prior to 6/3/87, Transportation Department[820]—(07.F)Ch 5]

761—529.1(327B) Motor carrier regulations. The Iowa department of transportation adopts the Code of Federal Regulations, 49 CFR Parts 365-368 and 370-379, dated October 1, 2019, for regulating interstate for-hire carriers.

Copies of this publication are available from the state law library or at www.fmcsa.dot.gov.
[ARC 7901B, IAB 7/1/09, effective 8/5/09; ARC 8837B, IAB 6/16/10, effective 7/21/10; ARC 0136C, IAB 5/30/12, effective 7/4/12; ARC 2986C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 3840C, IAB 6/6/18, effective 7/11/18; ARC 4401C, IAB 4/10/19, effective 5/15/19; ARC 5018C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

761—529.2(327B) Registering interstate authority in Iowa. Registration for interstate exempt and nonexempt authority shall be either mailed to the Office of Vehicle and Motor Carrier Services, Iowa Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 10382, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-0382; delivered in person to 6310 SE Convenience Blvd., Ankeny, Iowa; or sent by facsimile to (515)237-3257.
[ARC 3840C, IAB 6/6/18, effective 7/11/18]

761—529.3(327B) Waiver of rules. In accordance with 761—Chapter 11, the director of transportation may, in response to a petition, waive provisions of this chapter. A waiver shall not be granted unless the director finds that special or emergency circumstances exist.

“Special or emergency circumstances” means one or more of the following:

1. Circumstances where the movement is necessary to cooperate with cities, counties, other state agencies or other states in response to a national or other disaster.
2. Circumstances where the movement is necessary to cooperate with national defense officials.
3. Circumstances where the movement is necessary to cooperate with public or private utilities in order to maintain their public services.
4. Circumstances where the movement is essential to ensure safety and protection of any person or property due to events such as, but not limited to, pollution of natural resources, a potential fire or explosion.
5. Circumstances where weather or transportation problems create an undue hardship for citizens of the state of Iowa.
6. Circumstances where movement involves emergency-type vehicles.
7. Uncommon or extraordinary circumstances where the movement is essential to the existence of an Iowa business and the move may be accomplished without causing undue hazard to the safety of the traveling public or undue damage to private or public property.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 327B.

[Filed 7/15/75]

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[Filed ARC 5018C (Notice ARC 4895C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 607
COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSING

761—607.1(321) Scope. This chapter applies to licensing persons for the operation of commercial motor vehicles. Unless otherwise stated, the provisions of this chapter are in addition to other motor vehicle licensing rules.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 321.

761—607.2(17A) Information.

607.2(1) Information and location. Applications, forms and information about the commercial driver's license (CDL) are available at any driver's license service center. Assistance is also available by mail from the Driver and Identification Services Bureau, Iowa Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 9204, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-9204; in person at 6310 SE Convenience Blvd., Ankeny, Iowa; by telephone at (515)244-8725; by facsimile at (515)239-1837; or on the department's website at www.iowadot.gov.

607.2(2) Manual. A copy of a study manual for the commercial driver's license tests is available upon request at any driver's license service center and on the department's website.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 17A.3.

[ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 3689C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.3(321) Definitions. The definitions in Iowa Code section 321.1 apply to this chapter of rules. In addition, the following definitions are adopted:

“*Air brake system*” means a system that uses air as a medium for transmitting pressure or force from the driver's control to the service brake. “*Air brake system*” shall include any braking system operating fully or partially on the air brake principle.

“*Air over hydraulic brakes*” means any braking system operating partially on the air brake and partially on the hydraulic brake principle.

“*Automatic transmission*” means any transmission other than a manual transmission.

“*CDLIS*” means “commercial driver's license information system” as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1.

“*Commercial driver's license downgrade*” or “*CDL downgrade*” means either:

1. The driver changes the driver's self-certification of type of driving from non-excepted interstate to excepted interstate, non-excepted intrastate, or excepted intrastate driving, or
2. The department removed the CDL privilege from the driver's license.

“*Commercial motor vehicle*” or “*CMV*” as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1 does not include a motor vehicle designed as off-road equipment rather than as a motor truck, such as a forklift, motor grader, scraper, tractor, trencher or similar industrial-type equipment. “*Commercial motor vehicle*” also does not include self-propelled implements of husbandry described in Iowa Code subsection 321.1(32).

“*Controlled substance*” as used in Iowa Code section 321.208 means a substance defined in Iowa Code section 124.101.

“*Hazardous materials*” means any material that has been designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. Section 5103 and is required to be placarded under 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart F, or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 CFR Part 73.

“*Manual transmission*” means a transmission utilizing a driver-operated clutch that is activated by a pedal or lever and a gear-shift mechanism operated either by hand or by foot. All other transmissions, whether semi-automatic or automatic, will be considered automatic.

“*Medical examiner*” means a person who is licensed, certified or registered, in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations, to perform physical examinations. The term includes but is not limited to doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy, physician assistants, advanced registered nurse practitioners, and doctors of chiropractic.

“*Medical examiner's certificate*” means a certificate completed and signed by a medical examiner under the provisions of 49 CFR Section 391.43.

“Medical variance” means a driver has received one of the following from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration that allows the driver to be issued a medical certificate:

1. An exemption letter permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 49 CFR Part 381, Subpart C, or 49 CFR Section 391.62, or 49 CFR Section 391.64.
2. A skill performance evaluation certificate permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 49 CFR Section 391.49.

“Passenger vehicle” means either of the following:

1. A motor vehicle designed to transport 16 or more persons including the operator.
2. A motor vehicle of a size and design to transport 16 or more persons including the operator which is redesigned or modified to transport fewer than 16 persons with disabilities. The size of a redesigned or modified vehicle shall be any such vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 or more pounds.

“School bus” means a commercial motor vehicle used to transport pre-primary, primary, or secondary school students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school-sponsored events unless otherwise provided in Iowa Code section 321.1(69). “School bus” does not include a bus used as a common carrier.

“Self-certification” means a written certification of which category of type of driving an applicant for a commercial driver’s license engages in or intends to engage in, from the following categories:

1. Non-excepted interstate. The person certifies that the person operates or expects to operate in interstate commerce, is both subject to and meets the qualification requirements under 49 CFR Part 391, and is required to obtain a medical examiner’s certificate by 49 CFR Section 391.45.
2. Excepted interstate. The person certifies that the person operates or expects to operate in interstate commerce, but engages exclusively in transportation or operations excepted under 49 CFR Section 390.3(f), 391.2, 391.68 or 398.3 from all or parts of the qualification requirements of 49 CFR Part 391, and is therefore not required to obtain a medical examiner’s certificate by 49 CFR Section 391.45.
3. Non-excepted intrastate. The person certifies that the person operates only in intrastate commerce and is subject to state driver qualification requirements.
4. Excepted intrastate. The person certifies that the person operates only in intrastate commerce, but engages exclusively in transportation or operations excepted from all or parts of the state driver qualification requirements as set forth in Iowa Code section 321.449.

“State,” as used in this chapter and in “another state” in Iowa Code subsection 321.174(2), “former state of residence” in Iowa Code subsection 321.188(5), or “any state” in Iowa Code subsection 321.208(1), means one of the United States or the District of Columbia unless the context means the state of Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1, 321.174, 321.188, 321.191, 321.193, 321.207 and 321.208.

[ARC 7902B, IAB 7/1/09, effective 8/5/09; ARC 9954B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 1/30/12; ARC 0031C, IAB 3/7/12, effective 4/11/12; ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.4 and 607.5 Reserved.

761—607.6(321) Exemptions.

607.6(1) Persons exempt. A person listed in Iowa Code section 321.176A is exempt from commercial driver licensing requirements.

607.6(2) Exempt until April 1, 1992. Rescinded IAB 6/23/93, effective 7/28/93.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1 and 321.176A.

761—607.7(321) Records. The operating record of a person who has been issued a commercial driver’s license or a commercial learner’s permit or a person who has been disqualified from operating

a commercial motor vehicle shall be maintained as provided in the department's "Record Management Manual" adopted in 761—Chapter 4.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 22.11, 321.12 and 321.199.
[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.8 and 607.9 Reserved.

761—607.10(321) Adoption of federal regulations.

607.10(1) *Code of Federal Regulations.* The department's administration of commercial driver's licenses shall be in compliance with the state procedures set forth in 49 CFR Section 383.73, and this chapter shall be construed to that effect. The department adopts the following portions of the Code of Federal Regulations which are referenced throughout this chapter of rules:

- a. 49 CFR Section 391.11 as adopted in 761—Chapter 520.
- b. 49 CFR Section 392.5 as adopted in 761—Chapter 520.
- c. 49 CFR Part 380, Subpart F.
- d. The following portions of 49 CFR Part 383 (October 1, 2019):
 - (1) Section 383.51, Disqualification of drivers.
 - (2) Subpart E—Testing and Licensing Procedures.
 - (3) Subpart G—Required Knowledge and Skills.
 - (4) Subpart H—Tests.

607.10(2) *Copies of regulations.* Copies of the federal regulations may be reviewed at the state law library or through the Internet at www.fmcsa.dot.gov.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.187, 321.188, 321.207, 321.208 and 321.208A.

[ARC 7902B, IAB 7/1/09, effective 8/5/09; ARC 9954B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 1/30/12; ARC 0031C, IAB 3/7/12, effective 4/11/12; ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 2986C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 3840C, IAB 6/6/18, effective 7/11/18; ARC 4401C, IAB 4/10/19, effective 5/15/19; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 5018C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

761—607.11 to 607.14 Reserved.

761—607.15(321) Application. An applicant for a commercial driver's license shall comply with the requirements of Iowa Code sections 321.180(2) "e," 321.182 and 321.188, and 761—Chapter 601, and must provide the proofs of citizenship or lawful permanent residence and state of domicile required by 49 CFR Section 383.71. If the applicant is domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction and applying for a nondomiciled commercial driver's license, the applicant must provide a document required by 49 CFR Section 383.71(f).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.180, 321.182 and 321.188.
[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.16(321) Commercial driver's license (CDL).

607.16(1) *Classes.* The department may issue a commercial driver's license only as a Class A, B or C driver's license. The license class identifies the types of vehicles that may be operated. A commercial driver's license may have endorsements which authorize additional vehicle operations or restrictions which limit vehicle operations.

607.16(2) Validity.

a. A Class A commercial driver's license allows a person to operate a combination of commercial motor vehicles as specified in Iowa Code section 321.189(1) "a." With the required endorsements and subject to the applicable restrictions, a Class A commercial driver's license is valid to operate any vehicle. Before the department administers the skills test for a Class A commercial driver's license to an applicant for the first time, the applicant must comply with the entry-level driver training requirements as provided in Iowa Code section 321.188.

b. A Class B commercial driver's license allows a person to operate a commercial motor vehicle as specified in Iowa Code section 321.189(1) "b." With the required endorsements and subject to the

applicable restrictions, a Class B commercial driver's license is valid to operate any vehicle except a truck-tractor semitrailer combination as a chauffeur (Class D) or a vehicle requiring a Class A commercial driver's license. Before the department administers the skills test for a Class B commercial driver's license to an applicant for the first time, the applicant must comply with the entry-level driver training requirements as provided in Iowa Code section 321.188.

c. A Class C commercial driver's license allows a person to operate a commercial motor vehicle as specified in Iowa Code paragraph 321.189(1) "c." With the required endorsements and subject to the applicable restrictions, a Class C commercial driver's license is valid to operate any vehicle except a truck-tractor semitrailer combination as a chauffeur (Class D) or a vehicle requiring a Class A or Class B commercial driver's license.

d. A commercial driver's license is valid for operating a motorcycle as a commercial motor vehicle only if the license has a motorcycle endorsement and a hazardous material endorsement. A commercial driver's license is valid for operating a motorcycle as a noncommercial motor vehicle only if the license has a motorcycle endorsement.

e. A commercial driver's license valid for eight years shall be issued to a qualified applicant who is at least 18 years of age but not yet 72 years of age. However, the expiration date of the license issued shall not exceed the licensee's 74th birthday.

f. A commercial driver's license valid for two years shall be issued to a qualified applicant 72 years of age or older. A two-year license may also be issued, at the discretion of the department, to an applicant whose license is restricted due to vision or other physical disabilities.

g. A commercial driver's license is valid for 60 days after the expiration date.

h. A person with a commercial driver's license valid for the vehicle operated is not required to obtain a Class D driver's license to operate the vehicle as a chauffeur.

607.16(3) Requirements.

a. The minimum age to obtain a commercial driver's license is set out in 49 CFR, Part 391, Subpart B, except that, for a person operating solely intrastate, the driver age qualifications are set out in Iowa Code section 321.449(3).

b. The applicant shall meet the requirements set forth in rule 761—607.15(321).

607.16(4) Transition from five-year to eight-year licenses. During the period January 1, 2014, to December 31, 2018, the department shall issue qualified applicants otherwise eligible for an eight-year license a five-year, six-year, seven-year, or eight-year license, subject to all applicable limitations for age and ability. The applicable period shall be randomly assigned to the applicant by the department's computerized issuance system based on a distribution formula intended to spread renewal volumes as equally as practical over the eight-year period beginning January 1, 2019, and ending December 31, 2026.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.177, 321.182, 321.188, 321.189, 321.196, and 321.449 and 2013 Iowa Acts, chapter 104, section 2.

[ARC 1714C, IAB 11/12/14, effective 12/17/14; ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.17(321) Endorsements. All endorsements except the hazardous material endorsement continue to be valid without retesting or additional fees when renewing or upgrading a license. The endorsements that authorize additional commercial motor vehicle operations with a commercial driver's license are:

607.17(1) Hazardous material. A hazardous material endorsement (H) is required to transport hazardous materials. The hazardous material endorsement is only valid when the applicant or holder of the endorsement complies with the Transportation Security Administration's security threat assessment standards specified in 49 CFR Sections 383.71(b)(8) and 383.141. Before the department administers the knowledge test for a hazardous material endorsement to an applicant for the first time, the applicant shall comply with the entry-level driver training requirements as provided in Iowa Code section 321.188. To obtain or retain the hazardous material endorsement, the applicant or holder must pass a knowledge test as required under 49 CFR Section 383.121 and pay the endorsement fee. Retesting and

fee payment are also required when an applicant transfers a commercial driver's license from another state unless, as provided in 49 CFR Section 383.73, the transfer applicant provides evidence of passing the knowledge test as required under 49 CFR Section 383.121 within the preceding 24 months. A farmer or a person working for a farmer is not subject to the hazardous material endorsement while operating either a pickup or a special truck within 150 air miles of the farmer's farm to transport supplies to or from the farm.

607.17(2) Passenger vehicle. A passenger vehicle endorsement (P) is required to operate a passenger vehicle as defined in rule 761—607.3(321). Before the department administers the skills test for a passenger vehicle endorsement to an applicant for the first time, the applicant shall comply with the entry-level driver training requirements as provided in Iowa Code section 321.188.

607.17(3) Tank vehicle. A tank vehicle endorsement (N) is required to operate a tank vehicle as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1. A vehicle transporting a tank, regardless of the tank's capacity, which does not otherwise meet the definition of a commercial motor vehicle in Iowa Code section 321.1 is not a tank vehicle.

607.17(4) Double/triple trailer. A double/triple trailer endorsement (T) is required to operate a commercial motor vehicle with two or more towed trailers when the combination of vehicles meets the criteria for a Class A commercial motor vehicle. Operation of a triple trailer combination vehicle is not permitted in Iowa.

607.17(5) Hazardous material and tank. A combined endorsement (X) authorizes both hazardous material and tank vehicle operations.

607.17(6) School bus. A school bus endorsement (S) is required to operate a school bus as defined in rule 761—607.3(321). An applicant for a school bus endorsement must also qualify for a passenger vehicle endorsement. Before the department administers the skills test for a school bus endorsement to an applicant for the first time, the applicant shall comply with the entry-level driver training requirements as provided in Iowa Code section 321.188.

607.17(7) Exceptions for towing operations.

a. A driver who tows a vehicle in an emergency "first move" from the site of a vehicle malfunction or accident on a highway to the nearest appropriate repair facility is not required to have the endorsement(s) applicable to the towed vehicle. In any subsequent move, a driver who tows a vehicle from one repair or disposal facility to another is required to have the endorsement(s) applicable to the towed vehicle with one exception: A tow truck driver is not required to have a passenger endorsement to tow a passenger vehicle.

b. The double/triple trailer endorsement is not required to operate a commercial motor vehicle with two or more towed vehicles that are not trailers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1, 321.176A, 321.188 and 321.189.
[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.18(321) Restrictions. The restrictions that may limit commercial motor vehicle operation with a commercial driver's license are listed in 761—subrule 605.8(3) and are explained below:

607.18(1) Air brake. The air brake restriction (L, no air brake equipped CMV) applies to a licensee who either fails the air brake component of the knowledge test or performs the skills test in a vehicle not equipped with air brakes and prohibits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle equipped with an air brake system until the licensee passes the required air brake tests and pays the fee for upgrading the license. Retesting and fee payment are not required when the license is renewed.

607.18(2) Full air brake. The full air brake restriction (Z, no full air brake equipped CMV) applies to a licensee who performs the skills test in a vehicle equipped with air over hydraulic brakes and prohibits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle equipped with any braking system operating fully on the air brake principle until the licensee passes the required air brake tests and pays the fee for upgrading the license. Retesting and fee payment are not required when the license is renewed.

607.18(3) Manual transmission. The manual transmission restriction (E, no manual transmission equipped CMV) applies to a licensee who performs the skills test in a vehicle equipped with automatic

transmission and prohibits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle equipped with a manual transmission until the licensee passes the required tests and pays the fee for upgrading the license. Retesting and fee payment are not required when the license is renewed.

607.18(4) Tractor-trailer. The tractor-trailer restriction (O, no tractor trailer CMV) applies to a licensee who performs the skills test in a combination vehicle for a Class A commercial driver's license with the power unit and towed unit connected with a pintle hook or other non-fifth wheel connection and prohibits operation of a tractor-trailer combination connected by a fifth wheel that requires a Class A commercial driver's license until the licensee passes the required tests and pays the fee for upgrading the license. Retesting and fee payment are not required when the license is renewed.

607.18(5) Class A passenger vehicle. The Class A passenger vehicle restriction (M, no Class A passenger vehicle) applies to a licensee who applies for a passenger endorsement and performs the skills test in a passenger vehicle that requires a Class B commercial driver's license and prohibits operation of a passenger vehicle that requires a Class A commercial driver's license.

607.18(6) Class A and B passenger vehicle. The Class A and B passenger vehicle restriction (N, no Class A and B passenger vehicle) applies to a licensee who applies for a passenger endorsement and performs the skills test in a passenger vehicle that requires a Class C commercial driver's license and prohibits operation of a passenger vehicle that requires a Class A or Class B commercial driver's license.

607.18(7) Intrastate only. The intrastate only restriction (K, intrastate only) applies to a licensee who self-certifies to non-excepted intrastate or excepted intrastate driving and prohibits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle in interstate commerce.

607.18(8) Medical variance. The medical variance restriction (V, medical variance) applies to a licensee when the department is notified pursuant to 49 CFR Section 383.73(o)(3) that the driver has been issued a medical variance and indicates there is information about a medical variance on the CDLIS driver record.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.189 and 321.191.
[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 4586C, IAB 7/31/19, effective 9/4/19]

761—607.19 Reserved.

761—607.20(321) Commercial learner's permit.

607.20(1) Validity.

a. A commercial learner's permit allows the permit holder to operate a commercial motor vehicle when accompanied as required by Iowa Code section 321.180(2) "d."

b. A commercial learner's permit is valid for one year without retaking the general and endorsement knowledge tests required by Iowa Code section 321.188.

c. A commercial learner's permit is invalid after the expiration date of the underlying commercial or noncommercial driver's license issued to the permit holder or the expiration date of the permit whichever occurs first.

d. The issuance of a commercial learner's permit is a precondition to the initial issuance of a commercial driver's license. The issuance of a commercial learner's permit is also a precondition to the upgrade of a commercial driver's license if the upgrade requires a skills test. If the permit holder is subject to the requirement to complete entry-level driver training as provided in Iowa Code section 321.188, the permit holder shall complete the training after the permit holder obtains the commercial learner's permit, but before the permit holder takes the required skills test. The holder of a commercial learner's permit is not eligible to take a required driving skills test for the first 14 days after the permit holder is issued the permit. The 14-day period includes the day the commercial learner's permit was issued.

EXAMPLE: The commercial learner's permit is issued on September 1. The earliest date the permit holder would be eligible to take the skills test is September 15.

e. A commercial learner's permit is not valid for the operation of a vehicle transporting hazardous materials.

607.20(2) Requirements.

a. An applicant for a commercial learner's permit must hold a valid Class A, B, C, or D driver's license issued in this state that is not an instruction permit, a special instruction permit, a motorized bicycle license or a temporary restricted license; must be at least 18 years of age; and must meet the requirements to obtain a valid commercial driver's license, including the requirements set forth in Iowa Code section 321.188. However, the applicant does not have to complete the driving skills tests required for a commercial driver's license to obtain a commercial learner's permit.

b. The applicant must successfully pass a general knowledge test that meets the federal standards contained in 49 CFR Part 383, Subparts F, G and H, for the commercial motor vehicle the applicant operates or expects to operate, including any endorsement for which the applicant applies.

607.20(3) Endorsements. A commercial learner's permit may include the following endorsements. All other endorsements are prohibited on a commercial learner's permit.

a. An applicant for a passenger endorsement (P) must take and pass the passenger endorsement knowledge test. A commercial learner's permit holder with a passenger endorsement is prohibited from operating a commercial motor vehicle carrying passengers, other than federal/state auditors and inspectors, test examiners, other trainees, and the commercial driver's license holder accompanying the permit holder required by Iowa Code section 321.180(2) "d."

b. An applicant for a school bus endorsement (S) must take and pass the school bus endorsement knowledge test. A commercial learner's permit holder with a school bus endorsement is prohibited from operating a commercial motor vehicle carrying passengers, other than federal/state auditors and inspectors, test examiners, other trainees, and the commercial driver's license holder accompanying the permit holder required by Iowa Code section 321.180(2) "d."

c. An applicant for a tank vehicle endorsement (N) must take and pass the tank vehicle endorsement knowledge test. A commercial learner's permit holder with a tank vehicle endorsement may only operate an empty tank vehicle and is prohibited from operating any tank vehicle that previously contained hazardous materials that has not been purged of any residue.

607.20(4) Restrictions. A commercial learner's permit may include the air brake (L), medical variance (V), Class A passenger vehicle (M), Class A and B passenger vehicle (N) and intrastate only (K) restrictions described in rule 761—607.18(321). In addition, a commercial learner's permit may include the following restrictions that are specific to the commercial learner's permit:

a. *Passenger.* The passenger restriction (P, no passengers in CMV bus) applies to a permit holder who has a commercial learner's permit with a passenger or school bus endorsement and prohibits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle carrying passengers, other than federal/state auditors and inspectors, test examiners, other trainees, and the commercial driver's license holder accompanying the permit holder required by Iowa Code section 321.180(2) "d."

b. *Cargo.* The cargo restriction (X, no cargo in CMV tank vehicle) applies to a permit holder who has a commercial learner's permit with a tank vehicle endorsement and prohibits the operation of any tank vehicle containing cargo or any tank vehicle that previously contained hazardous materials that has not been purged of any residue.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.180, 321.186 and 321.188.
[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 3689C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.21 to 607.24 Reserved.

761—607.25(321) Examination for a commercial driver's license. In addition to the requirements of 761—Chapter 604, an applicant for a commercial driver's license shall pass the knowledge and skills tests as required in 49 CFR Part 383, Subparts G and H.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.186.

761—607.26(321) Vision screening. An applicant for a commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit must pass a vision screening test administered by the department. The vision standards are given in 761—604.11(321).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.186 and 321.186A.
[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16]

761—607.27(321) Knowledge tests.

607.27(1) General knowledge test. The general knowledge test for a commercial driver's license is a written test of topics such as vehicle inspection, operation, safety and control in accordance with 49 CFR Section 383.111.

607.27(2) Additional tests. In addition to the general knowledge test for a commercial driver's license, an additional knowledge test is required for each of the following:

- a. Class A license for combination vehicle operation as required in 49 CFR Section 383.111.
- b. Hazardous material endorsement as required in 49 CFR Section 383.121. The knowledge test for a hazardous material endorsement shall not be administered orally or in a language other than English.
- c. Passenger vehicle endorsement as required in 49 CFR Section 383.117.
- d. Tank vehicle endorsement as required in 49 CFR Section 383.119.
- e. Double/triple trailer endorsement as required in 49 CFR Section 383.115.
- f. School bus endorsement as required in 49 CFR Section 383.123. The applicant must also qualify for a passenger vehicle endorsement.
- g. Removal of the air brake restriction as required in 49 CFR Section 383.111.

607.27(3) Test methods. All knowledge tests shall be administered in compliance with 49 CFR Section 383.133(b). All tests other than the hazardous material endorsement test may be administered in written form, verbally, or in automated format and can be administered in a foreign language, provided no interpreter is used in administering the test. A verbal test shall be offered only at specified locations. Information about the locations is available at any driver's license service center.

607.27(4) Waiver. A waiver of any knowledge test is permitted only as provided in Iowa Code section 321.188(5) and this chapter. The burden of proof of having passed the hazardous material endorsement test within the preceding 24 months rests with the applicant.

607.27(5) Military waiver. The department may waive the requirement that an applicant pass a required knowledge test for an applicant who is a current or former military service member as defined in 49 CFR Section 383.5. An applicant for a waiver of the knowledge test under this subrule shall certify and provide evidence, as required by the department, that the following apply:

- a. The applicant is regularly employed or was regularly employed within the past year in a military position specifically designated in 49 CFR Section 383.77.
- b. The applicant is or was operating a vehicle representative of the commercial motor vehicle the applicant operates or expects to operate immediately preceding honorable separation from military service as evidenced by the applicant's certificate of release or discharge from active duty, commonly referred to as a DD form 214.
- c. The applicant has not had more than one driver's license, other than a military license.
- d. The applicant has not had any driver's license suspended, revoked, or canceled.
- e. The applicant has not been convicted of an offense committed while operating any type of motor vehicle that is listed as a disqualifying offense in 49 CFR Section 383.51(b).
- f. The applicant has not had more than one conviction for an offense committed while operating any type of motor vehicle that is listed as a serious traffic violation in 49 CFR Section 383.51(c).
- g. The applicant has not had a conviction for violation of a military, state, or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than a parking violation, arising in connection with any traffic accident, and has no record of an accident in which the applicant was at fault.

607.27(6) Requirement. An applicant must pass the applicable knowledge test(s) before taking the skills test. Passing scores for a knowledge test shall meet the standards contained in 49 CFR Section 383.135(a).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.186 and 321.188.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.28(321) Skills test.

607.28(1) Content. The skills test for a commercial driver's license is a three-part test as required in 49 CFR Part 383, Subparts E, G and H.

607.28(2) Test methods. All skills tests shall be administered in compliance with 49 CFR Section 383.133(c). Interpreters are prohibited during the administration of skills tests. Applicants must be able to understand and respond to verbal commands and instructions in English by a skills test examiner. Neither the applicant nor the examiner may communicate in a language other than English during the skills test.

607.28(3) Order. The skills test must be administered and successfully completed in the following order: pre-trip inspection, basic vehicle control skills, on-road skills. If an applicant fails one segment of the skills test, the applicant cannot continue to the next segment of the test, and scores for the passed segments of the test are only valid during initial issuance of the commercial learner's permit.

607.28(4) Vehicle. The applicant shall provide a representative vehicle for the skills test. "Representative vehicle" means a commercial motor vehicle that meets the statutory description for the class of license applied for.

a. To obtain a passenger vehicle endorsement applicable to a specific vehicle class, the applicant must take the skills test in a passenger vehicle, as defined in rule 761—607.3(321), satisfying the requirements of that class, as required in 49 CFR Section 383.117.

b. To obtain a school bus endorsement, the applicant must qualify for a passenger vehicle endorsement and take the skills test in a school bus, as defined in rule 761—607.3(321), in the same vehicle class as the applicant will drive, as required in 49 CFR Section 383.123.

c. To obtain a tank endorsement, the applicant must take the skills test in a representative vehicle for the class of license applied for, but the representative vehicle is not required to be a tank vehicle.

d. To remove an air brake or full air brake restriction, the applicant must take the skills test in a vehicle equipped with an air brake system, as defined in rule 761—607.3(321) and as required in 49 CFR Section 383.113.

e. To remove a manual transmission restriction, the applicant must take the on-road segment of the skills test in a vehicle equipped with a manual transmission, as defined in rule 761—607.3(321).

607.28(5) Skills test scoring. Passing scores for a skills test shall meet the standards contained in 49 CFR Section 383.135(b).

607.28(6) Military waiver. The department may waive the requirement that an applicant pass a required skills test for an applicant who is on active duty in the military service or who has separated from such service in the past year, provided the applicant meets the requirements of Iowa Code subsection 321.188(6).

607.28(7) Locations. The skills test for a commercial driver's license shall be given only at specified locations where adequate testing facilities are available. An applicant may contact any driver's license service center for the location of the nearest skills testing center. A skills test by appointment shall be offered only at specified regional test sites.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.186 and 321.188.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 3689C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.29(321) Waiver of skills test. Rescinded IAB 6/23/93, effective 7/28/93.

761—607.30(321) Third-party testing.

607.30(1) Purpose and definitions. The skills test required by rule 761—607.28(321) may be administered by third-party testers and third-party skills test examiners approved and certified by the department. For the purpose of administering third-party skills testing and this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

“Community college” means an Iowa community college established under Iowa Code chapter 260C.

“Iowa-based motor carrier” means a motor carrier or its subsidiary that has its principal place of business in the state of Iowa and operates a permanent commercial driver training facility in the state of Iowa.

“Iowa nonprofit corporation” means a nonprofit corporation that serves as a trade association for Iowa-based motor carriers.

“Motor carrier” means the same as defined in 49 CFR Section 390.5.

“Permanent commercial driver training facility” means a facility dedicated to a program of commercial driving instruction that is offered to employees or potential employees of the motor carrier as incident to the motor carrier’s commercial operations, that requires at least 40 hours of instruction, and that includes fixed and permanent structures and facilities for the off-road portions of commercial driving instruction, including classroom, pretrip inspection, and basic vehicle control skills. A permanent commercial driver training facility must include a fixed and paved or otherwise hard-surfaced area for basic vehicle control skills testing that is permanently marked and capable of inspection and measurement by the department.

“Skills test” means the skills test required by rule 761—607.28(321).

“Subsidiary” means a company that is partly or wholly owned by a motor carrier that holds a controlling interest in the subsidiary company.

“Third-party skills test examiner” means the same as defined in 49 CFR Section 383.5.

“Third-party tester” means the same as defined in 49 CFR Section 383.5.

607.30(2) Certification of third-party testers.

a. The department may certify as a third-party tester a community college, Iowa-based motor carrier or Iowa nonprofit corporation to administer skills tests. A community college, Iowa-based motor carrier or Iowa nonprofit corporation that seeks certification as a third-party tester shall contact the driver and identification services bureau and schedule a review of the proposed testing program, which shall include the proposed testing courses and facilities, information sufficient to identify all proposed third-party skills test examiners, and any other information necessary to demonstrate compliance with 49 CFR Section 383.75.

b. No community college, Iowa-based motor carrier or Iowa nonprofit corporation shall be certified to conduct third-party testing unless and until the community college, Iowa-based motor carrier or Iowa nonprofit corporation enters an agreement with the department that meets the requirements of 49 CFR Section 383.75 and demonstrates sufficient ability to conduct skills tests in a manner that consistently meets the requirements of 49 CFR Section 383.75.

c. The department shall issue a certified third-party tester a certificate of authority that identifies the classes and types of vehicles for which skills tests may be administered. The certificate shall be valid for the duration of the agreement executed pursuant to paragraph 607.30(2) “b,” unless revoked by the department for engaging in fraudulent activities related to conducting skills tests or failing to comply with the requirements, qualifications, and standards of this chapter, the agreement, or 49 CFR Section 383.75.

607.30(3) Certification of third-party skills test examiners.

a. A certified third-party tester shall not employ or otherwise use as a third-party skills test examiner a person who has not been approved and certified by the department to administer skills tests. Each certified third-party tester shall submit for approval the names of all proposed third-party skills test examiners to the department. The department shall not approve as a third-party skills test examiner a person who does not meet the requirements, qualifications and standards of 49 CFR Sections 383.75 and 384.228, including but not limited to all required training and examination and a nationwide criminal

background check. The criteria for passing the nationwide criminal background check shall include no felony convictions within the last ten years and no convictions involving fraudulent activities.

b. The department shall issue a certificate of authority for each person certified as a third-party skills test examiner that identifies the certified third-party tester for which the person will administer skills tests and the classes and types of vehicles for which the person may administer skills tests. The certificate shall be valid for a period of four years from the date of issuance of the certificate.

c. The department shall revoke the certificate if the person holding the certificate does not administer skills tests to at least ten different applicants per calendar year; does not successfully complete the refresher training required by 49 CFR Section 384.228 every four years; is involved in fraudulent activities related to conducting skills tests; or otherwise fails to comply with and meet the requirements, qualifications and standards of this chapter or 49 CFR Sections 383.75 and 384.228. Notwithstanding anything in this paragraph to the contrary, as provided in 49 CFR Section 383.75, if the person does not administer skills tests to at least ten different applicants per calendar year, the certificate will not be revoked for that reason if the person provides proof of completion of the examiner refresher training in 49 CFR Section 384.228 to the department or successfully completes one skills test under the observation of a department examiner.

d. A third-party skills test examiner who is also a skills instructor shall not administer a skills test to an applicant who received skills training from that third-party skills test examiner.

e. A third-party skills test examiner may only administer CDL skills tests for the examiner's primary employer, unless authorized by the department to administer CDL skills tests for another county or third-party tester.

607.30(4) Bond. As a condition of certification, an Iowa-based motor carrier or Iowa nonprofit corporation must maintain a bond in the amount of \$50,000 to pay for the retesting of drivers in the event that the third-party tester or one or more of its third-party skills test examiners are involved in fraudulent activities related to conducting skills tests of applicants for a commercial driver's license.

607.30(5) Limitation applicable to Iowa-based motor carriers. An Iowa-based motor carrier certified as a third-party tester may only administer the skills test to persons who are enrolled in the Iowa-based motor carrier's commercial driving instruction program and shall not administer skills tests to persons who are not enrolled in that program.

607.30(6) Training and refresher training for third-party skills test examiners. All training and refresher training required under this rule shall be provided by the department, in form and content that meet the recommendations of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators' International Third-Party Examiner/Tester Certification Program.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.187.
[ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.31(321) Test results.

607.31(1) Period of validity. Passing knowledge and skills test results shall remain valid for a period of one year.

607.31(2) Retesting. Subject to rule 761—607.28(321), an applicant shall be required to repeat only the knowledge test(s) or part(s) of the skills test that the applicant failed. An applicant who fails a test shall not be permitted to repeat that test the same day. An applicant may be required to repeat a test if the department determines the test was improperly administered.

607.31(3) Skills test results from other states. As required by 49 CFR Section 383.79, the department shall accept the valid results of a skills test administered to an applicant who is domiciled in the state of Iowa and that was administered by another state, in accordance with 49 CFR Part 383, Subparts F, G and H, in fulfillment of the applicant's testing requirements under 49 CFR Section 383.71 and the state's test administration requirements under 49 CFR Section 383.73. The results must be transmitted directly from the testing state to the department as required by 49 CFR Section 383.79.

607.31(4) Skills test results from certified third-party testers. A third-party skills tester certified under rule 761—607.30(321) shall transmit the skills test results of tests administered by the third-party tester through secure electronic means determined by the department. The department may retest any

person who has passed a skills test administered by a certified third-party tester if it appears to the department that the skills test administered by the third-party tester was administered fraudulently or improperly, and as needed to meet the third-party skills test examiner oversight requirements of 49 CFR Section 383.75(a)(5).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.180, 321.186, 321.187 and 321.188.
[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16;
ARC 3689C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.32(321) Knowledge and skills testing of nondomiciled military personnel.

607.32(1) *Role of state of duty station.* The department may accept an application for a CLP or CDL, including an application for waiver of the knowledge test as provided in subrule 607.27(5), if the applicant is an active duty military service member stationed, but not domiciled, in Iowa, and the department has an agreement to accept such applications with the applicant's state of domicile as provided in 49 CFR Section 383.79.

a. The applicant shall certify and provide evidence that the following apply:

(1) The applicant is regularly employed or was regularly employed within the past year in a military position requiring operation of a commercial motor vehicle.

(2) The applicant has a valid driver's license from the applicant's state of domicile.

(3) The applicant has a valid active duty military identification card.

(4) The applicant has a current copy of either the applicant's military leave and earnings statement or the applicant's orders.

b. If the applicant meets the requirements of paragraph 607.32(1) "a" and the department has an agreement with the applicant's state of domicile as provided in this subrule, the department may do either of the following:

(1) Administer the knowledge and skills tests to the applicant as appropriate in accordance with 49 CFR Part 383, Subparts F, G, and H, if the state of domicile requires those tests; or

(2) Waive the knowledge and skills tests in accordance with 49 CFR Section 383.77 and this chapter if the state of domicile also permits waiver of the knowledge and skills test.

c. The department may destroy the applicant's driver's license on behalf of the state of domicile unless the state of domicile requires the driver's license to be surrendered to the state of domicile's driver's licensing agency.

607.32(2) *Electronic transmission of application and test results.* The department shall transmit to the state of domicile the applicant's application, any supporting documents and the results of any skills or knowledge tests administered as provided under this rule.

607.32(3) *Role of state of domicile.* If the department has an agreement with the applicant's state of duty station, upon completion of the applicant's application pursuant to 49 CFR Section 383.71 and any testing administered by the applicant's state of duty station pursuant to 49 CFR Sections 383.71 and 383.73, the department may do all of the following:

a. Accept the completed application, any supporting documents, and the results of the knowledge and skills tests administered by the applicant's state of duty station.

b. Issue the applicant a CLP or CDL.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.180, 321.186, 321.187, and 321.188 and 49 CFR Part 383.

[ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.33 and 607.34 Reserved.

761—607.35(321) Issuance of commercial driver's license and commercial learner's permit. A commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit issued by the department shall include the information and markings required by Iowa Code section 321.189(2) "b."

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.189.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.36(321) Conversion to commercial driver's license. Rescinded IAB 6/23/93, effective 7/28/93.

761—607.37(321) Commercial driver's license renewal. The department shall administer commercial driver's license renewals as required by 49 CFR Section 383.73.

607.37(1) Licensee requirements. To renew a commercial driver's license, the licensee shall apply at a driver's license service center and complete the following requirements:

a. The licensee shall make a written self-certification of type of driving as required by rule 761—607.50(321) and provide a current medical examiner's certificate if required.

b. If the licensee has and wishes to retain a hazardous material endorsement, the licensee shall pass the test required in 49 CFR Section 383.121 and comply with the Transportation Security Administration security threat assessment standards specified in 49 CFR Sections 383.71(b)(8) and 383.141 for such endorsement. A lawful permanent resident of the United States must also provide the licensee's U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services alien registration number.

c. The licensee shall provide proof of citizenship or lawful permanent residency and state of domicile as required by rule 761—607.15(321) and 49 CFR 383.73(d)(7). Proof of citizenship or lawful permanent residency is not required if the licensee provided such proof at initial issuance or a previous renewal or upgrade of the license and the department has a notation on the licensee's record confirming that the required proof of legal citizenship or legal presence check was made and the date on which it was made.

d. If the licensee is domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction and renewing a non-domiciled commercial driver's license, the licensee must provide a document required by 49 CFR 383.71(f) at each renewal.

607.37(2) Early renewal. A valid commercial driver's license may be renewed 90 days before the expiration date. If this is impractical, the department for good cause may renew a license earlier, not to exceed 364 days prior to the expiration date. The department may allow renewal earlier than 364 days prior to the expiration date for active military personnel being deployed due to actual or potential military conflict.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.186, 321.188 and 321.196.
[ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.38(321) Transfers from another state. Upon initial application for an Iowa license, an Iowa resident who has a valid commercial driver's license from a former state of residence is not required to retest except as specified in Iowa Code subsection 321.188(5) but is required to pay the applicable endorsement and restriction removal fees.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.188 and 321.191.

761—607.39(321) Disqualification.

607.39(1) Date. A disqualifying act, action or offense under Iowa Code section 321.208, that occurred before July 1, 1990, shall not be grounds for disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle.

607.39(2) Notice. A 30-day advance notice of disqualification shall be served by the department in accordance with rule 761—615.37(321). Pursuant to Iowa Code subsection 321.208(12), a peace officer on behalf of the department may serve the notice of disqualification immediately.

607.39(3) Hearing and appeal process. A person who has received a notice of disqualification may contest the disqualification in accordance with 761—615.38(17A,321).

607.39(4) Reduction of lifetime disqualification.

a. As permitted by 49 CFR Section 383.51, a person subject to lifetime disqualification of the person's commercial driving privileges may apply to the department for reinstatement. The approval is subject to the discretion of the department and subject to the following requirements:

(1) The request may not be made prior to ten years from the effective date of the lifetime disqualification.

(2) The person must submit the request in a manner prescribed by the department.

(3) If the driving record contains alcohol-related or drug-related offenses that resulted in the lifetime disqualification, the person must have completed an alcohol or drug evaluation and have completed any recommended treatment which meets or exceeds the minimum standards approved by the Iowa department of public health. Evidence of a completed evaluation and treatment must be on file with the department or submitted with the application for reinstatement.

(4) Within the ten years preceding the request, the person must not have any of the following moving violation convictions:

1. A drug or alcohol offense.
2. Leaving the scene of an accident.
3. A felony involving the use of any motor vehicle.
4. Any moving violation while operating a commercial motor vehicle.

(5) The department may request, and the person shall provide, any additional information or documentation necessary to determine the person's eligibility for reinstatement or general fitness for licensure.

b. If the department finds the person is eligible for reinstatement under this subrule, the person shall do all of the following prior to reinstatement:

- (1) Pay all outstanding reinstatement fees.
- (2) Meet all outstanding reinstatement requirements.
- (3) Pass the required knowledge, vision, and skills tests as specified in Iowa Code section 321.188.
- (4) Complete any other courses or requirements as required by the director.

c. As provided in 49 CFR Section 383.51(a)(6), a person who has previously had the person's commercial driving privileges reinstated pursuant to this subrule shall not be eligible to apply for reinstatement following conviction of a subsequent disqualifying offense.

d. If the department determines the person is not eligible for reinstatement as provided in this subrule, the department shall send notice by first-class mail to the person's mailing address as shown on departmental records that the lifetime disqualification remains in effect.

607.39(5) Fraud related to testing and issuance.

a. As required by 49 CFR Section 383.73(k) and Iowa Code section 321.201(2) "b," the department shall disqualify the commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit of a person convicted or suspected of fraud related to the testing for or issuance of a commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit.

b. Upon receipt of a person's conviction of fraud related to the issuance of the commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit, the department shall disqualify the person's commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit for one year.

c. Upon receipt of credible evidence that a person is suspected of committing fraud relating to the issuance of a commercial driver's license or a commercial learner's permit, the department shall notify the person of the requirement to retake the applicable knowledge or skills test. Within 30 days of receiving notice from the department, the person is required to contact the department to retake the knowledge or skills test. If the person fails to contact the department within 30 days after the notice, or the person fails the knowledge or skills test, or does not take the test, the department shall disqualify the person's commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit.

d. Once a person's commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit has been disqualified, the person must reapply following the usual procedures as provided in Iowa Code section 321.188 and this chapter.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A and section 321.208.
[ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.40(321) Sanctions. When a person's motor vehicle license is denied, canceled, suspended, revoked or barred, the person is also disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.208.

761—607.41 to 607.44 Reserved.

761—607.45(321) Reinstatement. To reinstate a commercial driver's license after completion of a period of disqualification, a person shall appear at a driver's license service center. The person must also meet the vision standards for licensing, pass the applicable knowledge test(s) and the skills test, and pay the required reinstatement fee and the fees for a new license.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.191 and 321.208.
[ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.46 to 607.48 Reserved.

761—607.49(321) Restricted commercial driver's license.

607.49(1) Scope. This rule pertains to the issuance of restricted commercial driver's licenses to suppliers or employees of suppliers of agricultural inputs. Issuance is permitted by 49 CFR 383.3(f). A restricted commercial driver's license shall meet all requirements of a regular commercial driver's license, as set out in Iowa Code chapter 321 and this chapter of rules, except as specified in this rule.

607.49(2) Agricultural inputs. The term "agricultural inputs" means suppliers or applicators of agricultural chemicals, fertilizer, seed or animal feeds.

607.49(3) Validity.

a. A restricted commercial driver's license allows the licensee to drive a commercial motor vehicle for agricultural input purposes. The license is valid to:

(1) Operate Group B and Group C commercial motor vehicles including tank vehicles and vehicles equipped with air brakes, except passenger vehicles.

(2) Transport the hazardous materials listed in paragraph 607.49(3) "b."

(3) Operate only during the current, validated seasonal period.

(4) Operate between the employer's place of business and the farm currently being served, not to exceed 150 miles.

b. A restricted commercial driver's license is not valid for transporting hazardous materials requiring placarding, except as follows:

(1) Liquid fertilizers such as anhydrous ammonia may be transported in vehicles or implements of husbandry with total capacities of 3,000 gallons or less.

(2) Solid fertilizers such as ammonium nitrate may be transported provided they are not mixed with any organic substance.

(3) A hazardous material endorsement is not needed to transport the products listed in the preceding subparagraphs.

c. When not driving for agricultural input purposes, the license is valid for operating a noncommercial motor vehicle that may be legally operated under the noncommercial license held by the licensee.

607.49(4) Requirements.

a. The applicant must have two years of previous driving experience. This means that the applicant must have held a license that permits unaccompanied driving for at least two years. This does not include a motorized bicycle license, a minor's school license or a minor's restricted license.

b. The applicant must have a good driving record for the most recent two-year period, as defined in subrule 607.49(5).

c. An applicant who currently holds an unrestricted commercial driver's license is not eligible for issuance of a restricted commercial driver's license.

607.49(5) Good driving record. A "good driving record" means a driving record showing:

a. No multiple licenses.

b. No driver's license suspensions, revocations, disqualifications, denials, bars, or cancellations of any kind.

c. No convictions in any type of motor vehicle for:

(1) Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

(2) Leaving the scene of an accident.

(3) Committing any felony involving a motor vehicle.

- (4) Speeding 15 miles per hour or more over the posted speed limit.
- (5) Reckless driving, drag racing, or eluding or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer.
- (6) Improper or erratic lane changes.
- (7) Following too closely.
- (8) A moving violation that contributed to a motor vehicle accident.
- (9) A violation deemed serious under rule 761—615.17(321).
 - d. No record of contributive accidents, as defined in rule 761—615.1(321).

607.49(6) Issuance.

a. The knowledge and skills tests described in rules 761—607.27(321) and 761—607.28(321) are waived.

b. A restricted commercial driver's license shall be coded with restriction "W" on the face of the driver's license, with the restriction explained in text on the back of the driver's license. In addition, the license shall be issued with a restriction stating the license's period of validity.

c. The expiration date for a restricted commercial driver's license that is converted to this license from another Iowa license shall carry the same expiration date as the previous license.

d. A restricted commercial driver's license may be renewed for the period of time specified in Iowa Code section 321.196. The licensee's good driving record shall be confirmed at the time of renewal.

e. The fee for a restricted commercial driver's license shall be as specified in Iowa Code section 321.191.

f. On or after January 1, 2017, a licensee may have up to three individual periods of validity for a restricted commercial driver's license, provided the cumulative period of validity for all individual periods does not exceed 180 days in any calendar year. An individual period of validity may be 60, 90, or 180 consecutive days, at the election of the licensee. A licensee may add 30 days to an individual period of validity by applying for an extension, subject to the 180-day cumulative maximum period of validity. A request for extension must be made no later than the date of expiration of the individual period of validity for which an extension is requested; a request for extension made after that date shall be treated as a request for a new individual period of validity. An extension shall be calculated from the date of expiration of the individual period of validity for which an extension is requested. Any period of validity authorized previously by another state's license shall be considered a part of the 180-day cumulative maximum period of validity.

g. A restricted commercial driver's license must be validated for commercial motor vehicle operation for each individual period of validity. This means that the applicant/licensee must have the person's good driving record confirmed at each application for an individual period of validity. Upon confirmation, the department shall issue a replacement license with a restriction validating the license for that individual period of validity, provided the person is otherwise eligible for the license. The fee for a replacement license shall be as specified in Iowa Code section 321.195.

h. The same process must be repeated for each individual period of validity within a calendar year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.176B.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.50(321) Self-certification of type of driving and submission of medical examiner's certificate.

607.50(1) Applicants for commercial learner's permit, restricted CDL, or new, transferred, renewed or upgraded CDL.

a. A person shall provide to the department a self-certification of type of driving if the person is applying for:

- (1) A commercial learner's permit,
- (2) An initial commercial driver's license,
- (3) A transfer of a commercial driver's license from a prior state of domicile to the state of Iowa,
- (4) Renewal of a commercial driver's license,

(5) A license upgrade for a commercial driver's license or an endorsement authorizing the operation of a commercial motor vehicle not covered by the current commercial driver's license, or

(6) A restricted commercial driver's license.

b. The self-certification shall be on a form or in a format, which may be electronic, as provided by the department.

607.50(2) *Submission of medical examiner's certificate by persons certifying to non-excepted interstate driving.* Every person who self-certifies to non-excepted interstate driving must give the department a copy of the person's current medical examiner's certificate. A person who fails to provide a required medical examiner's certificate shall not be allowed to proceed with an initial issuance, transfer, renewal, or upgrade of a license until the person gives the department a medical examiner's certificate that complies with the requirements of this subrule, or changes the person's self-certification of type of driving to a type other than non-excepted interstate driving. For persons submitting a current medical examiner's certificate, the department shall post a medical certification status of "certified" on the person's CDLIS driver's record. A person who self-certifies to a type of driving other than non-excepted interstate shall have no medical certification status on the CDLIS driver's record.

607.50(3) *Maintaining certified status.* To maintain a medical certification status of "certified," a person who self-certifies to non-excepted interstate driving must give the department a copy of each subsequently issued medical examiner's certificate valid for the person. The copy must be given to the department at least ten days before the previous medical examiner's certificate expires.

607.50(4) *CDL downgrade.* If the medical examiner's certificate or medical variance for a person self-certifying to non-excepted interstate driving expires or if the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration notifies the department that the person's medical variance was removed or rescinded, the department shall post a medical certification status of "not certified" to the person's CDLIS driver's record and shall initiate a downgrade of the person's commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit. The medical examiner's certificate of a person who fails to maintain a medical certification status of "certified" as required by subrule 607.50(3) shall be deemed to be expired on the date of expiration of the last medical examiner's certificate filed for the person as shown by the person's CDLIS driver's record. The downgrade will be initiated and completed as follows:

a. The department shall give the person written notice that the person's medical certification status is "not certified" and that the commercial motor vehicle privileges will be removed from the person's commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit 60 days after the date the medical examiner's certificate or medical variance expired or the medical variance was removed or rescinded unless the person submits to the department a current medical certificate or medical variance or self-certifies to a type of driving other than non-excepted interstate.

b. If the person submits a current medical examiner's certificate or medical variance before the end of the 60-day period, the department shall post a medical certification status of "certified" on the person's CDLIS driver's record and shall terminate the downgrade of the person's commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit.

c. If the person self-certifies to a type of driving other than non-excepted interstate before the end of the 60-day period, the department shall not remove the commercial motor vehicle privileges from the person's commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit, and the person will have no medical certification status on the person's CDLIS driver's record.

d. If the person fails to take the action in either paragraph 607.50(4) "b" or "c" before the end of the 60-day period, the department shall remove the commercial motor vehicle privileges from the person's commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit and shall leave the person's medical certification status as "not certified" on the person's CDLIS driver's record.

607.50(5) *Establishment or reestablishment of "certified" status.* A person who has no medical certification status or whose medical certification status has been posted as "not certified" on the person's CDLIS driver's record may establish or reestablish the status as "certified" by submitting a current medical examiner's certificate or medical variance to the department. A person who has failed to self-certify to a type of driving or has self-certified to a type of driving other than non-excepted interstate must also make a self-certification of type of driving to non-excepted interstate driving. The

department shall then post a medical certification status of “certified” on the person’s CDLIS driver’s record.

607.50(6) Reestablishment of the CDL privilege. A person whose commercial motor vehicle privileges have been removed from the person’s commercial driver’s license or commercial learner’s permit under the provisions of paragraph 607.50(4) “d” may reestablish the commercial motor vehicle privileges by either of the following methods:

a. Submitting a current medical examiner’s certificate or medical variance to the department. A person who has failed to self-certify to a type of driving must also make an initial self-certification of type of driving to non-excepted interstate driving. The department shall then post a medical certification status of “certified” on the person’s CDLIS driver’s record and reestablish the commercial motor vehicle privileges, provided that the person otherwise remains eligible for a commercial driver’s license or commercial learner’s permit.

b. Self-certifying to a type of driving other than non-excepted interstate. The department shall then reestablish the commercial motor vehicle privileges, provided that the person otherwise remains eligible for a commercial driver’s license or commercial learner’s permit; the person will have no medical certification status on the driver’s CDLIS driver’s record.

607.50(7) Change of type of driving. A person may change the person’s self-certification of type of driving at any time. As required by subrule 607.50(2), a person certifying to non-excepted interstate driving must give the department a copy of the person’s current medical examiner’s certificate prepared by a medical examiner.

607.50(8) Record keeping. The department shall comply with the medical record-keeping requirements set forth in 49 CFR Section 383.73.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.182, 321.188 and 321.207.
[ARC 9954B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 1/30/12; ARC 0031C, IAB 3/7/12, effective 4/11/12; ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16; ARC 4986C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

761—607.51(321) Determination of gross vehicle weight rating.

607.51(1) Actual weight prohibited. In determining whether the vehicle is a representative vehicle for the skills test and the group of commercial driver’s license for which the applicant is applying, the vehicle’s gross weight rating or gross combination weight rating must be used, not the vehicle’s actual gross weight or gross combination weight. For purposes of this rule, “gross weight rating” and “gross combination weight rating” mean as defined in 49 CFR Section 383.5.

607.51(2) Vehicle without legible manufacturer’s certification label. To complete a skills test using a vehicle that has no legible manufacturer’s certification label, whether a power unit or towed vehicle, the applicant must provide documentation of the vehicle’s gross vehicle weight rating, such as a manufacturer’s certificate of origin, a title, or the vehicle identification number information for the vehicle. In the absence of such documentation, the vehicle may not be used, either alone or in combination.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.1.
[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

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[Filed ARC 5018C (Notice ARC 4895C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 615 SANCTIONS

[Prior to 6/3/87, Transportation Department[820]—(07,C) Ch 6]

761—615.1(321) Definitions. The definitions in 761—600.1(321) apply to this chapter. In addition:

“*Accident free*” as used in Iowa Code section 321.180B means the driver has not been involved in a contributive accident. “Involvement in a motor vehicle accident” as used in Iowa Code section 321.180B means involvement in a contributive accident.

“*Contributive accident*” or “*contributed to an accident*” means the driver was involved in an accident for which there is evidence in departmental records that the driver performed an act which resulted in or contributed to the accident or failed to perform an act which would have avoided or contributed to the avoidance of the accident.

“*Deny*” or “*denial*” means a rejection of an application for a license or a refusal to issue, renew or reinstate a license.

“*Moving violation*,” unless otherwise provided in this chapter, means any violation of motor vehicle laws except:

1. Violations of equipment standards to be maintained for motor vehicles.
2. Parking violations as defined in Iowa Code section 321.210.
3. Child restraint and safety belt and harness violations under Iowa Code sections 321.445 and 321.446.
4. Violations of registration, weight and dimension laws.
5. Operating with an expired license.
6. Failure to appear.
7. Disturbing the peace with a motor vehicle.
8. Violations of Iowa Code section 321.20B for failure to provide proof of financial liability coverage.

“*Sanction*” means a license denial, cancellation, suspension, revocation, bar or disqualification.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1, 321.178, 321.180A, 321.189, 321.194, 321.210, 321.215, 321.445, 321.446 and 321.555.

[ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.2(321) Scope. This chapter of rules applies to any license, as defined in 761—600.1(321). However:

615.2(1) Rules specifically addressing denial, cancellation or disqualification of a commercial driver’s license are found in 761—Chapter 607, “Commercial Driver Licensing.”

615.2(2) Rules implementing Iowa Code chapter 321J are found in 761—Chapter 620, “OWI and Implied Consent.”

615.2(3) Rules implementing Iowa Code chapter 321A are found in 761—Chapter 640, “Financial Responsibility.”

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 321, 321A and 321J.

761—615.3(17A) Information and address. Applications, forms and information concerning license sanctions are available at any driver’s license service center. Assistance is also available by mail from Driver and Identification Services, Iowa Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 9204, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-9204; in person at 6310 SE Convenience Blvd., Ankeny, Iowa; by telephone at (515)244-8725; by facsimile at (515)239-1837; or on the department’s website at www.iowadot.gov.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 17A.3.

[ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.4(321) Denial for incapability.

615.4(1) A person who has a valid Iowa license that would otherwise be suspended for incapability shall, in lieu of a suspension, be denied further licensing if there is less than 30 days’ validity on the license.

- a. The denial shall be effective when the license is no longer valid.
- b. The license shall be surrendered to the department. The department shall issue a temporary driving permit which allows the person to drive until the effective date of the denial.

615.4(2) If a person who is denied licensing for incapability does not have a valid Iowa license, the department may refuse orally to issue a license, effective immediately, or may deny licensing in writing, effective on the date the denial notice is served.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.177 and 321.210.

761—615.5 and 615.6 Reserved.

761—615.7(321) Cancellations.

615.7(1) The department shall cancel the license of an unmarried minor upon receipt of a written withdrawal of consent from the person who consented to the minor's application. The department shall also cancel a minor's license upon receipt of evidence of the death of the person who consented to the minor's application.

615.7(2) The department shall cancel a motorized bicycle license when the licensee is convicted of one moving violation. Reapplication may be made 30 days after the date of cancellation.

615.7(3) The department may cancel a license when the person was not entitled or is no longer entitled to a license, failed to give correct and required information, or committed fraud in applying.

615.7(4) A cancellation shall begin ten days after the department's notice of cancellation is served.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.184, 321.185, 321.189, 321.201 and 321.215.

761—615.8 Reserved.

761—615.9(321) Habitual offender.

615.9(1) The department shall declare a person to be a habitual offender under Iowa Code section 321.555(1) in accordance with the following point system:

- a. Points shall be assigned to convictions as follows:

<u>Conviction</u>	<u>Points</u>
Perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the department of public safety	2 points
Driving while under suspension, revocation or denial (except Iowa Code chapter 321J)	2 points
Driving while under Iowa Code chapter 321J revocation or denial	3 points
Driving while barred	4 points
Operating a motor vehicle in violation of Iowa Code section 321J.2	4 points
An offense punishable as a felony under the motor vehicle laws of Iowa or any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used	5 points
Failure to stop and leave information or to render aid as required by Iowa Code sections 321.261 and 321.263	5 points
Eluding or attempting to elude a pursuing law enforcement vehicle in violation of Iowa Code section 321.279	5 points
Serious injury by a vehicle in violation of Iowa Code section 707.6A(4)	5 points
Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle	6 points

- b. Based on the points accumulated, the person shall be barred from operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state as follows:

<u>Points</u>	<u>Length of bar</u>
6 – 7	2 years
8 – 9	3 years
10 – 12	4 years
13 – 15	5 years
16+	6 years

615.9(2) A person declared to be a habitual offender under Iowa Code subsection 321.555(2) shall be barred from operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state for one year.

615.9(3) A person declared to be a habitual offender under Iowa Code section 321.560 shall be barred from operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state beginning on the date the previous bar expires.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.555, 321.556 and 321.560.
 [ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.10 Reserved.

761—615.11(321) Periods of suspension or revocation.

615.11(1) *Length.* The department shall not suspend or revoke a person's license for less than 30 days nor for more than one year unless a statute specifies or permits a different period of suspension or revocation.

615.11(2) *Extension of suspension or revocation.* The department shall extend the period of license suspension or revocation for an additional like period or for one year, whichever period is shorter, when the person is convicted of operating a motor vehicle while the person's license is suspended or revoked, unless a statutory exception applies. If the person's driving record does not indicate what the original grounds for suspension or revocation were, the period of license suspension or revocation shall not exceed six months.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.212 and 321.218.
 [ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.12(321) Suspension of a habitually reckless or negligent driver.

615.12(1) The department may suspend a person's license if the person is a habitually reckless or negligent driver of a motor vehicle. "Habitually reckless or negligent driver" means a person who has accumulated a combination of three or more contributive accidents and convictions for moving violations or three or more contributive accidents within a 12-month period.

615.12(2) In this rule, speeding violations specified in Iowa Code section 321.210(2) "d" and violations under Iowa Code section 321.276 are not included.

615.12(3) The suspension period shall be at least 60 days.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.210.
 [ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.13(321) Suspension of a habitual violator.

615.13(1) The department may suspend a person's license when the person is a habitual violator of the traffic laws. "Habitual violator" means that the person has been convicted of three or more moving violations committed within a 12-month period.

615.13(2) The minimum suspension periods shall be as follows unless reduced by a driver's license hearing officer based on mitigating circumstances:

3 convictions in 12 months	90 days
4 convictions in 12 months	120 days
5 convictions in 12 months	150 days
6 convictions in 12 months	180 days
7 or more convictions in 12 months	1 year

615.13(3) In this rule, speeding violations specified in Iowa Code section 321.210(2) "d" and violations under Iowa Code section 321.276 are not included.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.210.
[ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.14(321) Suspension for incapability. The department may suspend a person's license when the person is incapable of safely operating a motor vehicle.

615.14(1) Suspension for incapability may be based on one or more of the following:

- a. Receipt of a medical report stating that the person is not physically or mentally capable of safely operating a motor vehicle.
- b. Failure of the person to appear for a required reexamination or failure to submit a required medical report within the specified time.
- c. Ineligibility for licensing under Iowa Code sections 321.177(4) to 321.177(7).

615.14(2) The suspension period shall be indefinite but shall be terminated when the department receives satisfactory evidence that the licensee has been restored to capability.

615.14(3) A person whose license has been suspended for incapability may be eligible for a special noncommercial instruction permit under rule 761—602.21(321).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.177, 321.210, and 321.212.
[ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.15(321) Suspension for unlawful use of a license.

615.15(1) The department may suspend a person's license when the person has been convicted of unlawful or fraudulent use of the license or if the department has received other evidence that the person has violated Iowa Code section 321.216, 321.216A or 321.216B.

615.15(2) The suspension period shall be at least 30 days.

615.15(3) A suspension for a violation of Iowa Code section 321.216B shall not exceed six months.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.210, 321.212, 321.216, 321.216A and 321.216B.

761—615.16(321) Suspension for out-of-state offense. The department may suspend a person's license when the department is notified by another state that the person committed an offense in that state which, if committed in Iowa, would be grounds for suspension. The notice may indicate either a conviction or a final administrative decision. The period of the suspension shall be the same as if the offense had occurred in Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.205 and 321.210.

761—615.17(321) Suspension for a serious violation.

615.17(1) The department may suspend a person's license when the person has committed a serious violation of the motor vehicle laws.

615.17(2) "Serious violation" means that:

- a. The person's conviction for a moving violation was accompanied by a written report from the arresting officer, the prosecuting attorney or the court indicating that the violation was unusually serious. The suspension period shall be at least 60 days.

- b. The person was convicted of a moving violation which contributed to a fatal motor vehicle accident. The suspension period shall be at least 120 days.

c. The person was convicted for speeding 25 miles per hour (mph) or more above the legal limit. The minimum suspension period shall be as follows unless reduced by a driver's license hearing officer based on mitigating circumstances:

25 mph over the legal limit	60 days
26 mph over the legal limit	65 days
27 mph over the legal limit	70 days
28 mph over the legal limit	75 days
29 mph over the legal limit	80 days
30 mph over the legal limit	90 days
31 mph over the legal limit	100 days
32 mph over the legal limit	110 days
33 mph over the legal limit	120 days
34 mph over the legal limit	130 days
35 mph over the legal limit	140 days
36 mph over the legal limit	150 days
37 mph over the legal limit	160 days
38 mph over the legal limit	170 days
39 mph over the legal limit	180 days
40 mph over the legal limit	190 days
41 mph over the legal limit	210 days
42 mph over the legal limit	230 days
43 mph over the legal limit	250 days
44 mph over the legal limit	270 days
45 mph over the legal limit	290 days
46 mph over the legal limit	310 days
47 mph over the legal limit	330 days
48 mph over the legal limit	350 days
49 mph or more over the legal limit	one year

d. The person was convicted of violating Iowa Code section 321.372(3) or a similar ordinance of any political subdivision. The suspension period shall be:

- (1) 30 days for a first conviction unless otherwise provided in subparagraph 615.43(1) "a"(4).
- (2) 90 days for a second conviction.
- (3) 180 days for a third or subsequent conviction.

e. The person was convicted of violating Iowa Code section 321.323A or a similar ordinance of any political subdivision. The suspension period shall be:

- (1) 90 days for a violation causing property damage only to the property of another person.
- (2) 180 days for a violation causing bodily injury to another person.
- (3) One year for a violation causing death.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.210, 321.323A, 321.372 and 321.491.
 [ARC 0250C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12; ARC 0309C, IAB 9/5/12, effective 8/15/12; ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18; ARC 4758C, IAB 11/6/19, effective 12/11/19; ARC 5017C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

761—615.18(321) Suspension under the nonresident violator compact.

615.18(1) The department may suspend a person's license when a report is received from another state under the nonresident violator compact that an Iowa licensee has failed to comply with the terms of a traffic citation.

615.18(2) The suspension shall begin 30 days after the department's notice of suspension is served.

615.18(3) The suspension shall continue until the department issues a notice terminating the suspension. The department shall terminate the suspension when it receives evidence of compliance with the terms of the citation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.210 and 321.513.

761—615.19(321) Suspension for a charge of vehicular homicide. In accordance with Iowa Code section 321.210D, the department shall suspend a person's license when the department receives notice from the clerk of the district court that an indictment or information has been filed charging the person with homicide by vehicle under Iowa Code section 707.6A, subsection 1 or 2. The suspension shall begin ten days after the department's suspension notice is issued.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.210D.

761—615.20(321) Suspension for moving violation during driving probation. The department may suspend the license of a person convicted of a moving violation pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.210C. The suspension period shall be equal in duration to the original period of suspension, revocation or bar, or for one year, whichever is the shorter period.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.210C.

[ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.21(321) Suspension of a minor's school license and minor's restricted license.

615.21(1) Suspension of a minor's school license.

a. The department may suspend a minor's school license upon receiving notice of the licensee's conviction for one moving violation or evidence of one or more accidents chargeable to the licensee.

b. The department may also suspend a minor's school license when the department receives written notice from a peace officer, parent, custodian or guardian, school superintendent, or superintendent's designee that the licensee has violated the restrictions of the license.

c. The suspension period under this subrule shall be at least 30 days.

615.21(2) Suspension of a minor's restricted license. The department may suspend a minor's restricted license upon receiving notice of the licensee's conviction for one moving violation. The suspension period shall be at least 30 days.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.178 and 321.194.

761—615.22(321) Suspension for nonpayment of fine, penalty, surcharge or court costs.

615.22(1) The department shall suspend a person's privilege to operate motor vehicles in Iowa when the department is notified by a clerk of the district court that the person has been convicted of violating a law regulating the operation of motor vehicles, that the person has failed to pay the fine, penalty, surcharge or court costs arising out of the conviction, and that 60 days have elapsed since the person was mailed a notice of nonpayment from the clerk of the district court.

a. The suspension period shall begin 30 days after the notice of suspension is served.

b. The suspension shall continue until the department has issued a notice terminating the suspension. The department shall terminate the suspension when it receives evidence that all appropriate payments have been made.

c. An informal settlement, hearing or appeal to contest the suspension shall be limited to a determination of whether the facts required by Iowa Code section 321.210A and this subrule are true. The merits of the conviction shall not be considered.

615.22(2) Reserved.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.210A.

[ARC 0592C, IAB 2/6/13, effective 3/13/13; ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.23(321) Suspensions for juveniles.

615.23(1) Suspension for juveniles adjudicated delinquent for certain offenses.

a. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.213A, the department shall suspend the license of a person for one year upon receipt of an adjudication and dispositional order from the clerk of the juvenile court.

b. The department may issue to a person suspended under this subrule a temporary restricted license in accordance with rule 761—615.45(321) if issuance is permitted under Iowa Code section 321.215 and the person is otherwise eligible for the license. To obtain a temporary restricted license that is valid for educational purposes, the applicant must meet the requirements for issuance of a minor's school license under Iowa Code section 321.194 and rule 761—602.26(321).

615.23(2) Suspension for juvenile's failure to attend school.

a. The department shall suspend the driver's license of a person under the age of 18 upon receipt of notification from the appropriate school authority that the person does not attend school.

b. "School" means a public school, an accredited nonpublic school, competent private instruction in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 299A, an alternative school or adult education classes.

c. "Appropriate school authority" means the superintendent of a public school or the chief administrator of an accredited nonpublic school, an alternative school or adult education.

d. The suspension shall continue until the person reaches the age of 18 or until the department receives notification from the appropriate school authority that the person is attending school.

e. The department may issue to the person a minor's restricted license in accordance with Iowa Code section 321.178 and rule 761—602.25(321) if the person is eligible for the license.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 232.52(2), 299.1B, 321.213, 321.213A, 321.213B and 321.215.

[ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.24(252J,261) Suspension upon receipt of a certificate of noncompliance.

615.24(1) From child support recovery unit.

a. The department shall suspend a person's Iowa-issued driver's license upon receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the child support recovery unit.

b. The suspension shall begin 30 days after the department's notice of suspension is served.

c. The suspension shall continue until receipt of a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance from the child support recovery unit.

d. The filing of an application pursuant to Iowa Code section 252J.9 stays the suspension pending the outcome of the district court hearing.

615.24(2) From college student aid commission. Rescinded IAB 11/6/19, effective 12/11/19.

615.24(3) From department of revenue. Rescinded IAB 2/8/12, effective 3/14/12.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 252J.1, 252J.8 and 252J.9.

[ARC 7902B, IAB 7/1/09, effective 8/5/09; ARC 9991B, IAB 2/8/12, effective 3/14/12; ARC 4758C, IAB 11/6/19, effective 12/11/19]

761—615.25(321) Suspension—driver's license indebtedness clearance pilot project. Rescinded IAB 11/8/06, effective 12/13/06.

761—615.26(321) Suspension or revocation for violation of a license restriction. The department may suspend or revoke a person's license when the department receives satisfactory evidence of a violation of a restriction imposed on the license. The suspension or revocation period shall be at least 30 days.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.193.

761—615.27 and 615.28 Reserved.

761—615.29(321) Mandatory revocation.

615.29(1) The department shall revoke a person's license upon receipt of a record of the person's conviction for an offense listed under Iowa Code section 321.209.

615.29(2) The department shall revoke a person's license under Iowa Code subsection 321.209(2) upon receipt of a record of the person's conviction for a felony:

a. Which provides specific factual findings by the court that a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense,

b. Which is accompanied by information from the prosecuting attorney indicating that a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the crime, or

c. Where the elements of the offense actually required the use of a motor vehicle.

615.29(3) The revocation period shall be at least one year except:

a. The revocation period for two convictions of reckless driving shall be at least five days and not more than 30 days.

b. The revocation period for a first offense for drag racing shall be six months if the violation did not result in personal injury or property damage.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.209, 321.212, 321.261 and 707.6A.
[ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18; ARC 4758C, IAB 11/6/19, effective 12/11/19]

761—615.30(321) Revocation for out-of-state offense. The department may revoke an Iowa resident's license when the department is notified by another state that the person committed an offense in that state which, if committed in Iowa, would be grounds for revocation. The notice may indicate either a conviction or a final administrative decision. The period of the revocation shall be the same as if the offense had occurred in Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.205.

[ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.31(321) Revocation for violation of a license restriction. Rescinded IAB 11/18/98, effective 12/23/98.

761—615.32(321) Extension of suspension or revocation period under Iowa Code chapter 321J. Anything in rule 761—615.11(321) notwithstanding, the department shall extend the period of license suspension or revocation for an additional like period when the person is convicted of operating a motor vehicle while the person's license is suspended or revoked under Iowa Code chapter 321J.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321J.21.

[ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.33(321) Revocation of a minor's license.

615.33(1) The department shall revoke a minor's restricted license upon receiving a record of the minor's conviction for two or more moving violations.

615.33(2) The department shall revoke a minor's school license upon receiving a record of the minor's conviction for two or more moving violations.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 321.178(2) and section 321.194.

761—615.34(321J) Other revocations. Rescinded IAB 11/18/98, effective 12/23/98.

761—615.35 Reserved.

761—615.36(321) Effective date of suspension, revocation, disqualification or bar. Unless otherwise specified by statute or rule, a suspension, revocation, disqualification or bar shall begin 30 days after the department's notice of suspension, revocation, disqualification or bar is served.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.208, 321.209, 321.210, and 321.556.

761—615.37(321) Service of notice.

615.37(1) The department shall send a notice of denial, cancellation, suspension, revocation, disqualification or bar by first-class mail to the person's mailing address as shown on departmental records.

615.37(2) In lieu of service by mail, the notice may be delivered by a peace officer, a departmental employee, or any person over 18 years of age.

a. The person serving the notice shall prepare a certificate of personal service certifying delivery, specifying the name of the receiver, the address and the date, or certifying nondelivery.

b. The department shall pay fees for personal service of notice by a sheriff as specified in Iowa Code section 331.655. The department may also contract for personal service of notice when the department determines that it is in the best interests of the state.

615.37(3) The denial, cancellation, suspension, revocation, disqualification or bar shall become effective on the date specified in the notice.

615.37(4) The department may prepare an affidavit of mailing verifying the fact that a notice was mailed by first-class mail. To verify the mailing of a notice, the department may use its records in conjunction with U.S. Postal Service records available to the department. The department's affidavit of mailing may be attested to and certified in accordance with Iowa Code section 622.1.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.16, 321.211, 321.211A, 321.556, 321J.9, 321J.12, and 331.655.

[ARC 3027C, IAB 4/12/17, effective 5/17/17]

761—615.38(17A,321) Hearing and appeal process.

615.38(1) Applicability. This rule applies to:

a. License denials, cancellations and suspensions under Iowa Code sections 321.177 to 321.215 and 321A.4 to 321A.11 except suspensions under Iowa Code sections 321.213A and 321.213B.

b. License suspensions and revocations under Iowa Code sections 321.218 and 321J.21.

c. License revocations under Iowa Code sections 321.193 and 321.205.

d. Disqualifications from operating a commercial motor vehicle under Iowa Code section 321.208.

e. License bars under Iowa Code section 321.556.

615.38(2) Submission of request or appeal.

a. A person subject to a sanction listed in subrule 615.38(1) may contest the action by following the provisions of 761—Chapter 13 as supplemented by this rule.

b. A request for an informal settlement, a request for a contested case hearing, or an appeal of a presiding officer's decision shall be submitted to the director of driver and identification services at the address in rule 761—615.3(17A).

c. The request or appeal shall include the person's name, date of birth, driver's license or permit number, complete address and telephone number, and the name, address and telephone number of the person's attorney, if any.

615.38(3) Informal settlement or hearing.

a. The person may request an informal settlement. Following an unsuccessful informal settlement procedure, or instead of that procedure, the person may request a contested case hearing.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph 615.38(3)"a," a request received from a person who has participated in a driver improvement interview on the same matter shall be deemed a request for a contested case hearing.

c. A request for an informal settlement or a request for a contested case hearing shall be deemed timely submitted if it is delivered to the director of driver and identification services or postmarked within the time period specified in the department's notice of the sanction.

(1) Unless a longer time period is specified in the notice or another time period is specified by statute or rule, the time period shall be 20 days after the notice is served.

(2) If the department fails to specify a time period in the notice, the request may be submitted at any time.

615.38(4) Appeal. An appeal of a presiding officer's decision shall be submitted in accordance with 761—13.7(17A).

615.38(5) Stay of sanction.

a. When the department receives a properly submitted, timely request for an informal settlement, request for a contested case hearing or appeal of a presiding officer's proposed decision regarding a sanction listed in subrule 615.38(1), it shall, after a review of its records to determine eligibility, stay (stop) the sanction pending the outcome of the settlement, hearing or appeal unless prohibited by statute or rule or unless otherwise specified by the requester/appellant.

(1) If the stay is granted, the department shall issue and send to the person a notice granting the stay. The stay is effective on the date of issuance. The notice allows the person to drive while the sanction is stayed if the license is valid and no other sanction is in effect.

(2) A person whose stay authorizes driving privileges shall carry the notice of stay at all times while driving.

b. Of the sanctions listed in subrule 615.38(1), the department shall not stay the following, and the person's driving privileges do not continue:

- (1) A suspension for incapability.
- (2) A denial.
- (3) A disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle.
- (4) A suspension under Iowa Code section 321.180B.
- (5) A suspension or revocation under Iowa Code section 321.218 or 321J.21.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A and sections 321.177 to 321.215, 321.218, 321.556, 321A.4 to 321A.11, and 321J.21.
[ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.39(321) Surrender of license. A person whose Iowa license has been canceled, suspended, revoked or barred or who has been disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle shall surrender the license to the designated representative of the department on or before the effective date of the sanction.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.201, 321.208, 321.212, 321.216, 321.556, and 321A.31.

761—615.40(321) License reinstatement or reissue. The department may reinstate the license when the denial, cancellation, suspension, revocation, bar or disqualification has ended if the person has:

615.40(1) Filed proof of financial responsibility under Iowa Code chapter 321A, when required, for all vehicles to be operated. The class of license issued will depend on the examinations passed and other qualifications of the applicant. Regardless of the class of license issued, the license shall be valid only for the operation of the motor vehicles covered under the proof of financial responsibility filed by the applicant.

615.40(2) Paid the civil penalty when required. The civil penalty is specified in Iowa Code section 321.218A or 321A.32A.

615.40(3) Complied with the specific instructions given in the department's notice terminating the sanction.

615.40(4) Successfully completed the required driver license examination.

615.40(5) Paid the reinstatement fee when required. The reinstatement fee is specified in Iowa Code section 321.191.

615.40(6) Paid the appropriate license fee or duplicate license fee. These fees are specified in Iowa Code sections 321.191 and 321.195.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.186, 321.191, 321.195, 321.208, 321.212, 321.218A, 321A.17 and 321A.32A.

[ARC 7902B, IAB 7/1/09, effective 8/5/09; ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.41(321) Investigation of convictions based on fraud. A person requesting investigation of fraudulent use of a person's name or other fraudulent identification that resulted in a record of conviction for a scheduled violation under Iowa Code chapter 321 and listed in Iowa Code section 805.8A may submit a written application to the department using Form 420049. The department shall review the application and may investigate, if appropriate, as required by Iowa Code section 321.200A. Form 420049 may be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Investigation and Identity Protection, Iowa Department of Transportation, 6310 SE Convenience Blvd., Ankeny, Iowa; or on the department's website.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.200A.
[ARC 2424C, IAB 3/2/16, effective 4/6/16; ARC 4119C, IAB 11/7/18, effective 12/12/18]

761—615.42(321) Remedial driver improvement action under Iowa Code section 321.180B.

615.42(1) The department shall require remedial driver improvement action when a person holding an instruction permit, an intermediate license or a full-privilege driver's license under Iowa Code section 321.180B is convicted of a moving violation or has a contributive accident and the violation or accident occurred during the term of the instruction permit or intermediate license.

615.42(2) Completion of remedial driver improvement action means any or all of the following as determined by the department: suspension, safety advisory letter, additional restriction(s), vision screening, knowledge examination, and driving examination.

615.42(3) A suspension period under this rule shall be for no less than 30 days nor longer than one year. A person whose driving privilege has been suspended under this rule is not eligible for a temporary restricted license.

615.42(4) Remedial driver improvement action or suspension under this rule terminates when a person attains the age of 18.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.180B.
[ARC 7902B, IAB 7/1/09, effective 8/5/09]

761—615.43(321) Driver improvement program.**615.43(1) When required.**

a. In lieu of suspension, the department may require the following persons to attend and successfully complete, at the person's own expense, a driver improvement program approved by the department:

(1) A habitual violator.

(2) A person who is convicted for speeding at least 25 but not more than 29 miles per hour over the legal limit.

(3) A person whose license is subject to suspension under Iowa Code section 321.210C.

(4) A person who is convicted of a first offense violation of Iowa Code section 321.372(3) or a similar ordinance of any political subdivision.

b. However, a person shall not be assigned to a driver improvement program more than once within a two-year period.

615.43(2) Scheduling. The department shall schedule attendance at a program nearest the person's last known address.

a. One request for rescheduling may be granted if the program begins within 30 days of the originally scheduled date and if space is available.

b. A request to attend a program in another state may be granted if the curriculum is approved by the department.

615.43(3) Probation. When a person is required to attend and successfully complete a driver improvement program, the department shall also require the person to complete a probationary driving period not to exceed one year. One conviction for a moving violation committed during probation may result in suspension of the person's license. The suspension period shall be at least 90 days, unless reduced by a driver's license hearing officer based on mitigating circumstances.

615.43(4) Failure to attend. The department shall suspend the license of a person who is required to attend a driver improvement program and who does not attend, or does not successfully complete, the program. The suspension period shall be at least 90 days.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.210 and 321.210C.
[ARC 5017C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

761—615.44(321) Driver improvement interview.

615.44(1) The department may require a person whose license is subject to suspension to appear for a driver improvement interview.

615.44(2) The department may take one or more of these remedial actions following the interview:

a. Suspend the person's license and issue a temporary driving permit which will allow the person to drive until the effective date of the suspension.

b. Place the person on probation. One conviction for a moving violation committed during probation may result in suspension of the person's license.

c. Restrict the person's license to specified vehicles, times, routes, locations, or other conditions.

d. Order the person to successfully complete a driver improvement program in accordance with rule 615.43(321).

e. Take no further action.

615.44(3) The department shall suspend the license of a person who is required to appear for a driver improvement interview and fails to appear.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.193 and 321.210.

761—615.45(321) Temporary restricted license (work permit).

615.45(1) Ineligibility. The department shall not issue a temporary restricted license under Iowa Code section 321.215(1) to an applicant:

a. Whose license has been denied or canceled.

b. Whose license has been suspended for incapability.

c. Whose license has been suspended for noncompliance with the financial responsibility law.

d. Whose minor's school license or minor's restricted license has been suspended or revoked.

e. Whose license has been suspended for failure to pay a fine, penalty, surcharge or court costs.

f. Whose period of suspension or revocation has been extended for operating a motor vehicle while under suspension or revocation.

g. Whose license has been mandatorily revoked under Iowa Code section 321.209, subsections 1 to 5 or subsection 7, or for a second or subsequent conviction for drag racing.

h. Whose license has been suspended under the nonresident violator compact.

i. Who is barred under Iowa Code section 321.560.

j. Whose license has been suspended due to receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the child support recovery unit.

k. Reserved.

l. Whose license has been suspended for a charge of vehicular homicide.

m. Who has been suspended under Iowa Code section 321.180B(3).

615.45(2) Application.

a. To obtain a temporary restricted license, an applicant shall submit a written request for an interview with a driver's license hearing officer. The request shall be submitted to driver and identification services at the address in rule 761—615.3(17A).

b. If the driver's license hearing officer approves the issuance of a temporary restricted license, the officer shall furnish to the applicant application Form 430100, which is to be completed and submitted to driver and identification services.

c. A temporary restricted license issued for employment may include permission for the licensee to transport dependent children to and from a location for child care when that activity is essential to continuation of the licensee's employment.

615.45(3) Statements. A person applying for a temporary restricted license shall submit all of the following statements that apply to the person's situation. Each statement shall explain the need for the license and shall list specific places and times for the activity which can be verified by the department.

a. A statement from the applicant.

b. A statement from the applicant's employer unless the applicant is self-employed including, when applicable, verification that the applicant's use of a child care facility is essential to the applicant's continued employment.

c. A statement from the health care provider if the applicant or the applicant's dependent requires continuing health care.

d. A statement from the educational institution in which the applicant is enrolled.

e. A statement from the substance abuse treatment program in which the applicant is participating.

f. A copy of the court order for community service and a statement describing the assigned community service from the responsible supervisor.

g. A statement from the child care provider.

615.45(4) Additional requirements. An applicant for a temporary restricted license shall also:

- a. Provide a description of all motor vehicles to be operated under the temporary restricted license.
- b. File proof of financial responsibility under Iowa Code chapter 321A, if required, for all motor vehicles to be operated under the temporary restricted license.
- c. Pay the required civil penalty specified in Iowa Code section 321.218A or 321A.32A.

615.45(5) Issuance and restrictions.

a. When the application is approved and all requirements are met, the applicant shall be notified by the department to appear before a driver's license examiner. The applicant shall pass the appropriate examination for the type of vehicle to be operated under the temporary restricted license. An Iowa resident shall also pay the reinstatement and license fees.

b. The department shall determine the restrictions to be imposed by the temporary restricted license. The licensee shall apply to the department in writing with a justification for any requested change in license restrictions.

615.45(6) Denial. An applicant who has been denied a temporary restricted license or who contests the license restrictions imposed by the department may contest the decision in accordance with rule 761—615.38(321).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 321A and sections 252J.8, 321.177, 321.178, 321.184, 321.185, 321.186, 321.189, 321.191, 321.193, 321.194, 321.201, 321.205, 321.209, 321.210, 321.210A, 321.212, 321.213A, 321.213B, 321.215, 321.218, 321.218A, 321.513 and 321.560.

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◊ Two or more ARCs

CHAPTER 1
DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND
PROCEDURES BEFORE THE DIVISION

[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of[530]]
[Prior to 12/2/98, see 347—Ch 1]

DIVISION I
ADMINISTRATION

875—1.1(91) Definitions. The definitions of terms in Iowa Code section 17A.2 shall apply to these terms as they are used throughout this chapter. In addition, as used in this chapter:

“*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner of the division of labor services or designee.

“*Division*” means the division of labor services of the department of workforce development.

875—1.2(91) Scope and application. This chapter describes the organization of the division, the laws it enforces, and the methods by which and location where the public may obtain information or make submissions or requests.

875—1.3(91) Description of the division. General authority for the division is set forth in Iowa Code chapter 91. The labor commissioner is the executive head of the division and is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The division also includes employees under the supervision of the commissioner, the elevator safety board, and the boiler and pressure vessel board.

1.3(1) The function of the division is to administer and enforce the following:

a. Bidder preference in government construction contracts as set forth in Iowa Code section 73A.21;

b. Collection of payments owed to the workers’ compensation second injury fund as set forth in Iowa Code section 85.68;

c. The occupational safety and health program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 88;

d. The amusement ride safety program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 88A;

e. The asbestos removal and encapsulation program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 88B;

f. The boiler and unfired steam pressure vessel program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 89;

g. The conveyance safety program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 89A;

h. The hazardous chemicals right to know program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 89B;

i. The boxing, mixed martial arts, and wrestling program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 90A;

j. The wage payment collection program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 91A;

k. The construction contractor registration and bonding program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 91C;

l. The minimum wage program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 91D;

m. The employment of non-English speaking employees program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 91E;

n. The child labor program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 92; and

o. The employment agency licensing program as set forth in Iowa Code chapter 94A.

1.3(2) The telephone number for the division is (515)242-5870. The division’s office is located at 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. The division’s website is www.iowadivisionoflabor.gov.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—1.4 to 1.10 Reserved.

DIVISION II
OPEN RECORDS AND FAIR INFORMATION PRACTICES

875—1.11(22,91) General provisions.

1.11(1) Statement of policy. These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 22. Division staff shall cooperate with members of the public and other agencies in implementing the provisions of these rules.

1.11(2) Scope of rules. Rules 875—1.11(22,91) to 875—1.23(22,91) do not:

- a. Require the division to index or retrieve records which contain information about an individual by that person's name or other personal identifier.
- b. Make available to the general public a record which would otherwise not be available to the general public under Iowa Code chapter 22.
- c. Govern a record in the possession of the division which is governed by the rules of another agency.
- d. Apply to grantees, including local governments or subdivisions thereof, administering state-funded programs, unless otherwise provided by law or agreement.
- e. Make available records compiled by the division in reasonable anticipation of court litigation or formal administrative proceedings. The availability of these records to the general public or to any subject individual or party to the litigation or proceeding shall be governed by applicable legal and constitutional principles, statutes, rules of discovery, evidentiary privileges, and applicable rules of the division.
- f. Apply to records which are not yet in existence.
- g. Require the division to create, compile, or procure a record solely for the purpose of making it available.
- h. Limit distribution of materials created or obtained by the division for the purpose of public distribution such as publications and lending materials.

1.11(3) Warranty. No warranty of the accuracy or completeness of any record is made.

1.11(4) Definitions.

“*Agency*” means any executive branch federal, state, or local governmental unit including, but not limited to, boards, commissions, departments and offices. Private employment agencies are not included.

“*Confidential record*” means a record which is not available as a matter of right for examination and copying by members of the public under applicable provisions of law. Confidential records include records or information contained in records that the division is prohibited by law from making available for examination by members of the public. Also included are records or information contained in records that are specified as confidential by Iowa Code section 22.7 or other provision of law, but that may be disclosed upon order of a court, by the lawful custodian, or by another person duly authorized to release the record. Inclusion in a record of information declared confidential by an applicable provision of law does not necessarily make that entire record a confidential record.

“*Custodian*” means the division or a person lawfully delegated authority to act for the division in implementing Iowa Code chapter 22.

“*Division*” means the division of labor services.

“*Open record*” means a record other than a confidential record.

“*Personally identifiable information*” means information about or pertaining to an individual in a record which identifies the individual and which is contained in a record system.

“*Record*” means the whole or a part of a division “public record” as defined in Iowa Code section 22.1.

“*Record system*” means any group of records under the control of the division from which a record may be retrieved by a personal identifier such as the name of an individual, number, symbol, or other unique retriever assigned to an individual.

875—1.12(22,91) Request for access to records.

1.12(1) Filing a request. A request for access to a record may be sent to the division at 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, or open.records@iwd.iowa.gov. A request for access may be sent via facsimile to (515)281-7995 or may be delivered to the division’s office at 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa. If a request for access to a record is misdirected, division personnel will promptly forward the request to the appropriate person within the division.

1.12(2) Office hours. Open records shall be made available during all customary office hours, which are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

1.12(3) Request for access. A request for access to open records shall identify the particular record sought by name or description in order to facilitate the location of the record. Written requests shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the person requesting the information. A person shall not be required to give a reason for requesting an open record.

1.12(4) Response to request. The response to a request for a single, open record shall generally be immediate. If the size or nature of the request requires time for compliance, the custodian shall comply with the request as soon as feasible. Examples of situations where a request may be delayed include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Searching for, collecting, and copying a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records included in a single request, especially if both confidential and open records are included.
- b. Retrieving a record from archival storage.
- c. Any of the purposes authorized by Iowa Code subsections 22.8(4) and 22.10(4).
- d. Specialized reproduction of records such as but not limited to videotapes and audiotapes.

The custodian may deny access to the record by a member of the public only on the grounds that a denial is warranted under Iowa Code subsections 22.8(4) and 22.10(4), or that the record is a confidential record, or that disclosure is prohibited by a court order. Access by a member of the public to a confidential record is limited by law and may generally be provided only in accordance with the provisions of rule 875—1.13(22,91) and other applicable provisions of law.

1.12(5) Security of record. No requester may, without permission from the custodian, search or remove any record, nor may a requester reorganize or damage division records. Examination and copying of division records shall be supervised by the custodian.

1.12(6) Copying. A reasonable number of copies of an open record may be made in the division's office. If appropriate equipment is not available in the division office where an open record is kept, the custodian shall permit its examination in that office and shall arrange for copies to be made. The division shall not copy materials where to do so may constitute a violation of law.

1.12(7) Fees.

a. *When charged.* The division may charge fees in connection with the examination or copying of records. To the extent permitted by applicable provisions of law, the payment of fees may be waived when the imposition of fees is inequitable or when a waiver is in the public interest.

b. *Copying and postage costs.* Price schedules for published materials and for photocopies of records supplied by the division shall be available in division offices. Copies of records may be made for members of the public on division photocopy machines or from electronic storage systems at the posted cost. Actual costs of shipping may also be charged to the requester.

c. *Supervisory fee.* An hourly fee may be charged for actual division expenses in searching for and supervising the examination and copying of requested records if time required is in excess of 15 minutes. The fee shall be based upon the pay scale of the employee involved and other actual costs incurred. The custodian shall make available in division offices the hourly fees to be charged.

d. *Payment.*

(1) The custodian may require a requester to make an advance payment to cover all or part of the estimated fee.

(2) When a requester has previously failed to pay a fee chargeable under this subrule, the custodian may require payment in full of any amount previously due and advance payment of the full amount of an estimated fee chargeable under this subrule before the custodian processes a new request from that requester.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.13(22,91) Access to confidential records. Under Iowa Code section 22.7 or other applicable provisions of law, the custodian may disclose certain confidential records to one or more members of the public. Other provisions of law authorize or require the custodian to release specified confidential records under certain circumstances or to particular persons. In requesting the custodian to permit the

examination and copying of the confidential record, the following procedures apply and are in addition to those specified for requests for access to records in rule 875—1.12(22,91).

1.13(1) Proof of identity. A person requesting access to a confidential record may be required to provide proof of identity or authority to secure access to the record.

1.13(2) Requests. The custodian may require a request to examine or copy a confidential record to be made in writing. A person requesting access to such a record may be required to sign a certified statement or affidavit enumerating the specific reasons justifying access to the confidential record and to provide any proof necessary to establish relevant facts.

1.13(3) Notice to subject of record and opportunity to obtain injunction. After the custodian receives a request for access to a confidential record, and before the custodian releases the record, the custodian may make reasonable efforts to notify promptly any person who is a subject of that record, is identified in that record, and whose address or telephone number is contained in that record. To the extent the delay is practicable and in the public interest, the custodian may give the subject a reasonable opportunity to seek an injunction under Iowa Code section 22.8 and indicate to the subject of the record the specific period of time during which disclosure will be delayed for that purpose.

1.13(4) Request denied. When the custodian denies a request for access to a confidential record, the custodian shall promptly notify the requester. If the requester indicates to the custodian that a written notification of the denial is desired, the custodian shall provide notification, signed by the custodian, including:

- a. The name and title or position of the custodian responsible for the denial; and
- b. A brief statement of the reasons for the denial.

1.13(5) Request granted. When the custodian grants a request for access to a confidential record to a particular person, the custodian shall notify that person and indicate any lawful restrictions imposed by the custodian on that person's examination and copying of the record.

875—1.14(22,91) Requests for treatment of a record as a confidential record and withholding from examination. The custodian may treat a record as a confidential record and withhold the record from examination and copying only to the extent that the custodian is authorized by Iowa Code section 22.7, another applicable provision of law, or a court order.

1.14(1) Persons who may request. Any person who would be aggrieved or adversely affected by disclosure of a record and who asserts the custodian is authorized to treat the record as confidential by Iowa Code section 22.7, another applicable provision of law, or a court order, may request the record be treated as a confidential record and be withheld from public inspection.

1.14(2) Request. A request that a record be treated as a confidential record and be withheld from public inspection shall be in writing and filed with the custodian. The request shall set forth the legal and factual basis justifying confidential treatment for the record, and the name, address, and telephone number of the person authorized to respond to any inquiry or action of the custodian concerning the request. A person requesting treatment of a record as a confidential record may also be required to sign a certified statement or affidavit enumerating the specific reasons justifying the treatment of that record as a confidential record and to provide any proof necessary to establish relevant facts. Requests for treatment of a record as a confidential record for a limited time period shall also specify the time period for which confidential treatment is requested.

A person filing such a request shall, if possible, accompany the request with a copy of the record in question from which those portions for which such confidential record treatment has been requested have been deleted. If the original record is being submitted to the division by the person requesting such confidential treatment at the time the request is filed, the person shall indicate conspicuously on the original record that all or portions of it are confidential.

1.14(3) Failure to request. The custodian may treat a record as confidential even if no request has been received. However, if a person who has submitted business information to the division does not request that it be withheld from public inspection under Iowa Code section 22.7, the custodian of records containing that information may proceed as if that person has no objection to disclosure.

1.14(4) Timing of decision. A decision by the custodian with respect to the disclosure of a record to members of the public may be made when a request for its treatment as a confidential record is filed or when the custodian receives a request for access to the record by a member of the public.

1.14(5) Request granted. If a request for such confidential record treatment is granted, a copy of the record from which the matter in question has been redacted or deleted will be made available for public inspection in lieu of the original record. If the custodian subsequently receives a request for access to the original record, the custodian may make reasonable and timely efforts to notify any person who has filed a request for its treatment as a confidential record of the request.

1.14(6) Request denied. If a request that a record be treated as a confidential record and be withheld from public inspection is denied, the custodian shall notify the requester in writing of that determination and the reasons. On application by the requester, the custodian may engage in a good-faith, reasonable delay in allowing examination of the record so that the requester may seek injunctive relief under the provisions of Iowa Code section 22.8, or other applicable provision of law. The custodian shall notify the requester in writing of the time period allowed to seek injunctive relief or the reasons for the determination that no reasonable grounds exist to justify the treatment of that record as a confidential record. The custodian may extend the period of good-faith, reasonable delay in allowing examination of the record so that the requester may seek injunctive relief only if no request for examination of that record has been received, if a court directs the custodian to treat it as a confidential record, to the extent permitted by another applicable provision of law, or with the consent of the person requesting access. However, such a record shall not be withheld from public inspection for any period of time if the custodian determines that the requester had no reasonable grounds to justify the treatment of that record as a confidential record.

875—1.15(22,91) Procedure by which additions, dissents, or objections may be entered into certain records. Except as otherwise provided by law, a person may have a written statement of additions, dissents, or objections entered into a record containing personally identifiable information pertaining to that person. However, this does not authorize a person who is a subject of a record to alter the original copy or to expand the official record of any division proceeding. Written statements of additions, dissents, or objections shall be sent to the custodian or to the Labor Commissioner, 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. Written statements of additions, dissents, or objections must be dated and signed and shall include the current address and telephone number of the requester or the requester's representative.

[ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—1.16(22,91) Consent to disclosure by the subject of a confidential record. A person who is the subject of a confidential record may have a copy of the portion of that record concerning the subject disclosed to a third party to the extent permitted by law. A request for such a disclosure must be in writing and must identify the particular record or records that may be disclosed, and the particular person or class of persons to whom the record may be disclosed and, where applicable, the time period during which the record may be disclosed. The person who is the subject of the record and, where applicable, the person to whom the record is to be disclosed, may be required to provide proof of identity. Additional requirements may be necessary for special classes of records. Appearance of counsel before the division on behalf of a person who is the subject of a confidential record is deemed to constitute consent for the division to disclose records about that person to the person's attorney.

A letter from a subject of a confidential record to a public official which seeks the official's intervention on behalf of the subject in a matter that involves the division may to the extent permitted by law be treated as an authorization to release relevant information about the subject to the official.

875—1.17(22,91) Disclosure without the consent of the subject. Disclosure of a confidential record may occur without the consent of the subject to the extent allowed by law. Following are instances where the division may disclose records without consent of the subject and usually without notice:

1.17(1) For a routine use as described in rule 875—1.19(22,91) or in the notice for a particular record system.

1.17(2) To another agency for a civil, administrative, or criminal law enforcement activity.

1.17(3) To a requester who has provided the division with advance written assurance that the record will be used solely as a statistical research or reporting record; provided, that the record is transferred in a form that does not identify the subject.

1.17(4) To a requester pursuant to a showing of compelling circumstances affecting the health or safety of any individual if a notice of the disclosure is transmitted to the last-known address of the subject.

1.17(5) To the legislative services agency under Iowa Code section 2A.3.

1.17(6) In response to a court order or subpoena.

1.17(7) Disclosures in the course of division employee disciplinary proceedings.

1.17(8) To the citizens' aide under Iowa Code section 2C.9(3).

875—1.18(22,91,77GA,ch1105) Availability of records.

1.18(1) General. Any division record or portion of a record is an open record unless it is a confidential record as listed at 1.18(2). Any division record may be confidential, either in whole or in part, depending on its contents, except the following:

a. State performance activity measures; directives adopted by IOSH; and citations issued and received pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 88.

b. Operating permits and certificates of insurance relating to amusement devices or rides, concession booths, or related electrical equipment covered by Iowa Code chapter 88A.

c. List of permitted asbestos removal and encapsulation companies and asbestos ten-day notifications pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 88B.

d. Certificates of inspection concerning objects covered by Iowa Code chapter 89.

e. List of owners of facilities regulated under Iowa Code chapter 89A and related permits and certificates of insurance.

f. List of registered professional boxers and bonds filed by fight promoters pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 90A.

g. Lists of formerly registered construction contractors; bonds and certificates of insurance filed by construction contractors pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 91C; and citations issued pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 91C.

h. Iowa child labor Form III collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 92.

i. List of private employment agencies licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 95.

j. Lists of publications and educational materials available to the public; unaltered copies of documents published by the division; administrative rules; interstate agreements and interagency agreements to which the division is a party; purchase requests; records concerning the transfer of files to archives; and speech records.

1.18(2) Confidential records. With the exception of "f," each of the following may contain personally identifiable information. Each of the following is confidential or partially confidential.

a. Records or portions of records which are exempt from disclosure pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7.

b. Records or portions of records which are protected by Iowa Code section 88.1, 88.6, 88.12, 88.14, or 88.16.

c. Records or portions of records containing social security numbers which are protected by 42 U.S.C. Section 405(c)(2)(C)(viii).

d. Records or portions of records containing tax information which are protected by 26 U.S.C. Section 7213(a)(2) or Iowa Code section 422.20 or 422.72.

e. Records or portions of records which are protected pursuant to Iowa Code section 515A.13.

f. Pursuant to Iowa Code sections 17A.2 and 17A.3, those portions of division staff manuals, instructions, or other statements issued which set forth criteria or guidelines to be used by division staff in auditing, in making inspections, in settling commercial disputes or negotiating commercial

arrangements, or in the selection or handling of cases, such as operational tactics or allowable tolerances or criteria for the defense, prosecution or settlement of cases when disclosure of these statements would:

- (1) Enable law violators to avoid detection;
- (2) Facilitate disregard of requirements imposed by law; or
- (3) Give a clearly improper advantage to persons who are in an adverse position to the division.
 - g. Identifying details and trade secrets in final orders, decisions and opinions to the extent permitted by Iowa Code subsection 17A.3(1).
 - h. Records or portions of records containing attorney work product or attorney-client communications, or which are otherwise privileged pursuant to Iowa Code sections 22.7(4), 622.10, and 622.11; rules of civil procedure, evidence, and professional responsibility for attorneys; and case law.
 - i. Minutes of closed meetings of a government body pursuant to Iowa Code section 21.5.
 - j. Information protected by Iowa Code sections 89B.12, 89B.13, and 91.12.
 - k. Records of the bureau of labor statistics which were created or obtained pursuant to federal grants if release of the records would cause the denial of federal funds.
 - l. Rescinded IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19.
 - m. Any other information made confidential by law.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.19(22,91) Routine uses. To the extent allowed by law, the following uses are considered routine uses of all division records:

1.19(1) Disclosure to government officers, employees, and agents who have a need for the record in the performance of their duties. The custodian of the record may upon request of any government officer, employee, or agent, or on the custodian's own initiative, determine what constitutes legitimate need to use a confidential record.

1.19(2) Any disclosure specifically authorized by the statute under which the record was collected or maintained.

875—1.20(22,91) Release to a subject.

1.20(1) The subject of a confidential record may file a written request to review a confidential record about that person as provided in rule 875—1.12(22,91). However, the division need not release the following records to the subject:

a. The identity of a person providing information to the division need not be disclosed directly or indirectly to the subject of the information when the information is authorized to be held confidential pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7(18) or other provision of law.

b. A record need not be disclosed to the subject when it is the work product of an attorney or is otherwise privileged.

c. A peace officer's investigative report may be withheld from the subject pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7(5).

d. As otherwise authorized by law.

1.20(2) Where a record has multiple subjects with interest in the confidentiality of the record, the division may take reasonable steps to protect confidential information relating to another subject.

875—1.21(22,91) Notice to suppliers of information. The division shall notify persons completing agency forms of the use that will be made of personal information, which persons outside the agency might routinely be provided this information, which parts of the requested information are required and which are optional, and the consequences of a failure to provide the information requested. This notice may be given in these rules, on the form used to collect the information, on a separate fact sheet or letter, in brochures, in formal agreements, in contracts, in handbooks, in manuals, verbally, or by other appropriate means. Notice need not be given in connection with discovery requests in litigation or administrative proceedings, subpoenas, investigations of possible violations of law, or similar demands for information.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.22(22,91) Data processing systems comparison. The first reports of injury data systems shared between the labor services division and the workers' compensation division of the workforce development department permit the comparison of personally identifiable information in one record system with personally identifiable information in another record system. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 252J, personally identifiable information about asbestos licensees, asbestos permittees, amusement ride permittees, boxers, special inspectors, registered construction contractors, and private employment agency licensees found in data processing systems may be matched, collated, or compared with personally identifiable information in data processing systems maintained by the child support recovery unit of the department of human services. All data processing systems that have common data elements can potentially match, collate, and compare personally identifiable information.

875—1.23(22,91) Personally identifiable information. This rule describes the nature and extent of personally identifiable information collected, maintained, and retrieved from division record systems by personal identifier. Except as noted below, record systems are partially open and partially confidential. Except as noted below, information is stored on paper and electronically.

1.23(1) Rescinded IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19.

1.23(2) Personally identifiable information concerning employers who requested services from the consultation and education bureau is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 88. The information concerns services provided by the bureau. The record system is confidential.

1.23(3) Personally identifiable information concerning employees who filed discrimination complaints and employers against whom discrimination complaints were filed is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 88. The information relates to the relevant division inspection.

1.23(4) Personally identifiable information concerning employers whose workplaces have been inspected by the IOSH enforcement bureau is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 88. The information relates to the enforcement inspection.

1.23(5) Personally identifiable information concerning work-related fatalities is collected pursuant to Iowa Code section 88.18. The information includes biographical data about the deceased and information concerning the IOSH fatality inspection.

1.23(6) Personally identifiable information concerning owners or operators of amusement devices or rides, concession booths, or related electrical equipment covered by Iowa Code chapter 88A is collected pursuant to that chapter. The information pertains to the division's inspections.

1.23(7) Personally identifiable information concerning asbestos licensees and permittees is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 88B. Biographical information concerning the asbestos licensees and permittees and information concerning the licenses and permits is included.

Personally identifiable information concerning asbestos licensees and permittees against whom disciplinary action has been taken or attempted is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 88B. The disciplinary action files are stored on paper and contain information concerning division investigations, reprimands, suspensions, revocations, denials, and related litigation.

1.23(8) Personally identifiable information concerning boiler special inspectors against whom disciplinary action has been taken or attempted is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 89. The record system is stored on paper and contains information concerning division investigations, reprimands, suspensions, revocations, denials, and related litigation.

1.23(9) Personally identifiable information concerning special inspectors is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapters 89 and 89A. The record systems are stored on paper and contain biographical information on special inspectors, information on their commissions, and, when applicable, certificates of insurance.

1.23(10) Personally identifiable information concerning owners and operators of facilities and objects covered by Iowa Code chapters 89 and 89A is collected pursuant to those chapters. The information concerns division regulation of covered objects and facilities.

1.23(11) Personally identifiable information concerning individuals who are certified to perform safety tests or are recognized elevator companies is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 89A. The

information is maintained on paper and includes biographical data and information on the certification or recognition.

1.23(12) Personally identifiable information concerning registered boxers is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 90A. The information includes biographical data and information pertaining to the registration.

1.23(13) Personally identifiable information concerning division employees and former employees is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 91. The information is stored on paper and includes biographical data, medical records, qualifications, and tax information. The record system is confidential.

1.23(14) Personally identifiable information concerning wage claimants, wage discrimination complainants and individual employers against whom wage claims or wage discrimination complaints have been filed is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 91A. The information includes biographical data and information on the division's investigations.

1.23(15) Personally identifiable information concerning owners, partners, and officers of construction contractor applicants is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 91C. The information includes biographical data and information about the registration.

Personally identifiable information concerning individual out-of-state contractors who have filed bonds is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 91C. The information is stored on paper and relates to the bonds. The record system is open.

Personally identifiable information concerning individuals who have been cited under Iowa Code chapter 91C is collected pursuant to that chapter. The information includes biographical data and information concerning the citations and relevant litigation.

1.23(16) Personally identifiable information concerning employment agency licensees is collected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 94A. The information includes biographical data and information about the employment agency licensee.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.24 to 1.30 Reserved.

DIVISION III RULE-MAKING PROCEDURES

875—1.31(17A) Applicability. Except to the extent otherwise expressly provided by statute, all rules adopted by the division are subject to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 17A, the Iowa administrative procedure Act, and the provisions of this chapter.

875—1.32(17A) Advice on possible rules before notice of proposed rule adoption. In addition to seeking information by other methods, the division may, before publication of a Notice of Intended Action under Iowa Code section 17A.4(1) "a," solicit comments from the public on a subject matter of possible rule making by the division by causing notice to be published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin of the subject matter and indicating where, when, and how persons may comment.

875—1.33(17A) Public rule-making docket.

1.33(1) Docket maintained. The division will maintain a current public rule-making docket.

1.33(2) Anticipated rule making. The rule-making docket shall list each anticipated rule-making proceeding. A rule-making proceeding is deemed "anticipated" from the time a draft of proposed rules is distributed for internal discussion within the division. For each anticipated rule-making proceeding, the docket shall contain a listing of the precise subject matter which may be submitted for consideration by the commissioner for subsequent proposal under the provisions of Iowa Code section 17A.4(1) "a," the name and address of division personnel with whom persons may communicate with respect to the matter, and an indication of the present status within the division of that possible rule. The division may also include in the docket other subjects upon which public comment is desired. Drafts of proposed federal regulations are provided to the division for review and comment. These drafts are provided

on condition that the draft remain confidential. The division does not consider these drafts to be state documents triggering a rule's being "anticipated." Employees of the division serve on various national consensus organizations developing recommended new guidelines. The division does not consider these as "anticipated" rules.

1.33(3) Pending rule-making proceedings. The rule-making docket shall list each pending rule-making proceeding. A rule-making proceeding is pending from the time it is commenced, by publication in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin of a Notice of Intended Action pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.4(1) "a," to the time it is terminated, by publication of a Notice of Termination in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin or by the rule's becoming effective. For each rule-making proceeding, the docket shall indicate:

- a. The subject matter of the proposed rule;
- b. A citation to all published notices relating to the proceeding;
- c. Where written submissions on the proposed rule may be inspected;
- d. The time during which written submissions may be made;
- e. The names of persons who have made written requests for an opportunity to make oral presentations on the proposed rule, where those requests may be inspected, and where and when oral presentations may be made;
- f. Whether a written request for the issuance of a regulatory analysis, or a concise statement of reasons, has been filed, whether such an analysis or statement or a fiscal impact statement has been issued, and where any such written request, analysis, or statement may be inspected;
- g. The current status of the proposed rule and any division determinations with respect thereto;
- h. Any known timetable for the division's decisions or other action in the proceeding;
- i. The date of the rule's adoption;
- j. The date of the rule's filing, indexing, and publication;
- k. The date on which the rule will become effective; and
- l. Where the rule-making record may be inspected.

875—1.34(17A) Notice of proposed rule making.

1.34(1) Contents. At least 35 days before the adoption of a rule, the division will cause a Notice of Intended Action to be published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin. The Notice of Intended Action shall include:

- a. A brief explanation of the purpose of the proposed rule;
- b. The specific legal authority for the proposed rule;
- c. Except to the extent impracticable, the text of the proposed rule;
- d. Where, when, and how persons may present their views on the proposed rule; and
- e. Where, when, and how persons may demand an oral proceeding on the proposed rule if the notice does not already provide for one.

Where inclusion of the complete text of a proposed rule in the Notice of Intended Action is impracticable, the division will include in the notice a statement fully describing the specific subject matter of the omitted portion of the text of the proposed rule, the specific issues to be addressed by that omitted text of the proposed rule, and the range of possible choices being considered by the division for the resolution of each of those issues.

1.34(2) Incorporation by reference. A proposed rule may incorporate other materials by reference only if it complies with all of the requirements applicable to the incorporation by reference of other materials in an adopted rule that are contained in subrule 1.42(2) of this chapter.

1.34(3) Copies of notices. Persons desiring to receive copies of future Notices of Intended Action by subscription shall file a written request indicating the name and address to which the notices are to be sent. The request shall be filed with the division's rules coordinator. Additionally, the request shall state the chapter(s) or subjects for which the requester seeks copies. Within seven days after submission of a Notice of Intended Action to the administrative rules coordinator for publication in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin, the division will mail or electronically transmit a copy of that notice to subscribers who have filed a written request for either mailing or electronic transmittal with the division

for Notices of Intended Action. The written request shall be accompanied by payment of the subscription price. The cost of electronic transmission is \$50 per fiscal year. The cost of providing copies of the notices is \$0.50 per page payable within 30 days of mailing the notice. The cost of providing Notices of Intended Action by facsimile is \$1 per page. Failure to pay the cost for a copy will result in the cancellation of the subscription.

875—1.35(17A) Public participation.

1.35(1) Written comments. For at least 20 days after publication of the Notice of Intended Action, persons may submit argument, data, and views, in writing, on the proposed rule. Such written submissions shall identify the proposed rule to which they relate and shall be submitted to the person and address designated in the Notice of Intended Action.

1.35(2) Oral proceedings. The division will schedule an oral proceeding on a proposed rule. The division's scheduled oral proceeding on a proposed rule will be held if, within 20 days after the published Notice of Intended Action, a written request for an opportunity to make oral presentations is submitted to the division's rules coordinator by the administrative rules review committee, a governmental subdivision, an agency, an association having not less than 25 members, or at least 25 persons. That request must also contain the following additional information:

a. A request by one or more individual persons must be signed by each of them and include the address and telephone number of each of them.

b. A request by an association must be signed by an officer or designee of the association and must contain a statement that the association has at least 25 members and the address and telephone number of the person signing that request.

c. A request by an agency or governmental subdivision must be signed by an official having authority to act on behalf of the entity and must contain the address and telephone number of the person signing that request.

1.35(3) Conduct of oral proceedings.

a. Applicability. This subrule applies only to those oral rule-making proceedings in which an opportunity to make oral presentations is authorized or required by Iowa Code section 17A.4(1) "b" or this chapter.

b. Scheduling and notice. An oral proceeding on a proposed rule may be held in one or more locations and will not be held earlier than 20 days after notice of its location and time is published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin. That notice shall also identify the proposed rule by ARC number and citation to the Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

c. Presiding officer. A member of the division will preside at the oral proceeding on a proposed rule.

d. Conduct of proceeding. At an oral proceeding on a proposed rule, persons may make oral statements and make documentary and physical submissions, which may include data, views, comments or arguments concerning the proposed rule. Persons wishing to make oral presentations at such a proceeding are encouraged to notify the division at least three business days prior to the proceeding and indicate the general subject of their presentations. At the proceeding, those who participate shall indicate their names and addresses, identify any persons or organizations they may represent, and provide any other information relating to their participation deemed appropriate by the presiding officer. Oral proceedings shall be open to the public and will be recorded by stenographic or electronic means.

(1) At the beginning of the oral proceeding, the presiding officer will give a brief synopsis of the proposed rule, a statement of the statutory authority for the proposed rule, and the reasons for the division's decision to propose the rule. The presiding officer may place time limitations on individual oral presentations when necessary to ensure the orderly and expeditious conduct of the oral proceeding. To encourage joint oral presentations and to avoid repetition, additional time may be provided for persons whose presentations represent the views of other individuals as well as their own views.

(2) Persons making oral presentations are encouraged to avoid restating matters which have already been submitted in writing.

(3) To facilitate the exchange of information the presiding officer may, where time permits, open the floor to questions or general discussion.

(4) The presiding officer will have the authority to take any reasonable action necessary for the orderly conduct of the meeting.

(5) Physical and documentary submissions presented by participants in the oral proceeding shall be submitted to the presiding officer. The submissions become the property of the division.

(6) The oral proceeding may be continued by the presiding officer to a later time without notice other than by announcement at the hearing.

(7) Participants in an oral proceeding will not be required to take an oath or to submit to cross-examination. However, the presiding officer in an oral proceeding may question participants and permit the questioning of participants by other participants about any matter relating to that rule-making proceeding, including any prior written submissions made by those participants in that proceeding; but no participant shall be required to answer any question.

(8) The presiding officer in an oral proceeding may permit rebuttal statements and request the filing of written statements subsequent to the adjournment of the oral presentations.

1.35(4) Additional information. In addition to receiving written comments and oral presentations on a proposed rule according to the provisions of this rule, the division may obtain information concerning a proposed rule through any other lawful means deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

1.35(5) Accessibility. The division will schedule oral proceedings in rooms accessible to and functional for persons with physical disabilities. Persons who have special requirements should contact the division's rules coordinator in advance to arrange access or other needed services.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.36(17A) Regulatory analysis.

1.36(1) Definition of small business. A “small business” is defined in Iowa Code section 17A.4A(8).

1.36(2) Mailing list. Rescinded IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19.

1.36(3) Time of mailing. Rescinded IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19.

1.36(4) Qualified requesters for regulatory analysis—economic impact. The division will issue a regulatory analysis of a proposed rule that conforms to the requirements of Iowa Code section 17A.4A, after a proper request from:

- a. The administrative rules coordinator;
- b. The administrative rules review committee.

1.36(5) Qualified requesters for regulatory analysis—business impact. The division will issue a regulatory analysis of a proposed rule that conforms to the requirements of Iowa Code section 17A.4A, after a proper request from:

- a. The administrative rules review committee;
- b. The administrative rules coordinator;
- c. At least 25 or more persons who sign the request provided that each represents a different small business;
- d. An organization representing at least 25 small businesses. That organization shall list the name, address and telephone number of not less than 25 small businesses it represents.

1.36(6) Time period for analysis. Upon receipt of a timely request for a regulatory analysis the division will adhere to the time lines described in Iowa Code section 17A.4A.

1.36(7) Contents of request. A request for a regulatory analysis is made when it is mailed or delivered to the division. The request shall be in writing and satisfy the requirements of Iowa Code section 17A.4A.

1.36(8) Contents of concise summary. The contents of the concise summary shall conform to the requirements of Iowa Code section 17A.4A.

1.36(9) Publication of a concise summary. The division will make available, to the maximum extent feasible, copies of the published summary in conformance with Iowa Code section 17A.4A.

1.36(10) Regulatory analysis contents—rules review committee or rules coordinator. When a regulatory analysis is issued in response to a written request from the administrative rules review committee, or the administrative rules coordinator, the regulatory analysis will conform to the

requirements of Iowa Code section 17A.4A, unless a written request expressly waives one or more of the items listed in the section.

1.36(11) Regulatory analysis contents—substantial impact on small business. When a regulatory analysis is issued in response to a written request from the administrative rules review committee, the administrative rules coordinator, at least 25 persons signing that request who each qualify as a small business or by an organization representing at least 25 small businesses, the regulatory analysis shall conform to the requirements of Iowa Code section 17A.4A.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.37(17A,25B) Fiscal impact statement.

1.37(1) The division will prepare and submit a fiscal impact statement to satisfy the requirements of Iowa Code sections 17A.4(4) and 25B.6 if a notice of intended action or a rule filed without notice necessitates new annual expenditures of at least \$100,000 or combined expenditures of at least \$500,000 within five years by all affected persons.

1.37(2) If the division determines at the time it adopts a rule that the fiscal impact statement upon which the rule is based contains errors, the division will, at the same time, issue a corrected fiscal impact statement and publish the corrected fiscal impact statement in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.38(17A) Time and manner of rule adoption.

1.38(1) Time of adoption. The division will not adopt a rule until the period for making written submissions and oral presentations has expired. Within 180 days after the later of the publication of the Notice of Intended Action, or the end of oral proceedings thereon, the division will adopt a rule pursuant to the rule-making proceeding or terminate the proceeding by publication of a notice to that effect in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

1.38(2) Consideration of public comment. Before the adoption of a rule, the division will consider fully all of the written submissions and oral submissions received in that rule-making proceeding or any memorandum summarizing such oral submissions, and any regulatory analysis or fiscal impact statement issued in that rule-making proceeding.

1.38(3) Reliance on agency expertise. Except as otherwise provided by law, the division may use its own experience, technical competence, specialized knowledge, and judgment in the adoption of a rule.

875—1.39(17A) Variance between adopted rule and published notice of proposed rule adoption.

1.39(1) The division will not adopt a rule that differs from the rule proposed in the Notice of Intended Action on which the rule is based unless:

a. The differences are within the scope of the subject matter announced in the Notice of Intended Action and are in character with the issues raised in that notice;

b. The differences are a logical outgrowth of the contents of that Notice of Intended Action and the comments submitted in response thereto; and

c. The Notice of Intended Action provided fair warning that the outcome of that rule-making proceeding could be the rule in question.

1.39(2) In determining whether the Notice of Intended Action provided fair warning that the outcome of that rule-making proceeding could be the rule in question, the division shall consider the following factors:

a. The extent to which persons who will be affected by the rule should have understood that the rule-making proceeding on which it is based could affect their interests;

b. The extent to which the subject matter of the rule or the issues determined by the rule are different from the subject matter or issues contained in the Notice of Intended Action; and

c. The extent to which the effects of the rule differ from the effects of the proposed rule contained in the Notice of Intended Action.

1.39(3) The division will commence a rule-making proceeding within 60 days of its receipt of a petition for rule making seeking the amendment or repeal of a rule that differs from the proposed rule contained in the Notice of Intended Action upon which the rule is based, unless the division finds that

the differences between the adopted rule and the proposed rule are so insubstantial as to make such a rule-making proceeding wholly unnecessary. A copy of any such finding and the petition to which it responds shall be sent to petitioner, the administrative rules coordinator, and the administrative rules review committee, within three days of its issuance.

1.39(4) Concurrent rule-making proceedings. Nothing in this rule disturbs the discretion of the division to initiate, concurrently, several different rule-making proceedings on the same subject with several different published Notices of Intended Action.

875—1.40(17A) Exemptions from public rule-making procedures.

1.40(1) Omission of notice and comment. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.4(3) “a,” the division may adopt a rule without publishing advance notice of intended action in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin and without providing for public comment when the statute so provides or if the administrative rules review committee approves.

1.40(2) Providing for notice and comment for a rule adopted without notice and comment. The commissioner may begin a standard rule-making proceeding for the adoption of a rule that is identical or similar to a rule adopted without notice and comment. After notice under this subrule, the commissioner may take any lawful action, including amendment, adoption, or repeal of the rule.
[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.41(17A) Concise statement of reasons.

1.41(1) General. When requested by a person, either prior to the adoption of a rule or within 30 days after its publication in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin as an adopted rule, the division will issue a concise statement of reasons for the rule. Requests for such a statement must be in writing and be delivered to the Division of Labor Services, Division Rules Coordinator, 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. The request should indicate whether the statement is sought for all or only a specified part of the rule. Requests will be considered made on the date received.

1.41(2) Contents. The concise statement of reasons will contain:

- a. The reasons for adopting the rule;
- b. An indication of any change between the text of the proposed rule contained in the published Notice of Intended Action and the text of the rule as finally adopted, with the reasons for any such change;
- c. The principal reasons urged in the rule-making proceeding for and against the rule, and the division’s reasons for overruling the arguments made against the rule.

1.41(3) Time of issuance. After a proper request, the division will issue a concise statement of reasons by the later of the time the rule is adopted or 35 days after receipt of the request.
[ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—1.42(17A,89) Contents, style, and form of rule.

1.42(1) Contents. Each rule adopted by the division will contain the text of the rule and, in addition:

- a. The date the division adopted the rule;
- b. A brief explanation of the principal reasons for the rule-making action if such reasons are required by Iowa Code section 17A.4(2) or the division in its discretion decides to include the reasons;
- c. A reference to all rules repealed, amended, or suspended by the rule;
- d. A reference to the specific statutory or other authority authorizing adoption of the rule;
- e. Any findings required by any provision of law as a prerequisite to adoption or effectiveness of the rule;
- f. A brief explanation of the principal reasons for the failure to provide for waivers to the rule if no waiver provision is included and a brief explanation of any waiver or special exceptions provided in the rule if such reasons are required by Iowa Code section 17A.4(2) or the division in its discretion decides to include such reasons; and
- g. The effective date of the rule.

1.42(2) Incorporation by reference. The division may incorporate, by reference in a proposed or adopted rule, and without causing publication of the incorporated matter in full, all or any part of a code, standard, rule, or other matter if the division finds that the incorporation of its text in the division proposed

or adopted rule would be unduly cumbersome, expensive, or otherwise inexpedient. The reference in the division's proposed or adopted rule shall fully and precisely identify the incorporated matter by location, title, citation, date, and edition, if any; shall briefly indicate the precise subject and the general contents of the incorporated matter; and shall state that the proposed or adopted rule does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter. The division may incorporate such matter by reference in a proposed or adopted rule only when the division makes copies of it readily available to the public. The rule shall state how and where copies of the incorporated matter may be obtained at cost from the division, and how and where copies may be obtained from an agency of the United States, this state, another state, or the organization, association, or persons, originally issuing that matter. The division will retain a copy of any materials incorporated by reference in a rule of the division for two years after the rule ceases to be in effect.

When the division adopts a publication by reference, it will provide a copy of the publication to the administrative rules coordinator for deposit in the state law library and may make the standards available electronically, except:

- a. Copies of materials are not required to be submitted if the division follows Iowa Code section 89.5(4).
- b. Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations and the Federal Register which the state law library possesses.

1.42(3) References to materials not published in full. When the administrative code editor decides to omit the full text of a proposed or adopted rule because publication of the full text would be unduly cumbersome, expensive, or otherwise inexpedient, the division will prepare and submit to the administrative code editor for inclusion in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin and Iowa Administrative Code a summary statement describing the specific subject matter of the omitted material. This summary statement shall include the title and a brief description sufficient to inform the public of the specific nature and subject matter of the proposed or adopted rules, and of significant issues involved in these rules. The summary statement shall also describe how a copy of the full text of the proposed or adopted rule, including any unpublished matter and any matter incorporated by reference, may be obtained. The division will provide a copy of that full text at actual cost or review in the offices of the division. Upon request, the division will copy or obtain a copy of the document if requested, provided that the division will not photocopy materials protected by copyright. The division may make the standards available electronically.

At the request of the administrative code editor, the division will provide a proposed statement explaining why publication of the full text would be unduly cumbersome, expensive, or otherwise inexpedient.

1.42(4) Style and form. In preparing its rules, the division will follow the uniform numbering system, form, and style prescribed by the administrative rules coordinator.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.43(17A) Agency rule-making record.

1.43(1) Requirement. The division will maintain an official rule-making record for each rule it proposes by publication in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin of a Notice of Intended Action, or adopts. The rule-making record and materials incorporated by reference will be available for public inspection.

1.43(2) Contents. The division's rule-making record will contain:

- a. Copies of all publications in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin with respect to the rule or the proceeding upon which the rule is based and any file-stamped copies of the division's submissions to the administrative rules coordinator concerning that rule or the proceeding upon which it is based;
- b. Copies of any portions of the division's public rule-making docket containing entries relating to the rule or the proceeding upon which the rule is based;
- c. All written petitions, requests, and submissions received by the division, and all other written materials of a factual nature as distinguished from opinion that are relevant to the merits of the rule and that were created or compiled by the division and considered by the labor commissioner, in connection with the formulation, proposal, or adoption of the rule or the proceeding upon which the rule is based,

except to the extent the division is authorized by law to keep them confidential; provided, however, that when any such materials are deleted because they are authorized by law to be kept confidential, the division will identify in the record the particular materials deleted and state the reasons for that deletion;

d. Any official transcript of oral presentations made in the proceeding upon which the rule is based or, if not transcribed, the stenographic record or electronic recording of those presentations, and any memorandum prepared by a presiding officer summarizing the contents of those presentations;

e. A copy of any regulatory analysis or fiscal impact statement prepared for the proceeding upon which the rule is based;

f. A copy of the rule and any concise statement of reasons prepared for that rule;

g. All petitions for amendments of, or repeal or suspension of, the rule;

h. A copy of any objection to the issuance of that rule without public notice and participation that was filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.4(2) by the administrative rules review committee, the governor, or the attorney general;

i. A copy of any objection to the rule filed by the administrative rules review committee, the governor, or the attorney general pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.4(4), and any agency response to that objection; and

j. A copy of any executive order concerning the rule.

1.43(3) Effect of record. Except as otherwise required by a provision of law, the division rule-making record required by this rule may not constitute the exclusive basis for division action on that rule.

1.43(4) Written criticisms. Written criticisms of a rule may be mailed to Division of Labor Services, Division Rules Coordinator, 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. To constitute a criticism of a rule, the criticism must be in writing, state it is a criticism of a specific rule, state the rule number, and provide reasons for criticism of the rule. All written rule criticisms received will be kept for a period of five years.

1.43(5) Maintenance of record. The division will maintain the rule-making record for a period of not less than five years from the later of the date the rule to which it pertains became effective, the date of the Notice of Intended Action, or the date of any written criticism as described in 1.43(2) "g," "h," "i," or "j."

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—1.44(17A) Filing of rules. The division will file each rule it adopts in the office of the administrative rules coordinator. The filing must be executed as soon after adoption of the rule as is practicable. At the time of filing, each rule must have attached to it any fiscal note impact statement and any concise statement of reasons that was issued with respect to that rule. If a fiscal note impact statement or statement of reasons for that rule was not issued until a time subsequent to the filing of that rule, the note or statement must be attached to the filed rule within five working days after the note or statement is issued. In filing a rule, the division will use the standard form prescribed by the administrative rules coordinator.

875—1.45(17A) Effectiveness of rules prior to publication.

1.45(1) Grounds. The division may make a rule effective after its filing at any stated time prior to 35 days after its indexing and publication in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin if it finds that a statute so provides, the rule confers a benefit or removes a restriction on some segment of the public, or that the effective date of the rule is necessary to avoid imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare. The division will incorporate the required finding and a brief statement of its supporting reasons in each rule adopted in reliance upon this subrule.

1.45(2) Special notice. When the division makes a rule effective prior to its indexing and publication in reliance upon the provisions of Iowa Code section 17A.5(2) "b"(3), the division will employ all reasonable efforts to make its contents known to the persons who may be affected by that rule prior to the rule's indexing and publication. The term "all reasonable efforts" requires the division to employ the most effective and prompt means of notice rationally calculated to inform potentially affected parties of the effectiveness of the rule that is justified and practical under the circumstances

considering the various alternatives available for this purpose, the comparative costs to the division of utilizing each of those alternatives, and the harm suffered by affected persons from any lack of notice concerning the contents of the rule prior to its indexing and publication. The means that may be used for providing notice of rules prior to their indexing and publication include, but are not limited to, any one or more of the following means: radio, newspaper, television, signs, mail, telephone, or personal notice or electronic means.

A rule made effective prior to its indexing and publication in reliance upon the provisions of Iowa Code section 17A.5(2) "b"(3) shall include in that rule a statement describing the reasonable efforts that will be used to comply with the requirements of subrule 1.45(2).

875—1.46(17A) General statements of policy.

1.46(1) *Compilation, indexing, public inspection.* The division will maintain an official, current, and dated compilation that is indexed by subject, containing all of its general statements of policy within the scope of Iowa Code section 17A.2(10) "a," "c," "f," "g," "h," "k." Each addition to, change in, or deletion from the official compilation must also be dated, indexed, and a record thereof kept. Except for those portions containing rules governed by Iowa Code section 17A.2(7) "f," or otherwise authorized by law to be kept confidential, the compilation must be made available for public inspection and copying.

1.46(2) *Enforcement of requirements.* A general statement of policy subject to the requirements of this subrule shall not be relied on by the division to the detriment of any person who does not have actual, timely knowledge of the contents of the statement until the requirements of subrule 1.46(1) are satisfied. This provision is inapplicable to the extent necessary to avoid imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare.

875—1.47(17A) Review by agency of rules.

1.47(1) Any interested person, association, agency, or political subdivision may submit a written request to the administrative rules coordinator requesting the division to conduct a formal review of a specified rule. Upon approval of that request by the administrative rules coordinator, the division will conduct a formal review of a specified rule to determine whether a new rule should be adopted instead or the rule should be amended or repealed. The division may refuse to conduct a review if it has conducted such a review of the specified rule within five years prior to the filing of the written request.

1.47(2) In conducting the formal review, the division will prepare within a reasonable time a written report summarizing its findings, its supporting reasons, and any proposed course of action. The report must include a concise statement of the division's findings regarding the rule's effectiveness in achieving its objectives, including a summary of any available supporting data. The report shall also concisely describe significant written criticisms of the rule received during the previous five years, including a summary of any petitions for waiver of the rule received by the division or granted by the division. The report shall describe alternative solutions to resolve the criticisms of the rule, the reasons any were rejected, and any changes made in the rule in response to the criticisms as well as the reasons for the changes. A copy of the division's report shall be sent to the administrative rules review committee and the administrative rules coordinator. The report must also be available for public inspection.

875—1.48 and 1.49 Reserved.

DIVISION IV DECLARATORY ORDERS

875—1.50(17A) Petition for declaratory order. Any person may file a petition with the division for a declaratory order as to the applicability to specified circumstances of a statute, rule, or order within the primary jurisdiction of the division. A petition is deemed filed when it is received by the division. The division shall provide the petitioner with a file-stamped copy of the petition if the petitioner provides the division an extra copy for this purpose. The petition must be typewritten or legibly handwritten in ink and must substantially conform to the following form.

DIVISION OF LABOR SERVICES

Petition by (Name of Petitioner)
for a Declaratory Order on
(Cite provisions of law involved).

PETITION FOR
DECLARATORY ORDER



The petition must provide the following information:

1. A clear and concise statement of all relevant facts on which the order is requested.
2. A citation and the relevant language of the specific statutes, rules, policies, decisions, or orders, whose applicability is questioned, and any other relevant law.
3. The questions petitioner wants answered, stated clearly and concisely.
4. The answers to the questions desired by the petitioner and a summary of the reasons urged by the petitioner in support of those answers.
5. The reasons for requesting the declaratory order and disclosure of the petitioner's interest in the outcome.
6. A statement indicating whether the petitioner is currently a party to another proceeding involving the questions at issue and whether, to the petitioner's knowledge, those questions have been decided by, are pending determination by, or are under investigation by, any governmental entity.
7. The names and addresses of other persons, or a description of any class of persons, known by petitioner to be affected by, or interested in, the questions presented in the petition.
8. Any request by petitioner for a meeting provided for by rule 1.53(17A).

The petition must be dated and signed by the petitioner or the petitioner's representative. It must also include the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the petitioner and petitioner's representative, and a statement indicating the person to whom communications concerning the petition should be directed.

875—1.51(17A) Notice of petition. Within 15 days after receipt of a petition for a declaratory order, the division shall give notice of the petition to all persons not served by the petitioner pursuant to rule 1.55(17A) to whom notice is required by any provision of law. The division may also give notice to any other persons.

875—1.52(17A) Intervention.

1.52(1) Persons who qualify under any applicable provision of law as an intervenor and who file a petition for intervention within 20 days of the filing of a petition for declaratory order shall be allowed to intervene in a proceeding for a declaratory order.

1.52(2) Any person who files a petition for intervention at any time prior to the issuance of an order may be allowed to intervene in a proceeding for a declaratory order at the discretion of the division.

1.52(3) A petition for intervention shall be mailed to Division of Labor Services, 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. The petition is deemed filed when it is received by that office. The division will provide the petitioner with a file-stamped copy of the petition for intervention if the petitioner provides an extra copy for this purpose. A petition for intervention must be legible and must substantially conform to the following form:

DIVISION OF LABOR SERVICES

Petition by (Name of Original Petitioner)
for a Declaratory Order on
(Cite provisions of law cited in original petition).

PETITION FOR
INTERVENTION



The petition for intervention must provide the following information:

1. Facts supporting the intervenor's standing and qualifications for intervention.

2. The answers urged by the intervenor to the question or questions presented and a summary of the reasons urged in support of those answers.

3. Reasons for requesting intervention and disclosure of the intervenor's interest in the outcome.

4. A statement indicating whether the intervenor is currently a party to any proceeding involving the questions at issue and whether, to the intervenor's knowledge, those questions have been decided by, are pending determination by, or are under investigation by, any governmental entity.

5. The names and addresses of any additional persons, or a description of any additional class of persons, known by the intervenor to be affected by, or interested in, the questions presented.

6. Whether the intervenor consents to be bound by the determination of the matters presented in the declaratory order proceeding.

The petition must be dated and signed by the intervenor or the intervenor's representative. It must also include the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the intervenor and intervenor's representative, and a statement indicating the person to whom communications should be directed.
[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—1.53(17A) Briefs. The petitioner or any intervenor may file a brief in support of the position urged. The division may request a brief from the petitioner, any intervenor, or any other person concerning the questions raised.

875—1.54(17A) Inquiries. Inquiries concerning the status of a declaratory order proceeding may be mailed to Division of Labor Services, 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.
[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—1.55(17A) Service and filing of petitions and other papers.

1.55(1) When service required. Except where otherwise provided by law, every petition for declaratory order, petition for intervention, brief, or other paper filed in a proceeding for a declaratory order shall be served upon each of the parties of record to the proceeding, and on all other persons identified in the petition for declaratory order or petition for intervention as affected by or interested in the questions presented, simultaneously with their filing. The party filing a document is responsible for service on all parties and other affected or interested persons.

1.55(2) Filing—when required. All petitions for declaratory orders, petitions for intervention, briefs, or other papers in a proceeding for a declaratory order shall be filed with the Declaratory Orders Coordinator, Division of Labor Services, 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. All petitions, briefs, or other papers that are required to be served upon a party shall be filed simultaneously with the division.

1.55(3) Method of service, time of filing, and proof of mailing. Method of service, time of filing, and proof of mailing shall be as provided by rule 875—1.75(17A).
[ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—1.56(17A) Consideration. Upon request by petitioner, the division shall schedule a brief and informal meeting between the original petitioner, all intervenors, or a member of the staff of the division, to discuss the questions raised. The division may solicit comments from any person on the questions raised. Also, comments on the questions raised may be submitted to the division by any person.

875—1.57(17A) Action on petition.

1.57(1) Within the time allowed by Iowa Code section 17A.9, after receipt of a petition for a declaratory order, the labor commissioner or designee shall take action on the petition as required by Iowa Code section 17A.9.

1.57(2) The date of issuance of an order or of a refusal to issue an order is as defined in rule 875—1.66(17A).

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.58(17A) Refusal to issue order.

1.58(1) The division shall not issue a declaratory order where prohibited by Iowa Code section 17A.9 and may refuse to issue a declaratory order on some or all questions raised for the following reasons:

1. The petition does not substantially comply with the required form.
2. The petition does not contain facts sufficient to demonstrate that the petitioner will be aggrieved or adversely affected by the failure of the division to issue an order.
3. The division does not have jurisdiction over the questions presented in the petition.
4. The questions presented by the petition are also presented in a current rule making, contested case, or other division or judicial proceeding, that may definitively resolve them.
5. The questions presented by the petition would more properly be resolved in a different type of proceeding or by another body with jurisdiction over the matter.
6. The facts or questions presented in the petition are unclear, overbroad, insufficient, or otherwise inappropriate as a basis upon which to issue an order.
7. There is no need to issue an order because the questions raised in the petition have been settled due to a change in circumstances.
8. The petition is not based upon facts calculated to aid in the planning of future conduct but is, instead, based solely upon prior conduct in an effort to establish the effect of that conduct or to challenge a division decision already made.
9. The petition requests a declaratory order that would necessarily determine the legal rights, duties, or responsibilities of other persons who have not joined in the petition, intervened separately, or filed a similar petition and whose position on the questions presented may fairly be presumed to be adverse to that of petitioner.
10. The petitioner requests the division to determine whether a statute is unconstitutional on its face.

1.58(2) A refusal to issue a declaratory order must indicate the specific grounds for the refusal and constitutes final agency action on the petition.

1.58(3) Refusal to issue a declaratory order pursuant to this provision does not preclude the filing of a new petition that seeks to eliminate the grounds for the refusal to issue a ruling.
[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.59(17A) Contents of declaratory order—effective date. In addition to the order itself, a declaratory order must contain the date of its issuance, the name of petitioner and all intervenors, the specific statutes, rules, policies, decisions, or orders involved, the particular facts upon which it is based, and the reasons for its conclusion.

A declaratory order is effective on the date of issuance.

875—1.60(17A) Copies of orders. A copy of all orders issued in response to a petition for a declaratory order shall be mailed promptly to the original petitioner and all intervenors.

875—1.61(17A) Effect of a declaratory order. A declaratory order has the same status and binding effect as a final order issued in a contested case proceeding. It is binding on the division, the petitioner, and any intervenors (who consent to be bound) and is applicable only in circumstances where the relevant facts and the law involved are indistinguishable from those on which the order was based. As to all other persons, a declaratory order serves only as precedent and is not binding on the division. The issuance of a declaratory order constitutes final agency action on the petition.

875—1.62 to 1.64 Reserved.

DIVISION V
CONTESTED CASES

875—1.65(17A) Scope and applicability. This division applies to contested case proceedings conducted by the division of labor services. Rules of the employment appeal board are applicable for some contested cases regarding boiler safety, occupational safety and health, and contractor registration.
[ARC 4640C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.66(17A) Definitions. Except where otherwise specifically defined by law:

“*Contested case*” means a proceeding defined by Iowa Code section 17A.2(5) and includes a contested case without a factual dispute pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.10A.

“*Issuance*” means the date of mailing of a decision or order or date of delivery if service is by other means unless another date is specified in the order.

“*Party*” means each person or agency named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party.

“*Presiding officer*” means the labor commissioner or designee.

“*Proposed decision*” means the presiding officer’s recommended findings of fact, conclusions of law, decision, and order in a contested case in which the division of labor services did not preside. [ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.67(17A) Time requirements.

1.67(1) Time shall be computed as provided in Iowa Code subsection 4.1(34).

1.67(2) For good cause, the presiding officer may extend or shorten the time to take any action, except as precluded by statute. Except for good cause stated in the record, before extending or shortening the time to take any action, the presiding officer shall afford all parties an opportunity to be heard or to file written arguments.

875—1.68(17A) Requests for contested case proceeding. Any person claiming an entitlement to a contested case proceeding shall file a written request for such a proceeding within the time specified by the particular rules or statutes governing the subject matter or, in the absence of such law, the time specified in the division’s action in question.

The request for a contested case proceeding should state the name and address of the requester, identify the specific division action which is disputed, and include a short and plain statement of the issues of material fact in dispute. If the requester is represented by a lawyer, identify the provisions of law or precedent requiring or authorizing the holding of a contested case proceeding in the particular circumstances involved.

875—1.69(17A) Notice of hearing.

1.69(1) Delivery. Delivery of the notice of hearing constitutes the commencement of the contested case proceeding. Delivery may be executed by:

- a. Personal service as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure;
- b. Certified mail, return receipt requested;
- c. First-class mail;
- d. Publication, as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure; or
- e. If requested, by facsimile, or electronic transmission.

1.69(2) Contents. The notice of hearing shall contain the following information:

- a. A statement of the time, place, and nature of the hearing;
- b. A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held;
- c. A reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved;
- d. A short and plain statement of the matters asserted. If the division or other party is unable to state the matters in detail at the time the notice is served, the initial notice may be limited to a statement of the issues involved. Thereafter, upon application, a more definite and detailed statement shall be furnished;
- e. Identification of all parties including the name, address and telephone number of the person who will act as attorney for the commissioner or division and of parties’ counsel where known;
- f. Reference to the procedural rules governing conduct of the contested case proceeding;
- g. Reference to the procedural rules governing informal settlement. The parties are encouraged to meet informally to resolve issues that might culminate in a resolution of issues in the contested case;
- h. Identification of the presiding officer, if known. If not known, a description of who will serve as presiding officer;

i. A statement that a party, at its own expense, may be represented by counsel in the contested case; and

j. Notification of the time period in which a party may request, pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.11 and rule 875—1.70(17A), that the presiding officer be an administrative law judge.
[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.70(17A) Presiding officer.

1.70(1) Any party who wishes to request that the presiding officer assigned to render a proposed decision be an administrative law judge employed by the department of inspections and appeals must file a written request within 20 days, or such other time period as the order may prescribe, after service of a notice of hearing which identifies or describes the presiding officer as the labor commissioner.

1.70(2) The division may deny the request only upon a finding that one or more of the following apply:

a. Neither the division nor the commissioner under whose authority the contested case is to take place is a named party to the proceeding or a real party in interest to that proceeding.

b. There is a compelling need to expedite issuance of a final decision in order to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.

c. The case involves significant policy issues of first impression that are inextricably intertwined with the factual issues presented.

d. The demeanor of the witnesses is likely to be dispositive in resolving the disputed factual issues.

e. Funds are unavailable to pay the costs of an administrative law judge and an interagency appeal.

f. The request was not timely filed.

g. The request is not consistent with a specified statute.

1.70(3) The division will issue a written ruling specifying the grounds for its decision within 20 days after a request for an administrative law judge is filed.

1.70(4) Except as provided otherwise by another provision of law, all rulings by an administrative law judge acting as presiding officer are subject to appeal to the commissioner. A party must seek any available intra-agency appeal in order to exhaust adequate administrative remedies.

1.70(5) Unless otherwise provided by law, the commissioner, when reviewing a proposed decision upon intra-agency appeal, shall have the powers of and shall comply with the provisions of this division which apply to presiding officers.

875—1.71(17A) Waiver of procedures. Unless otherwise precluded by law, the parties in a contested case proceeding may waive any provision of this division. However, the division in its discretion may refuse to give effect to such a waiver when it deems the waiver to be inconsistent with the public interest.

875—1.72(17A) Disqualification.

1.72(1) A presiding officer or other person shall withdraw from participation in the making of any proposed or final decision in a contested case if that person:

a. Has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a representative of a party;

b. Has personally investigated, prosecuted or advocated, in connection with that case, the specific controversy underlying that case, or another pending factually related contested case, or a pending factually related controversy that may culminate in a contested case involving the same parties;

c. Is subject to the authority, direction or discretion of any person who has personally investigated, prosecuted or advocated in connection with that contested case, the specific controversy underlying that contested case, or a pending factually related contested case or controversy involving the same parties;

d. Has acted as counsel to any person who is a private party to that proceeding within the past two years;

e. Has a personal financial interest in the outcome of the case or any other significant personal interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the case;

f. Has a spouse or relative within the third degree of relationship that (1) is a party to the case, or an officer, director or trustee of a party; (2) is a lawyer in the case; (3) is known to have an interest that

could be substantially affected by the outcome of the case; or (4) is likely to be a material witness in the case; or

g. Has any other legally sufficient cause to withdraw from participation in the decision making in that case.

1.72(2) The term “personally investigated” means taking affirmative steps to interview witnesses directly or to obtain documents or other information directly. The term “personally investigated” does not include general direction and supervision of assigned investigators, unsolicited receipt of information which is relayed to assigned investigators, review of another person’s investigative work product in the course of determining whether there is probable cause to initiate a proceeding, or exposure to factual information while performing other division functions, including fact gathering for purposes other than investigation of the matter which culminates in a contested case. Factual information relevant to the merits of a contested case received by a person who later serves as presiding officer in that case shall be disclosed if required by Iowa Code section 17A.17 and subrules 1.72(3) and 1.86(9).

1.72(3) In a situation where a presiding officer or other person knows of information which might reasonably be deemed to be a basis for disqualification and decides voluntary withdrawal is unnecessary, that person shall submit the relevant information for the record by affidavit and shall provide for the record a statement of the reasons for the determination that withdrawal is unnecessary.

1.72(4) If a party asserts disqualification on any appropriate ground, including those listed in subrule 1.72(1), the party shall file a motion supported by an affidavit pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.17. The motion must be filed as soon as practicable after the reason alleged in the motion becomes known to the party. If, during the course of the hearing, a party first becomes aware of evidence of bias or other grounds for disqualification, the party may move for disqualification but must establish the grounds by the introduction of evidence into the record.

If the presiding officer determines that disqualification is appropriate, the presiding officer or other person shall withdraw. If the presiding officer determines that withdrawal is not required, the presiding officer shall enter an order to that effect. A party asserting disqualification may seek an interlocutory appeal under rule 875—1.88(17A) and seek a stay under rule 875—1.93(17A).
[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.73(17A) Consolidation—severance.

1.73(1) Consolidation. The presiding officer may consolidate any or all matters at issue in two or more contested case proceedings where (a) the matters at issue involve common parties or common questions of fact or law; (b) consolidation would expedite and simplify consideration of the issues involved; and (c) consolidation would not adversely affect the rights of any of the parties to those proceedings.

1.73(2) Severance. The presiding officer may, for good cause shown, order any contested case proceedings or portions thereof severed.

875—1.74(17A) Answer.

1.74(1) Answer.

a. Any answer required in a contested case proceeding shall be filed within 20 days of delivery of the notice of hearing or subsequent order of the presiding officer, unless otherwise ordered.

b. An answer shall state in separately numbered paragraphs the following:

- (1) The persons or entities on whose behalf the petition is filed;
- (2) The particular provisions of statutes and rules involved;
- (3) The relief demanded and the facts and law relied upon for such relief; and
- (4) The name, address and telephone number of the party and the party’s attorney, if any.

c. A party may move to dismiss or apply for a more definite and detailed statement when appropriate.

An answer shall show on whose behalf it is filed and specifically admit, deny, or otherwise answer all material allegations of the notice of hearing. It shall state any facts deemed to show an affirmative defense and contain as many additional defenses as the pleader may claim.

Any allegation in the notice of hearing not denied in the answer is considered admitted. The presiding officer may refuse to consider any defense not raised in the answer which could have been raised on the basis of facts known when the answer was filed if any party would be prejudiced.

1.74(2) Amendment. Any notice of hearing, answer, or other charging document may be amended before a responsive pleading has been filed. Amendments to pleadings after a responsive pleading has been filed and to an answer may be allowed with the consent of the other parties or in the discretion of the presiding officer who may impose terms or grant a continuance.

875—1.75(17A) Pleadings, service and filing.

1.75(1) Pleadings may be required by rule, by the notice of hearing, or by order of the presiding officer.

1.75(2) When service is required. Except where otherwise provided by law, every pleading, motion, document, or other paper filed in a contested case proceeding and every paper relating to discovery in a proceeding shall be served upon each of the parties of record to the proceeding, including the person designated as attorney for the division, simultaneously with their filing. Except for the original notice of hearing and an application for rehearing as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.16(2), the party filing a document is responsible for service on all parties.

1.75(3) How service is made. Service upon a party represented by an attorney shall be made upon the attorney unless otherwise ordered. Service is made by delivery or by mailing a copy to the person's last-known address. Service by mail is complete upon mailing, except where otherwise specifically provided by statute, rule, or order.

1.75(4) When filing is required. After the notice of hearing, all pleadings, motions, documents or other papers in a contested case proceeding shall be mailed to the division at 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. All pleadings, motions, documents or other papers that are required to be served upon a party shall be filed simultaneously with the division.

1.75(5) When filing is made. Except where otherwise provided by law, a document is deemed filed at the time it is delivered to the division, delivered to an established courier service for immediate delivery to the division, or mailed by first-class mail or state interoffice mail to the division, so long as there is proof of mailing.

1.75(6) Proof of mailing. Proof of mailing includes either: a legible United States Postal Service postmark on the envelope, a certificate of service, a notarized affidavit, or a certification in substantially the following form:

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of Iowa that, on (date of mailing), I mailed copies of (describe document) addressed to the Division of Labor Services, 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309, and to the names and addresses of the parties listed below by depositing the same in (state: a United States post office mailbox with correct postage properly affixed, state interoffice mail, courier).

(Date)

(Signature)

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—1.76(17A) Discovery.

1.76(1) Discovery procedures applicable in civil actions are applicable in contested cases. Unless lengthened or shortened by an order of the presiding officer, time periods for compliance with discovery shall be as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure.

1.76(2) Any motion relating to discovery shall allege that the moving party has previously made a good-faith attempt to resolve the discovery issues involved with the opposing party. Motions in regard to discovery shall be ruled upon by the presiding officer. Opposing parties shall be afforded the opportunity to respond within ten days of the filing of the motion unless the time is shortened as provided in subrule 1.76(1). The presiding officer may rule on the basis of the written motion and any response, or may order argument on the motion.

1.76(3) Evidence obtained in discovery may be used in the contested case proceeding if that evidence would otherwise be admissible in that proceeding.

875—1.77(17A) Subpoenas.

1.77(1) Issuance.

a. A division subpoena shall be issued to a party upon written request. The request shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the requesting party. In the absence of good cause for permitting later action, a request for a subpoena must be received at least three days before the scheduled hearing.

b. Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, parties are responsible for service of their own subpoenas and payment of witness fees and mileage expenses.

1.77(2) Motion to quash or modify. The presiding officer may quash or modify a subpoena for any lawful reason upon motion in accordance with the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. A motion to quash or modify a subpoena shall be set for argument promptly.

875—1.78(17A) Motions.

1.78(1) No technical form for motions is required. However, prehearing motions must be in writing, state the grounds for relief, and state the relief sought, unless otherwise permitted by the presiding officer.

1.78(2) Any party may file a written response to a motion within ten days after the motion is served, unless the time period is extended or shortened by the presiding officer. The presiding officer may consider a failure to respond within the required time period in ruling on a motion.

1.78(3) The presiding officer may schedule oral argument on any motion.

1.78(4) Motions pertaining to the hearing, except motions for summary judgment, must be filed and served at least ten days prior to the date of hearing unless there is good cause for permitting later action or the time for such action is lengthened or shortened by an order of the presiding officer.

1.78(5) Motions for summary judgment. Motions for summary judgment shall comply with the requirements of Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 237 and shall be subject to disposition according to the requirements of that rule to the extent such requirements are not inconsistent with the provisions of this rule or any other provision of law governing the procedure in contested cases.

Motions for summary judgment must be filed and served at least 45 days prior to the scheduled hearing date, or other time period determined by the presiding officer. Any party resisting the motion shall file and serve a resistance within 15 days, unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, from the date a copy of the motion was served. The time fixed for hearing or nonoral submission shall be not less than 20 days after the filing of the motion, unless a shorter time is ordered by the presiding officer. A summary judgment order rendered on all issues in a contested case is subject to rehearing pursuant to rule 1.92(17A) and appeal pursuant to rule 1.91(17A).

875—1.79(17A) Prehearing conference. For good cause the presiding officer may permit variances from this rule.

1.79(1) Any party may request a prehearing conference. A written request for prehearing conference or an order for prehearing conference on the presiding officer's own motion shall be filed not less than seven days prior to the hearing date. A prehearing conference shall be scheduled not less than three business days prior to the hearing date.

Written notice of the prehearing conference shall be given by the presiding officer to all parties.

1.79(2) Each party shall bring to the prehearing conference:

a. A final list of the witnesses who the party anticipates will testify at the hearing. Witnesses not listed may be excluded from testifying unless there was good cause for the failure to include their names; and

b. A final list of exhibits which the party anticipates will be introduced at the hearing. Exhibits other than rebuttal exhibits that are not listed may be excluded from admission into evidence unless there was good cause for the failure to include them.

Witness or exhibit lists may be amended subsequent to the prehearing conference within the time limits established by the presiding officer at the prehearing conference. Any such amendments must be served on all parties.

1.79(3) In addition to the requirements of subrule 1.79(2), the parties at a prehearing conference may:

- a. Enter into stipulations of law or fact;
- b. Enter into stipulations on the admissibility of exhibits;
- c. Identify matters which the parties intend to request be officially noticed;
- d. Enter into stipulations for waiver of any provision of law; and
- e. Consider any additional matters which will expedite the hearing.

1.79(4) Prehearing conferences shall be conducted by telephone unless otherwise ordered. Parties shall exchange and receive witness and exhibit lists in advance of a telephone prehearing conference.

875—1.80(17A) Continuances. Unless otherwise provided, applications for continuances shall be made to the presiding officer.

1.80(1) A written application for a continuance shall:

- a. Be made at the earliest possible time and no less than seven days before the hearing except in case of unanticipated emergencies;
- b. State the specific reasons for the request; and
- c. Be signed by the requesting party or the party's representative.

An oral application for a continuance may be made if the presiding officer waives the requirement for a written motion. However, a party making an oral application for a continuance must confirm that request by written application within five days after the oral request unless that requirement is waived by the presiding officer. No application for continuance shall be made or granted without notice to all parties except in an emergency where notice is not feasible. The division may waive notice of such requests for a particular case or an entire class of cases.

1.80(2) In determining whether to grant a continuance, the presiding officer may consider:

- a. Prior continuances;
- b. The interests of all parties;
- c. The likelihood of informal settlement;
- d. The existence of an emergency;
- e. Any objection;
- f. Any applicable time requirements;
- g. The existence of a conflict in the schedules of counsel, parties, or witnesses;
- h. The timeliness of the request; and
- i. Other relevant factors.

The presiding officer may require documentation of any grounds for continuance.

875—1.81(17A) Withdrawals. A party requesting a contested case proceeding may withdraw that request prior to the hearing. Unless otherwise provided, a withdrawal shall be with prejudice.

875—1.82(17A) Intervention.

1.82(1) Motion. A motion for leave to intervene in a contested case proceeding shall state the grounds for the proposed intervention, the position and interest of the proposed intervenor, and the possible impact of intervention on the proceeding. A proposed answer or petition in intervention shall be attached to the motion. Any party may file a response within 14 days of service of the motion to intervene unless the time period is extended or shortened by the presiding officer.

1.82(2) When filed. Motion for leave to intervene shall be filed as early in the proceeding as possible to avoid adverse impact on existing parties or the conduct of the proceeding. Unless otherwise ordered, a motion for leave to intervene shall be filed before the prehearing conference, if any, or at least 20 days before the date scheduled for hearing. Any later motion must contain a statement of good cause for the failure to file in a timely manner.

1.82(3) Grounds for intervention. The movant shall demonstrate that (a) intervention would not unduly prolong the proceedings or otherwise prejudice the rights of existing parties; (b) the movant is likely to be aggrieved or adversely affected by a final order in the proceeding; and (c) the interests of the movant are not adequately represented by existing parties.

1.82(4) Effect of intervention. If appropriate, the presiding officer may order consolidation of the petitions and briefs of different parties whose interests are aligned with each other and limit the number of representatives allowed to participate actively in the proceedings. A person granted leave to intervene is a party to the proceeding. The order granting intervention may restrict the issues that may be raised by the intervenor or otherwise condition the intervenor's participation in the proceeding.

1.82(5) Nonresponsive intervenor. If a negotiated settlement is reached between all parties except the intervenor, the settlement shall be set down in writing and shall contain the various points of settlement and stipulations.

Input from intervenors may assist in the settlement of a contested case. The division will assume an intervenor does not object to a settlement if the intervenor does not respond to the division by signing the settlement or presenting written comments on the settlement within 14 days from the date the settlement is sent for signature. If the parties, other than the intervenor, wish to file the settlement over the objection of the intervenor, the parties shall attach the intervenor's written objection and a statement as to why the intervenor's objection was not acceptable to the other parties and should not block the entering of a final order.

875—1.83(17A) Hearing procedures.

1.83(1) The presiding officer presides at the hearing, and may rule on motions, require briefs, issue a proposed decision, and issue such orders and rulings as will ensure the orderly conduct of the proceedings.

1.83(2) All objections shall be timely made and stated on the record.

1.83(3) Parties have the right to participate or to be represented in all hearings or prehearing conferences related to their case. Partnerships, corporations, or associations may be represented by any member, officer, director, or duly authorized agent. Any party may be represented by an attorney or another person authorized by law.

1.83(4) Subject to terms and conditions prescribed by the presiding officer, parties have the right to introduce evidence on issues of material fact, cross-examine witnesses present at the hearing as necessary for a full and true disclosure of the facts, present evidence in rebuttal, and submit briefs and engage in oral argument.

1.83(5) The presiding officer shall maintain the decorum of the hearing and may refuse to admit or may expel anyone whose conduct is disorderly.

1.83(6) Witnesses may be sequestered during the hearing.

1.83(7) The presiding officer shall conduct the hearing in the following manner:

a. The presiding officer shall give an opening statement briefly describing the nature of the proceedings;

b. The parties shall be given an opportunity to present opening statements;

c. Parties shall present their cases in the sequence determined by the presiding officer;

d. Each witness shall be sworn or affirmed by the presiding officer or the court reporter, and be subject to examination and cross-examination. The presiding officer may limit questioning in a manner consistent with law;

e. When all parties and witnesses have been heard, parties may be given the opportunity to present final arguments.

1.83(8) Telephone or video conferencing proceedings. The presiding officer may resolve preliminary procedural motions by telephone or video conference in which all parties have an opportunity to participate. Other telephone or video proceedings may be held with the consent of all parties. The presiding officer will determine the location of the parties and witnesses for telephone hearings. The convenience of the witnesses or parties, as well as the nature of the case, will be considered when location is chosen.

875—1.84(17A) Evidence.

1.84(1) The presiding officer shall rule on admissibility of evidence and may, where appropriate, take official notice of facts in accordance with all applicable requirements of law.

1.84(2) Stipulation of facts is encouraged. The presiding officer may make a decision based on stipulated facts.

1.84(3) Evidence in the proceeding shall be confined to the issues as to which the parties received notice prior to the hearing unless the parties waive their right to such notice or the presiding officer determines that good cause justifies expansion of the issues. If the presiding officer decides to admit evidence on issues outside the scope of the notice over the objection of a party who did not have actual notice of those issues, that party, upon timely request, shall receive a continuance sufficient to amend pleadings and to prepare on the additional issue.

1.84(4) The party seeking admission of an exhibit must provide opposing parties with an opportunity to examine the exhibit prior to the ruling on its admissibility. Copies of documents should normally be provided to opposing parties.

All exhibits admitted into evidence shall be appropriately marked and be made part of the record.

1.84(5) Any party may object to specific evidence or may request limits on the scope of any examination or cross-examination. Such an objection shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the grounds upon which it is based. The objection, the ruling on the objection, and the reasons for the ruling shall be noted in the record. The presiding officer may rule on the objection at the time it is made or may reserve a ruling until the written decision.

1.84(6) Whenever evidence is ruled inadmissible, the party offering that evidence may submit an offer of proof on the record. The party making the offer of proof for excluded oral testimony shall briefly summarize the testimony or, with permission of the presiding officer, present the testimony. If the excluded evidence consists of a document or exhibit, it shall be marked as part of an offer of proof and inserted in the record.

875—1.85(17A) Default.

1.85(1) If a party fails to appear or participate in a contested case proceeding after proper service of notice, the presiding officer may, if no adjournment is granted, enter a default decision or proceed with the hearing and render a decision in the absence of the party.

1.85(2) Where appropriate and not contrary to law, any party may move for default against a party who has requested the contested case proceeding and has failed to file a required pleading or has failed to appear after proper service.

1.85(3) Default decisions or decisions rendered on the merits after a party has failed to appear or participate in a contested case proceeding become final agency action unless (a) within 15 days after the date of notification or mailing of the decision, a motion to vacate is filed and served on all parties or (b) an appeal of a decision on the merits is timely initiated within the time provided by rule 1.91(17A). A motion to vacate must state all facts relied upon by the moving party which establish that good cause existed for that party's failure to appear or participate at the contested case proceeding. Each fact so stated must be substantiated by at least one sworn affidavit of a person with personal knowledge of each such fact. The affidavit(s) must be attached to the motion.

1.85(4) The time for further appeal of a decision for which a timely motion to vacate has been filed is stayed pending a decision on the motion to vacate.

1.85(5) Properly substantiated and timely filed motions to vacate shall be granted only for good cause shown. The burden of proof as to good cause is on the moving party. Adverse parties shall have ten days to respond to a motion to vacate. Adverse parties shall be allowed to conduct discovery as to the issue of good cause and to present evidence on the issue prior to a decision on the motion, if a request to do so is included in that party's response.

1.85(6) "Good cause" for purposes of this rule shall have the same meaning as "good cause" for setting aside a default judgment under Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 236.

1.85(7) A decision denying a motion to vacate is subject to further appeal within the time limit allowed for further appeal of a decision on the merits in the contested case proceeding. A decision

granting a motion to vacate is subject to interlocutory appeal by the adverse party pursuant to rule 1.88(17A).

1.85(8) If a motion to vacate is granted and no timely interlocutory appeal has been taken, the presiding officer shall issue another notice of hearing and the contested case shall proceed accordingly.

1.85(9) A default decision may award any relief consistent with the request for relief made in the petition and embraced in its issues. If the defaulting party has appeared, the default decision cannot exceed the relief demanded.

1.85(10) A default decision may provide either that the default decision is to be stayed pending a timely motion to vacate or that the default decision is to take effect immediately, subject to a request for stay under rule 1.93(17A).

875—1.86(17A) Ex parte communication.

1.86(1) Prohibited communications. Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters specifically authorized by statute, following issuance of the notice of hearing, there shall be no communication, directly or indirectly, between the presiding officer and any party or representative of any party or any other person with a direct or indirect interest in the case in connection with any issue of fact or law in the case except upon notice and opportunity for all parties to participate. This does not prohibit persons jointly assigned such tasks from communicating with each other. Nothing in this provision is intended to preclude the presiding officer from communicating with members of the division or seeking the advice or help of persons other than those with a personal interest in, or those engaged in personally investigating as defined in subrule 1.72(2), prosecuting, or advocating in, either the case under consideration or a pending factually related case involving the same parties as long as those persons do not directly or indirectly communicate to the presiding officer any ex parte communications they have received of a type that the presiding officer would be prohibited from receiving or that furnish, augment, diminish, or modify the evidence in the record.

1.86(2) Prohibitions on ex parte communications commence with the issuance of the notice of hearing in a contested case and continue for as long as the case is pending.

1.86(3) Written, oral or other forms of communication are “ex parte” if made without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

1.86(4) To avoid prohibited ex parte communications, notice must be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give all parties a fair opportunity to participate. Notice of written communications shall be provided in compliance with rule 1.75(17A) and may be supplemented by telephone, facsimile, electronic mail or other means of notification. Where permitted, oral communications may be initiated through conference telephone calls including all parties or their representatives.

1.86(5) Persons who jointly act as presiding officer in a pending contested case may communicate with each other without notice or opportunity for parties to participate.

1.86(6) The commissioner and other persons may be present in deliberations or otherwise advise the presiding officer without notice or opportunity for parties to participate as long as they are not disqualified from participating in the making of a proposed or final decision under any provision of law and they comply with subrule 1.86(1).

1.86(7) Communications with the presiding officer involving uncontested scheduling or procedural matters do not require notice or opportunity for parties to participate. Parties should notify other parties prior to initiating such contact with the presiding officer when feasible and shall notify other parties when seeking to continue hearings or other deadlines pursuant to rule 1.80(17A).

1.86(8) Disclosure of prohibited communications. A presiding officer who receives a prohibited ex parte communication during the pendency of a contested case must initially determine if the effect of the communication is so prejudicial that the presiding officer should be disqualified. If the presiding officer determines that disqualification is warranted, a copy of any prohibited written communication, all written responses to the communication, a written summary stating the substance of any prohibited oral or other communication not available in written form for disclosure, all responses made, and the identity of each person from whom the presiding officer received a prohibited ex parte communication shall be submitted for inclusion in the record under seal by protective order or disclosed. If the presiding officer determines

that disqualification is not warranted, such documents shall be submitted for inclusion in the record and served on all parties. Any party desiring to rebut the prohibited communication must be allowed the opportunity to do so upon written request filed within ten days after notice of the communication.

1.86(9) Promptly after being assigned to serve as presiding officer at any stage in a contested case proceeding, a presiding officer shall disclose to all parties material factual information received through ex parte communication prior to such assignment unless the factual information has already been or shortly will be disclosed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.13(2) or through discovery. Factual information contained in an investigative report or similar document need not be separately disclosed by the presiding officer as long as such documents have been or will shortly be provided to the parties.

1.86(10) The presiding officer may render a proposed or final decision imposing appropriate sanctions for violations of this rule including default, a decision against the offending party, censure, or suspension or revocation of the privilege to practice before the division. Violation of ex parte communication prohibitions by division personnel shall be reported to the commissioner for possible sanctions including censure, suspension, dismissal, or other disciplinary action.

875—1.87(17A) Recording costs. Upon request, the division shall provide a copy of the whole or any portion of the record at cost. The cost of preparing a copy of the record or of transcribing the hearing record shall be paid by the requesting party.

Parties who request that a hearing be recorded by certified shorthand reporters rather than by electronic means shall bear the cost of that recordation, unless otherwise provided by law.

875—1.88(17A) Interlocutory appeals. Upon written request of a party or on its own motion, the commissioner may review an interlocutory order. In determining whether to do so, the commissioner shall weigh the extent to which the granting of the interlocutory appeal would expedite final resolution of the case and the extent to which review of that interlocutory order at the time it reviews the proposed decision of the presiding officer would provide an adequate remedy. Any request for interlocutory review must be filed within 14 days of issuance of the challenged order, but no later than the time for compliance with the order or the date of hearing, whichever is first.

875—1.89(17A) Final decision—nonlicense decision.

1.89(1) When the commissioner presides over the reception of evidence at the hearing, the commissioner's decision is a final decision.

1.89(2) When the commissioner does not preside at the reception of evidence, the presiding officer shall make a proposed decision. The proposed decision becomes the final decision of the division without further proceedings unless there is an appeal to, or review on motion of, the commissioner within the time provided in rule 1.91(17A).

1.89(3) A settlement agreement, when signed by parties and the commissioner or presiding officer, is binding on all parties.

875—1.90(17A) Final decision—license decision. In addition to the requirements of rule 1.89(17A), options are available for a final decision in a case involving a license, permit, registration, commission, or similar authorization. The decision may include the following:

1. Exoneration.
2. Revocation of license.
3. Suspension of license until further order or for a specific period.
4. Nonrenewal of license.
5. Prohibited permanently from engaging in specified procedures or practices until further order or for a specific period.
6. Probation.
7. Require additional education or training.
8. Require reexamination.
9. Order a physical examination.

10. Impose civil penalty.
11. Issue citation.
12. Such other sanctions allowed by law as may be appropriate.

875—1.91(17A) Appeals and review.

1.91(1) Appeal by party. Any adversely affected party may appeal a proposed decision to the commissioner within 30 days after issuance of the proposed decision.

1.91(2) Review. The commissioner may initiate review of a proposed decision on the commissioner's own motion at any time within 30 days following the issuance of such a decision.

1.91(3) Notice of appeal. An appeal of a proposed decision is initiated by filing a timely notice of appeal with the division. The notice of appeal must be signed by the appealing party or a representative of that party and contain a certificate of service. The notice shall specify:

- a. The parties initiating the appeal;
- b. The proposed decision or order appealed from;
- c. The specific findings or conclusions to which exception is taken and any other exceptions to the decision or order;
- d. The relief sought; and
- e. The grounds for relief.

1.91(4) Requests to present additional evidence. A party may request the taking of additional evidence only by establishing that the evidence is material, that good cause existed for the failure to present the evidence at the hearing, and that the party has not waived the right to present the evidence. A written request to present additional evidence must be filed with the notice of appeal or, by a nonappealing party, within 14 days of service of the notice of appeal. The commissioner may remand a case to the presiding officer for further hearing or may itself preside at the taking of additional evidence.

1.91(5) Scheduling. The division shall issue a schedule for consideration of the appeal.

1.91(6) Briefs and arguments. Unless otherwise ordered, within 20 days of the notice of appeal or order for review, each appealing party may file exceptions and briefs. Within 20 days thereafter, any party may file a responsive brief. Briefs shall cite any applicable legal authority and specify relevant portions of the record in that proceeding. Written requests to present oral argument shall be filed with the briefs. The commissioner may resolve the appeal on the briefs or provide an opportunity for oral argument. The commissioner may shorten or extend the briefing period as appropriate.

875—1.92(17A) Applications for rehearing.

1.92(1) By whom filed. Any party to a contested case proceeding may file an application for rehearing from a final order.

1.92(2) Content of application. The application for rehearing shall state on whose behalf it is filed, the specific grounds for rehearing, and the relief sought. In addition, the application shall state whether the applicant desires reconsideration of all or part of the division's decision on the existing record and whether, on the basis of the grounds enumerated in subrule 1.91(4), the applicant requests an opportunity to submit additional evidence.

1.92(3) Time of filing. The application shall be filed with the division within 20 days after issuance of the final decision.

1.92(4) Notice to other parties. A copy of the application shall be timely mailed by the applicant to all parties of record not joining therein. If the application does not contain a certificate of service, the division shall serve copies on all parties.

1.92(5) Disposition. Any application for a rehearing shall be deemed denied unless the division grants the application within 20 days after its filing.

875—1.93(17A) Stays of agency actions.

1.93(1) When available.

a. Any party to a contested case proceeding may petition the division for a stay of an order issued in that proceeding or for other temporary remedies, pending review by the division. The petition shall

be filed with the notice of appeal and shall state the reasons justifying a stay or other temporary remedy. The commissioner may rule on the stay or authorize the presiding officer to do so.

b. Any party to a contested case proceeding may petition the division for a stay or other temporary remedies pending judicial review of all or part of that proceeding. The petition shall state the reasons justifying a stay or other temporary remedy.

1.93(2) When granted. In determining whether to grant a stay, the presiding officer or the commissioner shall consider the factors listed in Iowa Code section 17A.19.

1.93(3) Vacation. A stay may be vacated by the issuing authority upon application of the division or any other party.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.94(17A) No factual dispute contested cases. If the parties agree that no dispute of material fact exists as to a matter that would be a contested case if such a dispute of fact existed, the parties may present all relevant admissible evidence either by stipulation or otherwise as agreed by the parties, without necessity for the production of evidence at an evidentiary hearing. If such agreement is reached, a jointly submitted schedule detailing the method and timetable for submission of the record, briefs and oral argument should be submitted to the presiding officer for approval as soon as practicable. If the parties cannot agree, any party may file and serve a motion for summary judgment pursuant to the rules governing such motions.

875—1.95(17A) Emergency adjudicative proceedings.

1.95(1) Necessary emergency action. To the extent necessary to prevent or avoid immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, and consistent with the Constitution and other provisions of law, the division may issue a written order in compliance with Iowa Code section 17A.18A to suspend a license in whole or in part, order the cessation of any continuing activity, order affirmative action, or take other action within the jurisdiction of the division by emergency adjudicative order. Before issuing an emergency adjudicative order the division shall consider factors including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Whether there has been a sufficient factual investigation to ensure that the division is proceeding on the basis of reliable information;

b. Whether the specific circumstances which pose immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare have been identified and determined to be continuing;

c. Whether the person required to comply with the emergency adjudicative order may continue to engage in other activities without posing immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare;

d. Whether imposition of monitoring requirements or other interim safeguards would be sufficient to protect the public health, safety or welfare; and

e. Whether the specific action contemplated by the division is necessary to avoid the immediate danger.

1.95(2) Issuance of order.

a. An emergency adjudicative order shall contain findings of fact, conclusions of law, and policy reasons to justify the determination of an immediate danger in the division's decision to take immediate action.

b. The written emergency adjudicative order shall be immediately delivered to persons who are required to comply with the order by utilizing one or more of the following procedures:

(1) Personal delivery;

(2) Certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last address on file with the division;

(3) Certified mail to the last address on file with the division;

(4) First-class mail to the last address on file with the division; or

(5) Fax may be used as the sole method of delivery if the person required to comply with the order has filed a written request that division orders be sent by fax and has provided a fax number for that purpose.

c. To the degree practicable, the division shall select the procedure for providing written notice that best ensures prompt, reliable delivery.

1.95(3) Oral notice. Unless the written emergency adjudicative order is provided by personal delivery on the same day that the order issues, the division shall make reasonable immediate efforts to contact by telephone the persons who are required to comply with the order.

1.95(4) Completion of proceedings. After the issuance of an emergency adjudicative order, the division shall proceed as quickly as feasible to complete any proceedings that would be required if the matter did not involve an immediate danger.

Issuance of a written emergency adjudicative order shall include notification of the date on which division proceedings are scheduled for completion. After issuance of an emergency adjudicative order, continuance of further division proceedings to a later date will be granted only in compelling circumstances upon application in writing.
[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.96 to 1.98 Reserved.

**DIVISION VI
INTEREST, FEES AND CHARGES**

875—1.99(17A,91) Interest. The commissioner may assess and collect interest on fees, penalties, and other amounts due the division. Interest shall accrue from the first of the month following the date when payment was due. If it becomes necessary to initiate legal actions to recover the money, the commissioner may recover court costs and attorney fees in addition to the interest. The interest rate shall be 10 percent per annum.

875—1.100 Reserved.

**DIVISION VII
WAIVERS AND VARIANCES FROM ADMINISTRATIVE RULES**

875—1.101(17A,91) Scope.

1.101(1) These rules provide general procedures for waivers and variances from division rules. Specific waiver or variance procedures must be followed when applicable. Except where specific statutory authority is granted, no waiver or variance may be granted from a requirement or duty imposed by statute or when granting a waiver or variance would cause a denial of federal funds or be inconsistent with federal statute or regulation. Any waiver or variance must be consistent with statute. These waiver and variance procedures do not apply to rules that merely define the meaning of a statute or other provision of law unless the division possesses delegated authority to bind the courts with its rules.

1.101(2) Waivers or variances of rules may be granted either in response to a petition for waiver or variance filed within a contested case proceeding, or in response to a petition filed in the absence of a contested case proceeding.
[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—1.102(17A,91) Petitions. If the petition for waiver or variance relates to a pending contested case, the petition shall be filed in the contested case proceeding. Other petitions must be mailed to Labor Commissioner, Division of Labor Services, 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. In either case, the petition shall include the following information where applicable:

1.102(1) The name, address, case file number or state identification number, and telephone number of the person requesting the waiver or variance and the person's representative, if any.

1.102(2) A description and citation of the specific rule to which the petition applies.

1.102(3) The specific waiver or variance requested, including the precise scope and time period for the waiver or variance.

1.102(4) The relevant facts the petitioner believes justify a waiver or variance.

1.102(5) A description of any prior contacts between the division and the petitioner relating to the subject matter of the proposed waiver or variance, including but not limited to a list or description of division licenses, registrations, or permits held by the petitioner, and any notices of violation, citations, contested case hearings, or investigative reports relating to the subject matter of the proposed waiver or variance within the last five years.

1.102(6) The name, address, and telephone number of any public agency or political subdivision which also regulates the activity in question or which might be affected by the grant of a waiver or variance.

1.102(7) Any information known to the petitioner regarding the division's treatment of similar cases.

1.102(8) The name, address, and telephone number of all persons inside or outside state government who would be adversely affected by the grant of the petition or who possess knowledge of relevant facts.

1.102(9) A signed release of information authorizing persons with knowledge regarding the request to furnish the division with information pertaining to the waiver or variance.

1.102(10) A signed statement from the petitioner attesting to the accuracy of the facts provided in the petition.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—1.103(17A,91) Notice and acknowledgment. The division will acknowledge petitions upon receipt. The division shall ensure that notice of the pendency of the petition and a concise summary of its contents have been provided to all persons to whom notice is required by any provision of law within 30 days of receipt of the petition. The division may require the petitioner to serve the notice and a concise summary on all persons to whom notice is required by any provision of law, and provide a written statement to the division attesting that notice has been provided. Notice and a concise summary may also be provided to others.

875—1.104(17A,91) Review. Each petition for a waiver or variance shall be evaluated by the agency based on the unique, individual circumstances set out in the petition. Discretion to grant or deny a waiver or variance petition rests with the labor commissioner or the labor commissioner's designee. The burden of persuasion shall be upon the petitioner. The division may request additional information relating to the requested waiver or variance from the petitioner and may conduct any necessary and appropriate investigation.

1.104(1) A waiver or variance may be granted if the division finds all of the following based on clear and convincing evidence:

a. Application of the rule would pose an undue hardship on the person for whom the waiver or variance is requested;

b. The provisions of a rule subject to a petition for a waiver or variance are not specifically mandated by statute or another provision of law;

c. Waiver or variance of the rule in the specific circumstances would not prejudice the substantial legal rights of any person or cause a denial of federal funds; and

d. Substantially equal protection of public health, safety, and welfare will be afforded by a means other than that prescribed in the particular rule for which the waiver or variance is requested.

1.104(2) Petitioners requesting permanent waivers or variances must also show that a temporary waiver or variance would be impracticable.

875—1.105(17A,91) Ruling.

1.105(1) The division shall grant or deny all requests as soon as practicable, but no later than 120 days from receipt without consent of the petitioner. However, waiver or variance petitions filed in contested cases shall be granted or denied no later than the date of the decision in the contested case proceeding. Failure to grant or deny a petition within the required time period shall be deemed a denial.

1.105(2) If a waiver or variance is granted, it shall be drafted to provide the narrowest exception possible to the provisions of the rule. The ruling shall be in writing and shall include the reasons for granting or denying the petition and, if approved, the time period during which the waiver or variance is

effective. The division may place any condition on a waiver or variance that the division finds desirable to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

1.105(3) Within seven days of issuance of the ruling, a copy shall be mailed to the petitioner or the petitioner's representative, and to any other person(s) entitled to such notice by any provision of law or rule.

875—1.106(17A,91) Public availability. Subject to the provisions of Iowa Code section 17A.3(1) "e," orders granting and denying waivers or variances shall be indexed by rule and available for public inspection.

875—1.107(17A,91) Cancellation. The division may cancel a waiver or variance upon appropriate notice and hearing if the facts alleged in the petition or supplemental information provided were not true, material facts were withheld or have changed, the alternative means of compliance provided in the waiver or variance have failed to achieve the objectives of the statute, the requester has failed to comply with conditions set forth in the waiver or variance approval, or the rule or enabling Act has been amended.

875—1.108(17A,91) Violations. Violation of conditions in the waiver or variance approval is the equivalent of violation of the particular rule for which the waiver or variance is granted and is subject to the same remedies or penalties.

875—1.109(17A,91) Appeals. Appeal from a decision granting or denying a waiver or variance shall be in accordance with the procedures provided in Iowa Code chapter 17A. An appeal shall be taken within 30 days of the ruling. However, any appeal from a decision on a petition for waiver or variance in a contested case proceeding shall be in accordance with the procedures for appeal of the contested case decision.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 22 and 91 and Executive Order Number Eleven.

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CHAPTER 4
RECORDING AND REPORTING OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of [530]]
[Prior to 10/7/98, see 347—Ch 4]

875—4.1(88) Purpose and scope. These rules provide for record keeping and reporting by employers covered under Iowa Code chapter 88 as necessary or appropriate for enforcement of the Act, for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational accidents and illnesses, and for maintaining a program of collection, compilation and analysis of occupational safety and health statistics. This chapter applies to public and private employers, and the use of the word “company” or “companies” in the standard adopted by reference herein shall not limit the scope or application of this chapter to private employers.

875—4.2(88) First reports of injury. All employers shall report to the Iowa division of workers’ compensation any occupational injury or illness which temporarily disables an employee for more than three days or which results in permanent total disability, permanent partial disability or death. This report shall be made within four days from such event when such injury or illness is alleged by the employee to have been sustained in the course of the employee’s employment. First reports of injury are to be filed in the form and manner required by the division of workers’ compensation. A report to the division of workers’ compensation is considered to be a report to the division of labor services. The division of workers’ compensation shall forward all reports to the division of labor services. This rule does not excuse employers from making reports required by rule 875—4.3(88).

[ARC 1782C, IAB 12/10/14, effective 1/14/15]

875—4.3(88) Recording and reporting regulations. Except as noted in this rule, the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations at 29 CFR 1904.0 through 1904.46 as published at 66 Fed. Reg. 6122 to 6135 (January 19, 2001) are adopted.

- 4.3(1)** The following amendments to 29 CFR 1904.0 through 1904.46 are adopted:
- a. 66 Fed. Reg. 52031-52034 (October 12, 2001)
 - b. 67 Fed. Reg. 44047 (July 1, 2002)
 - c. 67 Fed. Reg. 77170 (December 17, 2002)
 - d. 68 Fed. Reg. 38606 (June 30, 2003)
 - e. 79 Fed. Reg. 56186 (September 18, 2014)
 - f. 81 Fed. Reg. 29691 (May 12, 2016)
 - g. 81 Fed. Reg. 31854 (May 20, 2016)
 - h. 84 Fed. Reg. 405 (January 25, 2019)
 - i. 84 Fed. Reg. 21457 (May 14, 2019)

4.3(2) In addition to the reporting methods set forth in 29 CFR 1904.39(a), employers may make reports required by 29 CFR 1904.39 using at least one of the following methods:

- a. Completing the incident report form available at www.iowaosha.gov and faxing the completed form to (515)242-5076 or sending the completed form to osha@iwd.iowa.gov;
- b. Calling (877)242-6742; or
- c. Visiting 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

[ARC 1782C, IAB 12/10/14, effective 1/14/15; ARC 2688C, IAB 8/31/16, effective 11/1/16; ARC 4412C, IAB 4/24/19, effective 5/29/19; ARC 4640C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—4.4(88) Supplementary record. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.5(88) Annual summary. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.6(88) Retention of records. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.7(88) Access to records. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.8(88) Reporting of fatality or multiple hospitalization incidents. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.9(88) Falsification or failure to keep records or reports. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.10(88) Change of ownership. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.11 Reserved.

875—4.12(88) Petitions for record-keeping exceptions. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.13(88) Description of statistical program. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.14(88) Duties. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.15(88) Employees not in fixed establishments. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.16(88) Small employers. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.17(88) Bureau of inspections and reporting, research and statistical section forms. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.18(88) Definitions. Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

875—4.19(88) Establishments classified in Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC) 52-89 (except 52-54, 70, 75, 76, 79 and 80). Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 1/1/02.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 88.

[Filed July 13, 1972; amended August 29, 1972, December 1, 1972, April 2, 1973, February 28, 1975]

[Filed 12/15/75, Notice 10/6/75—published 12/29/75, effective 2/4/76]

[Filed 11/18/77, Notice 10/5/77—published 12/14/77, effective 1/20/78]

[Filed 3/15/78, Notice 2/8/78—published 4/5/78, effective 5/15/78]

[Filed 11/2/78, Notice 9/20/78—published 11/15/78, effective 12/22/78]

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[Filed 10/3/80, Notice 7/9/80—published 10/29/80, effective 12/3/80]

[Filed 7/1/83, Notice 5/11/83—published 7/20/83, effective 9/1/83]

[Filed emergency 9/5/86—published 9/24/86, effective 9/24/86]

[Filed 4/17/87, Notice 9/24/86—published 5/6/87, effective 6/10/87]

[Filed emergency 10/6/94 after Notice 7/6/94—published 10/26/94, effective 10/26/94]

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[Filed emergency 11/22/02—published 12/11/02, effective 1/1/03]

[Filed 3/28/03, Notice 2/19/03—published 4/16/03, effective 5/21/03]

[Filed emergency 7/16/04 after Notice 6/9/04—published 8/4/04, effective 8/4/04]

[Filed ARC 1782C (Notice ARC 1677C, IAB 10/15/14), IAB 12/10/14, effective 1/14/15]

[Filed ARC 2688C (Notice ARC 2615C, IAB 7/6/16), IAB 8/31/16, effective 11/1/16]

[Filed ARC 4412C (Notice ARC 4318C, IAB 2/27/19), IAB 4/24/19, effective 5/29/19]

[Filed ARC 4640C (Notice ARC 4520C, IAB 7/3/19), IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

[Filed ARC 5022C (Notice ARC 4894C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 32
CHILD LABOR
[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of [530]]
[Prior to 10/21/98, see 347—Ch 32]

875—32.1(92) Definitions.

“*Filing date*” means the date a document is postmarked by the U.S. Postal Service, if the document is filed by mailing and the U.S. postmark is legible. For a document filed via facsimile transmission, “filing date” means the date the document is transmitted. For any other document, “filing date” means the date the document is received by the labor commissioner.

“*Migrant labor permit*” means an authorization to work as described in Iowa Code section 92.12.

“*Occupation or business operated by the child’s parents*,” as used in Iowa Code section 92.17(4), means a business operated by the child’s parent where the parent has control of the day-to-day operation of the business and is on the premises during the hours of the child’s employment.

“*Other work*,” as used in Iowa Code section 92.5(11), includes manual detasseling of corn when performed from power-operated detasseling machines.

“*Part-time*,” as used in Iowa Code section 92.17(3), means one-half of the maximum hours allowed under Iowa Code chapter 92.

“*Serious injury or illness*” means an illness or injury requiring medical attention beyond first aid.

“*Street trade*” means an occupation performed on any street including but not limited to newspaper sales, newspaper delivery, and door-to-door sales.

“*Street trades permit*” means an authorization as described in Iowa Code section 92.2 to perform a street trade.

“*Week*,” as used in Iowa Code section 92.7, means Sunday through Saturday.

“*Willfully volunteering*” means performing service for a charitable or public purpose without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation. A child shall be considered a volunteer only if services are offered freely and without direct or implied pressure or coercion from an employer. A child shall not be considered a volunteer if the child is otherwise employed by the same charitable or public organization to perform the same type of services as those for which the child proposes to volunteer. A child shall not be considered a volunteer while working in commercial activities for a nonprofit organization.

“*Working days*,” as used in rule 875—32.12(92), means Mondays through Fridays but shall not include Saturdays, Sundays or federal or state holidays. In computing 15 working days, the day of receipt of any notice shall not be included, and the last day of the 15 working days shall be included.

“*Work permit*” means an authorization to work as described in Iowa Code section 92.10.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 92 as amended by 2019 Iowa Acts, Senate File 337.

[ARC 8300B, IAB 11/18/09, effective 1/1/10; ARC 2134C, IAB 9/2/15, effective 10/7/15; ARC 4640C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—32.2(92) Permits and certificates of age.

32.2(1) When permits and certificates of age are required. A street trades permit is required for a child who is at least 10 years of age, who is less than 16 years of age, and who desires to work in a street trade. A migrant labor permit is required for a child who is at least 12 years of age, who is less than 16 years of age, and who desires to perform migratory labor as defined in Iowa Code section 92.18. A work permit is required for a child who is 14 or 15 years of age and who desires to perform work other than street trades and migratory labor. An employer may require a certificate of age for a child 16 or 17 years of age.

32.2(2) How permits and certificates of age are issued. The Iowa Child Labor Application/Work Permit must be completed before the minor begins work. The Iowa Child Labor Application/Work Permit is available at the labor division’s website. The following procedure shall be used to complete the form:

- a. The minor, parent, guardian, or custodian shall obtain evidence as set forth in Iowa Code section 92.11(2) establishing the minor's age.
- b. The minor and a parent, guardian, custodian, or head of migrant family shall each complete the applicable portion of the form.
- c. The employer shall review, copy, and return the document establishing the minor's age; review permitted hours and duties; complete the employer's portion of the form; and file the form with the labor commissioner.
- d. The permit shall be submitted to the office of the labor commissioner within three days after the minor begins work. The day after the minor begins work shall be the first day. If the third day is a Sunday, the form may be filed on the fourth day.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 92.
[ARC 8300B, IAB 11/18/09, effective 1/1/10; ARC 2134C, IAB 9/2/15, effective 10/7/15; ARC 3339C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17; ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—32.3 and 32.4 Reserved.

875—32.5(92) Other work. Rescinded ARC 2134C, IAB 9/2/15, effective 10/7/15.

875—32.6 Reserved.

875—32.7(92) Workweek. Rescinded ARC 2134C, IAB 9/2/15, effective 10/7/15.

875—32.8(92) Terms. The terms used in Iowa Code section 92.8 are defined and applied as specified in this rule.

32.8(1) "*Occupations in or about plants or establishments manufacturing or storing explosives or articles containing explosive components*" means:

a. All occupations in or about any plant or establishment (other than retail establishments or plants or establishments of the type described in subrule "b.") manufacturing or storing explosives or articles containing explosive components except where the occupation is performed in a "nonexplosive area."

b. The following occupations in or about any plant or establishment manufacturing or storing small-arms ammunition not exceeding .60 caliber in size, shotgun shells, or blasting caps when manufactured or stored in conjunction with the manufacture of small-arms ammunition:

(1) All occupations involved in the manufacturing, mixing, transporting, or handling of explosive compounds in the manufacture of small-arms ammunition and all other occupations requiring the performance of any duties in the explosives area in which explosive compounds are manufactured or mixed.

(2) All occupations involved in the manufacturing, transporting, or handling of primers and all other occupations requiring the performance of any duties in the same building in which primers are manufactured.

(3) All occupations involved in the priming of cartridges and all other occupations requiring the performance of any duties in the same workroom in which rim-fire cartridges are primed.

(4) All occupations involved in the plate loading of cartridges and in the operation of automatic loading machines.

(5) All occupations involved in the loading, inspecting, packing, shipping and storage of blasting caps.

c. Definitions.

"*Explosives*" and "*articles containing explosive components*" means and includes ammunition, black powder, blasting caps, fireworks, high explosives, primers, smokeless powder, and all goods classified and defined as explosives by the Interstate Commerce Commission in regulations for the transportation of explosives and other dangerous substances by common carriers (49 CFR Parts 71-78, in effect July 1, 1987).

"*Nonexplosive area*" means an area where none of the work performed in the area involves the handling or use of explosives; the area is separated from the explosives area by a distance not less than

that prescribed in the American Table of Distances for the protection of inhabited buildings; the area is separated from the explosives area by a fence or is otherwise located so that it constitutes a definite designated area; and satisfactory controls have been established to prevent employees under 18 years of age within the area from entering any area in or about the plant which does not meet the criteria of this definition.

"Plant or establishment manufacturing or storing explosives or articles containing explosive components" means the land with all the buildings and other structures thereon used in connection with the manufacturing or processing or storing of explosives or articles containing explosive components.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(1).

32.8(2) "*Occupations of motor vehicle driver and helper*" means occupations of motor vehicle driver and outside helper on any public road, highway, in or about any mine (including open pit mine or quarry), place where logging or sawmill operations are in progress, or in any excavation.

a. "Occupations of motor vehicle driver and helper" does not include:

(1) Incidental and occasional driving where the operation of automobiles or trucks does not exceed 6,000 pounds gross vehicle weight if the driving is restricted to daylight hours; the operation is only occasional and incidental to the child's employment; the child holds a state license valid for the type of driving involved in the job which is to be performed and has completed a state-approved driver education course; the vehicle is equipped with a seat belt or similar device for the driver and for each helper; and the employer has instructed each child that the belts or other devices must be used. This exemption shall not be applicable to any occupation of a motor vehicle driver which involves the towing of vehicles.

(2) During daylight hours, a child who is 16 or 17 years of age driving a golf cart on or across a golf course or a private or public roadway that crosses a golf course if the child has passed a state-approved driver education class; the child holds a full license, an intermediate license, or a Class C noncommercial operator's license; and the child has been trained on use of the golf cart.

b. Definitions.

"*Driver*" means any individual who, in the course of employment, drives a motor vehicle at any time.

"*Gross vehicle weight*" includes the truck chassis with lubricants, water and full tank or tanks of fuel, plus the weight of the cab or driver's compartment, body and special chassis, and body equipment and payload.

"*Motor vehicle*" means any automobile, truck, truck-tractor, trailer, semitrailer, motorcycle or similar vehicle propelled or drawn by mechanical power and designed for use as a means of transportation but shall not include any vehicle operated exclusively on rails.

"*Outside helper*" means any individual, other than a driver, whose work includes riding on a motor vehicle outside the cab for the purpose of assisting in transporting or delivering goods.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(2).

32.8(3) "*Occupations involved in logging occupations and occupations in the operation of any sawmill, lath mill, shingle mill, or cooperage-stock mill*" means all occupations with the following exceptions:

a. Exceptions applying to logging:

(1) Work in offices or in repair or maintenance shops.
(2) Work in the construction, operation, repair or maintenance of living and administrative quarters or logging camps.

(3) Work in timber cruising, surveying, or logging-engineering parties; work in the repair or maintenance of roads, railroads, or flumes; work in forest protection, such as clearing fire trails or roads, piling and burning slash, maintaining firefighting equipment, constructing and maintaining telephone lines, or acting as fire lookout or fire patrol person away from the actual logging operations. This exception shall not apply to the felling or bucking of timber, the collecting or transporting of logs, the operation of power-driven machinery, the handling or use of explosives, and work on trestles.

(4) Peeling of fence posts, pulpwood, chemical wood, excelsior wood, cordwood, or similar products, when not done in conjunction with and at the same time and place as other logging occupations prohibited by this subrule.

- (5) Work in the feeding or care of animals.
- b. Exceptions applying to the operation of any permanent sawmill or the operation of any lath mill, shingle mill, or cooperage-stock mill:
- (1) Work in offices or in repair or maintenance shops.
 - (2) Straightening, marking, or tallying lumber on the dry chain or the dry drop sorter.
 - (3) Pulling lumber from the dry chain.
 - (4) Cleanup in the lumberyard.
 - (5) Piling, handling, or shipping of cooperage stock in yards or storage sheds, other than operating or assisting in the operation of power-driven equipment.
 - (6) Clerical work in yards or shipping sheds, such as done by order persons, tally persons, and shipping clerks.
 - (7) Cleanup work outside shake and shingle mills, except when the mill is in operation.
 - (8) Splitting shakes manually from precut and split blocks with a froe and mallet, except inside the mill building or cover.
 - (9) Packing shakes into bundles when done in conjunction with splitting shakes manually with a froe and mallet, except inside the mill building or cover.
- (10) Manual loading of bundles of shingles or shakes into trucks or railroad cars, provided that the employer has on file a statement from a licensed doctor of medicine or osteopathy certifying the minor capable of performing this work without injury. The exceptions in paragraph "b," subparagraphs (1) to (10), do not apply to a portable sawmill the lumberyard of which is used only for the temporary storage of green lumber and in connection with which no office or repair or maintenance shop is ordinarily maintained and work which entails entering the sawmill building.

Definitions.

"All occupations in logging" means all work performed in connection with the felling of timbers; the bucking or converting of timber into logs, poles, piles, ties, bolts, pulpwood, chemical wood, excelsior wood, cordwood, fence posts, or similar products; the collecting, skidding, yarding, loading, transporting and unloading of these products in connection with logging; the constructing, repairing and maintaining of roads, railroads, flumes, or camps used in connection with logging; the moving, installing, rigging, and maintenance of machinery or equipment used in logging; and other work performed in connection with logging. The term shall not apply to work performed in timber culture, timber-stand improvement, or in emergency firefighting.

"All occupations in the operation of any sawmill, lath mill, shingle mill, or cooperage-stock mill" means all work performed in or about any mill in connection with storing of logs and bolts; converting logs or bolts into sawn lumber, laths, shingles, or cooperage stock; storing, drying, and shipping lumber, laths, shingles, cooperage stock, or other products of the mills and other work performed in connection with the operation of any sawmill, lath mill, shingle mill, or cooperage-stock mill. The term shall not include work performed in the planing-mill department or other remanufacturing departments of any sawmill, or in any planing mill or remanufacturing plant not a part of a sawmill.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(3).

32.8(4) *"Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven woodworking machines"* means operating power-driven woodworking machines including supervision or controlling the operation of the machines, feeding material into the machines, and helping the operator to feed material into the machines, but not including the placing of material on a moving chain or in a hopper or slide for automatic feeding. Also included are occupations of setting up, adjusting, repairing, oiling or cleaning power-driven woodworking machines and the operations of off-bearing from circular saws and from guillotine-action veneer clippers.

Definitions.

"Off-bearing" means the removal of material or refuse directly from a saw table or from the point of operation. Operations not considered as off-bearing within the intent of this subrule include:

a. The removal of material or refuse from a circular saw or guillotine-action veneer clipper where the material or refuse has been conveyed away from the saw table or point of operation by a gravity chute or by some mechanical means such as a moving belt or expansion roller, and

b. The following operations when they do not involve the removal of material or refuse directly from a saw table or from the point of operation; the carrying, moving or transporting of materials from one machine to another or from one part of a plant to another; the piling, stacking, or arranging of materials for feeding into a machine by another person; and the sorting, tying, bundling or loading of materials.

"Power-driven woodworking machines" means all fixed or portable machines or tools driven by power and used or designed for cutting, shaping, forming, surfacing, nailing, stapling, wire stitching, fastening or otherwise assembling, pressing or printing wood or veneer.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(4).

32.8(5) "*Occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiations*" means occupation in any workroom in which radium is stored or used in the manufacture of self-luminous compound; self-luminous compound is made, processed or packaged; self-luminous compound is stored, used or worked upon; incandescent mantles are made from fabric and solutions containing thorium salts, or are processed or packaged; and other radioactive substances are present in the air in average concentrations exceeding 10 percent of the maximum permissible concentrations in the air recommended for occupational exposure by the National Committee on Radiation Protection, as set forth in the 40-hour week column of Table One of the National Bureau of Standards Handbook No. 69 entitled "Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure," June 5, 1959.

Also included is any other work which involves exposure to ionizing radiations in excess of 0.5 rem per year.

Definitions.

"Ionizing radiations" means alpha and beta particles, electrons, protons, neutrons, gamma and X-ray and all other radiations which produce ionizations directly or indirectly, but does not include electromagnetic radiations other than gamma and X-ray.

"Self-luminous compound" means any mixture of phosphorescent material and radium, mesothorium or other radioactive element.

"Workroom" means the entire area bounded by walls of solid material and extending from floor to ceiling.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(5).

32.8(6) "*Occupations involved in the operation of elevators and other power-driven hoisting apparatus*" means:

a. Work of operating an elevator, crane, derrick, hoist, or high-lift truck, except operating an unattended automatic operation passenger elevator or an electric or air-operated hoist not exceeding one-ton capacity.

b. Work which involves riding on a manlift or on a freight elevator, except a freight elevator operated by an assigned operator.

c. Work of assisting in the operation of a crane, derrick or hoist performed by crane hookers, crane chasers, hookers-on, riggers, rigger helpers, and like occupations.

d. Exception. Iowa Code section 92.8(6) shall not prohibit the operation of an automatic elevator and an automatic signal operation elevator provided that the exposed portion of the car interior (exclusive of vents and other necessary small openings), the car door and the hoistway doors are constructed of solid surfaces without any opening through which a part of the body may extend; all hoistway openings at floor level have doors which are interlocked with the car door so as to prevent the car from starting until all doors are closed and locked; the elevator (other than hydraulic elevators) is equipped with a device which will stop and hold the car in case of overspeed or if the cable slackens or breaks; and the elevator is equipped with upper and lower travel limit devices which will normally bring the car to rest at either terminal and a final limit switch which will prevent the movement in either direction and will open in case of excessive over-travel by the car.

e. Definitions.

"Automatic elevator" means any passenger elevator, a freight elevator or a combination passenger-freight elevator, the operation of which is controlled by push buttons in a manner that the

starting, going to the landing selected, leveling and holding, and the opening and closing of the car and hoistway doors are entirely automatic.

“Automatic signal operation elevator” means an elevator which is started in response to the operation of a switch (such as a lever or push button) in the car which when operated by the operator actuates a starting device that automatically closes the car and hoistway doors—from this point on, the movement of the car to the landing selected, leveling and holding when it gets there, and the opening of the car and hoistway doors are entirely automatic.

“Crane” means any power-driven machine for lifting and lowering a load and moving it horizontally, in which the hoisting mechanism is an integral part of the machine. The term shall include all types of cranes, such as cantilever gantry, crawler, gantry, hammerhead, ingot pouring, jib, locomotive, motor truck, overhead traveling, pillar jib, pintle, portal, semigantry, semiportal, storage bridge, tower, walking jib, and wall cranes.

“Derrick” means any power-driven apparatus consisting of a mast or equivalent members held at the top by guys or braces, with or without a boom, for use with a hoisting mechanism or operating ropes. The term shall include all types of derricks, such as A-frame, breast, Chicago boom, gin-pole, guy and stiff-leg derrick.

“Elevator” means any power-driven hoisting or lowering mechanism equipped with a car or platform which moves in guides in a substantially vertical direction. The term shall include both passenger and freight elevators, (including portable elevators or tiering machines), but shall not include dumbwaiters.

“High-lift truck” means any power-driven industrial type of truck used for lateral transportation that is equipped with a power-operated lifting device usually in the form of a fork or platform capable of tiering loaded pallets or skids one above the other. Instead of a fork or platform, the lifting device may consist of a ram, scoop, shovel, crane, revolving fork, or other attachments for handling specific loads. The term shall mean and include high-lift trucks known as fork lifts, fork trucks, fork-lift trucks, tiering trucks, or stacking trucks, but shall not mean low-lift trucks or low-lift platform trucks that are designed for the transportation of, but not the tiering of, material.

“Hoist” means any power-driven apparatus for raising or lowering a load by the application of a pulling force that does not include a car or platform running in guides. The term includes all types of hoists, such as base-mounted electric, clevis suspension, hook suspension, monorail, overhead electric, simple drum and trolley suspension hoists.

“Manlift” means any device intended for the conveyance of persons which consists of platforms or brackets mounted on, or attached to, an endless belt, cable, chain or similar method of suspension; the belt, cable or chain operating in a substantially vertical direction and being supported by and driven through pulleys, sheaves or sprockets at the top and bottom.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(6).

32.8(7) *“Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven metal forming, punching and shearing machines”* means occupations of operator of or helper on the following power-driven metal forming, punching, and shearing machines.

a. All rolling machines, such as beading, straightening, corrugating, flanging, or bending rolls; and hot or cold rolling mills.

b. All pressing or punching machines, such as punch presses except those provided with full automatic feed and ejection and with a fixed barrier guard to prevent the hands or fingers of the operator from entering the area between the dies; power presses; and plate punches.

c. All bending machines, such as apron brakes and press brakes.

d. All hammering machines, such as drop hammers and power hammers.

e. All shearing machines, such as guillotine or squaring shears, alligator shears and rotary shears.

Also included are the occupations of setting up, adjusting, repairing, oiling, or cleaning these machines including those with automatic feed and ejection.

“Forming, punching and shearing machines” means power-driven metal-working machines, other than machine tools, which change the shape of or cut metal by means of tools, such as dies, rolls or knives which are mounted on rams, plungers or other moving parts. Types of forming, punching, and

shearing machines enumerated in this subrule are the machines to which the designation is by custom applied.

“*Helper*” means a person who assists in the operation of a machine covered by this subrule by helping place materials into or remove them from the machine.

“*Operator*” means a person who operates a machine covered by this subrule by performing functions such as starting or stopping the machine, placing materials into or removing them from the machine, or any other functions directly involved in operation of the machine.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(7).

32.8(8) “*Occupations in connection with mining*” means all work performed underground in mines and quarries; underground working, open-pit, or surface part of any coal-mining plant that contribute to the extraction, grading, cleaning, or other handling of coal; on the surface at underground mines and underground quarries; in or about open-cut mines, open quarries, clay pits, and sand and gravel operations; at or about placer mining operations; at or about dredging operations for clay, sand or gravel; at or about bore-hole mining operations; in or about all metal mills, washer plants, or grinding mills reducing the bulk of the extracted minerals; and at or about any other crushing, grinding, screening, sizing, washing or cleaning operations performed upon the extracted minerals except where the operations are performed as a part of a manufacturing process.

The term “occupations in connection with mining” shall not include:

a. Work performed in subsequent manufacturing or processing operations, such as work performed in smelters, electro-metallurgical plants, refineries, reduction plants, cement mills, plants where quarried stone is cut, sanded and further processed, or plants manufacturing clay, glass or ceramic products.

b. Work performed in connection with petroleum production, in natural gas production, or in dredging operations which are not a part of mining operations, such as dredging for construction or navigation purposes.

c. Work in offices, in the warehouse or supply house, in the change house, in the laboratory, and in repair or maintenance shops not located underground.

d. Work in the operation and maintenance of living quarters.

e. Work outside the mine in surveying, in the repair and maintenance of roads, and in general cleanup about the mine property such as clearing brush and digging drainage ditches.

f. Work of track crews in the building and maintaining of sections of railroad track located in those areas of open-cut metal mines where mining and haulage activities are not being conducted at the time and place that the building and maintenance work is being done.

g. Work in or about surface placer mining operations other than placer dredging operations and hydraulic placer mining operations.

h. Work in metal mills other than in mercury-recovery mills or mills using the cyanide process involving the operation of jigs, sludge tables, flotation cells, or drier-filters; hand-sorting at picking table or picking belts; or general cleanup.

Nothing in this subrule shall be construed to permit any employment of minors in any other occupation otherwise prohibited by Iowa Code chapter 92.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(8).

32.8(9) “*Occupations in or about slaughtering and meat packing establishments and rendering plants*” means:

a. All occupations on the killing floor, in curing cellars, and in hide cellars, except the work of messengers, runners, hand truckers and similar occupations which require entering workrooms or workplaces infrequently and for short periods of time.

b. All occupations involved in the recovery of lard and oils, except packaging and shipping of the products and the operation of lard-roll machines.

c. All occupations involved in tankage or rendering of dead animals, animal offal, animal fats, scrap meats, blood, and bones into stock feeds, tallow, inedible greases, fertilizer ingredients, and similar products.

d. All occupations involved in the operation or feeding of the following power-driven meat processing machines, including the occupations of setting-up, adjusting, repairing, oiling, or cleaning the machines regardless of the product being processed by these machines (including, for example, the slicing in a retail delicatessen of meat, poultry, seafood, bread, vegetables, or cheese, etc.):

1. Meat patty forming machines, meat and bone cutting saws, knives (except bacon-slicing machines), head splitters, and guillotine cutters;

2. Snout pullers and jaw pullers;

3. Skinning machines;

4. Horizontal rotary washing machines;

5. Casing-cleaning machines such as crushing, stripping, and finishing machines;

6. Grinding, mixing, chopping, and hashing machines; and

7. Presses (except belly-rolling machines).

e. All boning occupations.

f. All occupations involving the pushing or dropping of any suspended carcass, half carcass, or quarter carcass.

g. All occupations involving hand-lifting or hand-carrying any carcass or half carcass of beef, pork, or horse, or any quarter carcass of beef or horse.

Definitions.

"Boning occupation" means the removal of bones from meat cuts. It does not include cutting, scraping or trimming meat from cuts containing bones.

"Curing cellar" means the workroom or workplace which is primarily devoted to the preservation and flavoring of meat by curing materials. It does not include the workroom or workplace where meats are smoked.

"Hide cellar" means the workroom or workplace where hides are graded, trimmed, salted, and otherwise cured.

"Killing floor" means the workroom or workplace where cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, lambs, goats, or horses are immobilized, shackled, or killed, and the carcasses are dressed prior to chilling.

"Rendering plants" means establishments engaged in the conversion of dead animals, animal offal, animal fats, scrap meats, blood, and bones into stock feeds, tallow, inedible greases, fertilizer ingredients and similar products.

"Slaughtering and meat packing establishments" means places in or about which cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, lambs, goats, or horses, poultry, rabbits or small game are killed, processed or butchered and establishments which manufacture or process meat products or sausage casings from these animals.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(9).

32.8(10) *"Occupations involved in the operation of certain power-driven bakery machines"* means the occupations of operating, assisting to operate or setting up, adjusting, repairing, oiling, or cleaning any horizontal or vertical dough mixer; batter mixer; bread dividing, rounding, or molding machine; dough brake; dough sheeter; combination bread slicing and wrapping machines; or cake cutting band saw and the occupations of setting up or adjusting a cookie or cracker machine.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(10).

32.8(11) *"Occupations involved in the operations of paper-products machines"* means operating or assisting to operate any of the following power-driven paper-products machines and includes:

a. Arm-type wire stitcher or stapler, circular or band saw, corner cutter or mitering machine, corrugating and single- or double-facing machine, envelope die-cutting press, guillotine paper cutter or shear, horizontal bar scorer, laminating or combining machine, sheeting machine, scrap-paper baler, or vertical slotter.

b. Platen die-cutting press, platen printing press, or punch press which involves hand feeding of the machine.

c. The occupations of setting up, adjusting, repairing, oiling, or cleaning the machines in paragraphs "a" and "b" of this subrule including those which do not involve hand feeding.

Definitions.

“Operating or assisting to operate” means all work which involves starting or stopping a machine covered by this subrule, placing materials into or removing them from the machine, or any other work directly involved in operating the machine.

“Paper-products machine” means power-driven machines used in:

1. The remanufacture or conversion of paper or pulp into a finished product, including the preparation of materials for recycling.
2. The preparation of materials for disposal. The term applies to the machines whether they are used in establishments that manufacture converted paper or pulp products, or in any other type of manufacturing or nonmanufacturing establishments.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(11).

32.8(12) *“Occupations involved in the manufacture of brick”* means the manufacture of brick, tile and related products and includes the manufacture of clay construction products and of silica refractory products and includes:

- a. All work in or about establishments in which clay construction products are manufactured, except work in storage and shippings; work in offices, laboratories, and storerooms; and work in the drying departments of plants manufacturing sewer pipe.
- b. All work in or about establishments in which silica brick or other silica refractories are manufactured, except work in offices.
- c. Nothing in this subrule shall be construed to permit any employment of minors in any other occupation otherwise prohibited by Iowa Code chapter 92.

Definitions.

“Clay construction products” means brick, hollow structural tile, sewer pipe and kindred products, refractories, and other clay products such as architectural terra cotta, glazed structural tile, roofing tile, stove lining, chimney pipes and tops, wall coping, and drain tile. It does not include nonstructural-bearing clay products such as ceramic floor and wall tile, mosaic tile, glazed and enameled tile, faience, and similar tile, nor nonclay construction products such as sand-lime brick, glass brick, or nonclay refractories.

“Silica brick or other silica refractories” means refractory products produced from raw materials containing free silica as its main constituent.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(12).

32.8(13) *“Occupations involved in the operation of circular saws, band saws, and guillotine shears”* means:

- a. Occupations of operator of or helper on power-driven fixed or portable circular saws, band saws, and guillotine shears except machines equipped with full automatic feed and ejection.
- b. The occupations of setting-up, adjusting, repairing, oiling, or cleaning circular saws, band saws, or guillotine shears.

Definitions.

“Band saw” means a machine equipped with an endless steel band having a continuous series of notches or teeth, running over wheels or pulleys, and used for sawing materials.

“Circular saw” means a machine equipped with an endless steel disc and having a continuous series of notches or teeth on the periphery, mounted on shafting, and used for sawing materials.

“Guillotine shear” means a machine equipped with a movable blade operated vertically and used to shear materials. The term shall not include other types of shearing machines, using a different form of shearing action, such as alligator shears or circular shears.

“Helper” means a person who assists in the operation of a machine covered by this subrule by helping place materials into or remove them from the machine.

“Machines equipped with full automatic feed and ejection” means machines covered by this subrule which are equipped with devices for full automatic feeding and ejection and with a fixed barrier guard to prevent completely the operator or helper from placing any body part in the point-of-operation area.

"Operator" means a person who operates a machine covered by this subrule by performing functions such as starting or stopping the machine, placing materials into or removing them from the machine, or any other function directly involved in the operation of the machine.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(13).

32.8(14) "Wrecking, demolition and shipbreaking operations" means all work, including cleanup and salvage work, performed at the site of the total or partial razing, demolishing, or dismantling of a building, bridge, steeple, tower, chimney, other structure, ship or other vessel.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(14).

32.8(15) "Roofing operations" means all work performed in connection with the application of weatherproofing materials and substances (such as tar or pitch, asphalt prepared paper, tile, slate, metal, translucent materials, and shingles of asbestos, asphalt or wood) to roofs of buildings or other structures. The term also includes all work performed in connection with the installation of roofs, including related metal work such as flashing; and alterations, additions, maintenance and repair, including painting and coating, of existing roofs. The term shall not include gutter and downspout work; the construction of the sheathing or base of roofs; or the installation of television antennas, air conditioners, exhaust and ventilating equipment or similar appliances attached to roofs.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(15).

32.8(16) "Excavation occupations" means all occupations involved with:

a. Excavating, working in, or backfilling (refilling) trenches, except manually excavated or manually backfilling trenches that do not exceed four feet in depth at any point or working in trenches that do not exceed four feet in depth at any point.

b. Excavating for buildings or other structures or working in the excavations, except manually excavating to a depth not exceeding four feet below any ground surface adjoining the excavation, working in an excavation not exceeding four feet in depth, or working in an excavation where the side walls are shored or sloped to the angle or repose.

c. Working within tunnels prior to the completion of all driving and shoring operations.

d. Working within shafts prior to the completion of all sinking and shoring operations.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(16).

32.8(17) to 32.8(20) Reserved.

32.8(21) Hazardous occupations prohibited by the labor commissioner include the following:

a. Occupations involved in the operation of power cutters on corn detasseling machines.

b. Occupations involved in the driving of power-driven detasseling machines unless the driver has a valid driver's license or a certificate issued by the Federal Extension Service showing that the driver has completed a 4-H farm and machinery program.

This subrule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8(21).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.8.

[ARC 9963B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 2/15/12; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—32.9 and 32.10 Reserved.

875—32.11(92) Civil penalty calculation. An employer who violates this chapter or Iowa Code chapter 92 is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 per violation as set forth in this rule. The labor commissioner may refer a violation to the appropriate authority for criminal prosecution in addition to assessing a civil penalty.

32.11(1) Counting the number of violations. Violations shall be counted as follows:

a. Each item of inaccurate information on each Iowa Child Labor Application/Work Permit shall be a separate violation.

b. Each day that a child works without a permit, works too many hours, works at a prohibited time, or works in a prohibited occupation shall be a separate violation.

c. If an employer completes the Iowa Child Labor Application/Work Permit but fails to file it by the deadline, each day that the minor works after the deadline shall be a separate violation.

32.11(2) Determining whether a violation is a repeat violation. The higher penalty amounts outlined in subrules 32.11(3) through 32.11(5) for repeat instances may be assessed by the labor commissioner if citations regarding the earlier instance or instances are final action and occurred less than five years before.

32.11(3) Permit violations.

a. *Inaccurate information on a street trades permit, migrant labor permit, or work permit.* Insignificant misspellings and typographical errors shall not be considered inaccurate information. A repeated instance of inaccurate information may result in a higher penalty even if the earlier instance or instances of inaccurate information involved a different fact. If a child is killed while working and the child's permit lists the wrong age for the child, the civil penalty shall be \$10,000 for each instance. Otherwise, the civil penalties for inaccurate information on the applicable permit are as set forth in the following schedule:

<u>Instance</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
First	Warning letter
Second	\$100 civil penalty
Third	\$200 civil penalty
Fourth	\$500 civil penalty
Fifth	\$1,000 civil penalty
Sixth	\$2,500 civil penalty
Seventh	\$5,000 civil penalty
Eighth	\$7,500 civil penalty
Each additional instance	\$10,000 civil penalty

b. Rescinded IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19.

c. *Working without a permit.* When a child is working without a required permit, and the day, time or occupation the child is working is also prohibited, the labor commissioner may assess civil penalties under this subrule and subrule 32.11(4) or subrule 32.11(5) as applicable. If a child is killed while working without a required permit, the civil penalty shall be \$10,000 for each instance. Otherwise, the civil penalties for working without a required permit are as set forth in the following schedule:

<u>Instance</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
First	\$250 civil penalty
Second	\$500 civil penalty
Third	\$1,000 civil penalty
Fourth	\$2,500 civil penalty
Fifth	\$5,000 civil penalty
Sixth	\$7,500 civil penalty
Each additional instance	\$10,000 civil penalty

32.11(4) Hours violations. If a child is killed while working at a prohibited time or for excessive hours, the civil penalty shall be \$10,000 for each instance. For other time or hour violations, the penalties set forth in this subrule shall be applied.

a. The civil penalties for working less than 15 minutes before or after an allowed time are as set forth in the following schedule:

<u>Instance</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
First	Warning letter
Second	\$100 civil penalty
Third	\$200 civil penalty
Fourth	\$500 civil penalty
Fifth	\$1,000 civil penalty
Sixth	\$2,500 civil penalty
Seventh	\$5,000 civil penalty
Eighth	\$7,500 civil penalty
Each additional instance	\$10,000 civil penalty

b. For any time or hours violation not described elsewhere in this subrule, the following civil penalty schedule shall apply:

<u>Instance</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
First	\$100 civil penalty
Second	\$250 civil penalty
Third	\$500 civil penalty
Fourth	\$1,000 civil penalty
Fifth	\$2,500 civil penalty
Sixth	\$5,000 civil penalty
Seventh	\$7,500 civil penalty
Each additional instance	\$10,000 civil penalty

32.11(5) Occupation violations.

a. If no serious illness or injury results from the work, the civil penalties for allowing or permitting a child to perform prohibited work are as set forth in the following schedule:

<u>Instance</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
First	\$500 civil penalty
Second	\$1,500 civil penalty
Third	\$2,500 civil penalty
Fourth	\$5,000 civil penalty
Fifth	\$7,500 civil penalty
Each additional instance	\$10,000 civil penalty

b. If a nonfatal but serious illness or injury results from the work, the civil penalties for allowing or permitting a child to perform prohibited work are as set forth in the following schedule:

<u>Instance</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
First	\$2,500 civil penalty
Second	\$5,000 civil penalty
Each additional instance	\$10,000 civil penalty

c. If a fatality results from the work, the civil penalty for allowing or permitting a child to perform prohibited work is \$10,000 for each instance.

32.11(6) Penalty reduction factors. Except for violations related to the death of a child while working, the labor commissioner shall reduce the penalty calculated pursuant to subrules 32.11(1) through 32.11(5) by the appropriate penalty reduction percentages set forth in this subrule. However, if

the labor commissioner requests information relevant to the penalty assessment and the employer does not provide responsive information, the labor commissioner shall not reduce the penalty.

a. *Penalty reduction for size of business.* The labor commissioner shall reduce a penalty by 25 percent if the employer has 25 or fewer employees. The labor commissioner shall reduce the penalty amount by 15 percent if the employer has 26 to 100 employees. The labor commissioner shall reduce the penalty amount by 5 percent if the employer has 101 to 250 employees.

b. *Penalty reduction for good faith.* The labor commissioner may reduce a penalty by 15 percent based upon evidence that the employer made a good faith attempt to comply with the requirements. If at any time the labor commissioner warned an employer in writing about a prohibited practice and a civil penalty is being assessed against the same employer for repeating the practice, the labor commissioner shall not reduce the penalty based on good faith.

c. *Penalty reduction for history.* The labor commissioner shall reduce a penalty by 10 percent if the labor commissioner has not assessed a civil penalty under this chapter within the past five years. If the labor commissioner has assessed a civil penalty under this chapter in the past five years but the civil penalty has not reached judicial or administrative finality, the civil penalty shall be reduced by 10 percent.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.22.

[ARC 8300B, IAB 11/18/09, effective 1/1/10; ARC 2134C, IAB 9/2/15, effective 10/7/15; ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—32.12(92) Civil penalty procedures.

32.12(1) Notice of civil penalty. The commissioner shall serve a notice of proposed civil penalty by certified mail or in a manner consistent with service of original notice under the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. The notice shall include the following:

a. A statement that the notice proposes a civil penalty assessment for violation of child labor laws.

b. Descriptions of the alleged violations including the provisions allegedly violated, the number of violations, and the proposed penalties.

c. A statement that the employer has the right to request a hearing by filing a notice of contest with the labor commissioner within 15 working days from the receipt of the notice of proposed civil penalty and that if a notice of contest is not timely filed, the proposed civil penalty will become final agency action.

d. A reference to the applicable procedural provisions.

32.12(2) Notice of contest. The civil penalty proposed by the labor commissioner shall become final agency action if the employer does not timely file a notice of contest. The filing date for a timely notice of contest shall be within 15 working days of the date the notice of proposed civil penalty was received by the employer. The notice of contest shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the employer's representative. If a notice of contest is filed by fax, the original shall be mailed to the labor commissioner.

32.12(3) Contested case procedures. Contested case procedures are set forth in 875—Chapter 1 and Iowa Code chapter 17A.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 92.22.

[ARC 8300B, IAB 11/18/09, effective 1/1/10; ARC 2134C, IAB 9/2/15, effective 10/7/15]

875—32.13 to 32.16 Reserved.

875—32.17(92) Definitions. Rescinded ARC 2134C, IAB 9/2/15, effective 10/7/15.

[Filed 4/15/71; amended 2/9/72]

[Filed emergency 9/5/86—published 9/24/86, effective 9/24/86]

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[Filed 5/7/93, Notice 3/3/93—published 5/26/93, effective 6/30/93]

[Filed ARC 8300B (Notice ARC 8167B, IAB 9/23/09), IAB 11/18/09, effective 1/1/10]

[Filed ARC 9963B (Notice ARC 9758B, IAB 10/5/11), IAB 1/11/12, effective 2/15/12]

[Filed ARC 2134C (Notice ARC 2014C, IAB 5/27/15), IAB 9/2/15, effective 10/7/15]

[Filed ARC 3339C (Notice ARC 3220C, IAB 8/2/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]
[Filed ARC 4639C (Notice ARC 4497C, IAB 6/19/19), IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]
[Filed ARC 4640C (Notice ARC 4520C, IAB 7/3/19), IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]
[Filed ARC 5022C (Notice ARC 4894C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 38
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY LICENSING
[Prior to 9/24/86, Employment Agency Licensing Commissioner[350] Chs 1 to 10]
[Prior to 10/21/98, see 347—Ch 38]

875—38.1(94A) Definitions.

“*Agency*” means employment agency.

“*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner of the division of labor services of the department of workforce development or the commissioner’s designee.

“*Employee*” means a person who seeks employment or who obtains employment through an employment agency.

“*Employment agency*” means a person who brings together those desiring to employ and those desiring employment and who receives a fee, privilege, or other consideration directly or indirectly from an employee for the service. “*Employment agency*” does not include a person who furnishes or procures theatrical, stage, or platform attractions or amusement enterprises.

875—38.2(94A) Application and license.

38.2(1) Application. An application for a license must be made in writing to the commissioner on the form provided by the commissioner. The applicant shall also complete and submit the employee-paid fee schedule form provided by the commissioner; \$75 nonrefundable fee; and all contract forms to be signed by an employee. The application shall also be accompanied by a surety company bond in the sum of \$30,000, to be approved by the commissioner and conditioned to pay any damages that may accrue to any person due to a wrongful act or violation of law on the part of the applicant in the conduct of business.

38.2(2) Name. No agency shall use any name, symbol or abbreviation deceptively similar to or reasonably likely to be confused with the name used by an existing agency, any governmental unit, or nonprofit organization.

38.2(3) Change in officers. A change in the name of any person required to be reported on the application under Iowa Code chapter 94A shall be forwarded to the commissioner within ten days of the change.

38.2(4) Change in address. The agency shall notify the commissioner of any change of address prior to the change.

38.2(5) Multiple locations. A separate license shall be required for each separate office location operated by an agency.

38.2(6) Nontransferable. A license is nontransferable.

38.2(7) Nonissuance of license. Rescinded IAB 2/9/00, effective 2/9/00.
[ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—38.3(94A) Non-employment agency activity. The following activities do not require an employment agency license:

1. Appraisal of an employee’s qualifications.
2. Development of career goals and marketing plans.
3. Preparation and printing of résumés.
4. Instruction on interview techniques and networking.
5. Counseling on negotiating pay and fringe benefits.
6. Assistance in obtaining employment when provided by schools, colleges, trade unions, and similar organizations for their students or members if any fees paid are for tuition, training, or dues and would be charged even if the student or member did not attempt to utilize the organization’s employment search services.
7. Furnishing or procuring theatrical, stage, or platform attractions or amusement enterprises.
8. Any activity by a governmental unit.

875—38.4(94A) Complaints. Written complaints by an aggrieved party will be investigated. The commissioner will notify the aggrieved party in writing of the outcome of the investigation. The commissioner may take any appropriate action including denial, revocation, reprimand, and suspension.

875—38.5(17A,94A,252J) Denials, revocations, reprimands and suspensions.

38.5(1) The commissioner may deny, revoke, or suspend a license or issue a reprimand when the commissioner finds that any of the following conditions exist:

a. The license applicant has violated any of the provisions of Iowa Code Supplement chapter 94A or the rules of this chapter; or

b. The child support recovery unit of the department of human services has issued a certificate of noncompliance to an employment agency; or

c. The license application or its required attachments are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise insufficient.

38.5(2) Contested cases shall be governed by Iowa Code chapter 17A and Iowa Administrative Code 875—Chapter 1, Division V.

875—38.6(94A) Permissible fees charged by agency.

38.6(1) The total amount charged to any employee in any form by an agency shall not exceed 15 percent of the employee's gross earnings from that employer for which the agency procured the job in any pay period for a period of time not to exceed the first 12 months from the date of employment.

38.6(2) Fees due the agency are payable as earned, however, the employee may knowingly agree to pay the fee in advance, with the full understanding that the employee is not required to do so, and the agency guarantees to refund any amounts in excess of 15 percent of actual gross earnings, when ascertained.

38.6(3) No agency or any person connected therewith shall require any employee to execute any negotiable instrument, assignment of earnings, or note except for that amount of fee which is past due to the agency.

38.6(4) Each agency shall keep conspicuously posted at its place of business a copy of the agency's schedule of fees on file with the commissioner. The schedules shall be printed in not less than 8-point type.

38.6(5) Employees who have paid the fee in advance must be notified at their last-known address by the agency at the time they make the final payment on the fee that they may have a refund due if they have paid more than 15 percent of the gross earnings of their first year of employment.

38.6(6) Rescinded IAB 2/9/00, effective 2/9/00.

875—38.7(94) Agency placement procedures. Rescinded IAB 2/9/00, effective 2/9/00.

875—38.8(94A) Contracts and fee schedules.

38.8(1) Schedules furnished. Any schedule of fees to be charged by an agency to employees shall be furnished to all employees at the time of making an application with the agency.

38.8(2) Required content of all contracts.

a. Contracts and fee schedules shall not contain smaller than 8-point type.

b. Contracts and fee schedules shall contain no ambiguous, false or misleading information.

c. All contracts and fee schedules must clearly state that the agency is licensed by the labor commissioner and that inquiries may be made via mail to the Division of Labor Services, 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309, or by telephone to (515)242-5870.

38.8(3) Additional required content for employee-paid fee contracts.

a. Each employee-paid fee contract shall contain a provision limiting to one year from the date of referral the period for which an agency may assess a placement fee for referral of that employee to that employer.

b. Where the agency provides the option for advance payment, the contract and employee-paid fee schedule must clearly state that the employee knowingly agrees to pay the fee in advance with the full

understanding that the employee is not required to do so, and that the agency guarantees to refund any amount in excess of 15 percent of the employee's gross earnings from that employer for which the agency procured the job for a period of time not to exceed the first 12 months from the date of employment, when ascertained.

c. All employee-paid fee contracts and fee schedules must state the fee in dollar amounts as well as percentages.

38.8(4) Additional required content for entertainment enterprises. Rescinded IAB 2/9/00, effective 2/9/00.

[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 1/23/13; ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—38.9(94) Required records and report. Rescinded IAB 2/9/00, effective 2/9/00.

875—38.10(95) Forms. Rescinded IAB 2/9/00, effective 2/9/00.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 94A.

[Filed 3/9/78, Notice 11/30/77—published 4/5/78, effective 6/30/78]

[Filed 1/18/79, Notice 10/18/78—published 2/7/79, effective 3/19/79]

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[Filed emergency 4/17/87—published 5/6/87, effective 4/17/87]

[Filed emergency 8/30/88—published 9/21/88, effective 8/30/88]

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[Filed ARC 5022C (Notice ARC 4894C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

*AMUSEMENT PARKS AND RIDES***CHAPTER 61****ADMINISTRATION OF IOWA CODE CHAPTER 88A**

[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of [530]]
[Prior to 10/21/98, see 347—Ch 61]

875—61.1(88A) Scope. 875—Chapters 61 through 63 do not apply to the following:

61.1(1) A water park or water park attraction including, but not limited to, a water slide, wave action pool, and lazy river. This subrule does not apply to an amusement ride that propels patrons using a power source other than gravity even though water is present.

61.1(2) A live-animal ride.

61.1(3) A vessel inspected pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 462A.

61.1(4) An amusement structure in which the patrons navigate on their own power and the patrons do not ride, climb, or walk on a mechanical component.

61.1(5) A device that meets all of the following criteria:

- a. Was designed and built to be operated by a coin, card, or token;
- b. Was designed and built to be operated by the patron rather than an attendant;
- c. Operates on self-contained wiring that was installed by the manufacturer;
- d. Operates on less than 120 volts of electrical power; and
- e. Is within or is part of a structure subject to a state or local building code.

61.1(6) Playground equipment owned, maintained, and operated by any political subdivision of this state.

61.1(7) A concession booth, amusement device, or amusement ride that meets all of the following:

- a. Is owned and operated by a nonprofit organization or school; and
- b. Is located in a building subject to inspection by the state fire marshal or a local government.

61.1(8) Nonmechanized physical fitness and playground equipment unless a fee is charged to use the equipment.

61.1(9) Physical fitness equipment that does not meet the definition of “amusement device.”

61.1(10) A tramway used as a ski lift.

61.1(11) A scenic railway operating on standard-gauge rails.

61.1(12) A zip line or climbing wall located at a camp or retreat owned or operated by a nonprofit religious, educational or charitable institution or association.

[ARC 2428C, IAB 3/2/16, effective 4/6/16; see Delay note at end of chapter]

875—61.2(88A) Definitions. The definitions in this rule apply to 875—Chapters 61 through 63.

“*Air-supported structure*” means an amusement device that employs a high-strength fabric or film that achieves its strength, shape and stability from internal air pressure provided by a mechanical device such as an air blower or fan.

“*Amusement device*” means a climbing wall utilizing an auto-belay system; a bungee jump as defined in 875—Chapter 63; a device allowing a patron to jump on a trampoline while attached to one or more bungee cords; a dry slide; a mechanical bull; a zip line that does not allow the rider to touch the ground at all times; and an air-supported structure.

“*ANSI*” means the American National Standards Institute.

“*Assistant*” means a paid or volunteer person working under the direct supervision of an attendant or operator.

“*ASTM*” means the ASTM Standards on Amusement Rides and Devices published by ASTM International.

“*Attendant*” means a paid or volunteer person who controls patron restraints or the operation, starting, stopping, or speed of covered equipment.

“*Carnival*” means an enterprise offering amusement or entertainment to the public in, upon, or by means of amusement devices or rides or concession booths.

“*Certificate of noncompliance*” means:

1. A certificate of noncompliance issued by the child support recovery unit, department of human services, pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 252J;

2. A certificate of noncompliance issued by the college student aid commission pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 261; or

3. A certificate of noncompliance issued by the centralized collection unit, department of revenue, pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 272D.

“Commissioner” means the labor commissioner or the labor commissioner’s authorized designee.

“Concession booth” means a structure that is powered by electricity and offers amusements to the public at more than one fair or carnival, or at one fair or carnival for more than seven consecutive days. A structure or enclosure offering only goods, food or beverages, rather than amusements, is not a “concession booth.”

“Covered equipment” means an amusement ride, amusement device, concession booth or related electrical equipment that is covered by Iowa Code chapter 88A.

“Fair” means an enterprise principally devoted to the exhibition of products of agriculture or industry in connection with the operation of covered equipment.

“Major breakdown” means stoppage of operation from any cause that results in damage, failure, or breakage in a stress-bearing part of covered equipment.

“Major modification” means any change to the structure of or to an operational characteristic, capacity, classification, or mechanism of covered equipment. “Major modification” includes, but is not limited to, changing the mode of transportation from non-wheeled to a truck or flat-bed mount or changing the mode of assembly or other operational functions from manual to mechanical or hydraulic.

“NFPA” means the National Fire Protection Association.

“Operator” means a person, or the agent of a person, who owns or controls or has the duty to control the operation of covered equipment at a carnival or fair. “Operator” includes an agency of the state or any of its political subdivisions. “Operator” shall include a person who leases covered equipment and controls or has the duty to control its operation at a carnival or fair.

“Related electrical equipment” means a portable generator, blower, or other equipment necessary to the operation of an amusement ride, amusement device, or concession booth.

“Reportable incident” means an event described by one or more of the following:

1. Damage, failure or breakage of a stress-bearing part of an amusement ride or amusement device;
2. Cessation of covered equipment for more than 20 minutes with at least one rider aboard;
3. An occurrence that nearly resulted in personal injury; or
4. An occurrence that caused the operator to cease operations unexpectedly to avoid an injury or illness.

“Rope lay” means the length along the rope in which one strand makes a complete revolution around the rope.

“Walkway” means a public passage through a carnival, fair, or park.

[ARC 2428C, IAB 3/2/16, effective 4/6/16; see Delay note at end of chapter]

875—61.3(88A) Owner and operator requirements. No person shall operate covered equipment at a carnival or fair unless the person holds a current operating permit and the covered equipment has passed an Iowa inspection.

61.3(1) Operating permit. No later than May 1 and at least 30 days before operation begins each calendar year, the operator of covered equipment shall apply to the commissioner for an operating permit. Applications may be submitted in November for continuous operations. Application shall be made on a form provided by the commissioner. Each of the following shall be submitted with the completed operating permit application:

a. The applicable fee;

b. A certificate of insurance issued by an insurance company authorized to do business in Iowa.

The certificate of insurance shall:

- (1) Certify a policy in the minimum amount of \$1 million for bodily injury, death, or property damage in any one occurrence;

- (2) List the specific pieces of equipment that are covered and, if applicable, those that are not covered; and
 - (3) Include "Division of Labor Services—Amusements" as a certificate holder;
 - c. The operator's itinerary identifying the covered equipment to be operated and the dates and locations where each will be operated;
 - d. General design criteria, safety factors, materials utilized, and stress analysis unless the amusement ride or amusement device was granted an Iowa amusement inspection sticker during the previous calendar year;
 - e. Certification of compliance with applicable training and maintenance requirements;
 - f. With an application submitted after May 1, proof that the applicant could not have reasonably complied with the May 1 deadline and proof that the application was filed immediately after need for the permit was known;
 - g. Separately for each bungee jump:
 - (1) A site operating manual;
 - (2) A report which is prepared and sealed by a professional engineer who is licensed in Iowa and which certifies that the design and construction of the equipment and structure are suitable for the intended use and conform to Iowa law, recognized engineering practices, procedures, standards and specifications;
 - (3) Site plan drawings depicting the preparation area, the jump space, the landing area, the recovery area and other features to be included in the approved operating site;
 - (4) Specifications of equipment and structures; and
 - (5) Depictions of the location, specifications, dimensions, and type of air bag, pool or body of water where the jumper will land.

61.3(2) Changes to information submitted with application. The operator shall immediately notify the commissioner of any changes to the operator's itinerary. The operator shall promptly notify the commissioner of other changes to information provided with the operating permit application.

61.3(3) Leases. The requirements of this subrule apply when covered equipment is leased for use at a fair or carnival.

a. The owner shall notify the commissioner within 48 hours of leasing the covered equipment. The notification shall include the name, address, and contact information for the lessee and lessor, a description of the covered equipment, and the dates and location of its intended operation.

b. The lessor shall give the lessee a copy of the manual for the leased covered equipment and shall train the lessee or the lessee's designated representatives on the use of the equipment.

c. The lessee shall obtain an operating permit.

61.3(4) Personal injuries and deaths.

a. The operator shall immediately report by telephone any accident that results in death or medical care beyond first aid.

b. Within 48 hours after an operator is notified of a claim or report to the operator's insurance provider, the operator shall submit a duplicate copy of the report or claim to the commissioner.

c. The commissioner may require that the scene of an accident be secured and not disturbed to any greater extent than necessary for removal of the deceased or injured person. If covered equipment is removed from service by the commissioner, the covered equipment shall be returned to service only upon the commissioner's authorization.

61.3(5) Major breakdown report. The operator shall report a major breakdown of covered equipment to the commissioner immediately and provide a detailed report in writing within 48 hours. The commissioner may order the covered equipment to be withheld from operation, and in such case, the commissioner shall conduct an immediate investigation. The covered equipment shall be released for repair and operation only after the commissioner's investigation is complete.

61.3(6) Advance notice of major modification. The operator shall notify the commissioner in writing at least ten days prior to a major modification. If requested by the commissioner, the operator shall provide plans, diagrams, and ride analysis documentation consistent with ASTM F2291-15.

61.3(7) Technical data. If requested by the commissioner, the operator shall provide an English language version of the following:

a. Data concerning constant, reversible, or eccentric forces generated by acceleration, deceleration, wind, centrifugal action, or inertia.

b. Stress analysis and other data pertinent to the structural materials, design, structure, factors of safety or performance characteristics.

[ARC 2428C, IAB 3/2/16, effective 4/6/16; see Delay note at end of chapter; ARC 3685C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—61.4(88A) Inspections. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 88A, covered equipment must pass an inspection at least annually. Inspections will be performed according to the rules set forth and standards adopted in 875—Chapters 61 to 63.

61.4(1) Inspection types. In addition to the inspections listed below, an inspection may be conducted by the commissioner at any time. The fee schedule for annual inspections set forth in Iowa Code section 88A.4 shall apply to all inspections performed by division of labor services inspectors. No person shall operate covered equipment at a fair or carnival unless the covered equipment has passed an inspection in the current calendar year.

a. *Annual inspection by owner.* At the discretion of the commissioner, the owner of an air-supported structure may be designated by the commissioner to perform the annual inspection of the owner's air-supported structure, blower, and related electrical equipment. An owner designated pursuant to this paragraph shall perform the inspection according to applicable standards. The owner shall submit in the format required by the commissioner an affidavit attesting to the performance of the inspection, correction of code violations, and other required information. A designation pursuant to this paragraph shall terminate on December 31 of the year of issuance.

b. *Annual inspection by a division of labor services inspector.* Unless an inspection is waived pursuant to Iowa Code section 88A.13, or the inspection is performed by the owner pursuant to paragraph 61.4(1)“a,” a division of labor services inspector shall inspect covered equipment prior to operation.

c. *Major modification inspection.* After covered equipment has undergone a major modification, the covered equipment must pass an inspection by a division of labor inspector before it is put back into use.

61.4(2) Safety order. If the division of labor services inspector finds a code violation, the inspector will issue a safety order requiring that the condition be corrected. The deadline for correction of the code violation shall be set forth in the safety order. If the inspector finds one or more code violations pertaining to more than one-half of the seating capacity of an amusement ride, the amusement ride shall not be operated until the violations are corrected. If code violations pertain to one-half or less of the seating capacity of an amusement ride, the amusement ride may be shut down at the discretion of the inspector.

61.4(3) Cessation order. If the inspector identifies covered equipment that is hazardous or unsafe, the inspector shall issue a cessation order. The commissioner shall establish that the code violation is corrected before operation of the covered equipment is resumed.

[ARC 2428C, IAB 3/2/16, effective 4/6/16; see Delay note at end of chapter; ARC 3685C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18]

875—61.5(88A) Amusement inspection sticker. Covered equipment shall not be operated without a current sticker.

61.5(1) After covered equipment has passed an annual inspection by the division of labor services inspector, the division of labor services inspector shall affix an amusement inspection sticker to a basic part of the covered equipment in such a manner as to be readily accessible by the inspector.

61.5(2) After the commissioner receives satisfactory proof of inspection from an owner designated by the labor commissioner pursuant to paragraph 61.4(1)“a,” the commissioner shall mail the sticker to the owner. The owner shall properly affix the sticker to a basic part of the air-supported structure or blower before operation.

61.5(3) After covered equipment passes a major-modification inspection, a new amusement inspection sticker will be issued.

61.5(4) Before covered equipment is sold, the seller shall remove the amusement inspection sticker. If a current amusement inspection sticker is no longer legible, the operator may request a replacement sticker.
[ARC 2428C, IAB 3/2/16, effective 4/6/16; see Delay note at end of chapter]

875—61.6(88A,252J,261,272D) Termination, denial, suspension, or revocation of an operating permit.

61.6(1) All active operating permits shall terminate automatically on December 31 of the year of issuance.

61.6(2) The commissioner may suspend or revoke an operating permit for any of the following reasons:

- a. Negligence in the operation of covered equipment;
- b. Repeated failure to perform or document proper daily inspections;
- c. Misrepresentation of material information required as a part of the operating permit application package;
- d. Failure to comply with a safety order or cessation order issued by the commissioner;
- e. Operation of covered equipment in disregard of public health, safety and welfare;
- f. Termination of the required insurance coverage;
- g. Failure to pay a liquidated debt owed to the commissioner;
- h. Receipt by the commissioner of a certificate of noncompliance;
- i. Failure of an operator to comply with the proper procedures;
- j. Failure of an operator to provide an adequate number of properly trained and qualified assistants and attendants; or
- k. Submission of a false affidavit of annual inspection by the owner of an air-supported structure.

61.6(3) The commissioner may deny an application for an operating permit if the application packet is inadequate or for any reason set forth as grounds for suspension or revocation of an operating permit.
[ARC 2428C, IAB 3/2/16, effective 4/6/16; see Delay note at end of chapter]

875—61.7(17A,88A,252J,261,272D) Procedures for revocation, suspension, or denial of an operating permit or amusement inspection sticker. The procedures set forth in this rule govern the revocation, suspension or denial of an operating permit or amusement inspection sticker.

61.7(1) If the commissioner initiates revocation, suspension or denial due to the receipt of a certificate of noncompliance, the applicable procedures of Iowa Code chapter 252J, 261, or 272D shall apply.

61.7(2) In the event that immediate action is required due to imminent danger to the public health, safety or welfare, the following procedures shall apply:

- a. The commissioner shall prepare a safety order describing the hazardous condition and shall give the operator, or the operator's representative on site, a copy of the safety order.
- b. The commissioner shall remove the amusement inspection sticker or stickers from covered equipment as necessary to protect the public health, safety or welfare.
- c. The commissioner shall proceed as quickly as feasible to give the operator an opportunity for a hearing as set forth in subrule 61.7(3).

61.7(3) In all other cases, the following procedures shall apply:

- a. The commissioner shall serve a notice by restricted certified mail to the address listed on the operating permit application or by other service as permitted by Iowa Code chapter 17A.
- b. The operator shall have 20 days to file a written notice of contest with the commissioner. If the operator does not file a written notice of contest within 20 days of receipt of the notice, the action stated in the notice shall automatically be effective.
- c. The hearing procedures in 875—Chapter 1 shall govern.
- d. Within five business days of final agency action revoking or suspending an operating permit, the operator shall forfeit the operating permit to the commissioner.

[ARC 2428C, IAB 3/2/16, effective 4/6/16; see Delay note at end of chapter]

875—61.8(88A) Payments. All fees are nonrefundable. Cash is not accepted. Based on reasonable justification, the commissioner may notify an individual operator that the operator's check will not be accepted.

[ARC 2428C, IAB 3/2/16, effective 4/6/16; see Delay note at end of chapter; ARC 3685C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 88A, 252J, 261, and 272D.

[Filed 2/21/73, amended 12/20/73, 4/8/75, 6/19/75]

[Filed 3/5/76, Notice 1/26/76—published 3/22/76, effective 4/30/76]

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[Filed emergency 8/30/88—published 9/21/88, effective 8/30/88]

[Filed 12/13/06, Notice 11/8/06—published 1/3/07, effective 2/7/07]

[Filed 4/16/07, Notice 2/28/07—published 5/9/07, effective 6/13/07]

[Filed ARC 8395B (Notice ARC 8241B, IAB 10/21/09), IAB 12/16/09, effective 1/20/10]

[Filed ARC 2428C (Notice ARC 2354C, IAB 1/6/16), IAB 3/2/16, effective 4/6/16]¹

[Filed ARC 3685C (Notice ARC 3539C, IAB 1/3/18), IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18]

[Filed ARC 5022C (Notice ARC 4894C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

¹ April 6, 2016, effective date of the rescission of former Chapter 61 and the adoption of new Chapter 61 herein [ARC 2428C] delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held March 4, 2016; delay lifted at the meeting held April 8, 2016.

CONSTRUCTION—REGISTRATION AND BONDING**CHAPTER 150****CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION**

[Prior to 10/21/98, see 347—Ch 150]

875—150.1(91C) Scope. This chapter implements Iowa Code chapter 91C. The rules in this chapter apply to all construction contractors, except for a person who earns less than \$2,000 annually or who performs work or has work performed on the person's own property.

875—150.2(91C) Definitions.

“*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner of the division of labor services of the workforce development department or the commissioner’s designee.

“*Construction*” means new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installations, repairs and demolitions. Construction activities are generally administered or managed from a relatively fixed place of business, but the actual construction work is performed at one or more different sites which may be dispersed geographically. Examples of construction activities, adopted by reference, are in 871—23.82(96) for purposes of the Iowa employment security law.

“*Contractor*” means a person who engages in the business of construction as the term is defined in 871—23.82(96), for purposes of the Iowa employment security law, including subcontractors and special trade contractors.

“*Division*” means the division of labor services of the workforce development department.

“*File*” means deliver to the division.

“*Out-of-state contractor*” means a contractor whose principal place of business is in another state, and who contracts to perform construction in this state.

“*Principal place of business*” means the state in which a substantial part of the contractor’s business is transacted and from which the centralized supervision is exercised. Factors to be reviewed include:

1. State designated as home office on documents filed with governmental agencies.
2. State where payroll is prepared.
3. State where business transactions are performed.
4. State where officers, owners, or partners reside and work.
5. State in which bank accounts are located.
6. State in which fixed business property is located.
7. State where management decisions are made.

“*Same phase of construction*” means in the same type of construction operations or trade, such as, but not limited to, electrical work; masonry, stonework, tile setting and plastering; roofing; sheet metal work; excavation work; concrete work; glasswork; painting, paper hanging and decorating; plumbing, heating and air conditioning work; carpentry work; and miscellaneous special trade contractors.

“*Working days*” means Mondays through Fridays but shall not include Saturdays, Sundays or federal or state holidays. In computing 15 working days, the day of receipt of any notice shall not be included, and the last day of the 15 working days shall be included.

[ARC 8812B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/1/10; ARC 8984B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10; ARC 3686C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—150.3(91C) Registration required. Before performing any construction work in this state, a contractor shall be registered with the division. A joint venture is an independent entity and shall be registered independently.

875—150.4(91C) Application. A contractor that is covered by the license requirements of Iowa Code chapter 105 shall apply for a contractor registration number by using the application system of the Iowa plumbing and mechanical systems board. All other contractors shall file an application with the division on forms provided by the division. The application shall contain the applicable information and documents specified in this rule.

150.4(1) Name. The name of the contractor.

150.4(2) Place of business. The complete mailing address of the principal place of business of the contractor.

150.4(3) Telephone number. The business telephone number of the contractor.

150.4(4) Business classification. The type of business entity of the contractor (i.e., corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, trust, etc.).

150.4(5) Ownership information.

a. If the contractor is a corporation, the name, address, telephone number, and position of each officer of the corporation.

b. If the contractor is other than a corporation, the name, address, and telephone number of each owner.

150.4(6) Workers' compensation coverage information.

a. A certificate of insurance from the insurer showing proof of workers' compensation insurance, the effective dates of coverage, and listing the division of labor as a certificate holder;

b. Employer's release from the insurance requirements under workers' compensation law form provided to self-insured employers by the commissioner of insurance under Iowa Code section 87.11; or

c. A statement that the contractor is not required to carry workers' compensation coverage.

150.4(7) Account number. The employer account number issued by the unemployment insurance services division of the workforce development department before the contractor applies for a contractor registration number.

150.4(8) Business description. A description of the business to include:

a. The employer's North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code; or

b. The principal products and services provided.

150.4(9) Fee or fee exemption. A contractor who is eligible to register without paying a fee shall submit a completed fee exemption form. All other contractors must submit the nonrefundable fee as set forth below.

a. The standard fee is \$50 per year.

b. Contractors who apply for a contractor registration number through the Iowa plumbing and mechanical systems board must pay a fee that is prorated in accordance with the length of the registration period.

150.4(10) Social security number. The contractor, if a natural person, shall include the contractor's social security number.

150.4(11) Out-of-state contractor bond. An out-of-state contractor shall:

a. File a \$25,000 surety bond that is prepared using the bond form provided by the division, or

b. Provide a copy of a letter from the Iowa department of transportation stating that the contractor is prequalified to bid on projects for the department of transportation pursuant to Iowa Code section 314.1.

[ARC 8812B, IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/1/10; ARC 8984B, IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10; ARC 3059C, IAB 5/10/17, effective 6/14/17; ARC 3686C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18]

875—150.5(91C) Amendments to application.

150.5(1) A contractor shall report to the commissioner any change in the information originally reported on or with the application within 15 working days of the change, except that the contractor shall notify the commissioner of changes to workers' compensation coverage within ten days prior to any change in coverage.

150.5(2) After the time specified in subrule 150.5(1), with good cause shown the commissioner may determine that an amendment may be made to correct an application.

150.5(3) Amendments to applications shall not be permitted where a change occurs in the business classification, such as, but not limited to, a change from a sole proprietorship to a corporation.

875—150.6(91C) Fee.

150.6(1) New applications. A new application deposited in the U.S. mail shall be accompanied by the fee effective on the date the application is postmarked. A new application delivered in any other manner shall be accompanied by the fee effective on the date the application is received by the division.

150.6(2) Renewal applications. A timely renewal application shall be accompanied by the fee effective on the expiration date of the contractor's expiring registration. An application for renewal deposited in the U.S. mail after the expiration date of the contractor's expiring registration shall be accompanied by the fee effective on the date the application is postmarked. An application for renewal delivered to the division in a manner other than U.S. mail and after the expiration date of the contractor's expiring registration shall be accompanied by the fee effective on the date the application is received by the division.

150.6(3) Fee exemption. Rescinded IAB 5/10/17, effective 6/14/17.

150.6(4) Amendments to applications. A fee is not required for a permissible amendment to an application.

[ARC 7876B, IAB 6/17/09, effective 7/1/09; ARC 8035B, IAB 8/12/09, effective 9/16/09; ARC 3059C, IAB 5/10/17, effective 6/14/17]

875—150.7(91C) Registration number issuance. Within 30 days of receipt of a completed application, the commissioner will issue to the contractor a registration number. The registration number will consist of the letter "C" followed by six unique digits.

875—150.8(91C) Workers' compensation insurance cancellation notifications.

150.8(1) Insurance company coverage. The division shall be notified by the insurance company carrying the contractor's workers' compensation insurance at the time of cancellation. The notice shall contain:

- a. The name of the insurance carrier;
- b. The name of the insured contractor; and
- c. The date the workers' compensation coverage cancellation is effective.

150.8(2) Self-insured contractors. The contractor shall notify the division ten days prior to any cessation in self-insurance.

150.8(3) Noninsured contractors. The contractor shall notify the division whenever the required notice is not posted or in any change in insurance status.

875—150.9(91C) Investigations and complaints.

150.9(1) Investigations. Investigations may take many forms to determine if there is compliance with the law. Investigations shall take place at the times and in the places as the commissioner may direct. The commissioner may interview persons at the work site and utilize other reasonable investigatory techniques. The conduct of the investigation shall be such as to preclude unreasonable disruption of the operations of the work site. Investigations may be conducted without prior notice by correspondence, telephone conversations, or review of materials submitted to the division. At the initiation of an investigation at the contractor's establishment, the investigator shall present credentials, explain the nature and purpose of the investigation, and seek the consent of the owner, operator or agent in charge of the establishment. In the event the investigator is not permitted to fully conduct an investigation, the commissioner may seek an administrative warrant, if necessary.

150.9(2) Complaints. Complaints in which the complainant provides a name and address made to the commissioner in writing shall receive a written response as to the results of the investigation. A complainant's name and other identifying information shall not be released if the complaint was included as a part of another complaint where the complainant's identity would be protected under other statutes or rules (i.e., a complaint filed under both Iowa Code chapters 88 and 91C).

875—150.10(91C) Citations/penalties and appeal hearings.

150.10(1) Citations. The commissioner shall issue a citation to a contractor where an investigation reveals the contractor has violated:

- a. The requirement that the contractor be registered;
- b. The requirement that the contractor's registration information be substantially complete and accurate; or
- c. The requirement that an out-of-state contractor file a bond with the division.

150.10(2) Penalties. If a citation is issued, the commissioner shall notify the contractor by certified mail of the proposed administrative penalty, if any. The administrative penalties shall be not more than \$500 in the case of the first violation and not more than \$5,000 per violation in the case of a second or subsequent violation. In proposing a penalty, due consideration will be given to knowledge of the alleged violation, knowledge of requirements of the law, and nature and extent of the alleged violation.

150.10(3) Appeal. The contractor shall have 15 working days within which to file a notice of contest of the citation or proposed penalty. The notice of contest shall be filed with the commissioner who shall forward it to the employment appeal board.

150.10(4) Appeal procedures. The rules of procedure of the employment appeal board shall apply to administrative hearings on citations and penalties.

875—150.11(91C) Revocation of registrations and appeal hearings.

150.11(1) Reason for revocation. The commissioner shall seek revocation of a contractor's registration where an investigation reveals the contractor failed to meet the conditions of registration at the time of issuance or no longer meets the conditions.

150.11(2) Notice of revocation. The commissioner shall serve a notice of intent to revoke on the contractor by personal service or by restricted certified mail to the address listed in the application or by other service as permitted in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. The notice shall set the time for a fact-finding interview.

150.11(3) Fact-finding interview. The purpose of the fact-finding interview is to ensure the contractor is not in compliance before the registration is revoked. All fact-finding interviews shall be held in the offices of the division. A telephone interview may be conducted upon request.

150.11(4) Rescinded IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19.

150.11(5) Decision. The commissioner shall serve the decision of the fact-finding interview on the contractor by certified mail to the address listed on the application or to another address provided by the contractor. If the certified mail is returned unclaimed or undelivered, the commissioner shall serve the decision by other service as permitted in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure.

150.11(6) Effective date of revocation. Revocations shall become effective 21 days after certified mailing of the decision.

150.11(7) Rescinded IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19.

150.11(8) Notice of contest. The contractor shall have 15 working days from receipt of the decision issued pursuant to subrule 150.11(5) to file a notice of contest. The notice of contest shall be filed with the commissioner, who shall forward it to the employment appeal board.

150.11(9) Notice of contest procedures. The rules of procedure of the employment appeal board shall apply to notices of contest.

150.11(10) Effect of revocation. A contractor whose registration is revoked may reapply for a new registration number if all requirements for registration eligibility are met.

150.11(11) Relinquishing registration certificate. A contractor shall return the original registration certificate to the division when a revocation or suspension becomes final.
[ARC 4640C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—150.12(91C) Concurrent actions. Actions under rules 875—150.10(91C) and 150.11(91C) may proceed at the same time against a contractor.

875—150.13(91C) Out-of-state contractor bonds. Rescinded IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/1/10.

875—150.14(91C) Project bonds. Rescinded IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/1/10.

875—150.15(91C) Blanket bonds. Rescinded IAB 6/2/10, effective 7/1/10.

875—150.16(91C) Bond release.

150.16(1) Notifications. Prior to releasing a bond, the commissioner will notify the department of revenue, the unemployment insurance services division of the workforce development department, and

applicable state subdivisions of the intent to release the bond. The commissioner shall provide ten days for the filing of objections to the release of the bond. The commissioner may deem any failure to respond to the notice within the time provided as an approval of the release.

150.16(2) Conditions for release. A bond shall not be released until the contractor has made payment of all taxes, including contributions due under the unemployment compensation insurance system, penalties, interest, and fees, which may accrue to the state of Iowa or its subdivisions on account of the execution and performance of the contract or approval for the release is obtained from the appropriate agencies.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 91C.

[Filed 12/9/88, Notice 10/5/88—published 12/28/88, effective 2/15/89]¹

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[Filed ARC 8984B (Notice ARC 8818B, IAB 6/2/10), IAB 8/11/10, effective 9/15/10]

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[Filed ARC 3686C (Notice ARC 3565C, IAB 1/17/18), IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18]

[Filed ARC 4640C (Notice ARC 4520C, IAB 7/3/19), IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

[Filed ARC 5022C (Notice ARC 4894C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

[◊] Two or more ARCs

¹ Effective date (2/15/89) delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its January 5, 1989, meeting.

CHAPTER 155
ASBESTOS REMOVAL AND ENCAPSULATION
[Prior to 10/18/00, see 875—Chs 81 and 82]

875—155.1(88B) Definitions.

“*Business entity*” means a partnership, firm, association, corporation, sole proprietorship, or other business concern. A business entity that uses its own employees in removing or encapsulating asbestos for the purpose of renovating, maintaining or repairing its own facilities is not included.

“*Contractor/supervisor*” means a person who supervises workers on asbestos projects or a person who enters into contracts to perform asbestos projects and personally completes the work.

“*Division*” means the division of labor services.

“*Friable asbestos material*” means any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos by weight and that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.

“*Inspector*” means a person who inspects for asbestos-containing building materials in a school or a public or commercial building.

“*License*” means an authorization issued by the division permitting an individual to be employed as a worker, contractor/supervisor, inspector, management planner, or project designer.

“*Management planner*” means a person who prepares asbestos management plans for a school building.

“*Permit*” means an authorization issued by the division permitting a business entity to remove or encapsulate asbestos.

“*Project designer*” means a person who designs asbestos response or maintenance projects for a school or a public or commercial building.

“*Worker*” means a person who performs response or maintenance activities on one or more asbestos projects.

“*Working days*” means Monday through Friday including holidays that fall on Monday through Friday. The first working day shall be the date of actual delivery or the postmark date, whichever is earlier. However, documents with Saturday or Sunday postmark dates will be treated as though postmarked on the following Monday.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—155.2(88B) Permit application procedures.

155.2(1) Application. To apply for or to renew a permit, a business entity shall complete and submit the form provided by the division. All requested applicable information and attachments must be provided. A \$500 nonrefundable application fee shall accompany each permit application.

155.2(2) Action on application. A new permit shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance. A renewal permit shall be valid for one year from the expiration date of the applicant’s prior permit. A permit may be denied for the reasons set forth in rule 155.8(17A,88B,252J,261) or if the application package is incomplete. Within 60 days of receiving a completed application package for a new permit, the division will issue a permit or deny the application. Within 30 days of receiving a completed application package for a permit renewal, the division will issue a permit or deny the application. Applications received after expiration of a prior permit will be considered applications for new permits rather than renewals.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—155.3(88B) Other asbestos regulations. Regulation of encapsulation, removal and abatement procedures are found in 875—Chapters 10 and 26 and 567—Chapter 23. Nothing in this chapter shall be viewed as providing an exemption, waiver, or variance from any otherwise applicable regulation or statute.

875—155.4(88B) Asbestos project records. In addition to meeting requirements set forth in the occupational safety and health standards of 29 CFR 1910.1020, the permittee shall keep a record of

each asbestos project it performs and shall make the record available to the division at any reasonable time. Records required by this rule shall be kept for at least six years. The records shall include:

155.4(1) The name, address, and license number of the individual who supervised the asbestos project and of each employee or agent who worked on the project.

155.4(2) The location and a description of the project and the amount of asbestos material that was removed.

155.4(3) The start and completion dates of each instance of removal or encapsulation.

155.4(4) A summary of the procedures that were used to comply with all applicable standards.

155.4(5) The name and address of each asbestos disposal site where the asbestos-containing waste was deposited.

155.4(6) A receipt from the asbestos disposal site indicating the amount of asbestos and disposal date.

155.4(7) to 155.4(9) Rescinded IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—155.5(88B) Ten-day notices.

155.5(1) General. Permittees shall notify the division at least ten working days before an asbestos project begins. A project begins when site preparations for asbestos abatement, encapsulation, or removal begin; when asbestos abatement, encapsulation, or removal begins; or when any demolition begins, whichever is sooner. Legible electronic transmissions of ten-day notices in the proper format shall be accepted.

155.5(2) Emergency. When there is an immediate danger to life, health or property, the permittee may file the notice within five days after beginning the project. An explanation of the emergency must be included.

155.5(3) Format. The notice shall be on an 8½" by 11" sheet of paper and shall contain the following information:

- a. The name, address, and telephone number of and contact person for the permittee performing the project.
- b. The name, address, and telephone number of the project.
- c. A description of the structure and work to be performed, including type and quantity of asbestos-containing material.
- d. The scheduled dates of the project's start and end.
- e. Designation of the asbestos disposal site.
- f. The signature and printed name of the person who completed the form.
- g. The shift or work schedule on which the project will be performed.

155.5(4) Disaster emergency proclamations. For structures that are both located in an area that is subject to a disaster emergency proclamation pursuant to Iowa Code section 29C.6 and damaged by circumstances related to those that caused the disaster emergency proclamation, the permittee shall file the notice described by this rule as early as possible, but not later than the working day following the initiation of the project.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—155.6(88B) License application procedures.

155.6(1) Application form. Except as noted in this subrule, the applicant must complete and submit the entire form provided by the division with the necessary attachments. Respirator fit tests and medical examinations must have occurred within the past 12 months. Only worker and contractor/supervisor license applicants must submit the respiratory protection and physician's certification forms. Photocopies of the forms shall not be accepted.

155.6(2) Training. A certificate of appropriate training as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency must accompany all applications. Applicants for a license must be trained by training providers other than themselves. Applicants who completed initial training under a prior set of applicable rules will not be required to take another initial training course if they complete all annual refresher courses.

155.6(3) *Photographs.* Two 1" by 1" photographs clearly showing the applicant's face shall accompany all license applications.

155.6(4) *Worker licenses.* All persons seeking a license as an asbestos abatement worker shall complete an initial four-day training course and thereafter complete an annual one-day asbestos abatement worker refresher training course. A nonrefundable fee of \$20 shall accompany the application.

155.6(5) *Contractor/supervisor licenses.* All persons seeking a license as an asbestos abatement contractor/supervisor shall complete an initial five-day training course and thereafter complete an annual one-day asbestos abatement contractor/supervisor refresher training course. A nonrefundable fee of \$50 shall accompany the application.

155.6(6) *Inspector licenses.* All persons seeking a license as an asbestos inspector shall complete an initial three-day training course and thereafter complete an annual one-half-day asbestos inspector refresher training course. A nonrefundable fee of \$20 shall accompany the application.

155.6(7) *Management planner licenses.* All persons seeking a license as an asbestos management planner shall complete an initial three-day inspector training course and an initial two-day management planning training course. Thereafter, an annual one-half-day asbestos inspector refresher training course plus an additional one-half-day course on management planning are required. A nonrefundable fee of \$20 shall accompany the application.

155.6(8) *Abatement project designer licenses.* All persons seeking a license as an asbestos abatement project designer shall complete an initial three-day abatement project designer training course. Thereafter, an annual one-day asbestos abatement project designer refresher training course is required. A nonrefundable fee of \$50 shall accompany the application.

155.6(9) *Action on application.* Within 30 days of receiving a completed application, the division will issue a license or deny the application. If a license is issued, it will expire one year from the date the training was completed. An application may be denied for the reasons set forth in rule 155.8(17A,88B,252J,261) or if the application package is incomplete.

155.6(10) *License on job site.* While conducting asbestos work that requires a license, the license or a legible copy of the license shall be in the licensee's possession at the work site. However, if the division of labor services' website reflects that a license has been issued to a particular person, that person may perform work consistent with the type of license issued without the license or a copy of the license for up to 14 days from the issuance date.

155.6(11) *Disaster emergency proclamations.* For work on structures that are both located in an area that is subject to a disaster emergency proclamation pursuant to Iowa Code section 29C.6 and damaged by circumstances related to those that caused the disaster emergency proclamation, the labor commissioner deems an individual to be licensed and authorized for asbestos abatement if all of the criteria in either paragraph "a" or paragraph "b" are met:

a. The individual contractor, supervisor, or worker makes the following immediately available on the work site:

(1) A copy of a certificate for training that was provided within the past 12 months as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and that pertains to the work being performed;

(2) A copy of a physician's statement indicating that, consistent with 29 CFR 1910.134, a licensed physician has examined the individual within the past 12 months and approved the individual to work while wearing a respirator;

(3) For a worker wearing or intending to wear a tight-fitting respirator, documentation of a respirator fit test consistent with 29 CFR 1910.134 within the past 12 months;

(4) A valid, current asbestos license issued by another state that pertains to the type of work being performed; and

(5) A photo identification card; or

b. The individual working as a project designer, inspector, or management planner makes the following immediately available on the work site:

(1) A copy of a certificate for training as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and that pertains to the work being performed;

(2) A valid, current asbestos license issued by another state that pertains to the type of work being performed; and

(3) A photo identification card.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—155.7(88B) Duplicate permits and licenses. Duplicate original permits and licenses are available from the division for a \$10 fee.

875—155.8(17A,88B,252J,261) Denial, suspension and revocation.

155.8(1) Grounds. The division may deny an application or suspend or revoke a permit or license when an investigation reasonably determines any of the following:

- a. Fraud or deception was utilized in obtaining or attempting to obtain a permit or license.
- b. The qualifications for a permit or license are not met.
- c. Any applicable federal or state standard for removal or encapsulation of asbestos was violated.
- d. An unlicensed or untrained person was employed or allowed to work on an asbestos project.
- e. The division received a certificate of noncompliance from the college student aid commission or the child support recovery unit of the department of human services.
- f. Penalties or other debts are owed by the applicant to the division and are 30 days or more in arrears.

155.8(2) Relinquishing license or permit. A licensee or permittee must return the original license or permit to the division when a revocation or suspension becomes final.

155.8(3) Suspension period. Unless ordered otherwise, a suspension shall last for 12 months.

875—155.9(17A,88B) Contested cases.

155.9(1) Scope. This rule applies to civil penalty assessments and to denials, revocations and suspensions of asbestos licenses and permits.

155.9(2) Procedures. The labor commissioner shall serve a notice of intended action by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by other service as permitted by Iowa Code section 17A.18. A notice of contest must be received by the labor commissioner within 20 days after service of the notice of intended action. If a notice of contest is not timely filed, the action stated in the notice of intended action shall automatically be effective. Hearing procedures for asbestos contested cases are set forth in 875—Chapter 1, Division V. However, if a contested case is based on receipt by the division of a certificate of noncompliance, procedures outlined in Iowa Code chapter 252J or 261 shall apply.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 88B, 252J, and 261.

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¹ Effective date of Ch 81 delayed seventy days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee.
Exception: See rule 82.11(88B).

Effective date of Ch 82 delayed seventy days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee, IAB 6/5/85.

Effective date (5/15/85) of 82.3(1)*"a"*(11) delayed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee until the expiration of forty-five calendar days into the 1986 session of the General Assembly pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.8(9), IAB 7/31/85.

CHAPTER 156
BIDDER PREFERENCES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING

875—156.1(73A) Purpose, scope and definitions. These rules institute administrative and operational procedures for enforcement of the Act. The definitions and interpretations contained in Iowa Code section 73A.21 shall be applicable to such terms when used in this chapter.

“*Act*” means Iowa Code section 73A.21.

“*Affiliate*,” when used with respect to any specified person or entity, means another person or entity that, either directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control or ownership with, such specified person or entity.

“*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner appointed pursuant to Iowa Code section 91.2, or the labor commissioner’s designee.

“*Division*” means the division of labor of the department of workforce development.

“*Nonresident bidder*” means a person or entity that does not meet the definition of a resident bidder, including any affiliate of any person or entity that is a nonresident bidder.

“*Parent*,” when used with respect to any specified person or entity, means an affiliate controlling such specified person or entity directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries.

“*Public body*” means the state and any of its political subdivisions, including a school district, public utility, or the state board of regents.

“*Public improvement*” means a building or other construction work to be paid for in whole or in part by the use of funds of the state, its agencies, and any of its political subdivisions and includes road construction, reconstruction, and maintenance projects.

“*Public utility*” includes municipally owned utilities and municipally owned waterworks.

“*Resident bidder*” means a person or entity authorized to transact business in this state and having a place of business for transacting business within the state at which it is conducting and has conducted business for at least three years prior to the date of the first advertisement for the public improvement. If another state or foreign country has a more stringent definition of a resident bidder, the more stringent definition is applicable as to bidders from that state or foreign country.

“*Resident labor force preference*” means a requirement in which all or a portion of a labor force working on a public improvement is a resident of a particular state or country.

“*Subsidiary*,” when used with respect to any specified person or entity, is an affiliate controlled by such specified person or entity directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries.

[ARC 1271C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14]

875—156.2(73A) Reporting of resident status of bidders.

156.2(1) Reporting to public body. When a contract for a public improvement is to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the public body shall request a statement from each bidder regarding the bidder’s resident status. The statement shall be on the form designated by the commissioner. The statement shall require the bidder to certify whether the bidder is a resident bidder or a nonresident bidder. In the case of a resident bidder, the statement shall require the resident bidder to identify each office at which the resident bidder has conducted business in the state during the previous three years and the dates on which the resident bidder conducted business at each office. In the case of a nonresident bidder, the statement shall require the nonresident bidder to identify the nonresident bidder’s home state or foreign country as reported to the Iowa secretary of state, to identify each preference offered by the nonresident bidder’s home state or foreign country, and to certify that, except as set forth on the form, there are no other preferences offered by the nonresident bidder’s home state or foreign country. The statement shall include such additional information as requested by the commissioner. The statement must be signed by an authorized representative of the bidder. A fully completed statement shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference into all project bid specifications and contract documents with any bidder on a public improvement. Failure to provide the statement with the bid may result in the bid being deemed nonresponsive. This may result in the bid being rejected by the public body.

156.2(2) Determining residency status.

- a. For purposes of the Act, a person or entity is a resident bidder if the person or entity:
 - (1) Is authorized to transact business in Iowa; and
 - (2) Has had one or more places of business in Iowa at which it is conducting or has conducted business in this state for at least three years immediately prior to the date of the first advertisement for the public improvement.

b. If the person or entity is a resident of a state or foreign country that has a more stringent definition than is set forth in paragraph 156.2(2) "a" for determining whether a person or entity in that state or country is a resident bidder, then the more stringent definition applies.

156.2(3) Determining authorization to transact business. A person or entity is authorized to transact business in the state if one or more of the following accurately describes the person or entity:

a. In the case of a sole proprietorship, the sole proprietor is an Iowa resident for Iowa income tax purposes;

b. In the case of a general partnership or joint venture, more than 50 percent of the general partners or joint venture parties are residents of Iowa for Iowa income tax purposes;

c. In the case of a limited liability partnership which has filed a statement of qualification in this state, the statement has not been canceled;

d. In the case of a limited liability partnership whose statement of qualification is filed in a state other than Iowa, the limited liability partnership has filed a statement of foreign qualification in Iowa and a statement of cancellation has not been filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 486A.105(4);

e. In the case of a limited partnership or limited liability limited partnership whose certificate of limited partnership is filed in this state, the limited partnership or limited liability limited partnership has not filed a statement of termination;

f. In the case of a limited partnership or a limited liability limited partnership whose certificate of limited partnership is filed in a state other than Iowa, the limited partnership or limited liability limited partnership has received notification from the Iowa secretary of state that the application for certificate of authority has been approved and no notice of cancellation has been filed by the limited partnership or the limited liability limited partnership;

g. In the case of a limited liability company whose certificate of organization is filed in this state, the limited liability company has not filed a statement of termination;

h. In the case of a limited liability company whose certificate of organization is filed in a state other than Iowa, the limited liability company has received a certificate of authority to transact business in this state and the certificate has not been revoked or canceled;

i. In the case of a corporation whose articles of incorporation are filed in this state, the corporation (1) has paid all fees required by Iowa Code chapter 490, (2) has filed its most recent biennial report, and (3) has not filed articles of dissolution;

j. In the case of a corporation whose articles of incorporation are filed in a state other than Iowa, the corporation (1) has received a certificate of authority from the Iowa secretary of state, (2) has filed its most recent biennial report with the secretary of state, and (3) has neither received a certificate of withdrawal from the secretary of state nor had its authority revoked; or

k. The person or entity is registered with the Iowa division of labor as a construction contractor pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 91C.

156.2(4) Determining if bidder has conducted business in state. In order to determine if a bidder has a place of business for transacting business within Iowa at which it is conducting and has conducted business for at least three years prior to the date of the first advertisement of the public improvement, the bidder shall meet the following criteria for the three-year period prior to the first advertisement for the public improvement:

a. Continuously maintained a place of business for transacting business in Iowa that is suitable for more than receiving mail, telephone calls, and emails; and

b. Conducted business in the state for each of those three years and filed an Iowa income tax return, if applicable, made payments to the Iowa unemployment insurance fund, if applicable, and maintained an Iowa workers' compensation policy, if applicable, in effect for each of those three years.

[ARC 1271C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14]

875—156.3(73A) Application of preference. When awarding a contract for a public improvement to the lowest responsible bidder, the public body shall allow a preference to a resident bidder as against a nonresident bidder that is equal to any preference given or required by the home state or foreign country in which the nonresident bidder is a resident without regard to whether such preferences are actually enforced by the applicable regulatory body in each state. If the bidder is a subsidiary of a parent that would be a nonresident bidder if such parent were to bid on the public improvement in its own name, then the public body shall allow a preference as against such bidder that is equal to the preference given or required by the home state or foreign country of the bidder's parent. In the instance of a labor force preference, a public body shall apply the same resident labor force preference to a public improvement in this state as would be required in the construction of a public improvement by the home state or foreign country of the nonresident bidder, or the parent of a resident bidder if the parent would qualify as a nonresident bidder if such parent were to bid on the public improvement in its own name.

A preference shall not be applied to a subcontractor unless the home state or foreign country of the nonresident bidder to whom the contract was awarded would apply a preference to the subcontractor.

Specific methods of calculating and applying a preference shall mirror those that apply in the home state or foreign country of the nonresident bidder to whom the contract was awarded. In the event that the specific method used by the nonresident bidder's home state or foreign country cannot be determined, the calculation for a labor force preference shall include only the labor force working on the public improvement in Iowa on a regular basis calculated by pay period.

[ARC 1271C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14]

875—156.4(73A) Complaints regarding alleged violations of the Act.

156.4(1) Complaints. Any person with information regarding a violation of the Act may submit a written complaint to the commissioner. Any complaint must provide the information required pursuant to subrule 156.4(2) or as much of such information as is reasonably practicable under the circumstances. The completed written complaint form shall be mailed to the commissioner at Labor Services Division, 150 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

156.4(2) Written complaint form. The commissioner shall prepare a written complaint form that a person with information regarding a potential violation of the Act may submit pursuant to subrule 156.4(1). The written complaint form shall request the following information: the name, address, telephone number, and email address of the complainant; the name of the bidder that is believed to have violated the Act; a description of any relationships between the complainant and the bidder; an identification of the public body to which the bidder submitted a bid; the home state or foreign country of the bidder; a description of the goods and services provided under the bid; and such additional information as requested by the commissioner.

156.4(3) Availability of written complaint form. The written complaint form shall be available in all division offices and on the department of workforce development's website.

[ARC 1271C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14; ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—156.5(73A) Nonresident bidder record-keeping requirements. While participating in a public improvement, a nonresident bidder from a home state or foreign country with a resident labor force preference shall make and keep, for a period of not less than three years, accurate records of all workers employed by the contractor or subcontractor on the public improvement. The records shall include each worker's name, address, telephone number if available, social security number, trade classification, and starting and ending date of employment.

[ARC 1271C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14]

875—156.6(73A) Investigations; determination of civil penalty. The commissioner or an authorized designee shall cause an investigation to be made into charges of violations of the Act, including allegations set forth in a written complaint.

156.6(1) Investigative powers. The commissioner or the authorized designee shall have the following powers:

a. *Hearings.* The commissioner may hold hearings and investigate charges of violations of the Act.

b. *Entry into place of employment.* The commissioner may, consistent with due process of law, enter any place of employment to inspect records concerning labor force residency, to question an employer or employee, and to investigate those facts, conditions, or matters as are deemed appropriate in determining whether any person has violated the provisions of the Act. The commissioner shall only make an entry into a place of employment in response to a written complaint.

c. *Residency of workers.* The commissioner may investigate and ascertain the residency of a worker engaged in any public improvement in this state.

d. *Oaths; depositions; subpoenas.* The commissioner may administer oaths, take or cause to be taken deposition of witnesses, and require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, registers, payrolls, and other evidence relevant to a matter under investigation or hearing.

e. *Employment of personnel.* The commissioner may employ qualified personnel as are necessary for the enforcement of Iowa Code section 73A.21. The personnel shall be employed pursuant to the merit system provisions of Iowa Code chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

f. *Request for records.* The commissioner shall require a contractor or subcontractor to file, within 10 days of receipt of a request, any records enumerated in rule 875—156.5(73A). If the contractor or subcontractor fails to provide the requested records within 10 days, the commissioner may direct, within 15 days after the end of the 10-day period, that the fiscal or financial office charged with the custody and disbursement of funds of the public body that contracted for construction of the public improvement or undertook the public improvement, to withhold immediately from payment to the contractor or subcontractor up to 25 percent of the amount to be paid to the contractor or subcontractor under the terms of the contract or written instrument under which the public improvement is being performed. The amount withheld shall be immediately released upon receipt by the public body of a notice from the commissioner indicating that the request for records as required by this paragraph has been satisfied.

156.6(2) Division determination. Upon conclusion of an investigation, the commissioner or an authorized designee shall issue a written determination to the party that was the subject of the investigation. The determination shall indicate whether or not the division finds a violation of the Act by the party. If the determination indicates that the party engaged in a violation of the Act, the determination shall also indicate the remedies the division intends to pursue as a result of the violation.

156.6(3) Informal conference. A party seeking review of the division's determination pursuant to this rule may file a written request for an informal conference. The request must be received by the division within 15 days after the date of issuance of the division's determination. During the conference, the party seeking review may present written or oral information and arguments as to why the division's determination should be amended or vacated. The division shall consider the information and arguments presented and issue a written decision advising all parties of the outcome of the informal conference.
[ARC 1271C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14]

875—156.7(73A) Remedies. Following the conclusion of the informal conference, or following the expiration of the time in which a party may file a written request for an informal conference, the division may pursue the following remedies.

156.7(1) Injunctive relief. If the division determines that a violation of the Act has occurred, the division may sue for injunctive relief against the awarding of a contract, the undertaking of a public improvement, or the continuation of a public improvement.

156.7(2) Civil penalty. Any person or entity that violates the provisions of this chapter is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation found in a first investigation by the division, not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation found in a second investigation by the division, and not to exceed \$15,000 for a third or subsequent violation found in any subsequent investigation by the division. Each violation of this chapter for each worker and for each day the violation continues constitutes a separate and distinct violation. In determining the amount of the penalty, the division shall

consider the appropriateness of the penalty to the person or entity charged, upon determination of the gravity of the violation(s). The collection of these penalties shall be enforced in a civil action brought by the attorney general on behalf of the division.

[ARC 1271C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14]

875—156.8(73A) Compliance with federal law. If it is determined that application of this chapter and the Act may cause denial of federal funds which would otherwise be available for a public improvement, or would otherwise be inconsistent with requirements of any federal law or regulation, the application of this chapter shall be suspended to the extent necessary to prevent denial of the funds or to eliminate the inconsistency with federal requirements.

[ARC 1271C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14]

875—156.9(73A) Severability. If any rule under this chapter, any portion of a rule under this chapter, or the applicability of any rule under this chapter to any person or circumstance is held invalid by a court, the remainder of these rules or the rules' applicability to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

[ARC 1271C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 73A.21.

[Filed ARC 1271C (Notice ARC 1160C, IAB 10/30/13), IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14]

[Filed ARC 4639C (Notice ARC 4497C, IAB 6/19/19), IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

[Filed ARC 5022C (Notice ARC 4894C, IAB 2/12/20), IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

CHAPTER 177
MIXED MARTIAL ARTS
[Prior to 10/21/98, see 347—Ch 101]
[Prior to 8/16/06, see 875—Ch 101]

875—177.1(90A) Definitions. The definitions contained in Iowa Code chapter 90A and the definitions in this rule shall apply to this chapter.

“*Complimentary tickets*,” as used in Iowa Code section 90A.9, means tickets that are sold for less than 50 percent of the minimum price available to the general public and tickets for which no fee is charged.

“*Contestant*” means a person who fights or is scheduled to fight in a match.

“*Event*” means a program or card of one or more matches covered by Iowa Code chapter 90A.

“*Match*” means a mixed martial arts match.

“*Mixed martial arts*” means a style of athletic contest that includes a combination of combative skills from different disciplines of the martial arts, including, without limitation, grappling, kicking and striking.

“*MMA*” means mixed martial arts.

[ARC 8916B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 8/4/10; ARC 9335B, IAB 1/12/11, effective 2/16/11; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20]

875—177.2(90A) Responsibilities of promoter. Rescinded ARC 1240C, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14.

875—177.3(90A) Equipment specifications.

177.3(1) Ring requirements.

a. *Size.* The cage shall not be less than 16 nor more than 36 feet square.

b. *Enclosure.* The ring shall be equipped with an enclosure to limit persons from being tossed from the ring. The enclosure shall be at least 6 feet high. The enclosure shall consist of supports and enclosing material. The supports shall be constructed of rigid material not more than 4 inches in diameter. The supports shall be fastened securely to the floor or to the other supports. The supports shall be protected by padding to avoid injury to any contestants striking the supports. The enclosing material shall have openings not to exceed 4 inches in any direction. The enclosing material shall not be rigid and shall deflect at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch when ten pounds of pressure are exerted upon any point. All sharp objects or protrusions shall be protected with padding.

c. *Height.* The ring shall not be elevated more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor. Suitable steps for the use of contestants shall be provided.

d. *Ring floor:* The ring floor shall be padded to the thickness of at least 1 inch with insulite or other soft materials to be approved by the commissioner. A canvas covering stretched tightly and laced to the ring platform shall cover the padding.

e. *Ring approval.* The promoter shall make the ring and ring enclosure system available in the state of Iowa for inspection by the commissioner at least ten days prior to any event. The specifications in this rule are general, and so actual inspection will be necessary to verify adequate contestant safety prior to the event. If the commissioner has previously inspected the ring used by the promoter, the commissioner may waive the ten-day advance inspection.

177.3(2) Bell. A suitable bell or gong shall be provided and used.

177.3(3) Time keeping. The timekeeper shall be provided with a stopwatch and whistle.

[ARC 8916B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 8/4/10]

875—177.4(90A) Event.

177.4(1) Officials. Officials shall consist of three judges, two referees, the physician, and the timekeeper.

177.4(2) Referee. The referee is charged with the enforcement of all rules of the commissioner which apply to the performance and conduct of contestants and their seconds while in the ring. The referee shall wear latex gloves at all times while in the ring.

177.4(3) Timekeeper. The timekeeper shall keep an exact record of time taken out at the request of a referee for an examination of a contestant by the physician, replacing a glove or adjusting any equipment during a round. The timekeeper shall notify contestants at the beginning and end of each round. The timekeeper shall be impartial and shall not signal interested parties at any time during a match.

177.4(4) Participants. The contestants, seconds and managers are subject to approval by the commissioner.

177.4(5) Weighing of contestants. Rescinded IAB 6/30/10, effective 8/4/10.

177.4(6) Scoring. Three judges shall score each match by evaluating striking, grappling, control of the cage, aggressiveness, and defense. The significance and number of legal strikes shall receive the greatest weight. The number of legal takedowns and reversals shall receive the second greatest weight. Control of the cage shall receive the third greatest weight. Aggression shall receive the fourth greatest weight. Defense shall receive the least weight. The winner of a round shall always receive a score of 10. The score for each round shall be one of the following:

a. If the contestants were evenly matched and neither dominated the round, the score shall be 10-10.

b. If a contestant won a round by a close margin, the score shall be 10-9.

c. If a contestant overwhelmingly dominated a round, the score shall be 10-8.

d. If a contestant totally dominated a round, the score shall be 10-7.

177.4(7) Length of match. Each match shall consist of no more than three rounds with no more than five minutes per round. However, the commissioner may authorize experienced contestants to compete in up to five rounds of up to five minutes each. There shall be a one-minute rest period between rounds. An overtime round shall not be allowed.

177.4(8) Persons allowed in the cage. No person other than the two contestants and the referee shall enter the cage during the match. However, the physician may enter the cage to examine a contestant upon the request of the referee.

177.4(9) Seconds.

a. Unless special permission is granted by the commissioner, there shall be no more than two seconds. Before the start of the match, each corner shall notify the referee of the name of the chief second.

b. Seconds shall not enter the cage except as authorized by this paragraph. The chief second may enter the cage after the timekeeper indicates the termination of the round, and the chief second must leave before the beginning of a round.

c. Before leaving the ring at the start of the round, the seconds shall remove all obstructions, buckets, stools, bottles, towels and robes from the ring floor and ring enclosure.

d. Seconds shall not smoke in the ring or corners and shall not wear a hat or cap while working in the corner.

e. Seconds shall wear latex gloves at all times while attending any contestant.

f. Seconds shall not throw or splash water upon a contestant. Excess water on the floor of the cage shall be wiped up immediately. Water discharged from the mouth of a contestant shall be caught in a bucket.

177.4(10) Decorum of officials and participants.

a. Except as allowed in this subrule, a promoter, official, or participant shall not:

(1) Intentionally or recklessly strike or injure a person;

(2) Speak or act in a threatening manner toward a person; or

(3) Damage, destroy, or attempt to damage or destroy property.

b. The commissioner may immediately suspend the promoter's license if the promoter does not comply with paragraph 177.4(10) "a" or if the promoter does not take appropriate action to curtail activities in violation of paragraph 177.4(10) "a" by an official or a participant.

c. The commissioner may immediately suspend the authorization to participate in the event of an official or a participant who does not comply with paragraph 177.4(10) "a."

d. A contestant is exempt from 177.4(10)(a)(1) and (2) while interacting with the contestant's opponent during a round. However, if the round is stopped by the physician or referee for a time out, 177.4(10)(a)(1) and (2) shall apply to a contestant.
[ARC 8916B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 8/4/10]

875—177.5(90A) Contestants.

177.5(1) Time between matches. No contestant shall be permitted to compete if the contestant participated in a boxing, wrestling, kickboxing, judo, or mixed martial arts event within the previous five-day period.

177.5(2) Age restrictions. No contestant under the age of 18 years shall be permitted to participate in any event except by special permission of the commissioner.

177.5(3) Proper attire. Contestants must wear proper athletic attire. Athletic attire of opposing contestants shall be of contrasting colors.

177.5(4) Body protection. All male contestants shall wear a foulproof protective cup. All female contestants shall wear foulproof pelvic area protection and breast protection.

177.5(5) Mouth protection. Each contestant shall wear a mouthpiece throughout each match. If the mouthpiece is knocked from a contestant's mouth, it shall be washed and then replaced.

177.5(6) Gloves. Gloves shall be approved martial arts gloves. All gloves shall be approved by the commissioner.

177.5(7) Hand protection. Only one roll of cotton gauze surgical bandage, not to exceed 2 inches in width and 10 yards in length, shall be used for the protection of each hand. Only one winding of surgeons' adhesive tape, not more than 1½ inches in width, may be placed directly on the hand to protect that part of the hand near the wrist. The tape may cross the back of the hand twice, but shall not extend within 1 inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist. Practice wraps (training handwraps) may be used in lieu of gauze and tape.

177.5(8) Hair protection. Where necessary, hair shall be secured in a manner that it will not interfere with the vision or safety of either contestant.

177.5(9) Use of substances. Rescinded IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14.

177.5(10) Contestants' grooming. Rescinded IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14.

177.5(11) Blood-borne disease testing. Rescinded IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14.

177.5(12) Weighing contestants.

a. The promoter shall arrange for each contestant to be weighed in Iowa during the 24-hour period prior to the event.

b. Accurate scales shall be furnished by the promoter.

c. An official who has been approved by the commissioner shall weigh each contestant and accurately record the contestant's name and weight and the date and time. The weight records shall be submitted to the commissioner on the date of the event.

d. All contestants scheduled for an event shall be weighed on the same date.

e. Contestants shall be weighed in the presence of their opponents and without shoes, clothes or equipment.

f. Unless both contestants weigh more than 200 pounds, there shall not be a weight difference of more than 20 pounds between opponents without the commissioner's consent.

g. No less than two weeks before the event, a promoter may request that a representative of the commissioner be present when contestants are weighed. The fee for this optional service shall be \$200 plus reasonable and necessary travel expenses.

177.5(13) Examination of contestants. On the day of the event, at a time and place to be approved by the commissioner, the ringside physician shall conduct a rigorous physical examination to determine the contestant's fitness to participate in an MMA match. A contestant deemed not fit by the physician shall not participate in the event.

[ARC 8916B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 8/4/10; ARC 1240C, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14]

875—177.6(90A) Procedural rules.

177.6(1) Inspection for foreign substances. Rescinded IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14.

177.6(2) Prohibited materials in ring. Contestants shall not take anything not permitted by these rules into the ring or pick up anything thrown into the ring and use the material or object in any way to gain an advantage over an opponent.

177.6(3) Fouls. As set forth in this subrule, the referee may penalize a contestant for fouls by disqualifying the contestant or by deducting points. The referee shall immediately determine if each foul is flagrant or accidental. "Flagrant" means the foul was intentional or reckless. "Accidental" means the foul was unintentional or incidental.

a. *Disqualification.* If the referee determines that the foul was flagrant and the contestant who was fouled is unable to continue due to an injury resulting from the foul, the contestant who committed the foul shall be disqualified.

b. *Deduction of points.* In determining the number of points to be deducted, the referee shall consider the nature and severity of the foul and its effect upon the opponent. As soon as practical after the foul, the referee shall notify the judges, contestants, and the commissioner of the number of points, if any, to be deducted from the score of the offender and whether the foul was flagrant or accidental. Points shall be deducted in the round in which the foul occurred.

c. *Continuation of match.* This paragraph governs how a match shall be continued if a foul that does not result in disqualification occurs.

(1) If a foul occurred but did not cause a serious injury, the referee may order the match to continue after a five-minute delay for recuperation. If subsequent fair blows aggravate the injury inflicted by a foul and the referee orders the contest stopped because of the injury, the outcome will be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the round during which the referee stopped the match.

(2) If an accidental foul results in a concussive impact to the head, if a contestant's chance of winning has been seriously jeopardized as a result of an accidental foul, or if a contestant is not able to continue the match due to an injury caused by an accidental foul, "no contest" will be declared or the winner will be determined based on points as set forth below.

1. "No contest" will be declared if:

- The foul occurs during the first two rounds of a match scheduled for three rounds or fewer.
- The foul occurs during the first three rounds of a match scheduled for four or five rounds.

2. The winner will be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the round during which the referee stopped the match if:

- The foul occurs during the third round of a match scheduled for three rounds.
- The foul occurs during the fourth or fifth round of a match scheduled for four or five rounds.

d. *Prohibited acts.* Each of the following actions is a foul:

- (1) Butting with the head.
- (2) Eye gouging of any kind.
- (3) Biting.
- (4) Hair pulling.
- (5) Fishhooking.
- (6) Groin attacks of any kind.
- (7) Putting a finger into any orifice, cut, or laceration on an opponent.
- (8) Small joint manipulation.
- (9) Striking to the spine or behind the ears.
- (10) Striking using the point of the elbow.
- (11) Throat strikes of any kind, including, without limitation, grabbing the trachea.
- (12) Clawing, pinching or twisting the flesh.
- (13) Grabbing the clavicle.
- (14) Kicking the head of a grounded opponent.
- (15) Kneeing the head of a grounded opponent.
- (16) Stomping a grounded opponent.
- (17) Striking the kidney.
- (18) Dropping or slamming an opponent on an opponent's head or neck.
- (19) Throwing an opponent out of the cage or fenced area.

- (20) Holding the shorts or gloves of an opponent.
 - (21) Spitting at an opponent.
 - (22) Engaging in any unsportsmanlike conduct that causes an injury to an opponent.
 - (23) Holding the ropes or the fence.
 - (24) Using abusive language in the cage or fenced area.
 - (25) Attacking an opponent during a break.
 - (26) Attacking an opponent who is under the care of the referee.
 - (27) Attacking an opponent after the bell has sounded the end of the round.
 - (28) Flagrantly disregarding the instructions of the referee.
 - (29) Timidity, including, without limitation, avoiding contact with an opponent, intentionally or consistently dropping the mouthpiece or faking an injury.
 - (30) Interference by a second.
 - (31) Throwing in the towel during competition.
 - (32) Threatening or intentionally striking or injuring any person other than the contestant's opponent.
- 177.6(4)** *Mouth protection ejected.* If the mouth protection is knocked from a contestant's mouth, it shall be replaced with no penalty.
- 177.6(5)** *Spitting mouth protection.* The referee shall caution a contestant who deliberately spits out a mouthpiece the first time and disqualify the contestant the second time.
- 177.6(6)** *Gloves.* The gloves shall not be damaged or manipulated in any way by the contestants or their handlers. If a glove breaks or becomes undone during a match, the referee will instruct the timekeeper to take time out while the glove is being adjusted or replaced.
- 177.6(7)** *Injury.* If a contestant claims to be injured or when a contestant has been injured seriously or knocked out, the referee shall immediately stop the fight and summon the attending ring physician to make an examination of the stricken fighter. If the physician decides that the contestant has been injured, the physician shall advise the referee of the severity of the injury. If the physician is of the opinion the injured contestant may be able to continue, the physician shall order a five-minute intermission, after which the physician shall make another examination and again advise the referee of the injured contestant's condition. Managers, handlers and seconds shall not attend to the stricken fighter, except at the request of the physician.
- [ARC 8916B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 8/4/10; ARC 1240C, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14]

875—177.7(90A) Decision. A professional match concludes when:

- 177.7(1)** A contestant submits.
 - 177.7(2)** The timekeeper indicates that time has expired in the final round of the match. The win will be awarded based on the judges' scores.
 - 177.7(3)** The referee stops the match.
 - 177.7(4)** The referee disqualifies a contestant for committing a foul pursuant to rule 875—177.6(90A).
 - 177.7(5)** A second or manager throws a towel into the cage to indicate the defeat of a contestant. The referee shall stop the match and award the win to the opponent.
 - 177.7(6)** A second or manager is in the cage when prohibited. The referee shall stop the match and award the win to the opponent.
- [ARC 8916B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 8/4/10]

875—177.8(90A) Forfeit of purse. The commissioner, in consultation with the referee, has the power to declare forfeited all or any part of a contestant's purse whenever in the commissioner's judgment the contestant was not performing in good faith.

875—177.9(90A) Attendance of commissioner. Rescinded IAB 8/1/07, effective 9/5/07.

875—177.10(90A) Health and life insurance. Rescinded **ARC 1240C**, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 90A.2 and 90A.5.

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◊ Two or more ARCs